

Sessional Papers

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 30 JUNE, 1898.

No. 1.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (POLLING) BILL:—

(Resolution.)

Mr. Reid moved,—That the Committee agree to the following Resolution:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to bring in a Bill to extend the time for polling at Parliamentary Elections.Motion made (*Mr. Norton*),—That the Resolution be amended by the addition of the words “and to provide for the abolition of Electoral Rights.”

Question put,—That the words proposed to be added be so added.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Waddell,	Mr. W. H. B. Piddington,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Wheeler.
Mr. Perry,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Willis,
Mr. McLaughlin,	Mr. Chapman.
Mr. Wright,	
Mr. T. R. Smith,	
Mr. Price,	
Mr. Pyers,	
Mr. Frank Clarke,	
Mr. Wood,	
Mr. Neison,	
Mr. Kelly,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Mackay,	
Mr. Hurley,	
Mr. Travers Jones,	
Mr. Alexander Campbell,	
Mr. Moore,	
Mr. Goodwin,	
Mr. Wilks,	
Mr. Crick,	
Mr. Chanter,	
Mr. Miller,	

Noes, 45.

Mr. Brunker,	Mr. Watson,
Mr. Cook,	Mr. Watkins,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Macdonald,
Mr. Reid,	Mr. Howarth,
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Sleath,
Mr. H. H. Brown,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Hughes,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Jessep,	Mr. Newman,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Cotton,
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. Afleck,
Mr. Whiddon,	Mr. McLean,
Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Archibald Campbell,	Mr. Harvey,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Millard,
Mr. Bull,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Ferguson,	Mr. Rigg,
Mr. Molesworth,	Mr. Fegan,
Mr. E. M. Clark,	Mr. Dick,
Mr. Haynes,	Mr. O'Reilly.
Mr. Thomas,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. Bavister.
Mr. Young,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. James Thomson,	
Mr. McGowen,	

*Addition of proposed words negatived.**Resolution, as proposed, agreed to.*

On motion of Mr. Reid, the Chairman left the Chair to report to the House that the Committee had come to a Resolution.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.
REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SESSION OF 1898.

Short Titles.	By whom initiated	Originated in Committee of the Whole.	Message from Governor recommending provision for.	Ordered.	Presented and read 1 st .	Proceeded with under Standing Orders.	Read 2 nd and Committed.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 rd , passed, and sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council without Amendment.	Agreed to by Council with Amendment.	Council's Amendments agreed to.	Council's Amendments disagreed to.	Assent.	Number of Act.	Remarks.
Broken Hill Trades Hall Site	Mr. Cann	23 June	23 June	23 June 23 June a.m.	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	7 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	Not returned by Legislative Council. Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means. Standing Orders suspended. 23 June, 1898. Council requested to consider Message of 8 Dec., 1897, disagreeing to amendments, 23 June, 1898. Council insists on amendments; Assembly insists on disagreements, and requests Free Conference, and Council declines to grant Free Conference, 7 July, 1898. Stopped by prorogation.
Consolidated Revenue Fund	Mr. Reid	23 June	23 June	23 June 20 June a.m.	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	Not returned by Legislative Council. Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means. Standing Orders suspended. 23 June, 1898. Council requested to consider Message of 8 Dec., 1897, disagreeing to amendments, 23 June, 1898. Council insists on amendments; Assembly insists on disagreements, and requests Free Conference, and Council declines to grant Free Conference, 7 July, 1898. Stopped by prorogation.
Crown Lands	Mr. Carruthers	23 June	23 June	23 June 20 June a.m.	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	Not returned by Legislative Council. Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means. Standing Orders suspended. 23 June, 1898. Council requested to consider Message of 8 Dec., 1897, disagreeing to amendments, 23 June, 1898. Council insists on amendments; Assembly insists on disagreements, and requests Free Conference, and Council declines to grant Free Conference, 7 July, 1898. Stopped by prorogation.
Free-trade and Protection Referendum	Mr. Reid	30 June	28 June	30 June 30 June	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	Not returned by Legislative Council. Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means. Standing Orders suspended. 23 June, 1898. Council requested to consider Message of 8 Dec., 1897, disagreeing to amendments, 23 June, 1898. Council insists on amendments; Assembly insists on disagreements, and requests Free Conference, and Council declines to grant Free Conference, 7 July, 1898. Stopped by prorogation.
Immigration Restriction	Mr. Reid	30 June	28 June	30 June 30 June	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	Not returned by Legislative Council. Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means. Standing Orders suspended. 23 June, 1898. Council requested to consider Message of 8 Dec., 1897, disagreeing to amendments, 23 June, 1898. Council insists on amendments; Assembly insists on disagreements, and requests Free Conference, and Council declines to grant Free Conference, 7 July, 1898. Stopped by prorogation.
Ordinance Lands Transfer	Mr. Reid	30 June	28 June	30 June 30 June	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	Not returned by Legislative Council. Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means. Standing Orders suspended. 23 June, 1898. Council requested to consider Message of 8 Dec., 1897, disagreeing to amendments, 23 June, 1898. Council insists on amendments; Assembly insists on disagreements, and requests Free Conference, and Council declines to grant Free Conference, 7 July, 1898. Stopped by prorogation.
Parliamentary Elections (Voting)	Mr. Reid	30 June	28 June	30 June 30 June	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	Not returned by Legislative Council. Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means. Standing Orders suspended. 23 June, 1898. Council requested to consider Message of 8 Dec., 1897, disagreeing to amendments, 23 June, 1898. Council insists on amendments; Assembly insists on disagreements, and requests Free Conference, and Council declines to grant Free Conference, 7 July, 1898. Stopped by prorogation.
Port Kembla Harbour	Mr. Young	30 June	28 June	30 June 30 June	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	Not returned by Legislative Council. Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means. Standing Orders suspended. 23 June, 1898. Council requested to consider Message of 8 Dec., 1897, disagreeing to amendments, 23 June, 1898. Council insists on amendments; Assembly insists on disagreements, and requests Free Conference, and Council declines to grant Free Conference, 7 July, 1898. Stopped by prorogation.

† For stage which Bill had reached in former Session, see Appendix. * Assent not reported.

No. 2.—REGISTER OF PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED UPON PETITION TO THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SESSION OF 1898.

Short Titles.	By whom and when Petition presented.	Read 1 st and committed.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 2 nd , passed and sent to Council for concurrence.	Remarks.
City and North Sydney Railway	Mr. Parkes	123 June	123 June	123 June	30 June	Proceeded with under 400th Standing Order. Stopped by prorogation.
City and North Sydney Tunnel Roadway	Mr. Parkes	123 June	123 June	123 June	30 June	Proceeded with under 409th Standing Order. Stopped by prorogation.
Lithgow Co-operative Coal Company Railway	Mr. Hegue	122 June	122 June	122 June	30 June	Proceeded with under 409th Standing Order. Not returned by Legislative Council.

† For stage which Bill had reached in former Session, see Appendix.

No. 3.—REGISTER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BILLS BROUGHT FROM THE COUNCIL DURING THE SESSION OF 1898.

Short Titles of—		Brought up and read 1 st .	Read 2 ^d and committed.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 ^d passed without Amendment, and returned to Council.	Assent reported.	Remarks.
Public Bills.	Private Bills.							
Auctioneers' Licensing		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	Declared to be a matter of urgency, and Standing Orders suspended, 6th July, 1898.
Audit		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Banks and Bank Holidays		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Bankruptcy		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Bills of Sale		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Cattle Driving		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Commons Regulation		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Conveyancing and Law of Property.		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Coroners'		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Dentists		21 June	....	....	....	....	....	†Proceeded with under Standing Order, No. 296. Stopped by prorogation.
Evidence		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	Declared to be a matter of urgency, and Standing Orders suspended, 6th July, 1898.
Evidence (Penalties)		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Impounding		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Legal Practitioners		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Licenses on Crops and Wool and Stock Mortgages.		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Liquor		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Medical Practitioners		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Naturalization and Denization.		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Newspapers		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Pastures and Stock Protection.		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Public Hospitals		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Stamp Duties		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Statute Law Revision		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Trustee		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Weights and Measures		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do
Wills Probate and Administration.		6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	6 July	....*	do do

† For stage which Bill had reached in former Session, see Appendix. * Assent not reported.

1898.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Public Bills originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY shown on Register No. 1				8
Number of Private Bills do do shown on Register No. 2				3
Number of Public Bills brought from the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, as shown on Register No. 3				26
Number of Private Bills do do do				26
				37
	Public.	Private.	Total.	
Passed and assented to	1	....	1	
Assent not reported	27	....	27	
Pro forma Bill	1	....	1	
Not returned by Legislative Council	1	1	2	
Stopped by prorogation.	4	2	6	
				37

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 8th July, 1898.

F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

APPENDIX.

SHOWING stage which Bills, reintroduced under Standing Orders, had reached in former Session.

1.—PUBLIC BILLS.	
Crown Lands; Council's amendments disagreed to.	
Immigration Restriction; sent to Legislative Council.	
Port Kembla Harbour; sent to Legislative Council.	
2.—PRIVATE BILLS.	
Borough of Lithgow Validating; second reading.	
City and North Sydney Railway; to be further considered in Committee.	
City and North Sydney Tunnel Roadway; to be further considered in Committee.	
3.—COUNCIL BILL.	
Dentists; second reading.	

1898.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTERS

OF

ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS,

AND OF

ADDRESSES

(NOT BEING FOR PAPERS).

—
SESSION, 1898.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS DURING THE SESSION, 1898.

No. of Address or Order.	WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
	No.	Date.		By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When given to Clerk of Printing Branch.
1	4	23 June, 1898.	Mr. Molesworth		Income Tax				

REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS DURING FORMER SESSIONS, SESSION, 1898.

No. of Address or Order.	WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.	RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
	No.	Date.					Date of Order.	When given to Clerk of Printing Branch.
45	44	5 August, 1897.	Mr. E. M. Clark	Claims for Gratuities under the Public Service Act	30 June, 1898.	98/193	1898.	6 July, 1898.
104	103	17 March, 1897.	Mr. Garrard	Convictions under the Licensing Act	28 June, 1898.	98/151		
59	64	27 October, 1897.	Mr. Thos. Brown	Ownership of Trundle Dam	28 June, 1898.	98/160		
41	36	20 July, 1897.	Mr. Wilks	Patents Office—Examiner of Patents	28 June, 1898.	98/150		
6	8	12 May, 1897.	Mr. Parkes	The Civil Service	28 June, 1898.	98/135		
48	49	18 August, 1897.	Mr. Haynes	Wharfage Rates and Tonnage Dues Act	28 June, 1898.	98/134		

REGISTER OF SEPARATE AND JOINT ADDRESSES (NOT BEING FOR PAPERS) TO THE GOVERNOR, DURING THE SESSION, 1898.

SUBJECT OF ADDRESS.	ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY.			WHEN PASSED OR AGREED TO.			WHEN AND HOW ANSWERED.			REMARKS.
	VOTES.			VOTES.			VOTES.			
	No.	Date.	By whom.	No.	Date.	By whom.	No.	Date.	By whom.	
1. The Governor's Opening Speech	1	1898. 21 June...	8 Mr. Rigg	3	1898. 24 June a.m.	8 Mr. Speaker accompanied by House.	4	1898. 28 June...	1	His Excellency the Governor.

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 8th July, 1898.

F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SESSION OF 1898.

No. of Committee	Designation of Committee	When and how appointed.	Members.	Chairman.	No. of Meetings.		No. of Witnesses Examined.	When Reported.
					Called.	Held.		
1	The Governor's Opening Speech.	21 June, 1898. Votes No. 1. Entry 8 (On motion of Mr. Rigg.)	{ Mr. Ashton, Mr. E. M. Clark, Mr. Dick, Dr. Graham, Mr. Speaker, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Sec, Mr. Lee,	Mr. Rigg.....	1	1	.....	1898. 21 June.
2	Standing Orders!.....	28 June, 1898. Votes No. 4. Entry 12 (On motion of Mr. Reid.)	{ Mr. Molesworth, Mr. McGowen, Mr. Critch, Mr. Young, Mr. Reid,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Refreshment?	28 June, 1898. Votes No. 4. Entry 13 (On motion of Mr. Reid.)	{ Mr. Speaker, Mr. Neild, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Hogue, Mr. Leitch, Mr. Anderson,	Mr. Chapman, Mr. W. H. B. Piddington, Mr. Cann, Mr. Reid,	1	1	.....	.....
4	Library?	28 June, 1898. Votes No. 4. Entry 14 (On motion of Mr. Reid.)	{ Mr. Speaker, Mr. Neild, Mr. Hogue, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Ashton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Printing?	28 June, 1898. Votes No. 4. Entry 15 (On motion of Mr. Reid.)	{ Mr. Gormly, Mr. Watson, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Dugald Thomson, Mr. Millen, Mr. Schey,	Mr. Archibald Campbell, Mr. Reid.	3	3	.....	30 June; 6, 7 July.
6	Elections and Qualifications	22 June, 1898. Votes No. 2. Entry 3 (By Mr. Speaker's Warrant, taking effect 30th June, 1898.)	{ Mr. Hughes, Mr. Russell Jones, Mr. Wright, Mr. Fegan, Dr. Graham,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Confers on subjects of mutual concernment with a similar Committee appointed by the Legislative Council. ² and ³ These Committees confer on subjects of mutual concernment with similar Committees appointed by the Legislative Council. ⁴ Leave given to sit during the sitting of the House, 6th July, 1898.

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 8th July, 1898.

F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 28th June, 1898, Votes No. 4, Entry 15, have agreed to report to your Honorable House, in relation to the Papers referred to them, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Report	of the Auditor-General on Public Accounts for year ended 30th June, 1897.	.....	Mr. Speaker.....	1898. 22 June	To be printed.	
Minutes	Copies of, of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.	.....	" .....	22 "	Not to be printed.	
	(a) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the "Prospecting Vote" to supplement the Vote in connection with Imported Stock.					
	(b) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the "Prospecting Vote" to supplement the Vote in connection with the "Board for Exports."					
	(c) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the Vote, "Department of Lands," to supplement the Vote in connection with "Reorganisation of the Public Service."					
	(d) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the Vote, "Department of Lands—Contingencies," to supplement the Vote in connection with "Legal Expenses."					
	(e) Authorising the transfer of amounts from three Heads of Service to supplement the Vote in connection with "Reorganisation of the Public Service."					
	(f) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the Vote, "Petty Sessions—Contingencies," to supplement another Vote in connection with "Department of Justice."					
	(g) Authorising the transfer of amounts from the Votes, "Legislative Assembly," and "Legislative Council," to supplement the Vote in connection with "Legislative Council and Assembly."					
	(h) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the Vote, "Department of Lands—Contingencies," to supplement the Vote in connection with "Legal Expenses."					
	(i) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the "Prospecting Vote" to supplement the Vote in connection with "School of Mines and Assay Works."					
	(j) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the Vote, "Department of Mines," to supplement the Vote in connection with "Department of Lands."					

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Minutes (continued)	Copies of, of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.		Mr. Speaker	1899. 22 June	Not to be printed.	
	(k) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the "Prospecting Vote" to supplement the Vote in connection with "Imported and Introduced Stock."					
	(l) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the "Prospecting Vote" to supplement the Vote in connection with "Agriculture."					
	(m) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the Vote, "Department of Lands," to supplement the Vote in connection with "Reorganisation of the Public Service."					
	(n) Authorising the transfer of an amount from various heads of Service to supplement the Vote in connection with "Stores and Stationery."					
Report	from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works on Proposed Railway from Warren to Coonamble, together with Minutes of Evidence and Plan.		Mr. Ewing	23 June	To be printed	Already in print.
"	from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works on proposed Harbour Works at Tweed River, together with Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Plan.		"	23 "	"	"
"	from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works on proposed Railway from the terminus of the Roschill Railway to Dural, together with Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Plan.		"	23 "	"	"
"	from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works on proposed Railway from Kooravathia to Grenfell, together with Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Plan.		"	23 "	"	"
"	from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works on proposed Railway from Byrock to Brewarrina, together with Minutes of Evidence and Plan.*		"	23 "	"	"
Notification	of resumption under Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, of land for the establishment of Public Park at Lake Illawarra.		Mr. Carruthers	23 "	Not to be printed.	* Plan not to be printed.
"	of resumption under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act of land for the establishment of a Public Cemetery at Winton.		"	23 "	"	"
Regulations	under the Hay Irrigation Act of 1892		"	23 "	"	"
Gazette Notice	Copy of, setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the street and lane through Knox Park, Murwillumbah, in accordance with the 7th section of the Act 48 Vic. No. 22.		"	23 "	"	"
"	Copies of, setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the dedication of certain lands in accordance with the 105th section of the Act 48 Vic. No. 18, the 41st section of the Act 53 Vic. No. 21, and the 7th section of Public Trusts Act, 1897.		"	23 "	"	"
Abstract	of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Vic. No. 18.		"	23 "	"	"
"	of alteration of designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages under the 107th section of the Act 48 Vic. No. 18.		"	23 "	"	"
"	of sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th and 101st sections of the Act 48 Vic. No. 18.		"	23 "	"	"
"	of Crown lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Vic. No. 18.		"	23 "	"	"
Amended Regulations	Nos. 76, 251, 252, 253, 257, 258, and 213, and amended Forms Nos. 23, 24, 68, and 51 under the Crown Lands Acts; also Regulations and Forms under the "Church and School Lands Act, 1897."		"	23 "	"	"

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Report	of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Institution for the Blind, Strathfield; together with Appendix and Minutes of Evidence.		Mr. Brunker	1898. 28 June	To be printed	Already in print.
"	of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into charges against Senior-constable Quelch, together with Minutes of Evidence &c. of the Borough of Central Illawarra		"	28 "	"	"
By-law	Newcastle		"	28 "	Not to be printed.	
"	Jamberoo		"	28 "	"	
"	Petersham		"	28 "	"	
"	of the Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmere		"	28 "	"	
"	Adamstown		"	28 "	"	
"	Wallendbeen		"	28 "	"	
By-laws	of the Borough of Enfield		"	28 "	"	
"	Durwood		"	28 "	"	
"	Lane Cove		"	28 "	"	
"	Vauchuse		"	28 "	"	
"	Newcastle		"	28 "	"	
"	June		"	28 "	"	
"	of the Municipal District of Concord		"	28 "	"	
"	Penrith		"	28 "	"	
"	"		"	28 "	"	
"	Bourke		"	28 "	"	
"	Canterbury		"	28 "	"	
"	Murrumbidgee		"	28 "	"	
"	Nyngan		"	28 "	"	
"	"		"	28 "	"	
"	Ballina		"	28 "	"	
Additional By-laws	of the Borough of Bathurst.		"	28 "	"	
"	of the Municipal District of Strathfield.		"	28 "	"	
"	Dungog		"	28 "	"	
"	Dubbo		"	28 "	"	
"	Hamilton		"	28 "	"	
By-laws	of the Borough of Newcastle, under the Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act.		"	28 "	"	
By-law	of the Sydney Hospital		"	28 "	"	
Regulations	under the Fisheries Act, 1881, and Oyster Fisheries Act of 1884		"	28 "	"	
"	under Oyster Fisheries Act of 1834		"	28 "	"	
"	under the State Children's Relief Act of 1831 and 1886		"	28 "	"	
"	under Australasian Federation—Enabling Act of 1895 and Amendment Act of 1897.		"	28 "	"	
Regulation	under the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act of 1893		"	28 "	"	
Amended Regulations	under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867		"	28 "	"	
Statement	of receipts and expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Sydney for the year 1897.		"	28 "	To be printed.	
Twelfth Annual Report	of the Goulburn Fire Brigades Board under the Fire Brigades Act of 1884.		"	28 "	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Wollongong Fire Brigades Board for year ending 31st March, 1898, under the Fire Brigades Act, 1884.		"	28 "	"	
"	of the Police Department for the year 1897		"	28 "	To be printed	Already in print.
"	of Commissioners of Fisheries for the year 1897		"	28 "	"	
"	of the Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions for the year 1896.		"	28 "	"	
Notification	of the Coast Hospital, Little Bay for the year 1896		Mr. Young	28 "	"	
"	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for extension of the premises of the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.		"	28 "	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification.....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for a Reserve for Access to Water at the village of The Oaks.	.....	Mr. Young	1898. 28 June.....	Not to be printed.	
".....	of resumption, under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, of land for the Supply of Water to the City of Sydney and Suburbs	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the construction of certain works for the improvement of Cook's River, near Tempe.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for additions to Tamworth Court-house premises.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the construction of the Middle Billabong Weir.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the construction of a Weir near Warren.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the erection of a Post and Telegraph Office at Narrandera.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the Supply of Water to the town of Mudgee.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the establishment and construction of a Rifle Range at Orange.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the erection of Police Buildings at Coramba.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the erection of a Residence for the Inspector of Fisheries at Tuggerah Lake.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the construction of a Weir near Warren.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the construction of a Bridge over Coalbagge Creek.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the construction of a Bridge over Macleay River at Kempsee.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the erection of Wardens' Quarters at Trial Bay.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, of land for the supply of water to Districts North of the Patra-matta River.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the construction of Storm-water Sewers discharging into Johnstone's Bay, Port Jackson.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	of resumption, under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, of land for water supply to the town of Cootamundra.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
Accounts.....	of the South Head Roads Trust, for half-year ended 31st December, 1897.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
By-laws	under the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Acts, 1880-1889.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
".....	Metropolitan Drainage; Willoughby Falls; Storm-water Drain, No. 3; Careening Storm-water Drains, No. 2 and No. 3; and Neutral Bay Storm-water Drains, No. 2 and No. 3.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
Water By-law	under Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Acts, 1892-1897	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
Summary	of special works carried out by Department of Public Works by day-labour, from 2nd August, 1894, to 14th June, 1898.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	To be printed.
Statement	showing ordinary day-labour continuously employed by Department of Public Works.	.....	" .....	28 "	"	
Notification	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for maintaining the traffic on the Great Western Railway, by effecting improvements to grades between Huntley and Bloomfield.	.....	Mr. Reid	28 "	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for grade improvements on the Great Western Railway at Millhoppe.		Mr. Reid	28 June 1898.	Not to be printed.	
"	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for Trucking-yards and approaches thereto at Forbes.		"	28 "	"	
By-laws	of the Borough of Burwood, under the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1897.		"	28 "	"	
"	of the Municipal District of Ballina, under the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875.		"	28 "	"	
"	of the Municipal District of Yass, under the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875.		"	28 "	"	
Return to Order	"Wharfage Rates and Tonnage Dues Act"	Mr. Haynes	"	28 "	"	Postponed for further consideration.
"	"The Civil Service"	Mr. Parkes	"	28 "	"	"
Statement	of payments from Treasurer's Advance Account for November, 1897	"	"	28 "	To be printed.	
"	" " " " " "	"	"	28 "	"	"
"	" " " " " "	"	"	28 "	"	"
"	" " " " " "	"	"	28 "	"	"
"	" " " " " "	"	"	28 "	"	"
"	" " " " " "	"	"	28 "	"	"
Notification	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for improving the grade on the South-western Railway near Coolahani.		"	28 "	"	Not to be printed.
Regulations	under the Public Service Act of 1895, in connection with the Nursing Staff, Coast Hospital.		"	28 "	"	"
Regulation	under the Land and Income Tax Assessment Act of 1895 (Substituted Forms, D, E, and K.)		"	28 "	"	"
Regulations	under the Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act of 1894, in substitution of those gazetted on 31st December, 1896, and Supplementary Regulations, under the "Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act of 1894."		"	28 "	"	"
General Abstracts	of Bank Liabilities and Assets for Quarter ended 31st December, 1897.		"	28 "	"	"
"	" " " " " "		"	28 "	"	"
"	" " " " " "		"	28 "	"	"
"	" " " " " "		"	28 "	"	"
Statement	of Trust Money's Deposit Account, from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.		"	28 "	"	"
Notification	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for improvement of grades near Quirindi, on the Great Northern Railway.		"	23 "	"	"
"	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for the construction of a ballast siding near Ardglen on the Great Northern Railway.		"	28 "	"	"
Report	of the Proceedings of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, from 1st July to 31st December, 1897.		"	28 "	To be printed.	
"	of the Public Service Board, dated 30th November, 1897		"	28 "	"	Already in print.
"	of the Railway Commissioners on Railways and Trains for Quarter ending 31st December, 1897.		"	28 "	"	"
"	of the Railway Commissioners on Railways and Trains for Quarter ending 31st March, 1898.		"	28 "	"	"

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 28th June, 1898, Votes No. 4, Entry 15, have agreed to report to your Honorable House, in relation to the Papers referred to them, since their Report No. 1, dated 30th June, 1898, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Return to Order	" Patents Office—Examiner of Patents "	Mr. Wilks	Mr. Gould	1898.	Not to be printed.	
"	" Ownership of Trundle Dam "	Mr. Thomas Brown	Mr. Brunker	28 June	"	
"	" Wharfage Rates and Tonnage Dues Act "	Mr. Haynes	Mr. Reid	28 "	"	
"	" The Civil Service "	Mr. Parkes	Mr. Reid	28 "	"	
Minutes	Copies of, of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council		Mr. Speaker	30 "	"	
	(1) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the "Prospecting Vote" to supplement the Vote in connection with "Agriculture."					
	(2) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the Vote "Roads and Bridges—Public Works and Services," to supplement the Vote in connection with "Government Architect."					
	(3) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the Vote for "Nursery Garden, Campbelltown," to supplement the Vote in connection with "Botanic Gardens."					
Notification	of resumption, under the Public Works Act of 1888, of land for Public School Purposes at Collingullie South, Crow Mountain, Killabakh, Milbrulong, Tocoyal, and Tunstal		Mr. Garrard	30 "	"	
Report	of the Trustees of the National Art Gallery for the year 1897		"	30 "	To be printed	Already in print.
Amended By-laws	of the University of Sydney		"	30 "	"	"
Report	of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1897		"	30 "	Not to be printed.	"
"	of the Nautical School-ship "Sobron" for the year ended 30th April, 1898.		"	30 "	To be printed	"
"	on the Working of Factories and Shops Act during the year 1897		"	30 "	"	"
"	of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1897, with Appendices.		"	30 "	"	"
Regulations	under the Public Instruction Act of 1880		"	30 "	"	"
Proceedings	of the Australasian Federal Convention, Second Session, held at Sydney, September, 1897.		Mr. Reid	30 "	Not to be printed.	"
Official Record	of the Debates of the Australasian Federal Convention, Second Session, held at Sydney, September, 1897.		"	30 "	To be printed	"
Proceedings	of the Australasian Federal Convention, Third Session, held at Melbourne, January to March, 1898.		"	30 "	Not to be printed.	Already printed and distributed.
			"	30 "	To be printed	"

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Official Record	of the Debates of the Australasian Federal Convention, Third Session, held at Melbourne, January to March, 1898.		Mr. Reid	1598. 30 June	Not to be printed.	Already printed and distributed.
Return to Order	"Claims for Gratuity under the Public Service Act"	Mr. E. M. Clark	Mr. Deputy Speaker	30 "	To be printed.	
Minutes	(1) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the Vote "Department of Lands, contingencies to supplement the Vote." To pay compensation under Public Roads Act of 1897.			6 July	Not to be printed.	
Report	(2) Authorising the transfer of an amount from the Vote "Land Agents, Appraisers, and others—contingencies." To supplement the Votes in connection with "Survey of Lands—contingencies and legal expenses."		Mr. Ewing	6 "	To be printed.	Already in print.
"	from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works on proposed Harbour Works, Macleay River, together with Minutes of Evidence and Plans.		"	6 "	" "	*Plan not to be printed.
"	from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works on proposed Railway from Maitland to Taree, together with Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Plan.*		"	6 "	" "	"
"	from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works on proposed Harbour Works at the Manning River, together with Minutes of Evidence, Appendices, and Plan.		"	6 "	" "	"
"	from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works on proposed Harbour Works at the Bellinger River, together with Minutes of Evidence and Plan.		"	6 "	" "	Already in print.
"	from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works on proposed Harbour Works at the Hastings River, together with Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Plan.		"	6 "	" "	"
Additional Order and Regulation	under the Act 14 Vic. No. 86, for the control of the Public Abattoir and its appurtenances, Glebe Island.		Mr. Reid	6 "	Not to be printed.	
Return	respecting Customs and Excise Revenue received during 1892 and 1893 respecting Land and Income Tax Revenue during 1896 and 1897.		"	6 "	" "	"
Notification	of withdrawal, under the Crown Lands Act of 1895, of certain lands from the pastoral lease of the Mungary West leasehold area for settlement by other holdings.		Mr. Brunker	6 "	To be printed.	
"	of withdrawal, under the Crown Lands Act of 1895, of certain lands from the pastoral lease of the Mimosa leasehold area for settlement by other holdings.		"	6 "	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th and 101st sections of the Act 48 Vic. No. 18.		"	6 "	" "	"
"	of alterations of designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act 48 Vic. No. 18.		"	6 "	" "	"
"	of Crown Lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Vic. No. 18.		"	6 "	" "	"
Amended Regulations	under Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1893		"	6 "	" "	"
Report	on Rifle Shooting under active service conditions		"	6 "	To be printed.	Already in print.
"	on the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, for 1897		"	6 "	" "	"
"	of the Department of Public Works for the year ended 30th June, 1897		Mr. Young	6 "	" "	"

No. 3 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly, 6th July, 1898.

J. HAYES,
Chairman.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 28th June, 1898, Votes No. 4, Entry 15, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 2, dated 6th July, 1898, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Rule Statement	of the Supreme Court in Divorce	.....	Mr. Gould	7 July	Not to be printed.	
Regulations and Rates Report	of Accounts of the Government Savings Bank for the year 1897	.....	"	7 "	To be printed.	
	Amended and New Telephone and Telegraphic	.....	"	7 "	Not to be printed.	
	of the Proceedings of the Postal and Telegraphic Conference held at Hobart, March-April, 1898.	.....	"	7 "	To be printed	Already in print.
Actuarial Report	upon the condition of the Civil Service Superannuation Account, as on 31st December, 1897.	.....	Mr. Reid	7 "	"	
Report	of the State Children's Relief Board for the year ended 5th April, 1898	.....	Mr. Brunker	7 "	"	
"	upon Trading operations off the Coast of New South Wales, under the direction of Frank Farnell, Esq., M.P., together with a scientific report on the Fishes, by Edgar F. White, F.L.S.	.....	"	7 "	"	Already in print.
"	of the completion of the Euroka Creek Storm-water Channel, Additional Metropolitan Sewerage, Western Suburbs Outfall Sewer at Rockdale; and Additional Metropolitan Sewerage By-law, Main Outfall Sewer at Middle Harbour.	.....	"	7 "	Not to be printed.	
"	of the Trustees of the National Park for the year 1897	.....	"	"	"
"	of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works on proposed Harbour Works at Nambucca River, together with Minutes of Evidence and Plan.	.....	Mr. Ewing	7 "	To be printed.	
"	of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the charges made by R. H. Levien, Esq., M.P., against certain Members of the Legislative Assembly.	.....	Mr. Reid	7 "	"	Already in print.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly, 7th July, 1898.

J. HAYES,
Chairman.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1898.



1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE
ROYAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED ON THE 27TH JUNE, 1898,

TO INQUIRE INTO

CHARGES MADE BY R. H. LEVIEN, ESQUIRE, M.P.,
AGAINST CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 7 July, 1898.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

COMMISSION.

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

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved

CHARLES EDWARD ROBERTSON MURRAY, Esquire, one of the Judges of the District Court of Our
Colony of New South Wales, appointed in and for the Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter
District, in our said Colony.

Greeting :—

Know you, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do, by these presents, authorize and appoint you to make a diligent and full inquiry into charges made by Robert Henry Levien, Esquire, M.P., in the Legislative Assembly of Our Colony of New South Wales, against Richard Sleath, Esquire, M.P., and William John Ferguson, Esquire, M.P., as set forth in the *Hansard* report of the proceedings of the said Legislative Assembly on Thursday, the 23rd day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. And We do, by these presents, grant to you full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such books, papers, writings, and all other documents, as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and to inquire of the premises by all lawful ways and means: And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, at the earliest possible date after the date of this Our Commission, certify to Us, in the Office of Our Colonial Treasurer, under your hand and seal, what you shall find touching the premises: And We hereby command all Government Officers and other persons whomsoever within Our said Colony, that they be assistant to you in the execution of these presents: And We do hereby declare this Our Commission to be a Commission for all purposes of the Act 44 Victoria No. 1, intituled "*An Act to regulate the taking of Evidence by Commissioners under the Great Seal.*"

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

(L.S.) Witness Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, HENRY ROBERT, VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight and in the sixty-second year of Our Reign.

HAMPDEN.

By His Excellency's Command,
G. H. REID.

Entered on record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS No. 20, page 30, this twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO CHARGES MADE BY
R. H. LEVIEN, ESQUIRE, M.P., AGAINST CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

REPORT.

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,—

Your Commissioner was directed by Your Excellency's Commission, dated the 27th day of June last, to make a diligent and full inquiry into charges made by Robert Henry Levien, Esq., M.P., in the Legislative Assembly of this Colony, against Richard Sleath, Esq., M.P., and William John Ferguson, Esq., M.P., as set forth in the *Hansard* report of the proceedings of the said Legislative Assembly on Thursday the 23rd day of June.

The charges referred to in Your Excellency's Commission are to be found most concisely set out on page 233 of the Parliamentary Debates, Session 1898, in the report of Mr. Sleath's speech, wherein he spoke of such charges as having been made by Mr. Levien, as follows :—

“ I intend to make a charge to-night against the colleague of the honorable member for Sturt. I intend to make no secret of the course I intend to pursue. I will show whether he is an honorable man to be a member of the Assembly of New South Wales.

* * * * *

“ It is to you—

“ [Here the honorable member pointed his finger at me—]

“ I allude. I charge you with being one of the most dishonest men who ever lived in the Parliament of New South Wales.

* * * * *

“ I suppose that in my life I have committed many faults and sins ; but I can say that, looking to my heaven and my God, that I never have been a party who would join with a band of ruffians to blow up and hurl into eternity innocent children, women, and men who never committed a crime, except that they did not obey certain conditions laid down by a labour organisation.

* * * * *

“ I will call in no less and no better a witness than the Attorney-General, who will state the honest and bare truth to the country. I suppose he will be called a liar now.

“ Far better it would be that those who made the charges were not men who join a foreign association, so that, when other men desire to carry on their lawful occupation, those men who joined in that combination would set a dynamite explosion upon these honest persons in the exercise of their duty to hurl them into eternity. If my honorable friend there takes exception to what

I have said, it would have been far better for him to have listened. I know this is a solemn position which I occupy to-night. I know this is a solemn charge that I make; and I say that in the presence of all here. I say to you,—

“ [Here again the honorable member pointed to me]

“ to whom this charge may apply—and I say it to the House and the country; I say it to the whole world—if I am stating what is untrue, then at once let the whole of the Assembly vote, and I earnestly ask them to vote, so as to hurl me from the public life of the country, and stamp me as a man unworthy of the confidence of the people, one who has made a charge that is detrimental to my own reputation, and stamps me as one who never ought to be in the Assembly of this country. I stand here to-night fearing nothing. You have invited these obligations. I took upon myself the great responsibility; because it is a great responsibility for a man who has been twenty years within the walls of this Assembly, and who rose from humble circumstances. I am not going to be charged with making an accusation that I am unable to prove.

* * * * *

“ I will make the charge. There was a heavy charge there of something that would have hurled Mr. Howell and his family into eternity. He sat behind the bar there and told me that what I spoke on that occasion was true. It was said of Richard III that he could smile, and murder while he smiled.”

In compliance with the terms of Your Excellency's Commission, and bearing in mind the necessity for expedition expressed therein, Your Commissioner at once proceeded therewith. Before calling witnesses, Your Commissioner requested Mr. Levien to formulate, and put into a clear and definite shape, the charges which he intended to make, and of which he wished proof to be adduced; not going beyond the fair intendment of the words used by him in the Legislative Assembly. This, however, Mr. Levien finally declined to do; and, inasmuch as Messrs. Sleath and Ferguson did not press for any such statement, but, on the contrary, preferred that the charges should stand exactly as they were made in the Assembly, Your Commissioner allowed the latter course to be adopted. It became, therefore, necessary for Your Commissioner to decide what, in effect, was intended to be charged by Mr. Levien against Messrs. Sleath and Ferguson: the charges (omitting the imputation of dishonorable conduct, as being only words of abuse, having no specific meaning, except in relation to the particular accusations) appear to be as follows:—

1. That they had joined, or were willing to join, with a band of ruffians in an attempt to blow up certain persons.
2. That they had joined a foreign association with the intention of using dynamite to destroy men who desired to carry on their lawful occupation.
3. That they had attempted, or had conspired to attempt, to blow up Mr. Howell and his family.

In addition to these charges, it was the opinion of Messrs. Sleath and Ferguson that Mr. Levien—as reported in the second column of page 228 of *Hansard*, and at the foot of the second column of page 229—intended to accuse them of murdering a man named Bennett or Bennetts. This suggestion, however, Mr. Levien entirely repudiated. Your Commissioner disposes of it at once, as either a charge that in fact was never made, or, if it appeared to have been made, was absolutely unfounded.

As to the third charge, Mr. Levien, after hearing Mr. Howell's evidence, admitted that he had made a mistake, and that he intended to allude to Mr. Koehler and his family instead of Mr. Howell and his family. The inquiry proceeded as if, in effect, Mr. Koehler's name had been substituted for Mr. Howell's.

Taking into consideration the circumstances under which Your Excellency had thought proper to issue Your Commission, and the attitude of Mr. Levien in the matter—as appears at page 235 of *Hansard*, first column—Your Commissioner regarded Mr. Levien as standing in the position of a prosecutor, upon whom was cast the duty of assisting in the inquiry by suggesting the names of witnesses who could give evidence in proof of his charges, and in conducting their

their examination. And the inquiry which Your Commissioner was directed to make he understood to be an investigation into the truth or otherwise of the charges themselves, independently of any opinion held by, or any motive actuating, Mr. Levien in making them. In the matter of evidence, Your Commissioner, though allowing all fair latitude, deemed it to be strictly his duty to exclude all mere hearsay; being, in his opinion, as rigidly bound as a court of law by such broad rules of evidence as are founded upon accepted principles of justice, a departure from which would be likely to vitiate a conclusion of fact founded upon what would be an obviously unsafe basis. Mr. Levien contended strenuously against this ruling, which, he asserted, he had not anticipated, and which had the effect of keeping out some testimony that he was prepared to give; and he intimated that, unless he was allowed to depose to statements made to him by Bennett, in the absence of both Messrs. Sleath and Ferguson, he would probably be unable to prove the charges which he had made. He did not, however, withdraw from the inquiry. Your Commissioner then procured the attendance of Mr. Howell, whose evidence was practically negative, and of the Attorney-General, who declined to reply to questions which he considered his duty to his former clients precluded him from answering—though, in his case as well as in Mr. Levien's, Messrs. Sleath and Ferguson had absolutely waived their own privilege as between themselves and their former Counsel and Solicitor; but it became evident that, if Mr. Want had any testimony that he might otherwise have given, it would have been excluded for the same reason as that which affected the evidence tendered by Mr. Levien. Mr. Levien then asked for the attendance of Detectives Goulder and Brown, who were examined; and he pressed that Messrs. Koehler and Spence should be summoned from Broken Hill. They attended, but could give no evidence of any value. Mr. Levien insisted strongly on the necessity for the making of an attempt to bring Mr. Murphy, formerly a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, from Western Australia. Your Commissioner, having examined Mr. John Bennett, on whose recollection of a conversation which he had had with Mr. Murphy the question of the materiality, in proof of the charges, of Mr. Murphy's evidence turned, was satisfied that it would be useless, and therefore indefensible, because of the delay and expense involved, to attempt to procure Mr. Murphy's attendance. Mr. John Douglas, described as an engineer, wrote from Melbourne to Mr. Levien, volunteering to give evidence. Having seen the letter, Your Commissioner decided to call him.

It was at the request of Mr. Sleath that Mr. Edgar, of Melbourne, was called. It was not practicable, even if it had been of any importance, to marshal the witnesses in any regular order. Mr. Edgar's may be taken as the only evidence adduced in refutation of the charges.

As to the witnesses Colebatch and Bourn Ross, a copy of the Judge's notes of whose evidence, given at the trial at Deniliquin, is appended, it was agreed that their testimony, so recorded, should be taken as evidence on this inquiry. And, for the purpose of saving time, it was also agreed that the depositions, taken at the preliminary hearing, of Detectives Goulder and Brown should be so used.

A witness, D'Echert, supposed to be in Melbourne, whose attendance was required by Mr. Levien, has not been found.

In explanation of the proceedings at Deniliquin in 1892, a copy of the indictment, with the record of the finding of the jury, was admitted. The man Bennett, or Bennetts, alluded to by Mr. Levien, appears as one of the accused who were convicted. Mr. Howell's evidence explains how this man came, after the expiration of his sentence, to leave Broken Hill. As far as is known, he is now either in South Africa or in South America; and it would have been impracticable to procure his attendance as a witness.

At the close of Douglas's evidence, Your Commissioner asked Mr. Levien, as well as Messrs. Sleath and Ferguson, whether there was any other witness who could be suggested as proper to be called. No witness was named. Your Commissioner also intimated that either Mr. Sleath or Mr. Ferguson could, if he wished, give evidence—or Mr. Levien might, if he chose, have either of them sworn for the purpose of cross-examination. No such course was adopted. In the view of the evidence which Your Commissioner took, he did not think it necessary to compel either Mr. Sleath or Mr. Ferguson to be sworn. In

In the whole of the evidence it is clear that there is no proof whatever of any one of the charges which form the subject matter of this inquiry. Further, it appears that, at the time of the Broken Hill strike, diligent efforts were made by the police to ascertain whether the strike leaders were in any manner transgressing the criminal law. The result of these inquiries was the arrest and prosecution of the eight accused—including Messrs. Sleath and Ferguson—whose names appear in the indictment set out in the appendix. The indictment contains three counts—the first charging a conspiracy to raise sedition; the second, a conspiracy to incite to unlawful assembling and rioting; the third, a conspiracy to procure certain persons to combine to prevent others from following their lawful occupations. It follows that the police authorities had not discovered, at that time, in the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, any evidence upon which action could be taken of such a conspiracy—much more serious in its nature than those charged in the indictment—as that now imputed by Mr. Levien to Messrs. Sleath and Ferguson. The evidence adduced at the trial, to which nothing substantial has been added on this inquiry, points only to the contemplation, by the then accused, of certain unlawful acts, such as the derailing of a train containing free labourers; an act which in fact was not carried out, and which might or might not endanger life, according to the mode and spot selected. The convictions were all on the third count only, for what may be described as unlawful picketing.

Your Commissioner, therefore, finds that the charges remain, after all practicable inquiry, absolutely unproved.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. E. R. MURRAY,

Commissioner.

E. C. WRIGHT,

Secretary,

Thursday, 7th July, 1898.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION

HELD AT

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY,

SEPTEMBER 2ND TO SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1897.

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 July, 1898.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1898.
[5s.]

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AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

SEPTEMBER 2nd to SEPTEMBER 24th, 1897.

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No. 1.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

THURSDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST presented a copy of the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of Western Australia of August 26th, notifying the election of three Members to represent Western Australia in the Convention established under "The Australasian Federation Enabling Act, 1896," in the place of Mr. Piesse, Mr. Sholl, and Mr. Taylor, resigned; also of an election of one Representative in the place of Mr. Loton, resigned; together with a copy of Act No. III of 61 Victoriae, 1897, the notifications being read by the Clerk at the Table. Western Australia. Certificates of Election.
3. The PRESIDENT called upon the aforesaid representatives of Western Australia to sign the Roll. Subscription of Roll.
4. The following Representatives thereupon subscribed the Roll :—
 - The Honorable HENRY BRIGGS, M.L.C.
 - The Honorable FREDERICK THOMAS CROWDER, M.L.C.
 - The Honorable HARRY WHITTALL VENN, M.L.A.
 - The Honorable ANDREW HARRIOTT HENNING, M.L.C.
5. The PRESIDENT acquainted the Convention that on July 7th he had presented to the Queen's Most Gracious Majesty the Address adopted by this Convention, on April, 22nd, 1897, and that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to receive the same, and had replied thereto in the following terms, which he read to the Convention. All the Representatives standing in their places during the reading of the Reply :—

I request you to convey to the Members of the Federal Convention the expression of the sincere gratification with which I receive this assurance of their loyalty and devotion, and of the warmth of their congratulation on the completion of the Sixtieth year of My reign.

I have already made known, through the Governor of South Australia, the deep interest with which I regard the proceedings of the Convention; but I am glad to take this opportunity of offering again My best wishes for the success of its deliberations.

Ordered—That Her Majesty's Reply be recorded in the Minutes.

- Standing Orders. 6. The PRESIDENT acquainted the Convention that, as the Convention had ordered that the Standing Orders and Practice of the South Australian House of Assembly be observed in the debates and proceedings of this Convention, by resolution of March 23rd, 1897, he had caused copies of the said Standing Orders to be placed on the Table and made available for the use of the Representatives.
- Amendments desired by the Legislatures of the Colonies to the Draft Constitution. 7. Pursuant to the Enabling Acts of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, the Amendments desired by the respective Legislatures of those Colonies, together with the Draft Constitution, were duly presented to the Convention.
Ordered—That the said Amendments be printed.
- Suspension of the Standing Orders. 8. The Honorable Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved—That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will enable certain motions to be made without notice.
Question put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole Members of the Convention present and no dissentient voice.
- Times of meeting. 9. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That, unless otherwise ordered, this Convention do meet daily at 10.30 a.m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted.
Question put and passed.
- Hansard. 10. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That an official record of the Debates of this Convention be made by the *Parliamentary Debates* Staff of New South Wales.
Question put and passed.
- Draft Constitution and suggested amendments. 11. Ordered—That the question of the consideration in the Committee of the Whole Convention of the Draft Constitution, as passed prior to the adjournment of 5th May, 1897, together with the suggested Amendments forwarded by the various Legislatures, be an Order of the Day for to-morrow, Friday, September 3rd.
- Next meeting of Convention. 12. Ordered—That this Convention, at its rising, do adjourn until to-morrow, Friday, at 12 noon.
- Adjournment. 13. Convention adjourned at 12.20 until to-morrow at 12 noon.

Present—All the Representatives, except Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Leake, Mr. Peacock, Sir George Turner, and Mr. Wise.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION—

1. The Honorable Mr. BARTON to move—
 - (1.) That Chapter IV of the Draft Constitution be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report, with power to send for persons and papers.
 - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Reid, Sir George Turner, Mr. Holder, Sir Philip Fysh, and Sir John Forrest.
2. The Honorable Mr. BARTON to move—That Sir John Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor, and the Mover be re-appointed a Drafting Committee.

3. Mr. WALKER to move—That the following Returns be prepared and laid on the Table :—

- (1.) Population of each Colony on 30th June, 1897.
- (2.) Revenue for Customs and Excise for the year ending 30th June, 1897, showing separately the receipts from Intoxicants and Narcotics.
- (3.) Revenue received during year ending 30th June, 1897, under the other branches proposed to be transferred to the Commonwealth.
- (4.) Expenditure in each Colony during year ending 30th June, 1897, under each branch proposed to be transferred to the Commonwealth.
- (5.) Approximate value of properties to be transferred to the Commonwealth.

The Returns to include, and to show separately, the figures of each Colony represented at this Convention, with the totals also, and the figures for Queensland finally added. Expenditure to be taken from the Estimates if exact figures are not available. If the population or any other figures are not available, estimates to be made. The returns to be completed as quickly as possible.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill in Committee (Amendments of the Legislatures).

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 2.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

FRIDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. Pursuant to the Enabling Act of Victoria, the amendments desired by the Legislature of Victoria, together with the Draft Constitution, were duly presented to the Convention by the Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER. Amendments desired by the Legislature of Victoria.
Ordered—That the said amendments be printed.
3. Mr. WALKER presented a Petition (No. 1) from 39 citizens of New South Wales, praying that in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth there be a recognition of God ; also provision for opening the daily session of the Houses of the Federal Parliament with prayer ; and for the appointment of days of national thanksgiving and humiliation. Petitions.
Petition received.
The Honorable Mr. HOLDER presented a Petition (No. 2) from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of South Australia, praying that in the Constitution of the United Commonwealth there be a recognition of God.
Petition received.
4. The Honorable Mr. BARTON having, by leave, amended the motion of which he had given notice, pursuant to notice, moved— Draft Constitution, Chapter IV: Reference to Select Committee
 - (1.) That Chapter IV of the Draft Constitution be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report, with power to send for persons and papers.
 - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Reid, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Holder, Sir P. Fysh, and Sir J. Forrest, and one other representative of each Colony to be chosen by the representatives thereof.

Debate ensued.
Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz., to add to the question—That it be an instruction to the Committee to have the evidence given by experts or statisticians to the Committee printed, and copies of such evidence and of any statistics or reports furnished to the Committee, be laid on the Table of the Convention.
Question—That the words proposed to be added, be added—put and passed.
Main question, as amended, put and passed.

Drafting
Committee.

5. The Honorable Mr. BARTON, pursuant to notice, moved—That Sir John Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor, and the Mover be re-appointed a Drafting Committee.

Debate ensued.

Mr. JAMES moved an amendment, viz., to add to the question—The President, Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Symon.

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put.

Convention divided.

Ayes, 20.

The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. J. N. Brunker
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
The Hon. W. Moore
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Walker
Mr. James (Teller).

Noes, 21.

The Hon. Sir R. C. Baker
The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
Mr. Hassell
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. Sir J. Lee-Steere
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
The Hon. Sir W. Zeal
The Hon. J. H. Howe (Teller).

And so it passed in the negative.

Main question put and passed.

Population.
Revenue.
Expenditure,
&c.
Colonies.

6. Mr. WALKER, pursuant to notice, moved—That the following Returns be prepared and laid upon the Table :—

- (1.) Population of each Colony on 30th June, 1897.
- (2.) Revenue for Customs and Excise for the year ending 30th June, 1897, showing separately the receipts from Intoxicants and Narcotics.
- (3.) Revenue received during year ending 30th June, 1897, under the other branches proposed to be transferred to the Commonwealth.
- (4.) Expenditure in each Colony during year ending 30th June, 1897, under each branch proposed to be transferred to the Commonwealth.
- (5.) Approximate value of properties to be transferred to the Commonwealth.

The Returns to include, and to show separately, the figures of each Colony represented at this Convention, with the totals also, and the figures for Queensland finally added. Expenditure to be taken from the Estimates if exact figures are not available. If the population or any other figures are not available, estimates to be made. The returns to be completed as quickly as possible.

Question put and passed.

Common-
wealth Bill.

7. The Honorable Mr. BARTON, according to order, moved—That the President do now leave the Chair, and the Convention resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to reconsider the Draft Constitution as passed prior to the adjournment, together with the suggested amendments which have been forwarded by the various Legislatures.

Question put and passed.

The

The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Preamble postponed.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The President resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. Baker, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

8. Convention adjourned at 3:30 p.m. till Monday, September 6th, at 10:30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Leake.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1897.

QUESTION—

1. Mr. GLYNN to ask the Premiers of the Colonies represented in the Convention, and in the case of South Australia, the Honorable the Treasurer (Mr. Holder), whether, for the purpose of helping the deliberations of the Convention, they will lay upon the Table copies of all Reports presented to their respective Governments on the questions of—

The Finances of the proposed Federation.

The Financial Clauses of the Draft Bill.

Federal Control or Ownership of the Railways.

NOTICE OF MOTION—

1. Dr. QUICK to move—That a Return be laid before this Convention showing, according to the latest available information,—

(1.) The population and number of electors in each electoral district for the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales; and

(2.) The population and number of electors in each electoral district for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: In Committee.

Clause I.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

Appointed,
September 3, 1897.

Sir J. Lee-Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

Appointed,
September 3, 1897.

Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 3.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

MONDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Hon. Mr. GORDON presented a Petition (No. 3) from the Adelaide Ministerial Association praying that in the Constitution of the United Commonwealth there be a recognition of God. Petitions.
Petition received.

The Hon. Sir R. C. BAKER presented a Petition (No. 4) from 27 persons on behalf of the Australasian National League in South Australia, praying the Convention to amend the Commonwealth Bill, so as to provide for the recognition of God; limiting the taxation powers of the Federal Parliament; retaining the right of appeal to the Queen in Council; control of all navigable rivers; negation of the principle of one adult one vote; giving the Federal Parliament general control of postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like services.
Petition received and read.
3. Mr. GLYNN, pursuant to notice, asked the Premiers of the Colonies represented in the Convention, and in the case of South Australia, the Honorable the Treasurer (Mr. Holder), whether, for the purpose of helping the deliberations of the Convention, they will lay upon the Table copies of all Reports presented to their respective Governments on the Question of— Reports re Finances and Railways.
The Finances of the proposed Federation.
The Financial Clauses of the Draft Bill.
Federal Control or Ownership of the Railways.
The Premiers replied that they would be prepared to lay upon the Table all Reports mentioned which were not confidential.
4. Dr. QUICK, pursuant to notice, moved—That a Return be laid before this Convention, showing, according to the latest available information— Population and Electors.
(1.) The population and number of electors in each electoral district for the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales; and
(2.) The population and number of electors in each electoral district for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.
Question put and passed.

Common-
wealth Bill.

5. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1 to 8, Introductory, and Clauses 1 to 87, The Constitution, postponed.

Clause 88 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 1, after “Customs,” to insert “and “Excise” (A. South Australia.)

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment.

6. Convention adjourned at 4:50 p.m. till to-morrow at 10:30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Sir J. Abbott and Mr. Leake.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: In Committee.
Clause 88.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For Consideration and report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

Appointed
September 3, 1897.

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

Appointed
September 3, 1897.

Mr. Barton.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 4.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

TUESDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause No. 88 further considered.

Amendment again proposed, viz.—In line 1, after “Customs,” to insert “and Excise.” (A. South Australia.)

Notice being taken by a Member that a quorum of Members was not present, the Chairman reported to the President, who, standing up in his place, counted the Convention, and, a quorum being present within two minutes, the President left the Chair, and the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. No quorum.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Amendment again proposed, viz.—In line 1, after “Customs,” to insert “and Excise.” (A. South Australia.) Commonwealth Bill.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again,

THE PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

3. The Hon. Mr. Barton, without notice, moved—That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will enable him to move a motion without notice. Suspension of the Standing Orders.

Question put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole Members of the Convention present and no dissentient voice.

Leave to
Member.

4. The Hon. Mr. BARTON moved—That one week's leave of absence be granted to Mr. Leake on account of urgent private affairs.
Question put and passed.

Adjournment. 5. Convention adjourned at 8 minutes past 5 p.m. till to-morrow at 10-30. a.m.

Present—All the Members, except Mr. Leake (on leave), and Sir. W. Zeal.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill : In Committee.
Clause 88.
-

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For Consideration and report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	}	Appointed September 3, 1897.	{	Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	}	Appointed, September 3, 1897.	{	Mr. Barton.
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C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 5.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

 WEDNESDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. Mr. McMILLAN presented a Petition (No. 5) from the New South Wales Local Petition. Option League, praying for Provision in the Federal Constitution, enabling each State to prohibit the importation of Intoxicating Liquors and Opium.
Petition received.
3. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Common-
wealth Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause No. 88 further considered.

Amendment again proposed, viz.—In line 1, after “Customs,” to insert “and Excise.” (A. South Australia.)

Clause No. 88 postponed.

Postponed Clause No. 1 read.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

 The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

4. Convention adjourned at 4:46 p.m. till to-morrow at 10:30 a.m.

Adjourn-
ment.

 Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Leake (on leave).

NOTICES

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: In Committee.
Postponed Clause 1.
-

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	}	Appointed September 3, 1897.	{	Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	}	Appointed, September 3, 1897.	{	Mr. Barton.
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E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 6.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

THURSDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Common-
wealth Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause No. 1 further considered.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 1, after “as,” to insert “The Australian Dominion Constitution Act” (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—After “as” to insert “The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause 1 consequentially amended by leaving out “The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia”—and agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 2 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 3 read.

The Honorable Mr. O’CONNOR moved an amendment, viz.—In line 4, to leave out “six months,” with a view to insert “one year” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—In folio 2, line 3, to leave out “Federal” (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause—put and passed.

Mr. SYMON moved a further amendment, viz.—In folio 2, lines 3 and 4, to leave out “the Commonwealth of.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause—put and passed.

Clause 3, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 4 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 1, to leave out “Unless it is otherwise expressed or implied” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Another

Another amendment proposed, viz.—In same line to leave out “this Act.” (C. and A., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—After the words left out to insert “The provisions of this Act relating to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Proposed amendment amended by leaving out “The provisions of this Act relating to.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed viz.—To add to the clause “But the Parliaments of the several Colonies may at any time after the passing of this Act make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had been established at the passing of this Act.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Clause 4, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 5 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To add to the clause “Original States shall be taken to mean such States as form part of the Commonwealth at the date of its establishment. New States shall be taken to mean such States as may thereafter be admitted into or constituted by the Commonwealth.” (C., New South Wales.)

Consideration of amendment postponed.

Clause No. 5 further postponed.

Postponed clause No. 6 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 7 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In lines 3 and 4, after “Constitution” to leave out “And all treaties made by the Commonwealth.” (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—In line 7 to leave out first “and” and to insert “in addition to the laws of Great Britain.” (C., South Australia.)

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

*Another amendment proposed, viz.—In line 7 to leave out “and the laws.” (C., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out “and treaties.” (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—In line 8, after “ships” to insert “excepting Her Majesty’s ships and vessels of war.” (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—In line 8, to leave out “last” and insert “first.” (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause 7 further amended, by leaving out “or” in penult line, and inserting “and,” and leaving out “is” in last line, and inserting “are” in lieu thereof. (C., New South Wales.)

—and agreed to.

Postponed

* NOTE.—Question put in this form as a test vote on the Amendment (C., Victoria) to leave out all the words to the end of the clause.

Postponed clause No. 8 agreed to.

Chapter I.—The Parliament.

Postponed clause No. 1 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 2, to leave out “Federal.” (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—In line 3, to leave out “Representatives,” with a view to insert “Assembly” in lieu thereof. (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause 1 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 2 further postponed.

Postponed clause No. 3 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 2 to leave out “Ten.” (C. and A., South Australia.)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 38.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. James
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 7.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 (Teller).

First paragraph agreed to.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz. — To leave out the second paragraph.

Question—That the second paragraph stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause 3 agreed to.

Postponed clauses Nos. 4 and 5 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 6 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 5, after “dissolve” to insert “The Senate or.” (A., South Australia.)

Clause 6 further postponed.

Postponed clauses Nos. 7 and 8 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 9 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In lines 1 and 2, to leave out “six Senators for each State.” (C. and A., New South Wales.)

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Paper.

3. The Honorable Mr. BRUNKER laid upon the Table the following Paper, viz.—

(1.) Return (*in part*) to an Order of the Convention of September 6

(Dr. Quick):—

Population and Electors, Legislative Assembly Electoral Districts,
New South Wales.

Ordered to be printed.

Adjournment. 4. Convention adjourned at 5:30 p.m. till to-morrow at 10:30 a.m.

Present—All the Members except Mr. Leake (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: In Committee.

Clause 9.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Pysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

Appointed
September 3, 1897.

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

Appointed
September 3, 1897.

Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 7.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

Held in

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

FRIDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Common-
wealth Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause No. 9 further considered.

Amendment again proposed, viz.—In lines 1 and 2, to leave out “six Senators for each State.” (C. and A., New South Wales.)

Notice being taken by a Member that a quorum of Members was not No quorum. present, the Chairman reported to the President, who, standing up in his place, counted the Convention, and, a quorum being present within two minutes, the President left the Chair, and the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause No. 9 further considered.

Amendment again proposed, viz.—In lines 1 and 2, to leave out “six Senators for each State.” (C. and A., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 41.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. James
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 5.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. Trenwith
 Mr. Higgins (Teller).

First paragraph agreed to.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Papers.

3. The Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST laid upon the Table the following Papers:—
- (1.) Financial and Statistical Facts, Western Australia; Population, Revenue, &c.
 - (2.) Draft Constitution, Report of Government Actuary, Western Australia.

Adjournment.

Ordered to be printed.

4. Convention adjourned at 5:57 p.m. till Monday, 13 September, at 10:30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Glynn.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill : In Committee.
Postponed clause No. 9.
-

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	}	Appointed September 3, 1897.	{	Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	}	Appointed September 3, 1897.	{	Mr. Barton.
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C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 8.
 MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
 OF THE
 AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,
 HELD IN
 THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
 PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

MONDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Common-
wealth Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause No. 9 further considered.

Second paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out “as one electorate.” (A., New South Wales; C. and A., Victoria; C. and A., South Australia; C. and A., Tasmania; C. and A., Western Australia.)

Amendment withdrawn *pro tempore*.

Mr. McMILLAN moved an amendment, viz.—After “State” to insert “and until Parliament otherwise determines.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Bruncker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. James
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. McMillan (Teller).

Noes, 19.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal.
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer—
 (Teller).

Original

Original amendment again proposed, viz.—To leave out “as one electorate.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 18.

The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 Mr. Lyne
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock (Teller).

Second paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Third paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In lines 5 to 7, to leave out “and the names of the Senators chosen by each State shall be certified by the Governor to the Governor-General.” (A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Third paragraph agreed to.

Fourth paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 2 of the paragraph, after “but” to insert “except in the case of new States, which after the establishment of the Commonwealth are admitted thereto or established thereby upon other terms and conditions.” (A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 20.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 The Hon. A. Briggs
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 Mr. James
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

Fourth paragraph further amended by leaving out in same line "so that." (A., Victoria.)

*Fourth paragraph again further amended by leaving out in last line "that." (A., Victoria.)

Fourth paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Fifth paragraph read.

†Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out in line 1 of the paragraph "qualification of electors of." (A., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee

* NOTE.—Respecting the amendments in fourth paragraph (C., New South Wales), viz., in line 3 of the paragraph, to leave out "equal" with a view to insert "proportionate" in lieu thereof, and in line 4 to leave out "six" with a view to insert "three" in lieu thereof; the Chairman stated that inasmuch as the Committee had already decided that the representation in the Senate should be equal, and that there should be six Senators for each State, he could not propose these amendments as inconsistent with the resolution of the Committee already arrived at.

† NOTE.—Question put in this form as a test vote of the amendment (A., South Australia).

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 13.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. James
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick.
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. F. W. Holder (Teller).

Another amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out all the words after “only once” in penult line to the end of the paragraph. (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Lyne
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock (Teller).

Noes, 28.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Bruncker
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. James
 Mr. Leake,
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Wise (Teller).

Another amendment proposed, viz.—To add to the clause “No elector who has at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or who afterwards acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, whilst the right continues, be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from voting at elections for Senators.” (A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and negatived.

Fifth paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 9, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clauses Nos. 10 to 23 further postponed.

Postponed clause No. 24 read.

First paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 3, after “numbers” to insert “subject to the provisions of subsection 3.” (C. and A., Western Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out all the words after “numbers” in line 3 to the end of the paragraph, and to add “and until The Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the people of each State which forms part of the Commonwealth at the establishment thereof shall have one representative for every thirty thousand of their number. Provided that every such State shall be entitled to five representatives at the least.” (A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. James
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 17.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

First paragraph agreed to.

Second paragraph amended by leaving out "for each quota" in line 2, and agreed to.

Third paragraph agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 24, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clauses Nos. 25 to 28 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 29 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out the words at the beginning of the clause, "Until the Parliament otherwise provides." (A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out, at the end of the clause, "Until division each State shall be one electorate." (A., New South Wales; C. and A., Victoria; A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 29 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 30 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out after "once" in line 6, "and if any elector votes more than once he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour." (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—To add to the clause "Provided that the Parliament may not enact, that any elector shall have more than one vote." (A., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and negatived.

Postponed clause No. 30, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 31 read.

First paragraph agreed to.

Subsection

Subsection I read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out all the words after “Representatives” in lines 3 and 4 to the end of the subsection, and to insert in lieu thereof “and no person shall be capable of being chosen or of sitting or acting as a Representative of any State except he be and has been for three years a resident of that State for which he is chosen. The seat of any Senator or Representative shall be declared vacant on his ceasing to be a resident of that State, except during such time as he may be a Member of the Executive Government.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Subsections I and II agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 31 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 32 further postponed.

Postponed clauses Nos. 33 to 35 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 36 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “for,” in line 1, to leave out “two consecutive months of,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “thirty consecutive sitting days in.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Postponed clauses Nos. 36 to 38 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 39 read.

*Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 3, after “shall,” to insert “except as hereinafter provided.” (A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negated.

Postponed clause No. 39 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 40 read.

First paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 1 to leave out “three,” with a view to insert “four” in lieu thereof. (A., Western Australia.)

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

First and second paragraphs agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 40 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 41 read.

First paragraph agreed to.

Second paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After first word “The” to insert “first writs shall be issued within six months from the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth and all subsequent.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negated.

Postponed clause No. 41 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 42 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 43 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “Representatives” in line 3 to insert “or any question of a disputed election relating to that House.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Postponed clause No. 43 further postponed.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

THE

* NOTE.—Question put in this form as a test vote of the amendment (A., Victoria).

THE PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment 5. Convention adjourned at 40 minutes past 10 p.m. till to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Deakin.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: In Committee.
Postponed clause No. 44.
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SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For Consideration and report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	}	Appointed, September 3, 1897.	{	Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	}	Appointed, September 3, 1897.	{	Mr. Barton.
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C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 9.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

TUESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Common-
wealth Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clauses Nos. 41 to 53 further postponed.

Postponed clause No. 54 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 1 to leave out “having for their main object.” (C. and A., New South Wales; A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—In lieu of the words left out to insert “for.” (C. and A., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved another amendment, viz.—In lines 1 and 2 to leave out “the appropriation of” with a view to insert “appropriating” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—In lines 2 and 3 to leave out “the imposition of” with a view to insert “imposing” in lieu thereof. (A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—To add to the clause, “but a proposed law which provides for the imposition and appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand and payment and appropriation of fees for licenses or for services, and does not otherwise impose any tax or appropriate any part of the public revenue, may originate, either in the House of Representatives or in the Senate.” (A., Tasmania.)

Proposed

Proposed amendment amended by leaving out second and third "and" and inserting "or" in lieu thereof.

The Honorable J. H. CARRUTHERS moved another amendment to the proposed amendment, viz.—To leave out "for licenses or for services" with a view to insert "of office" in lieu thereof.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Proposed amendment further amended by inserting before "for services" "fees" and by inserting after "services" "under the proposed law"

Mr. GLYNN moved another amendment, viz., after the words last inserted to insert "or as incidental to its policy of salaries"

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Proposed amendment further amended by inserting after "revenue" or "moneys" and by leaving out "either in the House of Representatives or"

Question—That the words of the amendment, as amended, viz.—"But a proposed law which provides for the imposition and appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licenses or fees for services under the proposed law, and does not otherwise impose any tax or appropriate any part of the Public Revenue or monies, may originate in the Senate" be added to the clause—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 54, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 55 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In subsection (1) in lines 2 and 3 to leave out "laws imposing taxation and." (C. and A., Western Australia.)

The Honorable Mr. Howe moved—That the Committee do now divide.

Question put and negatived.

Amendment again proposed, viz.—In subsection (1) in lines 2 and 3 to leave out "laws imposing taxation and." (C. and A., Western Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. James
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal.
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 19.

The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir. J. W. Downer
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 The Hon. W. Moore
 Mr. Solomon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn.
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest—
 (Teller).

Another

Another amendment proposed in subsection (1), viz.—In lines 3 and 4 to leave out “the necessary supplies for the ordinary annual services of the Government” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “any part of the public revenues or moneys.” (A., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed in subsection (1), viz.—To leave out all the words after “amend” in line 5 to the end of the subsection. (C., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Subsection (1) agreed to.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

3. Convention adjourned at 5.52 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: in Committee.
Postponed clause No. 55.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	} Appointed September 3, 1897.	{ Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	} Appointed September 3, 1897.	{ Mr. Barton.
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E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 10.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

WEDNESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable Mr. BARTON presented a Petition (No. 6) from the Australasian National League and Federation, praying the Convention to amend the Constitution Bill so as to provide for, the recognition of the Deity; a system of effective voting in the election of the Senate; the limitation of the taxation powers of the Federal Parliament; and the retention of the right of appeal to the Privy Council. Petition.
Petition received.
3. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause No. 55 further considered.

Subsections (2) and (3) agreed to.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—To insert a new subsection (3a) to follow subsection (3), viz.—“The law which appropriates the supplies for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with the appropriation of such supplies.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the new subsection be inserted in the clause—put and passed.

Subsections (4) and (5) agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 55, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 56 agreed to.

An amendment proposed, viz.—To insert a new clause 57 (A) to follow clause No. 56, viz. :—

57. (A) If either House of Parliament shall, in two consecutive Sessions of the same Parliament, with an interval of at least six weeks between, pass and transmit to the other House for its concurrence therein any proposed law which such other House fails to pass without amendment, within thirty days after receiving the same, in the second Session, or within such period passes, with any amendment not agreed to by the House transmitting the proposed law, the provisions of the following sections of this part shall apply.

(B) The proposed law passed and transmitted in the second Session may include any amendments agreed to by both Houses in the first Session.

The

The House in which the proposed law originated may pass a resolution that, in its opinion, the proposed law is of an urgent nature, and may transmit the resolution and the proposed law with any amendments agreed to by both Houses up to the time of transmission to the other House, with a request for further consideration.

If within thirty days of the transmission of the proposed law as last aforesaid, or if the Session shall end before the expiration of such period, then within thirty days of the commencement of the next Session of the same Parliament, the other House shall not pass the proposed law without amendment, or with such amendment as the House transmitting the same agrees to, the House in which the proposed law originated may resolve that the same be referred to the direct determination of the people.

If such last-mentioned resolution is passed, a vote of the electors of the Commonwealth as to whether the proposed law, as last transmitted as aforesaid, shall or shall not become law shall be taken, unless in the meantime the House to which it has been transmitted has passed the same.

Such vote shall be taken in each State separately, and if the proposed law is affirmed by a majority of the population of the Commonwealth, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Royal Assent, as if it had been duly passed by both Houses of Parliament, and on receiving the Royal Assent it shall become law. If not affirmed as aforesaid the proposed law shall not become law, and shall not be again proposed for a period of at least three years. (A., New South Wales.)

Paragraph (A) read.

Question—That paragraph (A) stand part of the proposed new clause—put.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

THE PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. 4. Convention adjourned at 10·8 p.m. until to-morrow at 10·30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER. 1897.

NOTICE OF MOTION—

1. Mr. McMILLAN to move—That the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Finance Committee appointed at Adelaide be printed.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: In Committee.

Proposed new clause No. 57 (A). (A., New South Wales.)

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For Consideration and Report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry,	} Appointed September 3, 1897.	} Sir J. Lee-Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
Sir J. Forrest,		
Sir P. Fysh,		
Mr. Henry,		
Mr. Holder,		

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,	} Appointed September 3, 1897.	} Mr. Barton.
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,		

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 11.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. Mr. GLYNN presented a Petition (No. 7) from the Synod of the Church of England Petition. in the Diocese of Adelaide, under seal, praying the Convention to embody in the Preamble of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia an acknowledgment of Almighty God.
Petition received and read.
3. The Honorable Mr. BRUNKER laid on the Table the following Papers, viz.—Return Papers. *(in part)* to an Order of the Convention of September 3 (Mr. Walker) :—
 - (1.) Population of each of the Australian Colonies and Tasmania on 30th June, 1897.
 - (2 and 3.) Revenue of each of the Australian Colonies and Tasmania during the latest financial year.
 - (4.) Expenditure of each of the Australian Colonies and Tasmania during the latest financial year.
 Ordered to be printed.
4. Mr. McMILLAN, pursuant to notice, moved—That the Minutes of the proceedings of the Finance Committee appointed at Adelaide be printed.
Question put and passed.
5. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Common-
wealth Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Proposed new clause 57 (A), viz.—

- (A) If either House of Parliament shall, in two consecutive Sessions of the same Parliament, with an interval of at least six weeks between, pass and transmit to the other House for its concurrence therein any proposed law which such other House fails to pass without amendment, within thirty days after receiving the same, in the second Session, or within such period passes, with any amendment not agreed to by the House transmitting the proposed law, the provisions of the following sections of this part shall apply.
- (B) The proposed law passed and transmitted in the second Session may include any amendments agreed to by both Houses in the first Session.

The House in which the proposed law originated may pass a resolution that, in its opinion, the proposed law is of an urgent nature, and may transmit the resolution and the proposed law with any amendments agreed to by both Houses up to the time of transmission to the other House, with a request for further consideration.

If within thirty days of the transmission of the proposed law as last aforesaid, or the Session shall end before the expiration of such period, then within thirty days of the commencement of the next Session of the same Parliament, the other House shall not pass the proposed law without amendment, or with such amendment as the House transmitting the same agrees to, the House in which the proposed law originated may resolve that the same be referred to the direct determination of the people.

If such last-mentioned resolution is passed, a vote of the electors of the Commonwealth as to whether the proposed law, as last transmitted as aforesaid, shall or shall not become law shall be taken, unless in the meantime the House to which it has been transmitted has passed the same.

Such vote shall be taken in each State separately, and if the proposed law is affirmed by a majority of the population of the Commonwealth, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Royal Assent, as if it had been duly passed by both Houses of Parliament, and on receiving the Royal Assent it shall become law. If not affirmed as aforesaid the proposed law shall not become law, and shall not be again proposed for a period of at least three years. (A., New South Wales.)

Further considered.

Paragraph (A) again read.

No quorum.

Notice being taken by a Member that a quorum of Members was not present, the Chairman reported to the President, who, standing up in his place, counted the Convention, and, a quorum being present within two minutes, the President left the Chair, and the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Proposed new clause No. 57 (A) again considered.

Paragraph (A) again read.

The Right Honorable Sir J. Forrest moved an amendment, viz.—In line 1 to leave out the initial word "If"

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

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 15.

The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 Mr. James
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 (Teller).

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

THE PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

6. Convention adjourned at 5.38 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: In Committee.
Proposed new clause No. 57 (A). (A., New South Wales).
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SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For Consideration and Report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	}	Appointed September 3, 1897.	{	Sir J. Lee-Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	}	Appointed September 3, 1897.	{	Mr. Barton.
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C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 12.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

FRIDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Common-
wealth Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Proposed new clause 57 (A) (A., New South Wales), viz.—

- (A) If either House of Parliament shall, in two consecutive Sessions of the same Parliament, with an interval of at least six weeks between, pass and transmit to the other House for its concurrence therein any proposed law which such other House fails to pass without amendment, within thirty days after receiving the same, in the second Session, or within such period passes, with any amendment not agreed to by the House transmitting the proposed law, the provisions of the following sections of this part shall apply.
- (B) The proposed law passed and transmitted in the second Session may include any amendments agreed to by both Houses in the first Session.

The House in which the proposed law originated may pass a resolution that, in its opinion, the proposed law is of an urgent nature, and may transmit the resolution and the proposed law with any amendments agreed to by both Houses up to the time of transmission to the other House, with a request for further consideration.

If within thirty days of the transmission of the proposed law as last aforesaid, or the Session shall end before the expiration of such period, then within thirty days of the commencement of the next Session of the same Parliament, the other House shall not pass the proposed law without amendment, or with such amendment as the House transmitting the same agrees to, the House in which the proposed law originated may resolve that the same be referred to the direct determination of the people.

If such last-mentioned resolution is passed, a vote of the electors of the Commonwealth as to whether the proposed law, as last transmitted as aforesaid, shall or shall not become law shall be taken, unless in the meantime the House to which it has been transmitted has passed the same. Such

Such vote shall be taken in each State separately, and if the proposed law is affirmed by a majority of the population of the Commonwealth it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Royal Assent, as if it had been duly passed by both Houses of Parliament, and on receiving the Royal Assent it shall become law. If not affirmed as aforesaid the proposed law shall not become law, and shall not be again proposed for a period of at least three years. (A., New South Wales.)

Further considered.

Paragraph (A) again read.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz.—After initial word “If” to insert “the Senate reject or fail to pass any proposed law which has passed the House of Representatives, or pass the same with amendments with which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if the Governor-General should on that account dissolve the House of Representatives, and if, within six months after the said dissolution, the House of Representatives again pass the said proposed law in the same or substantially the same form as before, and with substantially the same objects, and the Senate again reject or fail to pass the said proposed law or pass the same with amendments with which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives, and thereupon all the members of both Houses of the Parliament shall vacate their seats.

Mr. WALKER moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after “Senate” in penult line to the end of the proposed amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendment *ut supra* again proposed.

Proposed amendment, by leave, amended by leaving out, in line 5, “on that account,” and by inserting after “Representatives,” in line 6, “by an absolute majority,” and by leaving out all the words after “Senate” in the penult line to the end of the proposed amendment.

Amendment, as amended, again proposed.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. C. H. Grant
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. J. H. Howe
Mr. James
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
Mr. Solomon
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zcal
Mr. Symon (Teller).

Noes, 22.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Hon. J. N. Brunker
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. A. Deakin
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Lyne
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Wise
The Hon. A. J. Peacock (Teller).

Mr.

Mr. LYNE moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the words inserted “If after a dissolution of both Houses of the Federal Parliament as above provided the subject-matter of the contention that led to such dual dissolution is again passed by the House of Representatives and again rejected by the Senate such measure shall be referred to the electors of the Commonwealth by means of a national referendum, and if resolved in the affirmative shall become law.”

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz.—To leave out the initial word “If,” with a view to insert “Provided that in lieu of dissolving the House of Representatives the proposed law may be referred to the direct determination of the people as hereinafter provided.”

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

THE PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. Baker, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again at 7.30 p.m. this day.

3. The Hon. Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved—That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will enable him to move a motion without notice.

Suspension of the Standing Orders.

Question put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole Members of the Convention present and no dissentient voice.

4. The Hon. Mr. BARTON moved—That it be an instruction to the Committee of the whole Convention on the Commonwealth Bill that they have leave to postpone the proposed new clause 57 (A) (A., New South Wales), and all proposed amendments thereto, notwithstanding that it has been amended, and to reconsider and rescind all or any resolutions arrived at and votes taken on the said clause and on amendments thereto.

Instruction to Committee on Commonwealth Bill.

Question put and passed.

At 5.10 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended until 7.30 p.m.

Suspension of sitting. Resumption of sitting.

At 7.30 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed.

5. THE PRESIDENT acquainted the Convention that he had received a telegram from the Hon. Sir H. Tozer, which he read to the Convention as follows:—

Telegram from Queensland.

“In pursuance of the following resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of this Colony on the 16th instant, ‘that, in the opinion of this House, the Acting Chief Secretary should request the Australasian Federal Convention, now sitting in Sydney, not to conclude its work until Queensland has an opportunity of being represented at that Convention by representatives directly appointed by the electors of the Colony,’ I have the honor to submit the above request for the consideration of the Convention. Letter posted to-day.

HORACE TOZER.”

The Hon. Mr. BARTON moved—That the communication received by the President from the Acting Premier of Queensland be recorded in the minutes of this Convention, and that the President be authorised to acknowledge the same, and to intimate in reply that this Convention has received it with gratification and will give the request which it conveys the best consideration.

Entry on Minutes.

Debate ensued.

Question put and passed.

6. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

New clause 57 (A) (A., New South Wales), and new clauses and amendments suggested by the Legislatures (Provision against Dead-locks), postponed until after the consideration of postponed clause No. 70.

Postponed clause No. 57 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “Constitution” in line 4 to insert “and to Her Majesty’s instructions.” (A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Postponed clause No. 57 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 58 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 59 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 2, to leave out “not.” (A., South Australia.)

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—In line 2, to leave out “two years” and insert “one year” in lieu thereof. (C. and A., South Australia and Western Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 59 agreed to.

Resolved—That Sir R. C. Baker, Chairman of Committees, be allowed to vacate the Chair and address the Committee on Chapter II, The Executive Government, from the floor of the Committee, and that the Hon. Sir. J. P. Abbott do take the Chair of the Committee *pro hac vice*.

Postponed clause No. 60 read.

The Right Hon. G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2, to leave out “exercised” with a view to insert “exercisable” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 60, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 61 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “Council” in line 1 to insert “of six.” (C., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Postponed clause No. 61 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 62 agreed to.

The Chairman of Committees resumed the Chair of the Committee.

Postponed clause No. 63 read.

First paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out in lines 2 and 3 “Governor-General may from time to time appoint” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “Parliament may elect.” (A., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed, viz., to leave out the first and second paragraphs. (C., South Australia.)

Question—That the paragraphs proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Third

Third paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out the third paragraph (A., Tasmania and Western Australia) with a view to insert in lieu thereof “Every Minister of State shall, during his tenure of office, have the right of entrance to and audience in both Houses of the Parliament, but shall not be entitled to vote in either House unless he has been duly elected a member thereof.” (A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the third paragraph stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Solomon
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 14.

The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Douglas
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
Mr. Symon
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
(Teller).

Postponed clause No. 63 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 64 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “seven,” in line 3, to insert “of whom two at least shall be members of the Senate.” (C., Victoria).

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. C. H. Grant
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
The Hon. N. B. Lewis
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal (Teller).

Noes, 19.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Solomon
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Wise
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor (Teller).

The

The Honorable Mr. DOBSON moved another amendment, viz.—After “seven,” in line 3, to insert “of whom one shall be in the Senate when there are five Ministers, and two shall be in the Senate if there are more than five Ministers.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. C. H. Grant
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. H. Dobson (Teller).

Noes, 20.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Solomon
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Wise (Teller).

Postponed clause No. 64 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 65 read.

The Hon. Dr. COCKBURN moved an amendment, viz., in penult line to leave out “the sum of” with a view to insert “a sum not exceeding” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 65, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clauses Nos. 66 to 68 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 69 further postponed.

Postponed clause No. 70 read.

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz.—After “with,” in line 8, to insert “or without the advice of the Federal Executive Council as the case requires.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 70, as amended, agreed to.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

THE PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday, 20th September.

Adjournment. 7. Convention adjourned at 10.41 p.m. until Monday, 20th September, at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill : In Committee.
Proposed new clause No. 57 (A). (A., New South Wales.)
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SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	}	Appointed, September 3, 1897.	{	Sir J. Lee-Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	}	Appointed September 3, 1897.	{	Mr. Barton.
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C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 13.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

 MONDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.

2. The PRESIDENT acquainted the Convention that he had received a letter from Sir H. Tozer, dated Brisbane, 17th September, in terms of the telegram communicated to the Convention by the President on Friday last.

Ordered that the letter be recorded in the Minutes of this Convention.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office.
Brisbane, 17th September, 1897.

In pursuance of the following Resolution, passed by the Legislative Assembly of this Colony on the 16th instant:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the Acting Chief Secretary should request the Australasian Federal Convention now sitting in Sydney not to conclude its work until Queensland has an opportunity of being represented at that Convention by representatives directly appointed by the Electors of the Colony,"—I have the honor to submit the above request for the consideration of the Convention.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
HORACE TOZER.

The Honorable the President of the
Australasian Federal Convention, Sydney.

3. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Common-
wealth Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed proposed new clause No. 57 (A) (A., New South Wales)
as amended, viz.—

(A) If the Senate reject or fail to pass any proposed law which has passed the House of Representatives, or pass the same with amendments with which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if

if the Governor-General should dissolve the House of Representatives, and if, within six months after the said dissolution, the House of Representatives, by an absolute majority, again pass the said proposed law in the same or substantially the same form as before, and with substantially the same objects, and the Senate again reject or fail to pass the said proposed law or pass the same with amendments with which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate, either House of Parliament shall, in two consecutive Sessions of the same Parliament, with an interval of at least six weeks between, pass and transmit to the other House for its concurrence therein any proposed law which such other House fails to pass without amendment, within thirty days after receiving the same, in the second Session, or within such period passes, with any amendment not agreed to by the House transmitting the proposed law, the provisions of the following sections of this part shall apply.

- (B) The proposed law passed and transmitted in the second Session may include any amendments agreed to by both Houses in the first Session.

The House in which the proposed law originated may pass a resolution that, in its opinion, the proposed law is of an urgent nature, and may transmit the resolution and the proposed law with any amendments agreed to by both Houses up to the time of transmission to the other House, with a request for further consideration.

If within thirty days of the transmission of the proposed law as last aforesaid, or the Session shall end before the expiration of such period, then within thirty days of the commencement of the next Session of the same Parliament, the other House shall not pass the proposed law without amendment, or with such amendment as the House transmitting the same agrees to, the House in which the proposed law originated may resolve that the same be referred to the direct determination of the people.

If such last-mentioned resolution is passed, a vote of the electors of the Commonwealth as to whether the proposed law, as last transmitted as aforesaid, shall or shall not become law shall be taken, unless in the meantime the House to which it has been transmitted has passed the same.

Such vote shall be taken in each State separately, and if the proposed law is affirmed by a majority of the population of the Commonwealth it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Royal Assent, as if it had been duly passed by both Houses of Parliament, and on receiving the Royal Assent it shall become law. If not affirmed as aforesaid the proposed law shall not become law, and shall not be again proposed for a period of at least three years. (A., New South Wales.)

To which Mr. LYNE had moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the words inserted, “If after a dissolution of both Houses of the Federal Parliament as above provided the subject-matter of the contention that led to such dual dissolution is again passed by the House of Representatives and again rejected by the Senate such measure shall be referred to the electors of the Commonwealth by means of a national referendum, and if resolved in the affirmative shall become law.”

To which proposed amendment The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER had moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out the initial word “If,” with a view to insert, “Provided that in lieu of dissolving the House of Representatives the proposed law may be referred to the direct determination of the people as hereinafter provided.”

Further considered.

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed amendment—put and negatived.

And

And the question being proposed, viz.—To insert “Provided that in lieu of dissolving the House of Representatives the proposed law may be referred to the direct determination of the people as hereinafter provided”,—

Mr. WISE moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz.—After the words “House of Representatives” to insert “alone in the first instance, both Houses of Parliament may be dissolved simultaneously: Provided that the Senate shall not be dissolved within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of the expiry by effluxion of time of the duration of the House of Representatives. And if after such dissolution the proposed law fails to pass with or without amendment.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise (Teller).

Noes, 20.

The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. James
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer (Teller).

And the amendment as amended, viz.—“ Provided that in lieu of dissolving the House of Representatives alone in the first instance both Houses of Parliament may be dissolved simultaneously: Provided that the Senate shall not be dissolved within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of the expiry by effluxion of time of the duration of the House of Representatives. And if after such dissolution the proposed law fails to pass with or without amendment the proposed law may be referred to the direct determination of the people as hereinafter provided”—being proposed,—

Mr. LYNE moved an amendment to the said amendment, viz.—After “referred” in penult line to insert “by a National referendum.”

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz.—Before “National” to insert “Dual”

And

And the said amendment to the proposed amendment being by leave withdrawn,—

Question—That the words, “ by a National referendum ” proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 Mr. James
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Lyne (Teller).

Noes, 36.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz.—After “referred” in penult line in the proposed amendment to insert “by a Dual referendum.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. James
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock (Teller).

Noes, 27.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Higgins (Teller).

The Honorable Mr. CARRUTHERS moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz.—To leave out the last words of the proposed amendment, viz., “the direct determination of the people as hereinafter provided,” with a view to add “the Members of the two Houses deliberating and voting together thereon, and shall be adopted or rejected according to the decision of three-fifths of the Members present and voting on the question.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed amendment—put and negatived.

And the question being proposed to add “the Members of the two Houses deliberating and voting together thereon, and shall be adopted or rejected according to the decision of three-fifths of the Members present and voting on the question.”

The Honorable Mr. HOWE moved an amendment to the said proposed amendment, viz.—To leave out “three-fifths,” with a view to insert “two-thirds” in lieu thereof.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. HOLDER laid on the Table the following Paper, viz.—

Paper.

1. Return to the Order of the Convention of 23rd March (Dr. Quick)—
 Quarantine and Coastal Services.

Ordered to be printed.

4. Convention adjourned at 11:39 p.m. until Tuesday, 21st September, at 10:30 a.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives:

NOTICES

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: In Committee.
Proposed new clause No. 57 (A). (A., New South Wales.)
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SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	}	Appointed, September 3, 1897.	{	Sir J. Lee-Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	}	Appointed, September 3, 1897.	{	Mr. Barton.
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E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 14.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

TUESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable Mr. BARTON laid on the Table the following papers:—Finance Committee (Adelaide, 1897). Evidence given by E. M. G. Eddy, Esquire, Chief Commissioner of Railways, New South Wales; John Mathieson, Esquire, Commissioner of Railways, Victoria; and Alan J. Pendleton, Esquire, Railways Commissioner of South Australia. Paper.
Ordered to be printed.
3. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed proposed new clause No. 57 (A) (A., New South Wales) as amended, viz.—

- (A) If the Senate reject or fail to pass any proposed law which has passed the House of Representatives, or pass the same with amendments with which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if the Governor-General should dissolve the House of Representatives, and if, within six months after the said dissolution, the House of Representatives, by an absolute majority, again pass the said proposed law in the same or substantially the same form as before, and with substantially the same objects, and the Senate again reject or fail to pass the said proposed law or pass the same with amendments with which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate, either House of Parliament shall, in two consecutive Sessions of the same Parliament, with an interval of at least six weeks between, pass and transmit to the other House for its concurrence therein any proposed law which such other House fails to pass without amendment, within thirty days after receiving the same, in the second Session, or within such period passes, with any amendment not agreed to by the House transmitting the proposed law, the provisions of the following sections of this part shall apply. (B)

- (B) The proposed law passed and transmitted in the second Session may include any amendments agreed to by both Houses in the first Session.

The House in which the proposed law originated may pass a resolution that, in its opinion, the proposed law is of an urgent nature, and may transmit the resolution and the proposed law with any amendments agreed to by both Houses up to the time of transmission to the other House, with a request for further consideration.

If within thirty days of the transmission of the proposed law as last aforesaid, or the Session shall end before the expiration of such period, then within thirty days of the commencement of the next Session of the same Parliament, the other House shall not pass the proposed law without amendment, or with such amendment as the House transmitting the same agrees to, the House in which the proposed law originated may resolve that the same be referred to the direct determination of the people.

If such last-mentioned resolution is passed, a vote of the electors of the Commonwealth as to whether the proposed law, as last transmitted as aforesaid, shall or shall not become law shall be taken, unless in the meantime the House to which it has been transmitted has passed the same.

Such vote shall be taken in each State separately, and if the proposed law is affirmed by a majority of the population of the Commonwealth it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Royal Assent, as if it had been duly passed by both Houses of Parliament, and on receiving the Royal Assent it shall become law. If not affirmed as aforesaid the proposed law shall not become law, and shall not be again proposed for a period of at least three years. (A., New South Wales.)

To which an amendment had been proposed, viz.—After “Senate,” in line 11, to insert, “After a dissolution of both Houses of the Federal Parliament as above provided the subject-matter of the contention that led to such dual dissolution is again passed by the House of Representatives and again rejected by the Senate such measures shall be referred to the electors of the Commonwealth by means of a national referendum, and if resolved in the affirmative shall become law.”

To which amendment an amendment had been proposed, viz.—To insert at the beginning of the said amendment, “Provided that in lieu of dissolving the House of Representatives alone in the first instance both Houses of Parliament may be dissolved simultaneously: Provided that the Senate shall not be dissolved within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of the expiry by effluxion of time of the duration of the House of Representatives. And if after such dissolution the proposed law fails to pass with or without amendment the proposed law may be referred to.”

To which proposed amendment the Honorable Mr. CARRUTHERS had moved an amendment, viz.—To add “the Members of the two Houses deliberating and voting together thereon, and shall be adopted or rejected according to the decision of three-fifths of the Members present and voting on the question.”

To which last proposed amendment the Honorable Mr. HOWE had moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out “three-fifths,” with a view to insert “two-thirds” in lieu thereof—

Further considered.

The Honorable Mr. HOWE moved—That the Committee do now divide.

Question put and negatived.

Amendment again proposed, viz.—To leave out “three-fifths” in the proposed amendment with a view to insert “two-thirds” in lieu thereof.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Right Honorable Mr. C. C. KINGSTON moved an amendment in the aforesaid proposed amendment, viz.—To leave out first word “the” with a view to insert “a referendum of the people of the Convention in the case of National Questions, and to a referendum of the people of the Commonwealth and a referendum of the people of the States where State interests are involved.”

Question—That the word “the” proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed amendment—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 (Teller).

Noes, 11.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. James
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. F. W. Holder (Teller).

The Honorable Mr. HOWE moved an amendment in the aforesaid proposed amendment, viz.—To leave out “three-fifths” with a view to insert “two-thirds” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed amendment—put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 *The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers (Teller).

Noes, 13.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Question—That the words—“the Members of the two Houses deliberating and voting together thereon, and shall be adopted or rejected according to the decision of three-fifths of the Members present and voting on the question”—proposed to be added to the amendment, viz.—“Provided that in lieu of dissolving the House of Representatives alone in the first instance both Houses of Parliament may be dissolved simultaneously: Provided that the Senate shall not be dissolved within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of the expiry by effluxion of time of the duration of the House of Representatives. And if after such dissolution the proposed law fails to pass with or without amendment the proposed law may be referred to”—proposed to the amendment proposed by Mr. Lyne, which last amendment had been amended by leaving out the word “If”—be added—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 (Teller).

Noes, 12.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. McMillan
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock (Teller).

Question—That the amendment proposed by Mr. Lyne be further amended by inserting after the initial word "If", left out, "Provided that in lieu of dissolving the House of Representatives alone in the first instance both Houses of Parliament may be dissolved simultaneously: Provided that the Senate shall not be dissolved within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of the expiry by effluxion of time of the duration of the House of Representatives. And if after such dissolution the proposed law fails to pass with or without amendment the proposed law may be referred to the Members of the two Houses deliberating and voting together thereon, and shall be adopted or rejected according to the decision of three-fifths of the Members present and voting on the question"—put and passed.

Question—That the remaining words of the said amendment as proposed by Mr. Lyne, and amended by leaving out the word "If", and inserting other words *ut supra*, viz.—"After a dissolution of both Houses of the Federal Parliament as above provided the subject-matter of the contention that led to such dual dissolution is again passed by the House of Representatives and again rejected by the Senate such measures shall be referred to the electors of the Commonwealth by means of a national referendum, and if resolved in the affirmative shall become law," stand part of the proposed amendment—put and negatived.

Question—That the amendment as amended be inserted in the proposed new clause No. 57 (A) (A., New South Wales) as amended, to follow the word "Senate" in line 10—put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 13.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer (Teller).

The Honorable Mr. CARRUTHERS moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the words inserted the following proviso—"Provided that if the proposed law be rejected it shall be lawful for the majority of those present and voting to pass a resolution praying the Governor-General to refer the proposed law to a general vote of the electors of the Commonwealth; and upon such resolution being presented to the Governor-General, he may direct that such general vote of the electors be taken."

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers (Teller).

Noes, 27.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

The

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That the remaining words of the proposed new clause 57 (A) be left out.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Proposed new clause 57 (A), as amended, viz.—“ If the Senate reject or fail to pass any proposed law which has passed the House of Representatives, or pass the same with amendments with which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if the Governor-General should dissolve the House of Representatives, and if, within six months after the said dissolution, the House of Representatives, by an absolute majority, again pass the said proposed law in the same or substantially the same form as before, and with substantially the same objects, and the Senate again reject or fail to pass the said proposed law or pass the same with amendments with which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate: Provided that in lieu of dissolving the House of Representatives alone in the first instance both Houses of Parliament may be dissolved simultaneously: Provided that the Senate shall not be dissolved within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of the expiry by effluxion of time of the duration of the House of Representatives. And if after such dissolution the proposed law fails to pass with or without amendment the proposed law may be referred to the Members of the two Houses deliberating and voting together thereon, and shall be adopted or rejected according to the decision of three-fifths of the Members present and voting on the question”——agreed to.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

THE PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again on motion.

4. The Honorable Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved—That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will enable him to move a motion without notice. Suspension of the Standing Orders.

Question put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole Members of the Convention present and no dissentient voice.

5. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That this Convention, at its rising on Friday next, do adjourn until Thursday, January 20th, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, and that this Convention do then meet in Parliament House, Melbourne. Date and place of next meeting of Convention.

Debate ensued.

Question put and passed.

6. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That the President do now leave the Chair, and the Convention again resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

Question put and passed.

7. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clauses 71 to the end of the Bill and Schedule postponed.

Postponed clause No. 5 (Introductory) read.

Mr. SOLOMON moved an amendment, viz.—After “ South Australia” to insert “ including the Northern Territory of South Australia.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Another

Another amendment proposed, viz., to add to the clause: "Original States shall be taken to mean such States as form part of the Commonwealth at the date of its establishment. New States shall be taken to mean such States as may thereafter be admitted into or constituted by the Commonwealth." (C., New South Wales.)

Proposed amendment amended by leaving out all the words after "establishment."

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 5, as amended, agreed to.

Chapter I.

Postponed clause No. 2 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 6 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 10 read.

Paragraph 1 read.

* Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 1 to leave out "The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws." (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—After "prescribing" in line 2 to insert "the times, places, and." (A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

First paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Second paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After "determination" in line 5 to leave out "and unless the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides." (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Second paragraph agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 10, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clauses Nos. 11 and 12 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 13 read.

First paragraph agreed to.

Second paragraph read.

Question—That the second paragraph stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 13 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 14 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After "until" in line 9 to insert "the expiration of fourteen days after." (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 14, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 15 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To add to the clause "with the exception that he must be of the full age of thirty years." (C., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put.

Committee

* NOTE.—Proposed by the Chairman as a test vote on the full amendment. (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Solomon
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Walker (Teller).

Noes, 29.

The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. J. N. Brunker
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. A. H. Henning
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
Mr. James
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
Mr. Lyne
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Dr. Quick
Mr. Symon
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. A. J. Peacock (Teller).

Postponed clause No. 15 agreed to.

Postponed clauses Nos. 16, 17, and 18 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 19 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “for” in line 1 to leave out “two consecutive months of,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “thirty consecutive sitting days in.” (A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 19 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 20 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 21 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “Senate” in line 2 to insert “or any question of a disputed election relating to the Senate.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Postponed clause No. 21 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 22 read.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment, viz.—To insert at the beginning “Until the Parliament otherwise provides”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 22, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 23 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 32 left out.

Postponed clause No. 43 read.

Amendment

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “Representatives” in line 3 to insert “or any question of a disputed election relating to that House.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Postponed clause No. 43 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 44 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out “four” in line 3 with a view to insert “three” in lieu thereof. (C., South Australia; C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out “takes his seat” in line 4 with a view to insert “is elected” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 44 agreed to.

New clause 44a proposed to follow clause No. 44, viz.—44a. “No Member of the Senate or House of Representatives whilst in receipt, out of the general revenue, of any official salary or annual sum shall be entitled to receive any such payment as aforesaid, except in so far as such payment may exceed the amount of such official salary or annual sum.” (C., South Australia.)

Question—That proposed new clause 44a be inserted in the Bill—put and negatived.

Another new clause 44a proposed to follow clause No. 44, viz.—“A Member of a House of the Parliament of a State shall be incapable of sitting in either House of The Parliament of the Commonwealth.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That new clause 44a be inserted in the Bill—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. C. H. Grant
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
Mr. Walker
The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

Noes, 24.

The Hon. E. Barton
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. J. N. Brunker
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. A. H. Honning
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Dr. Quick
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Wise
The Hon. A. Deakin (Teller).

New clause 44b inserted to follow clause 44, viz.—“A Member of either House of The Parliament of the Commonwealth shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a Member of the other House of The Parliament.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Postponed clause No. 45 read.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz.—To insert at the beginning of the clause “Until Parliament otherwise provides”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. W. Moore
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Walker
Mr. Glynn (Teller).

Noes, 26
The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. J. N. Brunker
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. A. H. Henning
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Wise
Dr. Quick (Teller).

Subsection I agreed to.

Subsection II read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out subsection II. (A., New South Wales.)

Question—That subsection II stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Subsection III agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 45 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 46 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 47 read.

First paragraph agreed to.

Second paragraph read.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—After “agreement” in penult line to insert “or any part or share of it or any benefit or emolument arising from it.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Second paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Third paragraph read.

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz.—After “twenty” in penult line to insert “five”

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. GLYNN moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the paragraph “and the person holds less than one-twentieth of the capital of the company.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
Mr. Glynn (Teller).

Noes, 26.

The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. N. Bruncker
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. A. H. Henning
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
Mr. Lyne
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Dr. Quick
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. H. W. Venn
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
(Teller).

Third paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Fourth paragraph read.

Amendment proposed to leave out the fourth paragraph. (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the fourth paragraph stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 47, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 48 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “office” in line 2 to insert “except that of a Justice of The High Court.” (A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

First paragraph agreed to.

Second paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out the second paragraph. (C., New South Wales; A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the second paragraph stand part of the clause—put.

Committee

NOTE.—Proposed new clauses 47a and 47b (C., South Australia), not proposed by the Chairman, as the question involved in these clauses had already been decided by the Committee.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. Solomon
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

Noes, 19.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett (Teller).

Third paragraph agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 48, as amended, agreed to.

*

Postponed clause No. 49 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 50 read.

Amendment proposed—To leave out clause 50. (A., New South Wales; A., South Australia; C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That postponed clause No. 50 stand part of the Bill—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 51 read.

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out "standing" in line 2.

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Postponed clause No. 51, as amended, agreed to.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

8. Convention adjourned at 10:43 p.m. until to-morrow, at 10:30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Hassell.

NOTICES

* NOTE.—New clause (C., New South Wales) to follow clause 48 not proposed by the Chairman, as question already decided by the Committee.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill : In Committee.
Postponed clause No. 52.
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SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	}	Appointed, September 3, 1897.	{	Sir J. Lee-Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	}	Appointed, September 3, 1897.	{	Mr. Barton.
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E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 15.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

WEDNESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Common-
wealth Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause No. 52 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In lines 2 and 3 to leave out “for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth.” (A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—To add to subsection 1, “Provided that all fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or territory or remaining therein for the use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such State or territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or territory to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquors or liquids had been produced in such State or territory.” (A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steele
 The Hon. W. Moore
 Dr. Quick
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 11.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. A. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Solomon
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis (Teller).

Subsection I, as amended, agreed to.

Subsection II read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out “Customs and excise and bounties but.” (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Subsection II agreed to.

Subsection III read.

Amendment proposed to leave out subsection III. (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That subsection III stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Subsection IV agreed to.

Subsection V read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To add to the subsection “outside the limits of the Commonwealth.” (A., South Australia; A., Western Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Stecere
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder (Teller).

Noes, 24.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Bruncker
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Walker (Teller).

Subsection v agreed to.

Subsections VI, VII, and VIII agreed to.

Subsection IX read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out “ocean” wherever occurring.
 (A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the
 subsection—put and passed.

Subsection IX agreed to.

Subsections X and XI agreed to.

Subsection XII read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To add to the subsection “and in rivers
 which flow through or in two or more States.” (C., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

Noes, 19.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Wise (Teller).

Subsection XII agreed to.

Subsections XIII and XIV agreed to.

Subsection XV read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “Banking” to insert “Excluding State Banking.” (A., New South Wales; A., Victoria; C., South Australia; C., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Subsection XV further amended by inserting after the words inserted “not extending beyond the limits of the State concerned.” (A., New South Wales; C., Tasmania.)

Subsection XV, as amended, agreed to.

Subsection XVI read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—Before “Insurance” where it first occurs to insert “Assurance and.” (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Another amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out “excluding State Insurance not extending beyond the limits of the State concerned.” (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Subsection XVI agreed to.

Subsections XVII and XVIII agreed to.

Subsection XIX read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out “and.” (C., New South Wales.)*

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Subsection XIX agreed to.

Subsections XX, XXI, and XXII agreed to.

Subsection XXIII read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out subsection XXIII. (A., South Australia; A., Tasmania.)

Question—That subsection XXIII stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Subsection

* NOTE.—Taken as a test vote of amendments (C. and A., New South Wales, and C., Tasmania); remainder not proposed.

Subsection xxiv read.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out the numerals xxiv, and to insert in the beginning of the subsection “and in relation thereto.”

Question—That the numerals proposed to be left out stand part of the subsection—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Subsection, as amended, agreed to.

To report—That the Committee have considered all the clauses of the Commonwealth Bill up to and inclusive of clause No. 70, except subsections xxv to xxxvii, both inclusive, of clause No. 52, and clauses Nos. 53 and 69, and have not considered the remaining clauses, schedule, preamble, and title of the Bill, and that the Committee ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered all the clauses of the Commonwealth Bill up to and inclusive of clause No. 70, except subsections xxv to xxxvii, both inclusive, of clause No. 52, and clauses No. 53 and 69, and had not considered the remaining clauses, schedule, preamble, and title of the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

Ordered—That the Bill, as amended by the Committee, be printed.

3. The Honorable Mr. BARTON laid on the Table—Plan showing at various points ^{Plan.} in their course during each month of several years the levels of the Murray and Darling, the effect on trade of the rise and fall of the rivers, and to what extent and within what time a flood near the source affects the levels lower down.

Ordered to be lithographed.

4. Convention adjourned at 4:40 p.m. until to-morrow at 10:30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Members, except Mr. Hassell, Mr. James, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Trenwith, and The Right Honorable Sir G. Turner.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

FRIDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: In Committee.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV, Draft Constitution—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	} Appointed, September 3, 1897.	{ Sir J. Lee-Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	} Appointed, September 3, 1897.	{ Mr. Barton.
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C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 16.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

THURSDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable Mr. BRUNKER laid on the Table the following Papers, viz. :— Papers.
 - i. Return (in completion) to an Order of the Convention of September 3 (Mr. Walker)—
 - (5) Approximate value of properties to be transferred to the Commonwealth.

Ordered to be printed.
 - ii. Report by Mr. C. Oliver, Railway Commissioner of New South Wales, to the Right Honorable G. H. Reid, on the Report of Mr. J. Mathieson, Railway Commissioner, to the Minister for Railways, Victoria, on the Federal Constitution as affecting railway administration and its association with inter-State commerce.

Ordered to be printed.

Ordered—That the Convention at its rising adjourn until 2·30 p.m. to-morrow. Next Meeting of Convention.
3. Convention adjourned at 10·35 a.m. until to-morrow at 2·30 p.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the members present except Sir G. Berry, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Hassell, Mr. Henning, Mr. Henry, Mr. James, Sir J. Lee-Steere, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Reid, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Venn, Sir W. Zeal.

NOTICES

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

NOTICES OF MOTION—

1. The Honorable Mr. BARTON to move—That it be an instruction to the Committee of the Whole on the Commonwealth Bill that they have power to reconsider all clauses already considered before considering the clauses not yet considered, and that the Standing Orders be suspended to enable the Committee so to do.
2. The Honorable Mr. BARTON to move—That this Convention desires to express its gratification at the announcement contained in the Honorable Sir Horace Tozer's communication, and its fervent hope that representatives of the people of Queensland will take part in its adjourned deliberations.
3. The Honorable Mr. BARTON to move—That the Clerk of the Convention be authorised to return to Mr. Glynn the original plan, laid on the Table on Wednesday, September 22nd, showing the levels of the Murray and Darling Rivers, &c.
4. Dr. QUICK to move—That there be laid before this Convention a copy of the Report of the late Conference of Colonial Premiers with the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: In Committee.
Postponed clause No. 52.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 17.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

FRIDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Honorable Mr. CARRUTHERS presented a Petition (No. 8) from the Grand Petition. Lodge of New South Wales of the Independent Order of Good Templars, praying that in the Federal Constitution the right to prevent the importation of intoxicating liquors and of opium be preserved to each State.
Petition received.
3. The Honorable Mr. BARTON, by leave, amended the motion of which he had given Common-
wealth Bill.
Instruction to
Committee. notice, and moved—That it be an instruction to the Committee of the Whole on the Commonwealth Bill that they have power to reconsider all clauses already considered, and to accept the suggested amendments of the Drafting Committee by one resolution, before considering the clauses not yet considered, and that the Standing Orders be suspended to enable the Committee so to do.
Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.
4. The Honorable Mr. BARTON, pursuant to notice, moved—That this Convention Convention :
Queensland
Representa-
tion. desires to express its gratification at the announcement contained in the Honorable Sir Horace Tozer's communication, and its fervent hope that representatives of the people of Queensland will take part in its adjourned deliberations.
Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.
5. The Honorable Mr. BARTON, pursuant to notice, moved—That the Clerk of the Return of
Plan, Murray
and Darling. Convention be authorised to return to Mr. Glynn the original plan, laid on the Table on Wednesday, September 22nd, showing the levels of the Murray and Darling Rivers, &c.
Question put and passed.

Conference of
Secretary of
State for the
Colonies and
Colonial
Premiers.

6. Dr. QUICK, pursuant to notice, moved—That there be laid before this Convention a copy of the Report of the late Conference of Colonial Premiers with the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Question put and passed.

7. The PRESIDENT laid upon the Table copy of telegram and letter despatched by him to the Hon. Sir H. Tozer, in reply to the telegram and letter received by the President and communicated by him to the Convention on Friday, September 17, and Monday, September 20, relative to the representation of Queensland in the Convention.

Telegram and letter from the President in reply to the Honorable Sir H. Tozer ordered to be recorded in the Minutes.

Telegram from President, Federal Convention, dated 17th September, as follows :—

YOUR telegram was duly received, and forthwith laid before the Convention, which immediately and unanimously adopted the following resolution :—“ That the communication received by the President, from the Acting Premier of Queensland, be recorded in the Minutes of this Convention, and that the President be authorised to acknowledge the same, and to intimate in reply that this Convention has received it with gratification, and will give the request which it conveys the best consideration.”

C. C. KINGSTON,
President, Australasian Convention.

Letter from President, dated 20th September, addressed the Honorable Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., Acting Premier, Queensland, as follows :—

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that, on Friday last, 17th September, I duly received your telegram, which I at once communicated to the Federal Convention, who passed the following resolution, viz. :—“ That the communication received by the President from the Acting Premier of Queensland be recorded in the Minutes of this Convention, and that the President be authorised to acknowledge the same, and to intimate in reply that this Convention has received it with gratification, and will give the request which it conveys the best consideration.” I have further to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th September, which I communicated this day to the Convention, confirming your telegram, and to acquaint you that it has been ordered to be recorded in the minutes of the Convention.

Your obedient servant,

C. C. KINGSTON,
President, Australasian Federal Convention.

Common-
wealth Bill.

8. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause No. 52 further considered and remainder of clause No. 52 postponed.

Resolved—That the amendments suggested by the Drafting Committee be adopted by the Committee and made in the Bill.

Resolution to be reported, and to report that the Committee ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Bill, had made progress therein, had adopted the amendments suggested in the Bill by the Drafting Committee, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Resolution as reported be agreed to, and that the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday, January 20th, 1898.

9. The Honorable Mr. Barton moved—That this Convention, at its rising, do adjourn until Thursday, 20th January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, then to meet in Parliament House, Melbourne, according to the Resolution of 21st September. Next Meeting of Convention.
- Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.
10. The Convention adjourned at 3.53 p.m. until Thursday, 20th January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, then to meet in Parliament House, Melbourne, according to the Resolution of the Convention of Tuesday, 21st September, 1897. Adjournment.

Present—All the Members, except the Hon. Sir G. Berry, the Hon. N. J. Brown, the Hon. S. Fraser, the Hon. J. W. Hackett, Mr. Hassell, the Hon. A. H. Henning, Mr. Higgins, the Hon. I. A. Isaacs, Mr. James, the Hon. N. E. Lewis, the Hon. A. J. Peacock, the Right Hon. G. E. Reid, Mr. Symon, the Right Hon. Sir G. Turner, and the Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, 20 JANUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill : In Committee.
Postponed clause No. 52.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

[Prepared by the Parliamentary Draftsman of New South Wales,
8 September, 1897.]

COMMONWEALTH BILL, 1897.

Tabular Statement of Amendments suggested by
the Houses of the Legislatures of New South
Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania,
and Western Australia.

Commonwealth

TABULAR STATEMENT of Amendments suggested by the Houses of the Legislatures

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Title ...	<i>Omit "Commonwealth" insert "Dominion," and substitute "Dominion" for "Commonwealth" whenever occurring in subsequent parts of the Bill. (C)</i>	
Preamble	<p>(a) Line 2. <i>After "Constitution" insert "acknowledging Almighty God as the Supreme Ruler of the Universe." (C and A)</i></p> <p>(b) Lines 2 and 3. <i>Omit "indissoluble" (C)</i></p>	Line 2. <i>Before "have," insert "in reliance upon the blessing of Almighty God." (C and A)</i>
INTRO- DUCTORY. Clause 1	<i>Omit "the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia" insert "The Australian Dominion Constitution Act" (C)</i>	

NOTE.—The lines referred to are the lines of the clause; and the letters "C" or "A" at the end of the suggested Amendments denote that those Amendments were suggested by the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

Bill, 1897.

of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia.

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>Line 2. Same amendment as Council and Assembly of New South Wales (C and A)</p>	<p>Line 2. <i>Before</i> "have" <i>insert</i> "duly acknowledging Almighty God as the Supreme Ruler of the Universe and the source of all true Government" (A)</p>	<p>Line 2. Same amendment as New South Wales. (C) Line 2. <i>Before</i> "have" <i>insert</i> "grateful to Almighty God for their freedom, and in order to secure and perpetuate its blessings" (A)</p>

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
3	Omit "Federal" (C)	
4	<p>(a) Line 1. Omit "Unless it is otherwise expressed or implied in this Act" insert "The provisions of this Act relating to the Constitution of the Dominion (or Commonwealth)" (C and A)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
5	At end of clause add "Original States shall be taken to mean such States as form part of the Dominion at the date of its establishment. New States shall be taken to mean such States as may thereafter be admitted into or constituted by the Dominion." (C)	

South Australia.

Tasmania.

Western Australia.

.....

.....

.....

Line 1. *Omit* " unless it is otherwise expressed or implied" *insert* " the provisions of " (C and A)

Line 1. *After* "Act" *insert* "relating to the Constitution of the Commonwealth." (C and A)

Line 5. At end of clause *add* " But the Parliaments of the several Colonies may at any time after the passing of this Act make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had been established at the passing of this Act." (C and A)

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
7	<p>(a) Lines 3 and 4. <i>Omit</i> "and all treaties made by the Commonwealth" (C)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d) Line 7. <i>Omit</i> "and treaties" (C)</p> <p>(e) Line 8. <i>After</i> "ships" <i>insert</i> "excepting Her Majesty's ships and vessels of war" (C)</p> <p>(f) Line 8. <i>Omit</i> "last" <i>insert</i> "first" (C)</p> <p>(g) Line 8. <i>Omit</i> "or" <i>insert</i> "and" (C)</p> <p>(h) Line 9. <i>Omit</i> "is" <i>insert</i> "are" (C)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Lines 7 to 9. <i>Omit</i> "and the laws and treaties of the Commonwealth shall be in force on board of all British ships whose last port of clearance or whose port of destination is in the Commonwealth" (C)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
8	<p><i>Omit</i> "Federal" <i>insert</i> "Dominion" (C)</p>	

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>Line 7. <i>Omit</i> "and" where it first occurs in the line <i>insert</i> "in addition to the laws of Great Britain" (C)</p>	<p>Line 8. <i>After</i> "ships" <i>insert</i> "within the territory of the Commonwealth and on board of all British ships" (C and A)</p>	
<p>.....</p>	<p>Line 8. <i>Omit</i> "or" <i>insert</i> "and" (C and A)</p>	
<p>.....</p>	<p>Line 9. <i>Omit</i> "is" <i>insert</i> "are" (C and A)</p>	
<p>.....</p>		

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
CHAPTER I.		
PART I.		
1	<p>(a) Line 2. <i>Omit</i> "federal" (C)</p> <p>(b) Line 3. <i>Omit</i> "Representatives" <i>insert</i> "Assembly," and thereafter substitute "Assembly" for "Representatives" when designating the second House of Parliament. (C)</p>	
3	.....	.....
6	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b) Line 5. <i>After</i> "Representatives" <i>insert</i> "or the Senate" (A)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

South Australia.

Tasmania.

Western Australia.

Line 2. *Omit "ten" insert "eight" (C)*

Line 2. *Omit "ten" insert "seven" (A)*

Line 5. *After "dissolve" insert "the Senate or" (A)*

Line 5. *After "Representatives" insert "or both" (A)*

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
PART II.		
9	(a) Lines 1 and 2. <i>Omit</i> "six Senators for each State, and each Senator shall have one vote" <i>insert</i> "Members representing the States in proportion to their population. But no State shall have less than three Senators. The Senate shall consist of not less than forty members." (C and A)	
	(b) Line 4. <i>Omit</i> "as one electorate" <i>insert</i> "such State being divided into electorates, each returning one Senator" (A)	Line 4. <i>Omit</i> "as one electorate" <i>insert</i> "until the Parliament otherwise provides, each State shall be divided in such manner as its Parliament shall determine into six electoral divisions, each division returning one member to the Senate, and the voting to be upon such system as its Parliament shall determine" (C)
		Line 4. <i>Omit</i> "as one electorate" <i>insert</i> "until the Parliament otherwise provides, the electoral divisions of the several States for the purpose of returning Senators shall be determined from time to time by the Parliaments of the several States, and each such division shall have one Senator only" (A)
	(c)	Lines 5 to 7. <i>Omit</i> "and the names of the Senators chosen by each State shall be certified by the Governor to the Governor-General" (A)
	(d)	Line 9. <i>After</i> "but" <i>insert</i> "except in the case of new States which after the establishment of the Commonwealth are admitted thereto or established thereby upon other terms and conditions" (A)
	(e)	Line 9. <i>Omit</i> "so that" (A)
	(f) Line 10. <i>Omit</i> "equal" <i>insert</i> "proportionate" (C)	
	(g)	Line 11. <i>Omit</i> "that" (A)
	(h) Line 11. <i>Omit</i> "six" <i>insert</i> "three" (C)	
	(i)	
	(j)	
	(k)	
	(l)	At end of clause <i>add</i> the following paragraph:— "No elector who has at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or who afterwards acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, shall, whilst the right continues, be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from voting at elections for Senators" (A)

South Australia.

Tasmania.

Western Australia.

Line 4. *Omit* "one electorate" *insert* "each State Parliament shall determine" (C)

Line 4. *Omit* "as one electorate" *insert* "in such district or districts as each State shall determine" (A)

Line 12. *Omit* "qualification of electors of" (A)

Lines 12 to 17. *Omit* the words of the clause after "be" in line 12 to the end of the clause *insert* "elected in all the Federated States on the basis of one adult one vote." (A)

.....

Line 4. *Omit* "as one electorate" *insert* "in such manner as the Parliament of each State shall determine" (C and A)

Line 16. *After* "only once" *omit* the rest of the clause. (C and A)

Line 4. *Omit* "as one electorate" *insert* "as the Parliament of each State may determine" (C)

Line 4. *Omit* "as one electorate" *insert* "from one or more electorates, as the Parliament of each State may determine" (A)

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
10	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Line 2. <i>After</i> "prescribing" <i>insert</i> "the times, places, and" (A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
12	<p>.....</p>	<p><i>Omit</i> the clause. (A)</p>
13	<p>Lines 8 to 14. <i>Omit</i> the second paragraph of clause. (A)</p>	<p>.....</p>
14	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
15	<p>.....</p>	<p>At end of clause <i>add</i> "with the exception that he must be of the full age of thirty years" (C)</p>

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Line 1. <i>Omit</i> "The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prescribing a uniform manner of choosing the Senators. Subject to such laws if any" (C and A)</p> <p>Line 5. <i>After</i> "determination" <i>omit</i> "and unless the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides" (C and A)</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>(d) Last line. <i>Transpose</i> "of Senators" to stand <i>after</i> "elections" (C)</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>Lines 8 to 14. <i>Omit</i> second paragraph of clause. (C)</p>	
<p>.....</p>	<p>Line 9. <i>After</i> "until" <i>insert</i> "the expiration of fourteen days after" (C and A)</p>	
<p>.....</p>	<p>At end of clause <i>add</i> "Except that no person shall be Senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years." (C and A)</p>	

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
19	.....	.....
21	.....	.....
<p>PART III.</p> <p>24</p>	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b) Lines 3 to 14. <i>Omit</i> after "numbers" to the end of the next paragraph, in line 14, <i>insert</i> "and, until The Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, each State shall have one Representative for every thirty thousand of its people." (A)</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Lines 3 to 18. <i>Omit</i> all the words after "numbers" to the end of the clause <i>insert</i> "and until The Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the people of each State which forms part of the Commonwealth at the establishment thereof shall have one representative for every thirty thousand of their number. Provided that every such State shall be entitled to five representatives at the least." (A)</p>

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Line 1. <i>After "for" omit "two consecutive months of" insert "thirty consecutive sitting days in" (A)</i></p> <p>Line 2. <i>After "Senate" insert "or any question of a disputed election relating to the Senate" (C and A)</i></p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Line 3. <i>After "numbers" insert "subject to the provisions of sub-section 3" (C and A)</i></p>

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
25	<i>Omit the clause. (C and A)</i>	
26	(a)	Line 3. <i>Omit "quota" first occurring insert "number in respect of which a State is entitled to one Representative" (A)</i>
	(b)	Line 3. <i>Omit "quota" last occurring insert "number" (A)</i>
27	Lines 4 and 5. <i>Omit "quota referred to in" insert "provisions of" (A)</i>

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Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
29	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b) Line 5. <i>Omit</i> "until division each State shall be one electorate." (A)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Line 5. <i>Omit</i> "until division each State shall be one electorate." (C and A)</p>
30	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b) At end of clause <i>add</i> "Provided that the Parliament may not enact that any elector shall have more than one vote." (A)</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
31	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>Omit</i> clause <i>insert</i> new clause—"The members of the House of Representatives shall be elected in all the Federated States on the basis of one adult one vote." (A)</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Line 1. <i>Omit</i> "until the Parliament otherwise provides" (A)</p> <p>Line 5. <i>Omit</i> "until division each State shall be one electorate" (A)</p> <p>Line 6. <i>After</i> "once" <i>omit</i> "and if any elector votes more than once, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour" (C and A)</p> <p>Line 6. <i>After</i> "Representatives" <i>omit</i> to the end of sub-clause (1) <i>insert</i> "and no person shall be capable of being chosen or of sitting or acting as a Representative of any State except he be and has been for three years a resident of that State for which he is chosen. The seat of any Senator or Representative shall be declared vacant on his ceasing to be a resident of that State, except during such time as he may be a Member of the Executive Government." (C and A)</p>	

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
32	.....	.....
36	.....	.....
39	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>Line 3. <i>After</i> "shall" <i>insert</i> "except as hereinafter provided." (A)</p> <p>At end of clause <i>add</i> "Provided that in the case of a proposed amendment of the Constitution the Speaker may vote notwithstanding the votes are not equal, and in such case he shall not have a casting vote." (A)</p>

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.....

Omit the clause. (C and A)

.....

Lines 1 and 2. *After "for" omit "two consecutive months of" insert "thirty consecutive sitting days in" (C and A)*

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
40	.....	.....
41	.....	.....
43	.....	.....
PART IV. 44	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e) <i>Omit</i> the clause. (C)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Line 4. <i>Omit</i> "on which he takes his seat" <i>insert</i> "of his election." (A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>At end of clause <i>add</i> "No member of any House of any State Parliament shall be capable of sitting as a member of either the Senate or of the House of Representatives." (C)</p>

[Continued page 24.]

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Line 3. <i>Omit "four" insert "three" (C)</i></p> <p>Line 4. <i>Omit "takes his seat" insert "is elected" (A)</i></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Line 5. <i>After "The" where first occurring insert " first writs shall be issued within six months from the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth, and all subsequent" (C and A)</i></p> <p>Line 3. <i>After "Representatives" insert "or any question of a disputed election relating to that House" (C and A)</i></p> <p>Line 3. <i>Omit "four" insert "three" (C and A)</i></p>	<p>Line 1. <i>Omit "three" insert "four" (A)</i></p>

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
<p>44 <i>continued.</i></p>	<p>(f)</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>45</p>	<p>Lines 7 and 8. <i>Omit</i> " II Who is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent or a public defaulter; or" (A)</p>	
<p>47</p>	<p>(a) Lines 17 to 21. <i>Omit</i> the last paragraph. (C) (b)</p>	<p>.....</p>

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Insert new clause as follows :—

44a. "No member of the Senate or House of Representatives whilst in receipt, out of the general revenue, of any official salary or annual sum shall be entitled to receive any such payment as aforesaid, except in so far as such payment may exceed the amount of such official salary or annual sum." (C)

Insert new clauses :—

44a. A member of a House of the Parliament of a State shall be incapable of sitting in either House of The Parliament of the Commonwealth.

44b. A member of either House of The Parliament of the Commonwealth shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a Member of the other House of The Parliament. (C and A)

Insert new clauses to follow clause 47 :—

47a. A member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall not be capable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of any House of the Parliament of a State.

47b. If a member of a House of the Parliament of a State is chosen and takes his seat as a member of either House of The Parliament of the Commonwealth, his place in the first-mentioned House of Parliament shall become vacant. (C)

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
48	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b) Lines 12 to 16. <i>Omit</i> the second paragraph. (C)</p> <p>(c) <i>After</i> the clause <i>insert</i> the following new clause:— “If a member of a House of the Parliament of a State is, with his own consent, chosen as a member of either House of The Parliament of the Dominion, his place on the first-mentioned House of Parliament shall become vacant. And if a member of the Senate or House of Assembly of the Dominion Parliament is, with his own consent, chosen as a member of a House of the Parliament of a State, his place in the Dominion Parliament shall become vacant.” (C)</p>	<p>Line 2. <i>After</i> “office” <i>insert</i> “except that of a Justice of the High Court” (A)</p> <p>.....</p>
50	<p>(a) Line 3. <i>Omit</i> “Federal” <i>insert</i> “Dominion” (C)</p> <p>(b) Line 4. <i>Omit</i> “Federal” <i>insert</i> “Dominion” (C)</p> <p>(c) <i>Omit</i> the clause. (A)</p>	<p>.....</p>

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.....

Lines 12 to 16. *Omit* the second paragraph. (A)

Omit the clause. (A)

Omit the clause. (C and A)

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
PART V.		
52	(a) ... ..	.....
	(b)	Sub-clause i. <i>Add</i> at end of sub-clause "Pro-
		vided that all fermented, distilled, or other
		intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into
		any State or territory or remaining therein for
		use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall
		upon arrival in such State or territory be subject
		to the operation and effect of the laws of such
		State or territory to the same extent and in the
		same manner as though such liquors or liquids
		had been produced in such State or territory."
		(A)
	(c) Sub-clause II. <i>Omit</i> "Customs and excise and	
	bounties but" (C)	
	(d) Sub-clause III. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause. (C)	
	(e) ... ..	.....
	(f) ... ..	.....
	(g) ... ..	.....
	(h) ... ..	.....
	(i) Sub-clause xv. <i>After</i> "Banking" <i>insert</i> "ex-	Sub-clause xv. <i>After</i> "Banking" <i>insert</i> "exclud-
	cluding State banking not extending beyond the	ing State banks" (A)
	limits of the State concerned" (A)	
	(j) Sub-clause xvi. <i>Before</i> "Insurance" first occur-	
	ring <i>insert</i> "Assurance and" (C)	
	(k) Sub-clause xvi. <i>Omit</i> "excluding State Insurance	
	not extending beyond the limits of the State con-	
	cerned" (C)	
	(l)	Sub-clause xvi. <i>After</i> "State" first occurring
		<i>insert</i> "and municipal" (A)
	(m) Sub-clause xix. <i>Omit</i> "and" (C)	
	(n) Sub-clause xix. <i>After</i> "insolvency" <i>insert</i> "and	
	lunacy" (C and A)	
	(o) ... ..	.....
	(p) ... ..	.....
	(q) Sub-clause xxiv. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause. (A)	.....

[Continued page 30.]

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p>	<p>Line 2. - <i>Omit</i> "for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth." (A)</p>	
<p>Sub-clause v. At end of sub-clause <i>add</i> "outside the limits of the Commonwealth" (A)</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Sub-clause v. At end of sub-clause <i>add</i> "outside the limits of any State." (A)</p>
<p>Sub-clause vi. <i>Transpose</i> words "military" and "naval" (A)</p> <p>.....</p>		
<p>Sub-clause xii. At end of sub-clause <i>add</i> "and in rivers which flow through or in two or more States" (C)</p>	<p>Sub-clause ix. <i>Omit</i> "ocean" wherever occurring (A)</p>	
<p>Sub-clause xv. <i>After</i> "Banking" <i>insert</i> "excluding State banks." (C)</p>	<p>Sub-clause xv. <i>After</i> "Banking" <i>insert</i> "excluding State banking not extending beyond the limits of the State concerned." (C)</p>	
<p>.....</p>		
<p>sub-clause xxiii. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause. (A) ...</p>	<p>Sub-clause xix. <i>After</i> sub-clause <i>insert</i> new sub-clause "xix. Lunacy." (C)</p>	
<p>Sub-clause xxiv. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause. (A) ...</p>	<p>Sub-clause xxiii. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause, <i>insert</i> "The status in other States of the Commonwealth of persons married or divorced in any State." (A)</p>	
	<p>Sub-clause xxiv. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause. (C and A)</p>	

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
52 (continued).	(r) Sub-clause xxv. Omit "throughout the Commonwealth." (C)	
	(s) Sub-clause xxv. Omit "the States" insert "a State in other parts of the Dominion" (C)	
	(t) Sub-clause xxviii. After "criminals" insert "and lunatics" (C and A)	.....
	(u) Sub-clause xxix. Omit "and treaties" (C)	
	(v) ... ..	.....
	(w) ... ..	.....
	(x) ... ..	.....
	(y) ... ..	.....
	(z) ... ..	.....
	(aa) ... ..	.....
	(bb) Sub-clause xxxii. After "transport" insert "but only" (C)	
	(cc) Sub-clause xxxiii. Omit the sub-clause. (C)	
	(dd)	Sub-clause xxxiii. After "State" first occurring insert "expressed by Act of Parliament" (C)
	(ee) Sub-clause xxxiv. After "extension" insert "but only" (C)	
	(ff) ... ..	.....

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p>	<p>Sub-clause XXVIII. <i>After criminals " insert " paupers and lunatics." (C)</i></p>	
<p>.....</p>	<p>Sub-clause XXXI. <i>Omit the sub-clause, insert " The use of the waters of the River Murray for irrigation and manufacturing purposes." (A)</i></p>	
<p>Sub-clause XXXI. <i>Omit " river " insert " rivers " (C)</i></p>		
<p>Sub-clause XXXI. <i>After " Murray " insert " and its tributaries " (A)</i></p>		
<p>Sub-clause XXXI. <i>Omit words after " Murray " insert " Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Lachlan " (C)</i></p>		
<p>Sub-clause XXXI. <i>Omit all after the word " thereof " (A)</i></p>		
<p><i>Insert new sub-clause to follow sub-clause XXXI, as follows: " XXXIa. Invalid and old-age pensions." (C)</i></p>		
<p>.....</p>	<p>Sub-clause XXXVII. <i>Omit the sub-clause, insert " And to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Queen or The Parliament of the Commonwealth, or in the Federal Judicature, or in any Department or Officer of the Government of the Commonwealth." (A)</i></p>	

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
54	(a) Line 1. <i>Omit</i> "having for their main object" <i>insert</i> "for" (C and A)	
	(b)	Lines 1 and 2. <i>Omit</i> "having for their main object the appropriation of" <i>insert</i> "appropriating" (A)
	(c) ... ..	.....
	(d)	Lines 2 and 3. <i>Omit</i> "the imposition of" <i>insert</i> "imposing" (A)
	(e) ... ..	.....
	(f) ... ..	.....
55	(a) ... ..	.....
	(b) ... ..	.....
	(c) ... ..	.....
	(d) Sub-clause I, lines 3 and 4. <i>Omit</i> "the necessary supplies for the ordinary annual services of the Government" <i>insert</i> "any part of the public revenues or moneys" (A)	
	(e)	Sub-clause II. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause. (A)
	(f)	Sub-clause III. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause. (A)
	(g) ... ..	.....
	(h)	Sub-clause IV. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause. (A)
	(i) Sub-clause v. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause. (A)	Sub-clause v. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause. (A)
	[Continued page 34.]	

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p>	<p>Line 1. <i>After</i> "their" <i>omit</i> "main" (A)</p>	
<p>.....</p> <p><i>Omit</i> the clause. (C)</p>	<p>Line 3. At end of clause <i>add</i> " but a proposed law which provides for the imposition and appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand and payment and appropriation of fees for licenses or for services, and does not otherwise impose any tax or appropriate any part of the public revenue, may orig- inate either in the House of Representatives or in the Senate." (A)</p>	
<p>Sub-clause i, lines 2 to 5. <i>After</i> "laws" where it first occurs in line 2, <i>omit</i> to "amend" in line 5. (A)</p>	<p>Sub-clause i, lines 2 to 5. <i>After</i> "laws" where it first occurs in line 2 <i>omit</i> to "amend" in line 5. (C and A)</p>	
<p>Sub-clause i, lines 2 to 7. <i>After</i> "laws" where it first occurs in line 2, <i>omit</i> to the end of sub-clause i (C)</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Sub-clause i, lines 2 and 3. <i>Omit</i> " laws imposing taxation and " (C and A)</p>
<p>Sub-clause ii. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause. (A) ...</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Sub-clause iii, line 14. <i>After</i> the sub-clause <i>insert</i> new sub- clause "(3A.) The law which appropriates the supplies for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with the appropriation of such supplies" (C and A)</p>	
<p>Sub-clause v. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause (C and A)</p>	<p>Sub-clause v. <i>Omit</i> the sub- clause. (C)</p>	

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
<p>55 <i>continued.</i></p>	<p>(j)</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>56</p>	<p>(a) Line 1. <i>Omit "Senate or the"</i> (A)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d) Lines 4 and 5. <i>Omit "in which the proposal for appropriation originated"</i> (A)</p> <p>(e) <i>Insert new clause to follow clause 56:—</i> 57. (A.) If either House of Parliament shall, in two consecutive Sessions of the same Parliament, with an interval of at least six weeks between, pass and transmit to the other House for its concurrence therein any proposed law which such other House fails to pass without amendment, within thirty days after receiving the same, in the second Session, or within such period passes, with any amendment not agreed to by the House transmitting the proposed law, the provisions of the following sections of this part shall apply. [Continued page 36.]</p>	<p>Line 1. <i>Omit "the Senate or"</i> (A)</p> <p>Line 2. <i>After "to" insert "adopt or"</i> (A)</p> <p>Line 4. <i>Before "house" omit "the" insert "that"</i> (A)</p> <p>Lines 4 and 5. <i>Omit "in which the proposal for appropriation originated"</i> (A)</p> <p>After clause 56 <i>insert new clauses:—</i> PROVISION AGAINST DEAD-LOCKS. B. If the Senate reject or fail to pass any proposed law which has passed the House of Representatives or pass the same with amendments with which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if the Governor-General should on that account dissolve the House of Representatives, and if after the said dissolution the House of Representatives again pass the said proposed law in the same or substantially the same</p>

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p>	<p><i>After clause 55 insert new clause.</i></p> <p><i>(This Amendment is suggested for use in the event of the Convention deciding to make a provision to evade deadlocks, but not otherwise.)</i></p> <p>"55A. If the Senate rejects or fails to pass any proposed law which has been previously passed by the House of Representatives in the same Session of The Parliament of the Commonwealth, or shall pass any such proposed law with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and the House of Representatives shall within six months thereafter be dissolved, and the same proposed law shall within six months after the dissolution of the House of Representatives be passed by a majority of four-sevenths of the total number of members of that House, and shall thereafter receive the votes of three-sevenths of the total number of members of the Senate constituted of majorities of Senators from a majority of the States, such proposed law shall thereupon be presented to the Governor-General for his assent, and upon receiving the assent of the Governor-General in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution shall have the same validity and force as laws passed by majorities of the members of both Houses of The Parliament of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, and assented to by the Governor-General or by the Queen as herein provided." (A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Line 1. <i>Omit</i> "the Senate or" (C and A)</p> <p>Lines 4 and 5. <i>Omit</i> "in which the proposal for appropriation originated" (C and A)</p>	

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
<p>56 <i>continued.</i></p>	<p>(B) The proposed law passed and transmitted in the second Session may include any amendments agreed to by both Houses in the first Session.</p> <p>The House in which the proposed law originated may pass a resolution that, in its opinion, the proposed law is of an urgent nature, and may transmit the resolution and the proposed law with any amendments agreed to by both Houses up to the time of transmission to the other House, with a request for further consideration.</p> <p>If within thirty days of the transmission of the proposed law as last aforesaid, or if the Session shall end before the expiration of such period, then within thirty days of the commencement of the next Session of the same Parliament, the other House shall not pass the proposed law without amendment, or with such amendment as the House transmitting the same agrees to, the House in which the proposed law originated may resolve that the same be referred to the direct determination of the people.</p> <p>If such last-mentioned resolution is passed, a vote of the electors of the Commonwealth as to whether the proposed law, as last transmitted as aforesaid, shall or shall not become law shall be taken, unless in the meantime the House to which it has been transmitted has passed the same.</p> <p>Such vote shall be taken in each State separately, and if the proposed law is affirmed by a majority of the population of the Commonwealth, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Royal Assent, as if it had been duly passed by both Houses of Parliament, and on receiving the Royal Assent it shall become law. If not affirmed as aforesaid the proposed law shall not become law, and shall not be again proposed for a period of at least three years. (A)</p>	<p>form as before, and the Senate again reject or fail to pass the said proposed law or pass the same with amendments with which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate.</p> <p>C. Or if the Senate reject or fail to pass any proposed law which has passed the House of Representatives or pass the same with amendments with which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve both Houses of the Parliament.</p> <p>D. If either House of Parliament shall in two consecutive Sessions of the same Parliament, with an interval of at least six weeks between, pass and transmit to the other House for its concurrence therein any proposed law which such other House either fails to pass without amendment within thirty days after receiving the same in the second Session, or within such period passes with any amendment not agreed to by the House transmitting the proposed law, the provisions of the following sections of this Part shall apply.</p> <p>(a) The proposed law passed and transmitted in the second Session may include any amendments agreed to by both Houses in the first Session.</p> <p>(b) The House in which the proposed law originated may pass a resolution that in its opinion the proposed law is of an urgent nature and may transmit the resolution and the proposed law with any amendments agreed to by both Houses, up to the time of transmission to the other House with a request for further consideration.</p> <p>(c) If within thirty days of the transmission of the proposed law as last aforesaid, or if the Session shall end before the expiration of such period, then within thirty days of the commencement of the next Session of the same Parliament, the other House shall not pass the proposed law without amendment, or with such amendment as the House transmitting the same agrees to, the House in which the proposed law originated may resolve that the same be referred to the direct determination of the people.</p> <p>(d) If such last-mentioned resolution is passed a vote of the electors of the Commonwealth as to whether the proposed law as last transmitted as aforesaid shall or shall not become law shall be taken, unless in the meantime the House to which it has been transmitted has passed the same.</p> <p>(e) Such vote shall be taken in each State separately, and if the proposed law is affirmed by a majority of the electoral districts for the House of Representatives and by a majority of States containing also a majority of the electors voting, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Royal assent as if it had been duly passed by both Houses of Parliament, and on receiving the Royal assent it shall become law. If not affirmed as aforesaid the proposed law shall not become law and shall not be again proposed for a period of at least three years. Until the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth, only one-half the votes for and against the proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.</p> <p>(f) No such vote shall be taken unless more than six months will elapse before the expiry of Parliament by effluxion of time. (A)</p>

South Australia.

Tasmania.

Western Australia.

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Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
57	Line 4. <i>After</i> "Constitution" <i>insert</i> "and to Her Majesty's instructions" (A)
59	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) ... ..	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
CHAPTER II.		
61	(a) (b) Line 3. <i>Omit</i> "Federal" <i>insert</i> "Dominion" (C) (c)
62	Line 3. <i>Om</i> "Federal" <i>insert</i> "Dominion" (C)	

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Line 2. *Omit* "not" (A)

Line 2. *Omit* "any" (A)

Line 2. *After* "force" *insert* "after one year"
(A)

Line 2. *Omit* "and until" (A)

Line 2. *Omit* "two years" *insert* "one year"
(C and A)

Line 6. *Omit* "it has received the assent
of" (A)

After "Council" *insert* "has thought fit to
disallow the law" (A)

Line 1. *After* "Council" *insert* "of six"
(C)

Line 4. *Omit* all the words *after* "be"
where it occurs secondly in the line and *insert*
"chosen at the commencement of each Par-
liament, to hold office for three years, unless
the two Houses of Parliament, sitting
together as one House, shall otherwise deter-
mine. The Senate and the House of Repre-
sentatives shall each choose three members"
(C)

.....

Line 2. *Omit* "two years"
insert "one year." (C and A)

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
63	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c) Line 8 <i>Omit "Federal" insert "Dominion"</i> (C)</p> <p>(d)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
64	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>Line 3. After "seven" insert "of whom two at least shall be members of the Senate" (C)</p> <p>.....</p>
65	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>Lines 1 to 9. <i>Omit</i> first and second paragraphs. (C)</p> <p>Lines 2 and 3. <i>Omit</i> "Governor-General may from time to time appoint" <i>insert</i> "Parliament may elect" (A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>Omit</i> clause 64. (C)</p> <p>Lines 3 and 4. <i>Omit</i> "the sum of twelve" <i>insert</i> "a sum not exceeding nine" (A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Line 4. <i>Omit</i> "twelve thousand" <i>insert</i> "seven thousand five hundred" (C)</p>	<p>Lines 10 to 13. <i>Omit</i> the last paragraph <i>insert</i> "Every Minister of State shall, during his tenure of office, have the right of entrance to and audience in both Houses of The Parliament, but shall not be entitled to vote in either House unless he has been duly elected a member thereof." (A)</p> <p>Line 4. <i>Omit</i> "twelve" <i>insert</i> "ten" (C)</p>	<p>Lines 10 to 13. <i>Omit</i> the last paragraph. (A)</p>

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
69	<p>(a) Line 1. <i>Omit "on" insert "as soon as practicable after"</i> (A)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c) Line 1. <i>After "On" insert "a date to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after"</i> (C)</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e)</p> <p>(f)</p> <p>(g)</p> <p>(h)</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(j)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
70	Line 9. <i>Omit "Federal" insert "Dominion"</i> (C)	
CHAPTER III.		
71	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
	(c) Lines 5 and 6. <i>Omit "not less than four"</i> (A)	Lines 5 and 6. <i>Omit "not less than four"</i> (A)

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p>	<p>Line 1. <i>Omit</i> "On the establishment of the Commonwealth," <i>insert</i> "On the day fixed by a Proclamation issued for that purpose by the Governor-General" (C and A)</p>	
<p>Line 6. <i>Omit</i> "posts and telegraphs" (A)</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Line 6. <i>After</i> "posts" <i>omit</i> "and" (C and A)</p>	
<p>.....</p>	<p>Line 6. <i>After</i> "telegraphs" <i>insert</i> "and telephones" (C and A)</p> <p>.....</p>	
<p>.....</p>		<p>Line 6. <i>After</i> "telegraphs" <i>insert</i> "outside the limits of any State" (A)</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>Line 8. <i>Before</i> "beacons" <i>omit</i> "ocean" (A)</p>	
<p>.....</p>	<p>Line 8. <i>After</i> "beacons" <i>omit</i> "and" (A)</p>	
<p>.....</p>	<p>Line 8. <i>After</i> "buoys" <i>omit</i> "and ocean" (A)</p>	
<p>.....</p>		
<p>Line 5. <i>Insert</i> at beginning of line "until Parliament otherwise provides." (C)</p>		
<p>Lines 5 and 6. <i>Omit</i> from "a" to end of clause <i>insert</i> "Judge from the Supreme Court of each State, one of whom shall act as Chief Justice." (C)</p> <p>.....</p>		
<p>.....</p>	<p>Lines 5 and 6. <i>Omit</i> "not less than four" (C)</p>	

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
72	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c) Sub-clause III, lines 5 and 6. <i>Omit</i> "for misbehaviour or incapacity and then only" (A)</p>	<p>Sub-clause I. <i>After</i> "shall" <i>insert</i> "have such qualification as The Parliament may prescribe and shall"; and <i>after</i> "behaviour" <i>insert</i> "but may be removed by the Governor-General in Council upon an address from both Houses of The Parliament in the same Session praying for such removal." (A)</p> <p>Sub-clause III. <i>Omit</i> the sub-clause <i>insert</i> :— "III. May at any time be suspended by the Governor-General in Council for misbehaviour or incapacity." (A)</p> <p>.....</p>
74	<p>(a) Line 1. <i>After</i> "jurisdiction" <i>insert</i> "where the parties consent" (A)</p> <p>(b) Lines 7 and 8. <i>Omit</i> "and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive" (C)</p>	<p>Lines 7 and 8. <i>Omit</i> "and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive" <i>insert</i> "Subject to the rules regulating the right of appeal to the High Court or to the Queen in Council, any appeal from the court of any State may at the option of the appellant be made to the High Court or to the Queen in Council, and the judgment of the High Court shall be final and conclusive as regards any appellant but shall not limit any right of the respondent to appeal therefrom to the Queen in Council." (C)</p>
75	<p>(a) Line 1. <i>Omit</i> "No" <i>insert</i> "An" (C)</p> <p>(b) Line 2. <i>Omit</i> "any" first occurring, <i>insert</i> "the Supreme" (C)</p> <p>(c) Line 2. <i>After</i> "Court" <i>omit</i> remainder of clause <i>insert</i> "subject to such conditions and restrictions as may from time to time be provided by Orders in Council." (C)</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e) <i>Omit</i> the clause. (A)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
78	(a).....	.....
79	.....	.....
80	(a) <i>Omit</i> the clause. (A) (b)	<i>Omit</i> the clause. (A)

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p> <p>Lines 2 and 3. <i>Omit</i> "shall be by jury and "every such trial" (A)</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Line 3. <i>After</i> "Judges" <i>insert</i> "and in such part of the Com- monwealth" (C)</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><i>After</i> clause 80 <i>insert</i> new clause:— "Every legal practitioner duly qualified in any State shall be entitled to practice in the High Court or any Federal Court." (C)</p>

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
CHAPTER IV.		
81	(a)	That the following resolution be sent to the Federal Convention as a suggestion :— That, in the opinion of the Legislative Council of Victoria, the Finance and Trade proposals of the Commonwealth Bill require further inquiry and consideration. (C)
	(b) ... ..	.....
82	Lines 4 to 6. <i>Omit</i> " and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall, in the first instance, be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth " (A)	
83	(a) ... ..	.....
	(b) ... ..	.....

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
84	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e)</p> <p>(f)</p> <p>(g)</p> <p>(h)</p>	<p>Line 3. <i>After</i> "duties" where it first occurs insert "and" (A)</p> <p>Lines 3 and 4. <i>Omit</i> "and to grant bounties upon the production or export of goods" (A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Lines 9 and 10. <i>Omit</i> "and all such laws offering bounties upon the production or export of goods" (A)</p> <p>Lines 11 and 12. <i>Omit</i> "and the control of the payment of bounties" (A)</p> <p>Lines 15 and 16. <i>Omit</i> last paragraph. (A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
	(i) <i>Omit</i> the clause. (C)	
85	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(g)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
86	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c) <i>Omit</i> the clause (C and A)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
87	(a) (b) ... ..	..... .....
88	(a) (b) <i>Omit the clause.</i> (C and A) ... ..	..... .....
89	(a) (b) (c) At end of clause <i>add</i> "Provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall prevent any State from regulating the importation of alcoholic liquors or opium in accordance with the laws relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors or opium within the State." (A)	..... ..... .....

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>Line 1. <i>After</i> "Customs" <i>insert</i> "and excise" (A) </p>	<p>..... </p>	<p>Line 1. <i>After</i> "Customs" <i>insert</i> "and excise" (C) Line 7. <i>After</i> "duties" <i>insert</i> "of Customs and excise." (C)</p>
<p>Line 1. <i>After</i> "Customs" <i>insert</i> "and excise" (A) </p>	<p>Omit the clause. (C)</p>	<p>Omit the clause. (A)</p>
<p>Line 1. <i>After</i> "Customs" <i>insert</i> "and excise" (A) </p> <p>At end of clause <i>add</i> "[Provided that] nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prevent any State from regulating the importation of opium [or] alcohol [<i>or alcoholic liquors</i>] under conditions which are applicable as nearly as possible to the laws relating to opium [or] alcohol [<i>or alcoholic liquors</i>] within the State." (C and A)</p> <p>NOTE.—The proviso is as drafted by the Council. The words in roman type within brackets are omitted and the words in <i>italics</i> inserted in the draft of the Assembly.</p>	<p>..... </p>	<p>Line 2. <i>Omit</i> "throughout the Commonwealth" <i>insert</i> between the States" (A)</p> <p>At the end of clause <i>add</i> "Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prevent any State from regulating the importation of opium or alcohol under conditions which are applicable, as nearly as possible, to the laws relating to opium and alcohol within the State." (A)</p>

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>Line 1. <i>After</i> "Customs" <i>insert</i> "and excise" (A)</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Line 1. <i>After</i> "Customs" <i>insert</i> "and excise" (C and A)</p> <p>Line 1. <i>After</i> "imposed" <i>insert</i> "and for five years afterwards" (C and A)</p>
<p>At end of clause <i>add</i> "over and above the revenue to be derived from the services." (A)</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p><i>Omit</i> the clause (C and A)</p>
<p>Line 1. <i>After</i> "Customs" <i>insert</i> "and excise" (A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Line 2. <i>Omit</i> "aggregate" (C)</p> <p>Lines 2 to 5. <i>Omit from</i> "aggregate" in line 2 to the end of the paragraph in line 5, <i>insert</i> "amount to be paid to each State shall not be less than the amount returned to each State during the year last before the imposition of such duties" (A)</p> <p>Lines 2 and 3. <i>Omit</i> "the whole of the States" <i>insert</i> "each State" (C)</p> <p>Line 3. <i>Omit</i> "aggregate" (C)</p> <p>Sub-clauses I to V. <i>Omit</i> those sub-clauses (C and A)</p>
<p>Sub-clause r, line 7. <i>After</i> "Customs" <i>insert</i> "and excise" (A)</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><i>Omit</i> the clause (C and A)</p>	<p>.....</p>

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
92 <i>continued.</i>	(k) ... ..	.....

[Continued page 58.]

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p>	<p><i>After</i> clause 92 insert :— New clause 92A, as proposed by the House of Assembly (<i>see infra</i>) with the addition at the end of the clause "with the exception of Western Australia" (C) New clause 92c, as suggested by the House of Assembly, with the following amendments :— Line 4 of clause. <i>After</i> "interest" <i>insert</i> "reckoned at three per cent. per annum" Same line. <i>After</i> "upon" <i>omit</i> "the debentures granted by such State" <i>insert</i> "its indebtedness" (C) New clause 92d, as suggested by the House of Assembly, with an amendment :— In line 10 of clause. <i>After</i> "it" <i>omit</i> "shall have granted debentures" <i>insert</i> "is indebted" (C) New clause 92e, as suggested by the House of Assembly, with the following amendments :— Line 1. <i>After</i> "which" <i>omit</i> "has granted debentures" <i>insert</i> "is indebted" Line 14. <i>After</i> "it" <i>omit</i> "shall have granted debentures" <i>insert</i> "is indebted" (C) <i>After</i> clause 92 <i>insert</i> new clauses :— Section 92A.—Upon the establishment of the Commonwealth the whole of the public debts of the States and all interest thereafter payable thereon shall become chargeable upon and payable out of the funds and revenues of the Commonwealth, but each State shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of so much of the public debts of the State and the interest payable thereon as shall exceed that proportion of the same debts which, if calculated upon the basis of the population of the State, would represent a sum <i>per capita</i> equal to the sum <i>per capita</i> represented by the total public debt of the State which shall be indebted in the least amount <i>per capita</i> of its population." (A) Section 92B.—Every State which shall be required to indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of any portion of its public debts as hereinbefore provided shall grant to the Commonwealth debentures for that purpose chargeable on the funds and revenues of the State, and bearing interest at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum. (A)</p>	

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
92 <i>continued.</i>

South Australia.

Tasmania.

Western Australia.

Section 92c.—If any State shall at any time fail to pay to the Commonwealth the full amount of interest payable upon the debentures granted by such State for the purpose of indemnifying the Commonwealth as hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the Parliament of the Commonwealth to levy and collect any impost or tax or taxes upon the residents of such State and all property therein for the purpose of obtaining payment of such interest as aforesaid. (A)

Section 92d.—Within five years after the establishment of the Commonwealth a census shall be taken of the population of each State, and in every case in which such census shall show an increase in the population of any State since the establishment of the Commonwealth so much of the sum for which it shall have granted debentures to the Commonwealth as aforesaid as shall represent the difference between the amount of its public debt *per capita* of its population at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth and the amount of the same debt *per capita* of its population at the date of the census, shall thereupon be cancelled. (A)

Section 92e.—Any State which has granted debentures to the Commonwealth as aforesaid may, after the expiration of one year after the taking of such census as aforesaid, from time to time at the end of any interval not less than one year, cause a census to be taken of its population, and upon every increase of its population as shown by any such census as last aforesaid a proportionate part of the sum for which it shall have granted debentures to the Commonwealth as aforesaid shall be cancelled in accordance with the provisions of the immediately preceding section. (A)

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
93	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d) <i>Omit</i> the clause. (C and A)</p> <p>(e)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>Insert</i> the following new clause after clause 93:—</p> <p>93A. Where any goods which have been imported into any State before the imposition of the uniform duties are, during the first year of uniform duties, exported into any other State, there shall be collected on such exportation the amount of the difference between the duty chargeable on such goods before the imposition of uniform duties in the State from which they are so exported and the duty chargeable on such goods before the imposition of uniform duties in the State into which they were imported, or the uniform duty, whichever shall be less. (A)</p>
94	<p><i>Omit</i> the clause. (C)</p>	
95	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p> <p>Line 2. <i>After</i> "Customs" <i>insert</i> "and excise" (A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>At end of clause <i>add</i>,⁵ "or having the effect of inducing trade or commerce in any particular direction within the Commonwealth unfairly, and in particular by one part of the Commonwealth offering greater inducement than other parts, wherever the inducement offered returns no direct profit as regards the particular trade or commerce induced to that part of the Commonwealth offering the inducement." (C)</p>	<p>Line 1. <i>Omit</i> "After the expiration of five years from" <i>insert</i> "Immediately after" (C and A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>After clause 93 <i>insert</i> new clause:— 93A. The Commonwealth may from time to time lend to any State, on such terms and conditions as the Parliament may prescribe, any sum or sums of money borrowed on the public credit of the Commonwealth. (C and A)</p>	<p>Lines 6 and 7. <i>Omit</i> "numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth" <i>insert</i> "amount of revenue contributed to the Commonwealth." (A)</p>

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
96	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c) <i>Omit</i> the clause. (C and A.)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
97	<p><i>Omit</i> the clause. (C and A)</p>	
98	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e) <i>Omit</i> the clause. (C and A)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>Line 1. <i>Omit</i> "may make laws constituting" <i>insert</i> "shall constitute" (A)</p> <p>Line 4. <i>After</i> "States" <i>insert</i> "or upon rivers flowing into such rivers" (A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>Omit</i> the clause. (C and A)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Line 1. <i>Omit</i> "may" <i>insert</i> "shall"; <i>omit</i> "the whole or a ratable" <i>insert</i> "a" (A)</p> <p>Line 3. <i>After</i> "Commonwealth" <i>insert</i> "to the extent of sixty pounds per head of the adult males residing in each State" (A)</p> <p>Line 13. <i>Omit</i> "ratable" (A)</p> <p>Line 15. <i>Omit</i> "population" <i>insert</i> "adult males" (A)</p>

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
CHAPTER V.		
102	.....	.....
104	.....	.....
105	<p>(a).....</p> <p>(b).....</p> <p>(c) <i>Omit</i> the clause. (C)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p> <p><i>Insert</i> new clause, to follow clause 104:—"A member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall not be capable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of any House of the Parliament of a State." (A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Line 1. <i>Before</i> " All " <i>insert</i> " The powers and authority of the Executive Government of each State shall be exercised by the Governor thereof, and " (C and A)</p> <p>Line 2. <i>Omit</i> " the State " <i>insert</i> " its territory " (C and A)</p> <p>Line 4. <i>Omit</i> " State " <i>insert</i> " same " (C and A)</p>	

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
106	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b) Lines 4 to 7. <i>Omit</i> after "State," to the end of the clause. (C)</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
108	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b) Lines 1 and 2. <i>Omit</i> "nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts," <i>insert</i> "unless the Parliament otherwise determines" (A)</p>	<p>.....</p>
109	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>Line 1. <i>After</i> "Customs" <i>insert</i> "and excise" (A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><i>Omit</i> clause. <i>Insert</i> "After uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, a State shall not, nor shall any authority constituted by a State, except as provided by this Constitution, levy any impost or charge on imports or exports except such as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State or by way of payment for services actually rendered in improvement or maintenance of ports or harbours or in aid of navigation; and the net produce of all imposts and charges imposed by a State on imports or exports by way of payment for such services shall be applied for the support of such services only, and the net produce of all such imposts and charges imposed for the purposes of inspection laws shall be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any laws imposing any such imposts or charges may be annulled by the Parliament of the Commonwealth." (C and A)</p> <p>Line 1. <i>After</i> "money" <i>insert</i> "unless the Parliament otherwise determines" (C)</p> <p>At end of clause <i>add</i> "nor appropriate any portion of its revenues or property for the propagation or support of any religion" (A)</p>	

Clause	New South Wales.	Victoria.
110	(a) Lines 1 to 3. <i>Omit</i> "make or enforce any law abridging any privilege or immunity of citizens of other States of the Commonwealth, nor shall a State" (A)	.....
	(b)	Line 3. <i>After</i> "Commonwealth" <i>insert</i> "or impairing the obligation of contract" (C)
	(c) ... ..	.....
112	.....	Line 3. <i>After</i> "State" <i>insert</i> "or where in the opinion of the Governor-General it is necessary for the preservation of the public peace" (C)
CHAPTER VI.		
114	(a) ... ..	.....
	(b) ... ..	.....
	(c) ... ..	.....
	(d) ... ..	.....
	(e) Lines 4 to 7. <i>After</i> "States" <i>omit</i> remainder of clause. (C and A)	.....
	(f) ... ..	.....
	[Continued page 70.]	

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Lines 1 to 3. <i>Omit</i> "make or enforce any law abridging any privilege or immunity of citizens of other States of the Commonwealth, nor shall a State" (C)</p> <p><i>Omit</i> the clause <i>insert</i> new clause:—</p> <p>"The citizens of each State, and all other persons owing allegiance to the Queen and residing in any territory of the Commonwealth, shall be citizens of the Commonwealth, and shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the Commonwealth in the several States, and a State shall not make or enforce any law abridging any privilege or immunity of citizens of the Commonwealth, nor shall a State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws." (A)</p>	
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Lines 1 and 2. <i>Omit</i> "The Parliament may from time to time admit to the Commonwealth" (C and A)</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>Line 1. <i>After</i> "Parliament" <i>omit</i> "may" and <i>insert</i> "shall" (C and A)</p>	
<p>.....</p>	<p>Line 2. <i>After</i> "Commonwealth" <i>insert</i> "in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution" (C and A)</p>	
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Lines 3 to 7. <i>After</i> "Constitution" in line 3 <i>omit</i> to the end of the clause in line 7 <i>insert</i> "may, upon adopting this Constitution, be admitted to the Commonwealth, and shall thereupon become and be a State of the Commonwealth." (C and A)</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Lines 4 to 7. <i>After</i> "States" <i>omit</i> the remainder of the clause. (C and A)</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>Line 4. <i>After</i> "such" <i>omit</i> "admission or" (C and A)</p>	

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
114 <i>continued.</i>	(g) (h) ... ..	..... .....
115	(a) Lines 2 and 3. <i>Omit</i> "any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth or" (C) (b) ... ..	..... .....
CHAPTER VII.		
118	Lines 1 and 2. <i>After</i> "shall be" in line 1 <i>omit</i> remainder of clause, <i>insert</i> "in Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales." (C)	
119	(a) (b) (c) (d) ... ..	..... ..... ..... .....

South Australia.

Tasmania.

Western Australia.

Lines 5 and 6. *Omit* "including the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament." (A)

At end of clause *add* "subject to the provisions contained in Parts II and III of Chapter I of this Constitution." (A)

.....

At end of clause *add* new sub-clause II:—

The Parliament may from time to time establish and admit to the Commonwealth new States, and may upon such establishment and admission make and impose such conditions as to the extent of representation in either House of The Parliament, or otherwise, as it thinks fit;" (C and A)

At end of the clause *add* "No federal territory shall be alienated in fee simple, nor shall it be leased for a longer period than fifty years, except upon payment of a perpetual rent, which shall be subject to periodic appraisalment at intervals of not more than ten years." (A)

Line 2. *Omit* "or any persons jointly or severally" (A)

Line 3. *Omit* "or deputies" and "any part or parts of" (A)

Line 7. *Omit* "or deputies" (A)

Line 8. *Omit* all words after "Queen" to end of clause. (A)

Clause.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
120	<p>(a) Line 2. <i>After</i> "natives" <i>insert</i> "and aliens not naturalised" (C)</p> <p>Line 2. <i>After</i> "natives" <i>insert</i> "and unnaturalised aliens" (A)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>CHAPTER VIII.</p>		
121	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c) Lines 6 to 9. <i>Omit</i> line 6 and following lines to end of paragraph in line 9, <i>insert</i> "to the State Parliament in the manner proper for the passage of Bills, not less than two nor more than six calendar months after the passage through both Houses of the Dominion Parliament of the proposed law. And if a majority of two-thirds of the Members present in each House of the State Legislature in each State shall approve of the proposed law it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent." (C)</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e)</p>	<p>Line 4. <i>Omit</i> "an absolute" <i>insert</i> "a" (A)</p> <p>Line 5. <i>Omit</i> "and" <i>insert</i> the following words:—"or in case of difference between the two Houses be referred in manner provided by this Constitution to the direct determination of the people. If passed by a majority of the Senate and of the House of Representatives the proposed law" (A)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Lines 19 to 23. <i>Omit</i> the last paragraph. (A)</p>
	<p>(f) <i>Omit</i> the clause, <i>insert</i> new clause 121:— The provisions of this Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner:— Any proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and shall thereupon be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives, not less than two nor more than six calendar months after the passage through both Houses of the proposed law. The vote shall be taken in such manner as The Parliament prescribes. And if a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor for the Queen's assent. (A)</p>	<p>.....</p>

South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
<p>.....</p> <p>Omit clause 120. (A)</p> <p>Lines 14 to 18. Omit all words after " assent " in line 14 to end of last paragraph but one in line 18. (A)</p> <p>Add new Chapter VIII :—</p> <p>121a. (1) If the Houses disagree upon any question and the disagreement continue after message, conference, and friendly negotiation have failed to produce reconciliation, the question shall stand over for consideration.</p> <p>(2) If in the next Session, and after lapse of at least six weeks, disagreement again take place and reconciliation again prove impossible, either House may resolve that in its opinion the question is one of urgency, and requires immediate decision.</p> <p>(3) If either House so resolve, the Governor-General may grant or refuse either a Dissolution or a Referendum.</p> <p>(4) If a Referendum be granted, votes shall be taken in each State separately.</p> <p>(5) If a majority of States negative the proposed law, the proposed law shall lapse.</p> <p>(6) If a majority of States affirm the proposed law, but do not contain a majority of the electors, the proposed law shall lapse.</p> <p>(7) If a majority of States, and also a majority of the electors, affirm the proposed law, the proposed law shall pass. (A)</p>	<p>Line 2. After " natives " insert " and not naturalised aliens " (C)</p>	

FEDERAL CONVENTION,

(SYDNEY, 1897.)

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

EVIDENCE

GIVEN BY

E. M. G. EDDY, Esquire, Chief Commissioner of Railways, New South Wales;
JOHN MATHIESON, Esquire, Commissioner of Railways, Victoria; and
ALAN G. PENDLETON, Esquire, Railways Commissioner of South Australia.

(ADELAIDE, 1897.)

*Laid on the Table by the Honorable Mr. Barton, and ordered to be printed, 21 September, 1897.
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AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897.

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E. M. G. Eddy, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Railways, New South Wales, examined.

The CHAIRMAN: I think, before asking you to give your evidence, Mr. Eddy, I might say a word or two to you and the other Commissioners present in regard to the scope of this inquiry. I think we may take for granted that there is a large concensus of opinion in the Convention, judging by the different speeches, that there is no intention of handing over the railways at the present time to the federal authorities, or of vesting them in them. Therefore the only thing really with which we have to deal at the present time is what arises out of the following two clauses in the Constitution Bill of 1891, which we presume will probably be repeated. In clause 11, under Trade and Finance, it says:

Preference shall not be given by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one part of the Commonwealth over those of another part of the Commonwealth.

That opens out the question of the railway rates, and especially of those understood as preferential rates, and I do not think myself that it would be well for us at this stage of our conference to go into any outside questions which are not likely to be referred to in the Constitution Bill; I therefore, in the first place, would like you to give us your views as to those preferential or differential rates which, according to the systems of railways as they are now carried on in the different colonies, would in any way interfere with that absolute equality of trade which is the essential feature of federation. Then, as arising out of the restriction which we will undoubtedly put in some clause or clauses upon the railway systems of different States, so as to create the utmost equality of trade, there will also probably be provision made for a Commission—which, according to American language, is called an inter-State Commission—to see that the regulations laid down in the Constitution Bill are carried out faithfully by the different States. The question, it seems to me that will arise, then, is this: Is it possible—and this is the crux of the affair—is it possible for us to put into the clauses of the Constitution Bill some definite instructions which will prevent anything being done in contravention of the Constitution? Can we put into this Constitution some details regarding this Commission, and some regulations connected with it which will provide against the troubles which we are trying to prevent; or, on the other hand, shall we have to leave general declaratory clauses in the Constitution leaving it entirely to this inter-State Commission—which, I take it, will be a federal authority—to deal absolutely and finally with all cases coming up. I think that is the whole scope of the matter; and I would now ask you, Mr. Eddy, if you will give us your views with regard to these preferential and differential rates, and the question of so arranging matters that the free intercourse between the colonies laid down in the Constitution shall not be interfered with by any railway regulations. Just one other point I would refer to again: We also want you to understand the financial aspect of the present arrangements in the different colonies, *i.e.*, to what extent would the imposition of these preferential and differential rates affect the financial situation, and what would be the effect, say, upon the system of railways if it was brought more into federal lines.

Mr. EDDY: In regard to the question of federal control, the Chairman has cleared away from my mind one of the two sets of conditions that I have been considering in connection with this matter, because, of course, if the railways were vested in a federal body, and a Federal Board were created, the Board would have to be responsible for the absolute management of the railways everywhere, and to be responsible for the financial results. That, of course, would mean a very much greater amount of labour than if the Board were established for the purpose of dealing with certain important matters referred to them by the federal body. It having been decided, however, that the railways should not at the moment be vested, the question then arises as to how the very important intercourse at the different borders can be best ensured, and ensured in such a way that there should be absolute justice done to the various States in carrying that out. It would, in my opinion, be absolutely necessary to enact in the Constitution a clause similar to that which was enacted in the Constitution of the United States, but, of course, the circumstances were different, as no railways existed then. It was enacted then:

That Congress should have power to regulate commerce amongst the several States and establish post roads, and further no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

Well, the creation of railways has modified things very materially, and as an illustration of that we have before us the question of traffic belonging to one State finding its way to a port of a neighbouring State, owing to preferential rates being granted. That has been prominently before us, and, I take it, it would be an instruction in the Constitution that no preference should be given in the fixing of rates to the traffic of a neighbouring State over the traffic carried by an adjoining State for its own people. That, of course, brings out the question: What is a preferential rate and what is a differential rate? It is clear that

a rate of the nature indicated by me is a preferential rate, but you might wisely, and perhaps of necessity, have in each State differential rates. Take the circumstances of New South Wales. A great deal of our territory is situated a long way from the seaboard, and if we were to charge high rates for long distances, a great amount of our land would be out of cultivation and could be only used for sheep and for other purposes that would not give the maximum amount of use to the State. Well, the policy that has animated the ratemaking for the past eight or nine years is to give the lowest possible rate for the long-distance traffic. More particularly has this applied to everything in connection with the agricultural interest, so that when you get to fairly long distances in New South Wales a ton of wheat may be carried over 25 miles for 2d. Well, that is a differential rate; but seeing that it applies to all districts of the country, and is a necessity of the country, it does not appear to me that it could be considered a system of rates that is antagonistic to any adjoining State. It would have to be recognised, therefore, that it was a system necessary for the development of the country.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a difference in effect between the differential rate when it is purely local and when it goes to another border?

Mr. EDDY: It may be a difference in effect; but if it is applicable to everybody in the colony under like conditions, I do not think it could properly be called an unjust or unneighbourly rate in connection with an adjoining State.

Sir GEORGE TURNER: In federation we do away with all the boundaries of the colonies.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes; but we are retaining the limits.

Mr. EDDY: I fancy that many of the people in the colony would object to federation if they found that through it land which they have in cultivation to-day would be thrown out of cultivation because they could not get their grain to market.

Sir GRAHAM BERRY: You said just now, Mr. Eddy, that a ton of wheat in New South Wales could be carried over 25 miles for 2d.;—would you give us fuller details of that—give us the rate for the various distances?

Sir GEORGE TURNER: Start with the rate for 100 miles.

Mr. EDDY: For 100 miles the rate would be 8s. per ton, and for 200 miles at per ton, in 6-ton truckloads, the charge is 11s. 4d. Over 225 miles the rate would be 11s. 7d., and it goes on then, by additions of 3d. per ton for 25 miles, up to 400 miles. When you get to 400 miles the additional rate for each 25 miles is 2d. per ton. Thus the charge for 300 miles is 12s. 4d., over 400 miles it is 13s. 4d., and over 500 miles 14s. I think you will agree that is a clear differential from a preferential rate. It applies to everybody in the colony sending their goods in 6-ton loads over like distances. The system animating the fixing of rates for other classes of traffic is practically the same—that is to say, that as you increase your distance so the rate per ton per mile decreases. I will give an illustration of the rates for wool. Up to 150 miles the basis is 3d. per ton per mile. When you go beyond that and up to 250 miles the addition would be 2½d. per ton per mile added to the rate for the shorter distance.

The CHAIRMAN: Has each line got its own scale?

Mr. EDDY: This is a basis rate, but it has been necessary, for various purposes, such as sea competition, river competition, and railway competition, in some cases, to make modified rates; but I am giving this as a principle on which rates are dealt with. For another 50 miles the rate is 2d. per ton per mile, and then it gradually tapers off to 1d. per ton per mile.

Sir GRAHAM BERRY: What distance would that be where the penny comes in?

Mr. EDDY: That would begin at 300 miles. It is the basis upon which rates generally are dealt with—that the longer the haul the lower the rate per ton per mile when you get away a reasonable distance from the starting point.

The CHAIRMAN: That is common to all systems?

Mr. EDDY: It is the principle that animates most systems in the fixing of their rates. In New South Wales we have perhaps had to deal with it more liberally in that way, because our people are dependent practically on their railways as their road to market. They have no main waterways like other countries have, and a man cannot grow wheat 500 miles from the seaboard if he has to pay a high rate. Roughly, the maximum rate which the farmers have to pay for their wheat is something less than 5d. per bushel.

The CHAIRMAN: Would you be willing to leave the question as to what extent it is a preferential or a differential rate between the different States to a Commission to be appointed?

Mr. EDDY: You will find it will be absolutely necessary to do that. It would be impossible for a body like this, engaged in the drafting of a Constitution, to go into so much detail as to be able to indicate, even in a small degree, the lines on which the Commission that they would create to carry out certain functions for them should go.

The CHAIRMAN: Personally, as the chief railway administrator of New South Wales, that is your view?

Mr. EDDY: Yes; with certain safeguards, viz., the absolute prohibition of preferential rates between the traffic of adjoining colonies, the creation of a strong Commission, free from influence, to see that the spirit of the Constitution is carried out, the Commission to be of such a nature that it would carry the confidence of all the States. I think that the Commission would have to deal with the question somewhat in this spirit: That the main principle to animate the policy of rate-fixing to be that all traffic originating in adjoining States should be carried over the railways of other States at rates entirely in harmony with the rates applicable to all traffic of a like character for like distances in such States—that is to say, that any traffic originating at any place in an adjoining colony must pay, when passing over the lines of another State, exactly the same rates as are paid by the people of that State. There ought to be no difference. Whether the traffic has come from A, B, C, or D, it must always pay the same uniform rate in passing over the railway line.

Sir GEORGE TURNER: Apply that to some place in Riverina.

Mr. EDDY: That is to say, if any wool from New South Wales, wishing to find its way to Melbourne, arrived at Echuca, it should be carried from Echuca to Melbourne the same rate as the man at Echuca would have to pay if he brought the wool into that station. Thus, any wool coming from Echuca to Melbourne, or from New South Wales to Melbourne, would have to pay the same rate for the railway journey as the man who lived at Echuca and who took the wool off the sheep's back there would have to pay.

Sir GEORGE TURNER: Then New South Wales would control the rate from the places where the wool originated?

Mr. EDDY: New South Wales cannot carry it down to Echuca. It gets there by private enterprise—by river or by carrier.

The CHAIRMAN: If there had been a line, what would have happened?

Mr. EDDY: If there had been, I daresay the same principle which animated the rate-fixing between Albury and Wagga would have been applied—that is to say, a higher local rate would have been fixed.

Sir GEORGE TURNER: Would that be allowable under this inter-State Commission?

Mr. EDDY: I do not think it would. The spirit of the Constitution, I hardly think, would permit of the Federal Board acting in that way.

The CHAIRMAN: Then we practically bring into the preferential rates certain differential rates which are now in existence under that name?

Mr. EDDY: Rates of that character would have to be abolished under the Board that would be created. In other words, what is merely differential in its own colony might be a preferential rate in another colony if it were intended as a barrier to interfere with the free movement of traffic between States.

The CHAIRMAN: You cannot take a better instance than Wagga. The rates between Wagga and Albury would have to be altered?

Mr. EDDY: Yes; the ordinary scale which was approved of by the Federal Railway Board for inter-States Commerce would be uniform, whatever direction the traffic wished to take.

The CHAIRMAN: In other words, a man would not have any inducement to drag his goods from Wagga, several hundreds of miles more to Sydney instead of sending them to the port of Melbourne?

Mr. EDDY: I think I might put it in these words: It would be taken as an instruction by the Federal Railway Board that the people in all districts must have conceded to them the advantages of their natural position, and that no obstruction to the free flowing of traffic in its natural channel is to be allowed.

The CHAIRMAN: That does not quite define the thing. Take Wagga: say it is 300 miles from Port Melbourne: portion of that 300 miles is in New South Wales;—would the rate established from Wagga to Melbourne be the same rate per mile as the rate would be if the goods had to travel from Wagga to a part of New South Wales which represented a similar distance?

Mr. EDDY: No; I do not think that is practicable.

The CHAIRMAN: Then where would the rate change?

Mr. EDDY: There would have to be added to the rate that is charged from Melbourne to Albury on the ordinary scale the rate applicable for the additional distance from Albury to Wagga.

The CHAIRMAN: It would be a minimum rate?

Mr. EDDY: The rate would be according to the ordinary scale applicable to the people of the colony over that distance. That is a detail, of course, that it would be impossible to go into now.

Sir GRAHAM BERRY: I would like to put it this way: supposing there was a country 200 miles from the Victorian border where there was a railway, and goods came 200 miles from New South Wales to the railway which had its terminus in Melbourne, making a total journey of 400 miles;—would your railway management take into consideration that that journey was 400 miles instead of 200 miles?

Mr. EDDY: In the non-vesting system there would be no interference with the State railway rates except in connection with a rate that came in contact at the border. There the Federal Railway Board would step in and see that there was fair play. It would be impossible for me, however, to say what would be in the minds of the Federal Board.

Sir GRAHAM BERRY: I wanted Mr. Eddy's opinion, because he wishes very precise instructions to be given to the Board. My question is: looking at the whole of the railway journey commencing in New South Wales, 200 miles to the railway station in Victoria that would complete the journey, would the rates through the 200 miles of New South Wales territory be calculated on the tariff for 400 miles, which is the whole journey to the seaboard, abolishing for that purpose the borders of the two countries?

Mr. EDDY: There would be two or three ways to deal with it. First of all, if the railways were vested in the federal body—absolutely vested—I would say without hesitation there would be a rate from the starting point to the terminus on the through mileage scale; but with State ownership very probably New South Wales over the 200 miles to the border would charge for the 200 miles and then Victoria would take it up and charge for the remaining 200 miles at their ordinary scale. But the Federal Railway Board might say there must be an agreed scale for through traffic between State and State, and then the throughout journey would only have to be considered, and not the two local journeys.

Sir GRAHAM BERRY: Your first answer, that it would probably charge 200 miles to New South Wales and 200 to Victoria, is exactly what can be done now?

Mr. EDDY: They do more now. If you were in the position of living on the border you would find that if you wanted to send some wool from Wagga to Albury, to go to Victoria you would have to pay a higher rate than if you wanted to send the wool that same distance from Wagga towards Sydney.

The CHAIRMAN: That is a differential rate certainly.

Mr. EDDY: No; a preferential rate, which would under the federal body be abolished, because it would be an interference with the free flowing of traffic into its natural channel. These short rates would have to go the moment the federal body was created.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: In other words, you would charge 2½d. per ton per mile, and if the Victorian authorities did the same that would make 5½d. per mile as against what the New South Wales Government would charge now, viz., 1d. per mile. If New South Wales did not charge the same rate you must have an increased tariff.

Mr. EDDY: They have to pay more now. They have to pay a rate in excess of the ordinary rates. You have the rates over certain distances. Those rates, however, are "built up" rates. If you were sending goods 400 miles, for the first 150 miles you would pay a certain rate, and thereafter on a graduated scale, not at the rate of 1d. per ton per mile for the whole distance.

The CHAIRMAN: Between Wagga and Albury you would pay a higher rate than for a similar distance from Sydney up country?

Mr. EDDY: Yes; we have a special clause in the rate-book which gives the rates from and to Albury. That scale is necessary because such a very large reduction is made in the rates from Melbourne to Albury.

Mr. FRASER: I did not quite catch your answers, Mr. Eddy;—would you have the rates for, say, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 miles running from the capitals, similar rates in both colonies?

Mr. EDDY: No; that would be impossible, I think.

Mr.

Mr. FRASER: If not, why not?

Mr. EDDY: Because, to begin with, the circumstances of the different colonies are altogether different. What is the standard traffic in one colony, the traffic from which we draw the bulk of our revenue, is quite different to that of the adjoining colony. If, for instance, Victoria were to adopt for agricultural produce the rates in force in New South Wales she would lose an enormous amount of revenue. Therefore, if the railways were absolutely vested, I think for many years it would be impossible to have a uniform scale of rates, but you would have to begin at once to institute a uniform classification of goods.

Mr. FRASER: That is, you would not establish zone rates?

Mr. EDDY: I would rather you did not use the expression "zone," but you would not adopt a scale of mileage rates entirely in harmony, because your circumstances necessitating the raising of certain revenue would not enable you to do it. Take the agricultural produce rates. I may be able to give you some figures to show how terribly Victorian revenue would be effected. Over 125 miles the New South Wales rates are 20 per cent. less than the Victorian rates; over 150 miles our rates are 27 per cent. less than the Victorian rates; over 175 miles they are 36 per cent. lower; over 200 miles they are 44 per cent. lower; and over 225 miles they are 51 per cent. lower. I think Mr. Mathieson will tell you at once that if he had to lose that enormous amount of net profit, his net returns would fall off very largely indeed. But New South Wales gets the bulk of her revenue from her wool and livestock; and, therefore, it does not matter to us so much. In fact this low scale of rates, which has been brought about within the last eight years, has led to an enormous development in our agricultural industry, and our reward is coming, not so much from the grain rate as from the consequent traffic in passenger and merchandise we have got by enabling these people to break the land.

Mr. FRASER: Then I presume you would favour those colonies, such as Queensland and New South Wales, which run inland a considerable distance having differential rates, in preference to a colony like Victoria, which only runs inland a short distance from the seaboard?

Mr. EDDY: I hardly follow you.

Mr. FRASER: I presume you would rather allow mileage rates to be fixed in colonies with long-distance railways than in colonies with only short-distance railways.

Mr. EDDY: That is a necessity in connection with colonies having their territories a long distance from the seaboard.

Mr. HOLDER: Referring to the last remark you made, I take it that when you said in New South Wales you carry one ton of wheat over 25 miles of railway for 2d., you recognise there is a loss in that, but you regard the loss as a bonus to the wheat-grower?

Mr. EDDY: I have not said there is a loss. I would like to keep our railways going all day long at that rate. I said it was a "built up" rate. When you get a long distance you can afford to carry your traffic at a very much lower rate than if you had only to deal with it for a short distance. When you have your engine on a train, and all your waggons have met with all the delay that they will receive in connection with loading up and sheeting, it does not matter very much whether you haul those waggons 300 miles or 250 miles. It is only just the haulage power of the locomotive then, and therefore these rates, although they are so low that there is very little profit in them, do not result in a loss. There is nothing being carried on the New South Wales railways at a loss.

Mr. BRUNNER: There is a very substantial difference in the returns from agricultural and the returns from pastoral areas.

Mr. EDDY: Yes. Some few years ago we had that worked out most carefully in order to show how 10,000 acres of land are worth to us under crop as against 10,000 acres under sheep. There was an enormous difference in favour of the agricultural element as against the wool.

The CHAIRMAN: I spoke to you about the financial aspect of these differential rates if they were brought more into a federal compass?

Mr. EDDY: I think I may go a little further with the rate question and say that the various States, under light federal control, would necessarily and naturally have full liberty to make and establish their own tariffs, subject, of course, to the approval and revision of the border and inter-States commerce rates by such tribunal as may be constituted, that tribunal coming in to see that questions, such as have been raised by Sir Graham Berry, met with federal treatment.

The CHAIRMAN: And their decision would be final?

Mr. EDDY: Their decision would be final. In regard to the financial aspect of preferential rates, that, of course, is a question which cannot be spoken of with any degree of accuracy. You would have first of all to come to a decision as to what rates were to be charged in the respective colonies for the traffic, but there is not the slightest doubt that if Sir George Turner instructed Mr. Mathieson to meet me at once, the rates in connection with the border traffic could be modified in such a way as to bring in a considerably augmented revenue without inflicting the slightest hardship on any of the people living along the border. What, however, that revenue will be until we had fixed what the rate would be, we could not say, but the working expenses would not be a penny greater than they are to-day.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: In giving that answer are you considering the river traffic?

Mr. EDDY: That is a traffic of very considerable difficulty, because, whatever might be the decision of the railway authorities as to the rates, we are exposed at any moment to some local disturbance completely diverting the course of business. Supposing, for instance, there were two rival boat-owners on the Darling who were taking goods, say, at £2 10s. per ton for traffic either up to or from Bourke. Supposing these two men had a quarrel, and one of them was determined to drive the other off the river and so cut down the rates. Those men in ruining themselves might completely disturb the whole of the railway traffic. Therefore it is rather a difficult matter to deal with.

The CHAIRMAN: Supposing that all your rates were arranged by this Inter-State Commission and an occurrence of that kind came about, you would have to look helplessly on?

Mr. EDDY: Unless it was deemed wise by the individual States if it were a local waterway, or by the federal body if it were a federal waterway, to give power to the Federal Railway Board to insist on fair rates being charged by the private owners, in the same way as the Railway and Canal Commission in England sees that there is no cutting of rates in connection with canal competition.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: Supposing that that was so, and instead of bringing wool to Echuca these boat-owners chose to go down stream and take their wool to Adelaide, what would you do then?

Mr. EDDY: A fair rate would have to be insisted upon on the rivers.

Sir

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: But supposing there was this disturbance between these people, and they had also a disturbance with the railway people, what is to prevent them from taking the wool altogether, unless you had some power over them?

Mr. EDDY: Nothing.

Mr. FRASER: Would that not be an extraordinary interference with the boat-owners?

Mr. EDDY: That is one of the greatest difficulties the Inter-States Commerce Commission has had to deal with in America, and one of the gravest difficulties they have had to contend with. They say in America distinctly that the low rates are the greatest possible injury to trade; that what they want are stable rates, so that those trading to-day and buying a great amount of merchandise should not find that before such merchandise gets to their warehouses in the interior there has been a war of rates between rival companies, and that the rates have been cut down one-half. In that case, of course, a man buying goods a few days later would gain a very considerable advantage. The traders generally have protested against this rate cutting, and have urged that they should have stable rates.

Mr. FRASER: Would it not be an extraordinary stretch of authority to permit of private boat-owners or private railway owners being interfered with by an outside authority?

The CHAIRMAN: If it is a matter of pure competition. Of course the rivers are owned by the people, and if the people like to control the traffic on the rivers, of course they can.

Mr. FRASER: As the railway lines in America are owned by private individuals, and the boats in Australia are owned by private individuals, would it not be an extraordinary authority to give to any outside body to put up their rate?

Mr. EDDY: I have not suggested this point at all. I only answered a query, and then I told you what has been the experience elsewhere. It is the cutting of rates that has caused as much disturbance as the putting up of rates. Broadly speaking, I do not think it would be any interference if it were arranged that certain rates were fair rates between certain points—if a body created for that purpose saw that those rates were maintained. Certain rates might be agreed upon by water from certain places, and the body I have referred to could see that the various sets of people carried out the arrangement. They might give notice that they wanted to alter the rates, and if the desired alteration was fair and reasonable it would have to be agreed to; but, having entered into an arrangement that certain rates were to be maintained, all the parties putting their hands to that agreement should be kept to it.

Sir GEORGE TURNER: Might not the effect of that be to ruin the steamship owners for the benefit of the railways? The steamship owners have, I understand, already established their business. Now, if you can come in and compel them to charge the same amounts as the railways charge, you would probably take away all their traffic for the benefit of the railways.

Mr. EDDY: I do not think so.

Mr. LYNE: At the present time did not you find it necessary to enter into special arrangements with the property owners about the Darling to get the trade on your present rates to Bourke as against the rates charged by the boat-owners to come towards either Victoria or South Australia?

Mr. EDDY: There are certain modifications made in the rates for the owners of stations lying a considerable distance from the railway lines.

Mr. LYNE: Supposing you had the ordinary long distance mileage rate to Bourke, then if the boat-owners were allowed to charge even their present rates—without any quarrel between them—you would have to make some preferential arrangement to prevent the trade going by water towards the other colonies?

Mr. EDDY: I do not think the Inter-State Railway Board would make any alteration.

Mr. BRUNKER: Would not these inequalities be covered by the Constitution or the Board you suggest?

Mr. EDDY: No; it is the water competition. I only pointed out how it could be met.

Mr. BRUNKER: Could it be met in that way?

Mr. EDDY: It would be rather unfair to the people to put up their rates beyond what they are to-day.

The CHAIRMAN: Taking for granted that the rivers belong to the countries who have established these railways, would not it be reasonable to prevent ruinous competition, and for this Inter-State Commission to have some command over the action of the people on the rivers who competed with the railways?

Mr. EDDY: I think so; but it must be an absolutely reasonable arrangement.

Sir GEORGE TURNER: You would have to represent the steamboat owners on the Commission then?

Mr. EDDY: No; but they would be able to appear before the Commission to represent their case.

Mr. LYNE: Was not there a provision proposed a year or two ago which would have met that case, viz., to put a toll on the rivers?

Mr. EDDY: Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN: It was only brought forward in the Budget Speech.

Mr. LYNE: But that was one means to secure what is aimed at at the present time?

Mr. EDDY: Yes. Under the State control of the railways, which, I understand, has been decided upon, of course each State would keep its own accounts exactly as it does to-day, but even if you had vested them, it would have been absolutely necessary to have done the same thing, so that whatever deficiency might have arisen it would have been made up out of any federal surplus that accrued.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any rebates, or is there anything outside of what we have discussed in a general way—is there anything like rebates or bonuses, which might be given by private companies in America—in existence in New South Wales?

Mr. EDDY: I cannot deal with that question?

The CHAIRMAN: Would you consider that any matter of a rebate, or anything that would in any way contravene the spirit of the Constitution, would have to be disclosed freely and fully by the different railway systems to the Inter-States Commission.

Mr. EDDY: Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you think there would be any difficulty in an Inter-State Commission, if appointed with the most drastic powers—seeing that these are State railways and not private railways—getting at all those matters, which are really part and parcel of the differential and preferential rates?

Mr. EDDY: I think some such powers should be given as are possessed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in America. The Commission should have power to summon any person they thought fit to give evidence upon any matter, and to require them to produce papers, documents, &c.

The CHAIRMAN: When you agree that the preferential rates should be abolished, you also agree that everything else such as I have referred to should be abolished?

Mr.

Mr. EDDY: Yes, and absolutely prohibited. Even if woolbrokers, to secure business, went behind the backs of the railway authorities, and by monetary allowances tried to influence trade being diverted from its natural channel, they should be brought before the Commission and made to disclose their transactions, and the Commission should have power to declare their transactions illegal.

Mr. LYNE: That is going a long way.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: Following that policy out you might go into a man's banking account.

Mr. EDDY: I do not think the spirit of the Constitution would require the Commission to do that. May I speak in regard to the importance of the uniform gauge question.

The CHAIRMAN: I have purposely, from what I have heard from the Premiers, confined the scope of Mr. Eddy's examination entirely to those matters which will be included in the Constitution Bill. As we have agreed not to vest the railways in the Federal Parliament, the question of the break of gauge will scarcely come up.

Mr. EDDY: Without going into the general question of the desirability or otherwise of a uniform-gauge throughout the whole of the colonies, it might be well to point out that, whereas to-day the amount of transshipment of goods is comparatively small, for the reasons pointed out to the Committee, that every possible obstruction in the shape of differential rates is placed against the free transmission of goods between the different States, yet under federal control—these barriers having been completely swept aside—the amount of exchange will in all probability enormously increase. Therefore there is a greater necessity, for these local purposes, to have freedom of transmission of waggons. But that being so there would come into existence a considerable amount of intercolonial exchange of waggons and traffic of all kinds. This would necessitate the establishment of an organisation for dealing with it something like the Clearing House in England, where you have a number of waggons passing from one State to another, and until these waggons are returned the State taking them would be responsible for mileage and demurrage, and the division of receipts between the respective States in proportion to their respective interest therein. All these functions could be confided to the federal railway authority which we have been speaking of as being created under federal government. Then again there are many important questions confided to the Board of Trade in England in connection with the railways. There they have the power of investigating serious occurrences, and of recommending the introduction of such appliances as are necessary to secure the safety of the travelling public and the safety of the employees. These functions might also with advantage be referred to that body.

Sir GEORGE TURNER: About these differential, preferential rates—taking, say, Melbourne, Sydney, and the Murray—would it be possible to fix a point along the line of railway, or direct as the crow flies, where the rate should be charged at an equal amount?

Mr. EDDY: I should not like to answer that now.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: As to the inconvenience caused by the break of gauge, that does not apply to the traffic between Adelaide and Melbourne, but only to that between Melbourne and Sydney.

Mr. EDDY: It would not apply to the traffic between Adelaide and Melbourne. It would apply, however, to a case I was discussing with Mr. Pendleton a day or two ago. He had a lot of grapes to send from South Australia to Sydney, and all these grapes—which are delicate things—would have to be turned out at Albury and put into a fresh vehicle. So that although the traffic to-day is not great between extreme points like that, yet there is in the future likely to be a considerable traffic. There is, however, a considerable fruit traffic between the New England district and Brisbane, and also a very large vegetable traffic between Melbourne and Sydney.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: Does not that principally go by the boats?

Mr. EDDY: No; we have carried extremely large quantities of vegetables and fruits from Victoria to New South Wales, and in one season, when Melbourne has been able to take our fruit, a large quantity has gone over there.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: Does not the bulk of it go by boat?

Mr. EDDY: There has been a little rate cutting, which has secured traffic away from the boats.

Mr. LYNE: The difficulty as to the cutting of rates that might arise on the Murray or the Darling rivers in regard to private individuals, might also arise in regard to the steamers from Melbourne to Sydney and Sydney to Melbourne?

Mr. EDDY: Oh, no. That is an independent communication over which the States could not attempt to exercise any control.

Mr. LYNE: I understood you to say that cutting existed in regard to vegetables coming from Melbourne to Sydney?

Mr. EDDY: That is as applied to the railways. The railway authorities were justified in that step.

Mr. LYNE: The question was prompted by your answer that the cutting of rates prevented the fruit coming by steamer?

Mr. EDDY: That would be a rate that I would consider was perfectly justified in the public interest, because not only do the railways gain a business which they would otherwise lose, but the public are greatly advantaged by the quicker service.

Mr. LYNE: It is scarcely possible that the same long-distance rate would take effect from Melbourne to say 200 miles inside New South Wales as from Sydney to the border on that intermediate 200 miles?

Mr. EDDY: I have said clearly that under State ownership I fancied the rates would be the sum of the two locals—that is to say, the New South Wales rate to the border *plus* the Victorian rate from the border to Melbourne. But it might be possible for an intercolonial through-rate scale to be authorised. Under federal vesting that through scale would have to be fixed.

Mr. LYNE: If the preferential rates were abolished, would not that be a disadvantage to the intermediate producers in the Riverina, who obtain the benefit of the low preferential rates now?

Mr. EDDY: Of course, the customer is advantaged if he sees two systems doing all they can to secure the traffic, because each year he wants more out of them. He might have been content to pay £3 per ton one year, but he gets a concession and finds out that they are still pulling on each side. Accordingly he says, "I am going that way if you do not do this," or "I am going the other way if you do not do that." But there must come a time when that must stop.

Mr. LYNE: But, as a matter of fact, at the present time he does get an advantage?

Mr. EDDY: It is not a fair advantage, and it ought to be discontinued.

Mr. LYNE: Will you tell us whether or not—by this average rate system—those who get an advantage by living in Riverina at the present time would have to pay more than they do now? Mr

Mr. EDDY: It would be something more than they pay to-day, but it would be a fair rate still.

The CHAIRMAN: They would be in as good a position as any other part of the colony?

Mr. EDDY: Certainly.

Mr. LYNE: Do you think, if you had a general rate without a preferential rate, that you could lower the freights beyond what they are now, and still make the railways pay?

Mr. EDDY: Every year we reduce our rates, but as we are now practically returning 3½ per cent. interest on our railway capital, every bit of additional traffic we get will very soon be given back to the whole of the people in a general reduction of rates.

Sir GEORGE TURNER: The whole of the people would lose because you gave them too low rates?

Mr. EDDY: No. Every bit of the traffic we carry from Riverina to Sydney is carried at a considerable profit. Therefore, every pound of traffic we get from Riverina at the rates that exist to-day is to the advantage of every individual user of the railways in New South Wales. It is a wrong way that some people have of looking at it in New South Wales that they are paying for the lower rates from Riverina. Quite the contrary is the case.

Sir GEORGE TURNER: I was under the impression you carried it at a loss.

Mr. LYNE: If, as you say, the freight pays, still, if you do not continue these differential rates, the freight you get from these parts must pay better?

Mr. EDDY: Yes; but other things that exist now to their disadvantage would be removed. They would be able to send more freely to Albury and Corowa than they can now.

Mr. LYNE: You would take from these persons, who are obtaining the advantage of the preferential rate system now, a higher rate than they are paying at the present time, and you would return a portion of that to be distributed over other parts of the colony generally?

Mr. EDDY: That is so.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: You said that in the carriage of wool the price for the first 150 miles was 3d. per ton per mile, and that between 200 miles and 250 miles the price was 2½d. per ton per mile.

Mr. EDDY: I said that between 150 and 250 miles the price was 2½d. per ton per mile, and that between 250 and 300 miles the charge was 2d. per ton per mile. Then when we get to long distances we have made a uniform rate for a long zone. Take, for instance, our northern line. At the present moment, right away from Tamworth to the Queensland border, a distance of nearly 200 miles, we charge the same rate; we make it a big zone. Then, again, the rate practically from Nyngau to Bourke, a distance of 130 miles, is precisely the same for the whole distance.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: What would that work out per ton over 400 miles? I take it from your figures that it would be £3 12s. 11d. per ton.

Mr. EDDY: In what direction?

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: Say from Wagga towards Sydney.

Mr. EDDY: It would be about £3 4s. 9d., if I remember rightly, the maximum rate for the South-western line. We charge £4 per ton from Bourke, which is 50½ miles from Sydney.

Mr. HOWE: Did I understand you to say that the Government should control the freight on wool and merchandise on our rivers?

Mr. EDDY: No; I did not.

Mr. HOWE: Did you not say just now that you would not allow a body of woolbrokers, for instance, by holding out bonuses in the shape of reduced freights, to take the trade that belonged naturally to one port to another port?

Mr. EDDY: In reply to a question in regard to attempts to evade any rates quoted for a given traffic, I said that, in my opinion, the Commission who were appointed to see that the spirit of the Constitution was carried out should have power to send for anyone that they were given to understand was evading the provisions of the Act. It is quite easy for anyone to evade the Act if they can employ other agents to do it.

Mr. HOWE: Supposing a station-owner was the owner of barges, he could take the wool to any place he liked?

Mr. EDDY: Certainly.

Mr. HOWE: Well, I do not see how you can control the action of others.

Mr. EDDY: I think so. If a rate were quoted for a traffic to Melbourne or Sydney, and by influences outside of the railway system a drawback were given to divert traffic from its proper direction, I think the Commission should have power to bring that evidence out.

Mr. HOWE: You would have to find out what the improper influences were.

Mr. EDDY: Perhaps a monetary consideration to influence or evade the rate.

Mr. GRANT: Would it not be better, if the heads of the railways cannot trust each other, that the federal control should not be by railway officials at all, but by officials appointed, as the English Commissioner is, outside of the railways, so that a man would have to be an absolutely impartial judge in all matters submitted to him?

Mr. EDDY: I think you started with wrong premises. So far as I am concerned, and I think the other gentlemen would be quite as trusting as myself, I would be quite content to trust myself absolutely in the hands of Mr. Mathieson or Mr. Pendleton. There is no want of trust in each other. It is the candour with which they publish the reduced rates broadcast. Victoria publishes it broadcast that on certain wools in New South Wales they will give a drawback of 66 per cent. It is not for a moment a question of want of trust between us, but it is the policy that is not agreed upon in the matter. But in regard to the investigation of the matter, the Federal Board would not be the individual State Commissioners looking after the diverging interests of their own State. It would be a new and independent body, selected because of the trust of the Federal Government in their impartiality and soundness of judgment in these matters.

Sir GEORGE TURNER: Will the users of the railways like the whole of the control of the rates being put in the hands of a body like this?

Mr. EDDY: Every State will be absolutely independent in the fixing of its own rates, except where those rates are affected by your traffic; and then, if the federal body considered there was any interference with the free intercourse across the border, they would have power to step in and say, "You shall not do that."

The CHAIRMAN: It would be a judicial body?

Mr. EDDY: Yes.

Mr.

Mr. GRANT: In regard to competitive rates by water from Melbourne to Geelong, do not the railways make special rates to compete with the water; and, if so, would it not be better for this body to control, not only railway rates, but all rates?

Mr. EDDY: The Commission in England only comes into operation when any railway company or other body appeals. To show to what extent that is used, I might mention that in one year these three gentlemen had only twelve appeals.

Mr. GRANT: On account of the cost, I suppose.

Mr. EDDY: They have no control over rates until an appeal is made. Then they give a judgment in regard to the questions submitted. I am very clearly of opinion that under this proposed control each State would have full liberty to make and establish its own tariff; but if these rates were altered in connection with border business, then the Federal Board would have to say whether the proposed alterations were reasonable, and if they considered they interfered with the spirit of the Constitution, they would say, "For such and such reasons we think these rates should be modified," and the thing would be amicably adjusted without difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN: They would have absolute power to interpret the Constitution.

Mr. GRANT: Would not it be better to enable them to regulate traffic generally?

Mr. EDDY: I think not.

Mr. GRANT: In what way would you enforce that control;—would you draft penal clauses?

The CHAIRMAN: I think that is a matter for the draughtsman.

Mr. BRUNKER: Their duties will be prescribed by Act of Parliament.

Mr. EDDY: What I would suggest would be that the Constitution should only deal with two or three points—the absolute prohibition of preferential rates, the setting up of a strong Federal Commission that would have the respect of all the States to deal with this rates question, and several other important questions which I have indicated. I would further suggest that, to assist this Convention, and also to be a slight interpretation of the short clauses to be put in the Constitution, the Railway Commissions might be requested, between now and the next sitting of the Convention, with the assistance of a Parliamentary draughtsman, to draft the skeleton of the Bill, defining the powers and duties of the Federal Board.

Mr. BRUNKER: I do not think we ought to delegate our powers in that way.

Mr. GRANT: I notice that Mr. Eddy proposes to control the boat-owners, but he wanted a very free hand over the railways himself.

Mr. EDDY: I would like it to be clearly understood that I have made no suggestion whatever to control the boat-owners.

Mr. GRANT: You answered affirmatively that it might be done on the rivers or otherwise.

Mr. EDDY: That was in dealing with traffic that might be carried in connection with the different States, and had nothing to do with ocean steamers, &c.

Mr. GRANT: Would not it be better for this federal authority, when constituted, to have a regular table of rates which would apply all through the colonies, so that each local authority might know exactly what they had to charge?

Mr. EDDY: It would be absolutely impossible, unless you are going to wreck the whole of the financial conditions of the railways. Each State is so totally different from the other States that you cannot have any uniform system of rates for many years to come.

Mr. GRANT: I did not say uniform; I said schedule of rates. The only thing is that that schedule of rates would be public property.

Mr. EDDY: That is so to-day. Each railway system publishes to the public its table of rates, which can be obtained at any railway station. In reference to that I might, perhaps, say that the local circumstances in connection with much of the Australian Continent call for exceptional treatment. The local conditions of traffic and trade in the various States is materially different, and no uniform scale of rates could wisely be introduced. For a long time to come it would be wise to continue the present scale of charges, subject to the abolition of the discriminating rates, which would be prohibited in the Constitution, and the modification of the local rates affected thereby, and as speedily as possible bring about a uniform classification of goods, so as to simplify the inter-States traffic-working. Then, as the profits increase, the rates could be gradually reduced to a uniform level. The Railway Clearing House is simply an institution that carries out the instructions of the railway companies, and has no power in itself except to obey the instructions of the railways.

Mr. GRANT: But it has a known schedule of rates, which it distributes to the various companies.

Mr. EDDY: I think you are under a misapprehension. There is a classification which is known as the Railway Clearing House classification, but that is formed by the railway companies, and is only issued by the Railway Clearing House as a convenient source from which the classification of the companies can be made known.

Mr. GRANT: I am not saying that the Railway Clearing House has any control over the rates, but it knows the rates of each Company.

Mr. EDDY: It does not know any of the local rates in existence on the railways.

Mr. GRANT: It knows the interchange rates.

Mr. EDDY: Yes, the interchange rates only, which is a very small proportion.

Mr. GRANT: The effect of this federation of the railway systems would, I apprehend, be to largely increase the railway revenue, seeing that it would diminish the competition which now exists?

Mr. EDDY: I could not say what the effect would be.

Mr. GRANT: Would it be advantageous to a Federal Australia that the railways should be federated?

The CHAIRMAN: I think I must stop that question. It is quite out of order.

Mr. BRUNKER: I understood you to say that when your earnings reached a maximum of 3½ per cent the producers of the Colony of New South Wales received the benefit in the form of reduced rates?

Mr. EDDY: We have continuously reduced the rates as the financial position of the railways improved. We have not up till now paid the whole of the interest due upon the railways; but now that we have arrived at a stage when the railways are paying 3½ per cent. on the capital, all increased traffic in the future will, in all probability, be given back to the people in reduced rates.

Mr. HOLDER: I would like to ask Mr. Eddy whether he has any copy of the report of the Committee meeting held in Melbourne two years ago in reference to these rival rates.

Mr. EDDY: They have been sent to the Clerk of the Convention.

The CHAIRMAN: They were laid on the Table of the Convention this morning.

John Mathieson, Esq., Commissioner of Railways, Victoria, was next examined:—

The CHAIRMAN: I need not go over the preliminary matter referred to in Mr. Eddy's examination. You have, no doubt, caught up the matter in connection with those points.

Mr. MATHIESON: I think Mr. Eddy has dealt very lucidly with all that you drew his attention to, but there are one or two points with regard to the differential rate question, and especially in regard to its effect on the Victorian traffic, that have not been made quite clear to the Committee. If you have a map here of New South Wales I will illustrate what I mean, and I will be as brief as I possibly can. Mr. Eddy suggested that, so far as the differential rate question was concerned, each State should be at liberty to still have its own rate within its own State, independently of whether that may affect any traffic that may cross the boundary into another State. Take a case in point. Just now the Murrumbidgee traffic largely flows to Victoria. We opened a railway to Echuca in 1864 and carried the traffic for eighteen years without the necessity for differential rates. But on the opening of the line to Hay in 1882, and probably for a year or two before it got that length, the competition was brought about between the two States of Victoria and New South Wales. We had that traffic for eighteen years, and the differential rate question was only then brought about. Assume for a moment that Mr. Eddy's contention is admitted to be correct by the Convention, and it will be obvious that it would be most unjust to the interests of Victoria that the New South Wales railways should be able to quote any rate they may think fit to Jerilderie and Hay, always provided that it is not a lower rate than they charge to any intermediate station. Just now the distance to Cootamundra, the station which rules the high rate, is 254 miles. They charge for greasy wool 3d. per ton per mile to Cootamundra and for 200 miles further, viz., to Hay, they charge practically the same rate, but it works out 1.70 per ton per mile. I simply want to illustrate the position that Victoria would be placed in if Mr. Eddy is to be at liberty to quote whatever rate he thought fit to stations within New South Wales. Why, it would simply mean that for me to maintain the position in Victoria, I would have to square the whole of my rates along the Murray River so as to enable me to take that traffic to the port to which it has been going for a long term of years. Mr. Eddy has mentioned that on the northern boundary from Wallangarra he carries wool 492 miles for the same rate as he does from Tamworth, 282 miles. From Bourke, which is 504 miles from Sydney, he carries wool for something less than 2d. per ton per mile. But then he has three rates, one for Bourke proper, 1.90, one for the other side of the river, 1.60, and another that takes him 100 miles into Queensland territory, 1.29. While Mr. Eddy may abolish all these differential rates, he is still enabled to draw Queensland traffic to Bourke in the same way as he will prevent the flow of traffic from the Murrumbidgee on to the Victorian lines. Mr. Eddy suggests that so long as we quote a rate into New South Wales that is not less than the rate to our own terminal station he raises no objection. But he forces us into this position: that a province which has been an integral part of Victoria, all but in name, for many years, is now to be taken from us simply because there is a want of true federal feeling, and to confine the trade to New South Wales territory. The position taken up by New South Wales would be to the detriment of the Victorian interest from every point of view. All that I ask is that due consideration should be given to this important question, and if there is to be a Commission appointed to deal with intercolonial rates that Commission should have the right to determine what is a fair and reasonable rate in the district that might be governing the flow of traffic to and from the various colonies.

The CHAIRMAN: Of course you are dealing with the rates more as they refer to Victoria and New South Wales.

Mr. MATHIESON: Yes; but of course the river will rule. They can carry goods so very much cheaper on the river that it will always to a certain extent control any quotation of rates that may be made in that district, seeing that they can get to the seaboard without going by rail.

The CHAIRMAN: You propose that this Inter-State Commission should be absolutely able to fix rates at the Border?

Mr. MATHIESON: What I understood Mr. Eddy to say was that each State should have a right to quote within its own Border its own rates. Take Hay, for example. Mr. Eddy would be carrying 455 miles on that line for the same rate as he is carrying further down the line 254 miles. He is not creating a difficulty with the residents of New South Wales. He charges for 455 miles a rate that is less than two-thirds his ordinary rate, and which could not be allowed without our having a voice in saying what the rates should be.

The CHAIRMAN: Would it satisfy you if going towards Victoria the rates were the same over 200 miles as they were from Sydney coming into your own territory?

Mr. MATHIESON: Take Cobar, which is 460 miles from Sydney. Mr. Eddy's charge from there is 2.84d. per ton per mile, but, then, for wool from across the river, at the same station, he charges 1.69d. per ton per mile.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, on what general principle to be engrafted in the Bill would you fix the traffic;—what would be the general principle which you would adopt?

Mr. MATHIESON: I would say a mileage rate. I am perfectly prepared to take it as the crow flies, or as the railway runs. But down to Jerilderie Mr. Eddy can quote whatever rate he thinks fit, always provided that it is not less than to any station between that and Sydney. The proposed action, instead of doing away with a loss of revenue to the States, will only accentuate matters, because Victoria to retain that traffic must level her rates down in the same way as Mr. Eddy has done in New South Wales.

Mr. LYNE: You said just now that Mr. Eddy charged twice as much on the line to Hay as on the line to Bourke?

Mr. MATHIESON: I do not think I said that. I said he was charging to Hay 1.70d. per ton per mile. He has three rates to Bourke.

Mr. LYNE: I understand that the rate to Hay in comparison to Bourke is as £3 to £4.

Mr. MATHIESON: Yes; but I am dealing with the rates in his books now. The rate to Bourke is £4 per ton for 504 miles, and the charge to Hay, which is 455 miles, is £3 4s. 9d. per ton.

Sir GEORGE TURNER: What is the object of these through rates to Bourke?

Mr. MATHIESON: Well, I happen to know a good deal about the Queensland traffic, and it is a well-known fact that they wanted to have a little more of it. That is the reason that Queensland put on an export duty of 50s. per ton. Mr. Eddy explained that in the case of Albury traffic passing from Victoria to New South Wales he charges a much higher rate than the ordinary local rate, with a view of blocking the Victorian merchant from doing business in New South Wales. He pointed out the reason they did this

this, viz., because of rebates which we allowed the merchant in Melbourne on traffic going across to New South Wales. But it must be obvious that Mr. Eddy's differential rate was not imposed it would not be necessary for Victoria to give any rebate. Therefore, the proper thing to do would be to give us through rates, which are common to the railways in England and Scotland. Thus, one object that might be gained without any great loss of revenue to the New South Wales railways, would be for the Melbourne merchant to be allowed to have a federation policy in dealing with districts contiguous to Victoria. In regard to South Australia, they are just as badly treated by us as we are by New South Wales, but to a less extent, as we have no differential rates beyond 60 miles of our border. I have been discussing that matter with Mr. Pendleton recently. There is no doubt if we had a uniform classification we would to a large extent be able to solve the difficulties that beset this question of differential rates in regard to adjoining colonies. I think the committee who draw up these clauses might see their way to leave it clear that each colony with adjoining interests should be consulted with regard to competitive rates.

The CHAIRMAN: If there was a general clause of that kind, as definite as possible, you would be willing to leave it to the federal authority to decide?

Mr. MATHIESON: It would be only fair and equitable. Any rate you like to make will, however, be largely governed by the boats on the river.

Mr. LYNE: You complain that Victoria had had a rate for eighteen years till the railway was extended to Hay?

Mr. MATHIESON: I said that we had the trade of the Murrumbidgee without any differential rates from 1864 till the line was opened to Hay in 1882.

Mr. LYNE: Surely you do not complain of New South Wales trying to get her own trade after her railways were built?

Mr. MATHIESON: Taking into consideration that Victoria has spent £200,000 to develop this Murrumbidgee province—has spent that amount in wharfs to give these people an outlet for their produce—it is very thankless indeed that the action of the Federal Parliament is to prevent Victoria having her fair share of that traffic by means of differential rates.

Mr. LYNE: You do not suppose New South Wales built her railways to take the traffic to Victoria.

Mr. MATHIESON: I think you quite misunderstand the point. We can hold that traffic for Victoria, but it would be by losing a large amount of money that might be more beneficially employed by the Federal States.

The CHAIRMAN: If by the diversion of this traffic it brought about a loss on that particular line, which New South Wales built with her money, I suppose you would not be willing, for the sake of getting the traffic, to make up the loss?

Mr. MATHIESON: We would like to have the figures as to what the loss is first.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: It is clearly understood that any remarks you have made with reference to Mr. Eddy's conduct have only referred to him in his capacity as a public servant. You say that the carrying out of his policy naturally involves a loss in the railways?

Mr. MATHIESON: I did not say that. He may have gains I know nothing of in some other way.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: Supposing these railways were under federal control, could not this difficulty be obviated?

Mr. MATHIESON: The question would be solved at once by the fact that everything would be worked by the Federal Board.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: Cannot you Railway Commissioners suggest some fair compromise which might be considered by the Federal Government with a view of doing away with this, in some cases, ruinous competition?

Mr. MATHIESON: I do not think the thing is insuperable at all. It would be quite practicable to solve the difficulty if it is only met in a federal spirit in place of its being looked at from the point of view of its effect on the respective colonies. It is perfectly true, as Mr. Lyne said, that the railways were built by New South Wales to benefit that State, and all that I said about Mr. Eddy was more in compliment to that gentleman, as showing how he is looking after the interests of that State. I do not think the difficulty is insuperable if there is a determination to solve it without injury to any vested interest that may have grown up under the nurture of the Victorian railway system. In fact I would not make any such stipulation if it was referred to the three Commissioners with a view of determining what was the best course to adopt to obviate this competition.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: Supposing that South Australia determined to subsidise these steamship owners, could not that colony practically control the whole of the trade of the Darling and the Murray?

Mr. MATHIESON: No doubt. South Australia could divert a very large proportion of the traffic.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: Is not it better, therefore, that some common understanding should be arrived at whereby this ruinous competition should cease?

Mr. MATHIESON: That is the wise and statesmanlike way of looking at it.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: It has been mentioned that some houses might give rebates to their customers with a view of diverting traffic. Would there be any means by which the Government could find out what these rebates were?

Mr. MATHIESON: I do not think there is any possibility of us getting behind the scenes in that way.

Sir WILLIAM ZEAL: If any good is to result it must be by a common understanding between the three Governments?

Mr. MATHIESON: Yes. I do not think we could by any possibility prevent a woolbroker from saying, "I will work your clip off very much cheaper than the man in Melbourne." There are various ways in which they could all accommodate themselves to circumstances.

Mr. HOWE: These differential rates had taken a great deal of your trade away?

Mr. MATHIESON: I did not say that. I think we hold the fort still, but there is no doubt that a portion of our trade has gone. Still, we have a very large trade in the Murrumbidgee district.

Mr. HOWE: Notwithstanding these differential rates, then, you still hold the trade you originally had?

Mr. MATHIESON: Yes.

Mr. HOWE: What, then, are you complaining of?

Mr. MATHIESON: I am complaining of the altered condition that is being brought about by this Federal Convention. Mr. Eddy proposes that each State should be allowed to make its own rates within its own boundaries. That will interfere with the trade that has grown up with us through our industry.

Mr. HOWE: Yes; but there must be something behind it, because you said you had laid out £200,000 in wharfs there, and that Mr. Eddy's action would take away the trade, Mr.

Mr. MATHIESON : What I said was, that if this proposal which has been suggested is carried out, it will prevent our quoting the present rates. The present rates control the traffic, but if what he suggests is adopted, it would, of course, mean a considerable loss to us.

Mr. HOWE : Up to the present, you do not admit that you have lost any trade ?

Mr. MATHIESON : I say we have lost trade. The object of the rates he is quoting now, it is obvious, is to draw freight from us.

Mr. HOWE : If you do not do anything yourselves to counteract Mr. Eddy's action. Have you any preferential rates ?

Mr. MATHIESON : We have them by the score.

Mr. HOWE : Yes ; but to attract trade from New South Wales ?

Mr. MATHIESON : We reduce as much as 50 per cent., and, in some cases, they, 66 per cent. We will not, however, dispute about that, because that is a very small affair.

Mr. HOWE : Then Victoria and New South Wales are cutting each other's throats ?

Sir GEORGE TURNER : They want to stop us from cutting their throat, and, at the same time, they wish to cut our throat.

Mr. HOWE : What is the principal trade you derive from that part of New South Wales ?

Mr. MATHIESON : Wool, generally.

Mr. HOWE : Who are the owners of the stations ?

Mr. MATHIESON : Victorians as a rule, and Victorian capital has developed the district.

Mr. HOWE : I presume those financial houses which developed these pastoral runs have their business places in Melbourne. That fact would be against Mr. Eddy.

Mr. MATHIESON : I hope so.

Mr. HOWE : You say that the steamboat owners on the river could exercise a great influence so far as that trade is concerned. Do you think those financial houses who are really the owners of these stations, even if they had greater inducement, would be likely to consent to their wool coming by their own doors ?

Mr. MATHIESON : They send it by river to Adelaide, thence by sea to Melbourne, and they can cut the railways out of it. It is being done, too.

Mr. HOWE : This Committee belonging to the Convention wants to make you forget that there are any boundaries in Australia. We want you to take the map and not to consider any boundary at all. Would you be in favour of a uniform rate starting from each port, and of having a uniform rate in each Colony.

Mr. MATHIESON : Yes.

Mr. GRANT : Do you think that under any plan of federal control you could get rid of these grievances ?

Mr. MATHIESON : To a large extent it could be done, I think.

Mr. GRANT : With pooling the receipts ? In other words, would not it be better to federate the railways to overcome this trouble ?

Mr. MATHIESON : That is a very big question. Under the proposed Commission I think an equitable arrangement could be come to with a view of obviating the difficulty that has been suggested.

Mr. GRANT : Would it not be better to adopt a system adopted between mercantile firms of pooling the receipts and dividing them in equitable proportion.

Mr. MATHIESON : I think that is quite practicable.

Mr. HOLDER : Do you think a rate ought to be prohibited which provides that certain goods, the produce or manufacture of one Colony, should be carried at a rate different to that charged for another Colony ?

Mr. MATHIESON : I do not.

Mr. HOLDER : For example, the rates in force in Queensland. Do you think we ought to prohibit the levying of special rates such as are there levied on breadstuffs which are not gristed in Queensland ?

Mr. MATHIESON : That is Customs. Do I understand it is a question of flour made in Adelaide as against home manufactured flour ?

Mr. HOLDER : In Queensland the railways carry flour, bran, and pollard gristed in New South Wales, Victoria, or South Australia at a rate which is higher than the charge for these articles when they are gristed in Queensland. Do you think that such a rate ought to be prohibited under Federation ?

Mr. MATHIESON : I do.

Sir GEORGE TURNER : In addition to the question of the loss of railway revenue, is there not a still larger question involved in regard to the merchants of the chief cities and the position they occupy ?

Mr. MATHIESON : I have endeavoured to explain that. We have spent £200,000 in building wharfs to accommodate the Murrumbidgee traffic, besides running various lines of railways which tap the Murray at a cost of several millions sterling, all for the convenience of the settlers in the Murrumbidgee district. In addition to that there are vested interests which have grown up in Melbourne. That is a large interest which would certainly be affected by any change in the way the produce reaches the sea-board. If the wool for the district referred to were to go through South Australia instead of Melbourne, it would, to a large extent, affect the wool market. In the case of several clips that I know of, to prevent the wool going past the Melbourne market, they have brought it by sea from Adelaide, and no doubt if the trade was so diverted from Melbourne to Sydney it would be very awkward for the business men of Melbourne.

Mr. HOWE : Are the wharfs you have referred to built on the New South Wales side of the Murray ?

Mr. MATHIESON : No. I was speaking of the wharfs provided in Melbourne.

The CHAIRMAN : You must recollect that all the expenditure of administration in that territory in the way of post-offices, court-houses, &c., has been by the New South Wales Government.

Alan G. Pendleton, Esq., Railways Commissioner, South Australia, was next examined as follows :—

The CHAIRMAN : You have heard, Mr. Pendleton, what has gone on, and all I would ask you is whether you would like to make a few general observations.

Mr. PENDLETON : I agree almost entirely, so far as South Australia is concerned, with the views expressed by Mr. Eddy. I am not so directly interested in the competition to which Mr. Mathieson has alluded, but I understand that preferential rates should cease. I should like to know a little more about

about the differential rates. We have differential rates which are purely local. I anticipate no alteration would necessarily take place in them. As bearing on that I note when Mr. Eddy was examined with reference to the Bourke rates he quoted them as in competition with the river, and expressed his intention of maintaining them on their present basis. It seems to me that would hardly be fair, because it cannot be said that it is wholly a competition with the river. The traffic would flow down the river for a certain distance, and would then go either to Echuca or Swan Hill, or else come down to one of the South Australian river ports. I hope it will be understood, therefore, that the Bourke rates are not entirely those rates which would not come under some revision. On the question of through rates I am in accord with what Mr. Mathieson said, namely, that if the States do federate, and the railways remain controlled as now, except as to the Federal Board which will overlook Inter-State communication generally, the Commissioners ought as far as possible—and I think it would be possible to an unlimited extent—to have through rates and not to make through rates by the junction of what in railway parlance we call "two locals." That is to say, if traffic is offered 150 miles over the railway of one colony and 200 miles over the railway of another, it should go at a certain reduction either based upon the rates of the colony from which it would start, or on some other through scale to be agreed upon. I really do not know that I have anything further to say on the subject. I am quite satisfied that a proper and equitable arrangement can be come to. It will be to the interests of the railways to bring about what is contemplated, and I am sure the Commissioners would be only too glad to meet and adjust any little difficulties that may arise.

Mr. HOLDER: Would the abolition of these preferential rates result in any considerable increase in the total railway revenue?

Mr. PENDLETON: I think so.

Mr. HOLDER: Are you able to estimate the amount roughly?

Mr. PENDLETON: No; I have not gone into the question at all. But from what comes immediately under my own cognisance, viz., the bar at Serviceton. I think if that were withdrawn, there would be a very considerable increase of traffic.

Sir GEORGE TURNER: Increase to South Australia and loss to Victoria.

Mr. PENDLETON: I was only taking it from a federal standpoint.

Sir PHILIP Fysh: I gather that the Commissioners themselves, if they were to meet, could probably solve this difficulty, and now it would probably be better if we had the advice of these gentlemen concentrated in a report, and if it be within our province, and these gentlemen would undertake the duty, we had better adjourn until some hour to-morrow, when they could give us the benefit of their united advice.

Mr. EDDY: That would be impossible.

The CHAIRMAN: It would take a week, at least.

Mr. PENDLETON: Let me take the illustration which I gave before. At present Mr. Mathieson has particularly high rates from Serviceton going eastward into his own country. Now, we have a port on our western side—Kingston—only 110 miles from Serviceton, and we could, through Kingston, supply the western districts of Victoria with goods cheaper than they can be brought now from Geelong or Melbourne, if the ordinary standard of rates between Serviceton and Nhill or Dimboola was adopted instead of the special rates.

The CHAIRMAN: These alterations would not make the persons who have to pay the freights pay unreasonable rates?

Mr. PENDLETON: They would pay less than now.

The CHAIRMAN: By cut-throat competition they are getting their goods too low now?

Mr. PENDLETON: Unquestionably so; they certainly might have to pay higher rates if the charges throughout were adjusted, but not unreasonable rates.

Mr. LYNE: Supposing the preferential and differential rates were abolished so far as Riverina is concerned; supposing the preferential rates were abolished under which Victoria charges a reduction of 61 per cent. and 46 per cent., in some portions of New South Wales 46 per cent., and in other portions lower down near the Murray 61 per cent.; supposing these rates were abolished, and a general rate was charged, would not that increase the cost of transit to all those producers within that area?

Mr. PENDLETON: Necessarily, if they had to pay a greater rate.

The CHAIRMAN: But would not the general rate all over the country be reduced?

Mr. PENDLETON: I should hope so; certainly.

The CHAIRMAN: It would give the Railway Commissioners power to reduce generally all over the country.

Mr. PENDLETON: Yes.

Mr. LYNE: But I want to know whether the abolition would not increase the rate to the producers in that area?

Mr. PENDLETON: Unquestionably, if Mr. Mathieson did not give them the present rebate the producers would have to pay it.

Mr. LYNE: That is as far as Victoria is concerned?

Mr. PENDLETON: Yes.

Mr. LYNE: Then the only way to get over the difficulty between Victoria and New South Wales, I presume, would be that there should be a point fixed in New South Wales where a long distance average general rate would take effect to Melbourne, as it would to Sydney?

Mr. PENDLETON: I think there might be some such arrangement.

Mr. EDDY (recalled): It was rather suggested that the public would have to pay a greater rate if that rebate were withdrawn. I do not think the public would pay any higher rate, or any materially higher rate, because that drawback is calculated to a nicety so as to get the rate just under the New South Wales rate. The object of the rate operating here [pointing to the map] is to draw traffic between Cobar and Bourke. The rates there are at their maximum. They would not be increased, but the traffic would flow in its natural channel.

Mr. MATHIESON: If that rate is disturbed the settlers here [pointing to the map on the Lachlan and Darling rivers] would not to any appreciable extent be charged higher rates, but the traffic would flow by river through South Australia instead of Victoria.

Mr. EDDY: But a great deal of the trade could not possibly get to the river.

The witnesses then withdrew.

FEDERAL CONVENTION,

1897.

(N. S. W.)

MINUTES

Brought up, together with the Report from the Committee appointed for the consideration of Provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, Railways, and Trade Regulation, by the Chairman, Constitutional Committee, Adelaide, April 12th, 1897.

Report ordered to be printed, April 12th, 1897 (Adelaide).

Minutes ordered to be printed, 16th September, 1897 (Sydney).

FEDERAL CONVENTION.

1897.

(N. S. W.)

Laid on Table, 16th September, 1897 (Sydney), and ordered to be printed.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FINANCE COMMITTEE, for the consideration of provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, Railways, and Trade Regulation. Appointed 31st March, 1897.

Members.

The Hon. J. N. BRUNKER	} New South Wales.
Mr. LYNE ...	...
Mr. McMILLAN ...	...
The Hon. F. W. HOLDER	} South Australia.
The Hon. J. H. HOWE ...	...
Mr. SOLOMON ...	...
The Hon. Sir P. O. FYSH	} Tasmania.
The Hon. C. H. GRANT ...	...
The Hon. J. HENRY ...	...
The Hon. Sir G. BERRY	} Victoria.
The Hon. S. FRASER ...	...
The Hon. Sir W. A. ZEAL ...	...
Mr. LOTON	} Western Australia.
The Hon. F. H. PIESSE ...	...
The Hon. J. H. TAYLOR ...	...

And the Prime Ministers, *ex officio*.

First meeting of Committee,

WEDNESDAY, 31 MARCH, 1897.

Present :—Mr. McMillan, Sir Graham Berry, Mr. Loton, Sir P. O. Fysh, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Howe, Mr. Holder, Sir George Turner, *ex officio*, Mr. Grant, Sir John Forrest, *ex officio*.

Resolutions, appointing the Committee, on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Holder, seconded by Sir P. O. Fysh, Mr. McMillan called to the Chair.

Mr. Frederick William Webb, C.M.G., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, appointed Clerk to the Committee.

Committee deliberated on their course of proceedings, and requested the Chairman to consult the Premiers as to obtaining information, or evidence, from certain Railway Commissioners, for the use of the Committee.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 1 APRIL, 1897.

Present :—All the Members of the Committee, and Sir George Turner, *ex officio*.

Mr. McMillan in the Chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Chairman submitted, and read to the Committee, a memorandum, showing the course which he proposed should be taken in conducting the business.

Memorandum received and adopted.

Ordered to be printed, and that copies be sent to the Members of the Committee, marked *Confidential*.

Clerk laid upon the Table copies of paper, "Apportionment of Loan Appropriations and Expenditure (with deficit on the sale of Government Stock added), to 30th June, 1896," sent by the Registrar-General of Queensland.

Ordered to be acknowledged, and distributed for the use of the Committee.

Clerk laid upon the Table copies of "Statistical Tables (Part I): Prepared for the Australasian Federal Convention, by the Government Statisticians of the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania."

Committee again considered the question of the expediency of obtaining the presence before the Committee of the Railway Commissioners from Victoria and New South Wales.

Motion made (Chairman),—

That the offers of the Premiers of those Colonies to send for the Commissioners be accepted.

Question put and agreed to.

Clerk directed to obtain printed copies of the Report of the Finance Committee of the Convention of 1891.

Committee deliberated, and decided to take into their consideration, now, the financial and trade clauses of the Draft Bill of 1891, instead of the Resolutions of the Finance Committee of that year, on the understanding that such clauses shall be further considered at a later stage.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3, of Chapter IV, read, and agreed to.

Clause 4 read.

Mr. Grant moved the addition to paragraph 3 of the words—

Provided that each State may, with the consent of the Federal Government, grant bounties on goods for export which are especially the product of such State.

Proposed amendment put and negatived.

Clause then agreed to.

Clauses 5 and 6 read and agreed to.

Clauses 7, 8, and 9 read, considered, and postponed.

Clauses 10, 11, and 12 read and agreed to.

Clause 13 read, considered, and postponed.

Committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, 2 APRIL, 1897.

Present :—All the Members of the Committee and Sir George Turner, *ex officio*.

Mr. McMillan in the Chair.

Copies of Returns, Statistics, Tables, &c., being all the available papers on the subjects referred, on the Table.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Chairman read to the Committee a statement prepared by him relating to the business to be done, and suggesting that it should form a basis for the discussion of the subjects under consideration.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered to be printed for the use of the Committee.

Motion made (Chairman),—That the Committee agree to the following resolution :—

That the principle in the transfer of powers to the Federal Legislature shall be that no State shall be called upon to make any sacrifice of its net revenue.

Committee deliberated.

Adjourned until Monday morning.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 5 APRIL, 1897.

Present :—All the members of the Committee (except Sir W. A. Zeal).
Sir George Turner, *ex officio*, and Mr. Reid, *ex officio*.

Mr. McMillan in the Chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

Committee deliberated.

Chairman withdrew the motion proposed by him on Friday last relative to the transfer of powers to the Federal Legislature and the net revenue of the States.
Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, 6 APRIL, 1897.

Present :—All the Members of the Committee, and Sir George Turner, *ex officio*, and Mr. Reid, *ex officio*.

Mr. McMillan in the Chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Chairman submitted a series of Resolutions, prepared by him, as to Proposals for Surplus and Debts.

Resolution 1 read, and amended by consent, as follows :—

1. RESOLVED: That, until a uniform tariff has come into operation, the following shall be the mode adopted for ascertaining the amount of Surplus Revenue to be returned to each State.

An account shall be kept for each State in the books of the Federal Treasury, to be designated "Surplus Revenue Account," which shall show :

- (1) All revenues from Customs and Excise as well as from all services and powers handed over to the Federal Parliament.
- (2) All Expenditure arising out of the collection of Customs and Excise as well as all expenditure for services and powers handed over.
- (3) From the balance thus accruing shall be deducted, on a *per capita* basis, the proportion to be paid by each State towards the Expenditure arising out of the new machinery brought into existence for the administration of the Federal Government; such expenditure not to exceed £
- (4) The surplus remaining after the above operation shall be returned, without any further deduction, in monthly instalments to the several States.

Mr. Holder proposed, by way of amendment, the substitution of the following Resolution :—

That, until a uniform tariff has come into force, each State shall be relieved of the costs and charges incidental to the works and services handed over, and shall receive from the Federal Authority in monthly instalments a return of seventy per cent. of the Customs and Excise Duties contributed by the State.

Proposed amendment put and negatived.

Original Resolution put and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution 2 read, and amended by consent as follows :—

2. RESOLVED: That the uniform tariff shall come into operation within a period not exceeding two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Resolution put and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution 3 read, as follows :—

3. RESOLVED: That during the first five years after a uniform tariff has come into operation, the same mode as previously shall be adopted, as far as possible, for the distribution of the surplus; and, as far as conditions will allow, an annual minimum shall be fixed for the above period.

Mr. Reid proposed, by way of amendment, the substitution of the following Resolution :—

That during the first five years, surplus Customs Revenue shall be distributed upon the basis of home consumption on an Intercolonial free-trade basis, calculated upon the average of 1893-4-5.

Proposed amendment put and negatived.

The Chairman then proposed the substitution of the following Resolution :—

That during the first five years after a uniform tariff has come into operation, the Federal Government shall continue such machinery as may be necessary to secure the distribution of the surplus to each State, on the same basis as that adopted during previous years.

Resolution put and carried.

Sir

Sir George Turner proposed,—That the following words be added to the Resolution :—

That the minimum amount of the yearly return to the respective States during the period of five years after the uniform tariff has come into operation shall not be less than the amount returned during the year immediately preceding the coming into operation of the uniform tariff.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.
 Sir Graham Berry,
 Mr. Grant,
 Mr. Henry,
 Mr. Lyne,
 Sir George Turner,
 Sir W. A. Zeal.

Noes, 6.
 Mr. Brunker,
 Sir P. O. Fysh,
 Mr. Holder,
 Mr. Howe,
 Mr. Reid,
 Mr. Solomon.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Noes. Proposed amendment negatived.

Resolution 4 read and amended, by consent, to read as follows :—

4. RESOLVED: That, after the uniform tariff has been in operation for a period of five years, all future surpluses shall be distributed to the several States on a *per capita* basis.

Resolution agreed to.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, 7 APRIL, 1897.

Present :—All the members of the Committee, and Mr. Reid, *ex officio*, Sir George Turner, *ex officio*, and Sir John Forrest, *ex officio*.

Mr. McMillan in the Chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Committee proceeded to deliberate on the subject of dealing with the subject of Debts.

Sir George Turner proposed that the following resolution be agreed to :—

RESOLVED: That the Federal Parliament shall assume the full control and responsibility of all existing debts, and shall pay the interest thereon, appropriating for this purpose the surplus revenue, debiting or crediting each State with any balance accruing in the operation.

Question put and negatived.

Chairman then proposed that the following resolution be agreed to :—

RESOLVED: That, subject to the consent of all the States of the Commonwealth, the Federal Parliament may assume the full control and responsibility of all existing and future debts, and thereafter shall pay the interest thereon, appropriating for this purpose the surplus revenue, debiting or crediting each State with any balance accruing in the operation.

Question put and carried *nem. con.*

Committee deliberated as to the examination of the Railway Commissioners representing New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, and decided to take their evidence.

E. M. G. Eddy, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Railways, New South Wales; John Mathieson, Esq., Commissioner of Railways, Victoria; Alan G. Pendleton, Esq., Railway Commissioner, South Australia;—called in, and invited to be present.

Mr. Eddy examined, the evidence being taken down by a shorthand-writer.

Mr. Eddy having concluded his evidence,—

Mr. Mathieson examined, and having concluded his evidence,—

Mr. Pendleton examined, and having concluded his evidence,—

The Railway Commissioners withdrew.

Committee deliberated, and decided that the evidence should be printed and distributed to the members of the Committee.

Chairman submitted a Resolution, as an alternative proposal, for the distribution of the surplus revenue during the first five years after an uniform tariff has come into operation.

Committee deliberated.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 8 APRIL, 1897.

Present:—All the members of the Committee, and Sir George Turner, *ex officio*, Mr. Reid, *ex officio*, and Sir John Forrest, *ex officio*.

Mr. McMillan in the Chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Committee reconsidered the clauses of the Draft Bill of 1891, Chapter IV, relating to Finance and Trade.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3 read and agreed to, the Chairman having undertaken to make certain suggestions to the Drafting Sub-Committee as to these and subsequent clauses.

Clause 4 read, as follows,—

4. The Parliament of the Commonwealth shall have the sole power and authority, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to impose Customs duties, and duties of excise upon goods for the time being the subject of Customs duties, and to grant bounties upon the production "or export" of goods.

The Commonwealth to have exclusive power to levy duties of Customs and excise and offer bounties after a certain time.

But this exclusive power shall not come into force until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Upon the imposition of uniform duties of Customs by the Parliament of the Commonwealth all laws of the several States imposing duties of Customs or duties of excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties, and all such laws offering bounties upon the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect.

The control and collection of duties of Customs and excise and the payment of bounties shall nevertheless pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth upon the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Motion made (Mr. Holder) to leave out the words "or export," line 5.

Question,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause,—put and passed.

Clause verbally amended and agreed to.

Clauses 5, 6, 7, and 8, read and agreed to.

Clause 9 read and negatived.

Clauses 10, 11, and 12, read and agreed to.

Clause 13 read and negatived.

Committee then proceeded to the reconsideration of the resolutions relating to Surplus and Debts.

Resolutions 1 to 4 submitted, as follows:—

1. **RESOLVED**: That, until an uniform tariff has come into operation, the following shall be the mode adopted for ascertaining the amount of surplus revenue to be returned to each State:—

An account shall be kept for each State in the books of the Federal Treasury, to be designated "Surplus Revenue Account," which shall show:—

- (1.) All revenues from Customs and excise, as well as from all services and powers handed over to the Federal Parliament.
- (2.) All expenditure arising out of the collection of Customs and excise, as well as all expenditure for services and powers handed over.
- (3.) From the balance thus accruing shall be deducted, on a *per capita* basis, the proportion to be paid by each State towards the expenditure arising out of the new machinery brought into existence for the administration of the Federal Government.
- (5.) The surplus remaining after the above operation shall be returned, without any further deduction, in monthly instalments to the several States.

2. **RESOLVED**: That the uniform tariff shall come into operation within a period not exceeding two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

3. **RESOLVED**: That during the first five years after an uniform tariff has come into operation, the Federal Government shall continue ~~such machinery~~ to keep such Statistics as may be necessary to secure the distribution of the surplus to each State on the same basis as that adopted during previous years but so that the amount to be returned for any year shall not be less than the amount returned during the year previous to the uniform tariff having come into operation.

4. **RESOLVED**: That after the uniform tariff has been in operation for a period of five years, all future surpluses shall be distributed to the several States on a *per capita* basis.

Chairman submitted new paragraph, to follow paragraph (3), which was verbally amended to read as follows,—

(4.) It is, however, further provided that, in estimating the surplus as above, the total expenditure both for the new machinery of the Federal Government, shall not exceed the sum of £ ; and as well as the expenditure arising out of the powers and for the services handed over by the States of which the States shall be relieved, shall not exceed the sum of £ ; but this limitation shall not apply after the uniform tariff has come into operation, a period has elapsed equal to the maximum period prescribed for the life of a Parliament.

Paragraph then agreed to.

Resolution 1, as amended, agreed to.

Resolution 2 read, and agreed to.

Resolution 3 read.

Chairman

Chairman submitted an alternative proposal for the consideration of the Committee, viz.,—

That, during the first five years after an uniform tariff has come into operation, the following shall be the mode adopted for ascertaining the amount of the Surplus Revenue to be distributed respectively to the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and "Tasmania."

- (1) The Revenue and Expenditure arising out of all powers and services to be handed over to the Federal Parliament, as they appear in the public returns for the year 1895, shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.
- (2) A statement shall be made out showing what surplus would have been paid during the above year to each State if the Commonwealth had at that time been established without an uniform tariff, making due allowance for the specific sum allotted for Federal Administration on a *per capita* basis.
- (3) The proportion which the surplus thus arrived at for each State bears to the total amount of ~~Customs and Excise duties~~ revenue for that year (1895), shall be the proportion in which the surplus shall be divided among the States, substituting the total annual Customs and Excise Revenue of the uniform tariff for that of the year 1895.

That, in ascertaining the surplus to be paid to West Australia during the first five years after an uniform tariff has come into operation, the same process shall be adopted, with the exception that the year immediately preceding the adoption of the uniform tariff shall be taken as a basis for the calculation instead of the year 1895.

Committee deliberated.

Mr. Henry moved—

That the word "Tasmania," line 3, be left out.

Proposed amendment negatived.

On motion of Sir George Turner, the words "Custom and Excise duties," line 2, paragraph (3) were left out, and the word "revenue" inserted, in their place.

Question put—

That the alternative proposal, as amended, be agreed to.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Sir Graham Berry,
Mr. Fraser,
Mr. Grant,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Lyne,
Sir George Turner,
Sir W. A. Zeal.

Noes, 10.

Mr. Brunner,
Sir P. O. Fysh,
Sir John Forrest,
Mr. Holder,
Mr. Howe,
Mr. Loton,
Mr. Piesse,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Mr. Taylor.

Chairman then proposed the original Resolution 3.

On motion of Mr. Solomon, the words "to keep such statistics" were inserted in place of the words "such machinery," in line 2.

Sir P. O. Fysh moved the addition to the Resolution of the words—

Provided always that no State shall receive back in surplus a sum more than 70 per cent. of that which any State shall have contributed.

Proposed amendment negatived.

Sir George Turner moved the addition to the Resolution of the words,—

but so that the amount to be returned for any year shall not be less than the amount returned during the year previous to the uniform tariff having come into operation.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9

Sir Graham Berry,
Sir John Forrest,
Mr. Grant,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Lyne,
Mr. Piesse,
Sir George Turner,
Mr. Taylor,
Sir W. A. Zeal.

Noes, 7.

Mr. Brunner,
Sir P. O. Fysh,
Mr. Fraser,
Mr. Holder,
Mr. Loton,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon.

Resolution, as amended, agreed to.

Resolution 4 read and agreed to.

Resolution

Resolution 5 submitted:—

5. RESOLVED: That, ~~subject to the consent of all the States of the Commonwealth~~, the Federal Parliament "may" assume the full control and responsibility of all existing and future debts, and thereafter shall pay the interest thereon, appropriating for this purpose the surplus revenue, debiting or crediting each State with any balance accruing in the operation. That all net savings made in interest upon any conversion or renewal of any loan shall from time to time be utilised in reducing the debt of the Colony interested.

Sir George Turner, with a view to make it compulsory on the Commonwealth to at once take over all the debts, proposed the omission of the words "subject to the consent of all the States of the Commonwealth."

Question put,—

That Sir George Turner's proposed amendment be now put to the Committee.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Sir Graham Berry,
Mr. Fraser,
Mr. Grant,
Mr. Henry,
Sir George Turner,
Sir W. A. Zeal.

Noes, 9.

Mr. Brunker,
Sir P. O. Fysh,
Mr. Holder,
Mr. Lyne,
Mr. Loton,
Mr. Piesse,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Mr. Taylor.

Sir P. O. Fysh proposed the omission of the words, "subject to the consent of all the States of the Commonwealth" line 1, with a view to the omission of the word "may" line 2, and the insertion of the word "shall" in its place.

Question put,—

That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Resolution.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Brunker,
Mr. Lyne,
Mr. Loton,
Mr. Taylor,
Sir W. A. Zeal.

Noes, 7.

Sir P. O. Fysh,
Mr. Grant,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir George Turner.

Words omitted.

Sir George Turner moved, as an addition to the Resolution, the words,—

That all net savings made in interest upon any conversion or renewal of any loan shall from time to time be utilised in reducing the debt of the Colony interested.

Proposed amendment agreed to.

Resolution, as amended, agreed to.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, 9 APRIL, 1897.

Present:—All the members of the Committee (except Mr. Fraser and Mr. Piesse).

Sir George Turner, *ex officio*, and Sir John Forrest, *ex officio*.

Mr. McMillan in the Chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Committee deliberated and decided to reconsider Resolution 3, relating to "Surplus," viz.:—

3. RESOLVED: That, during the first five years after an uniform tariff has come into operation, the Federal Government shall continue to keep such statistics as may be necessary to secure the distribution of the surplus to each State on the same basis as that adopted during previous years; but so that the aggregate "amount" to be returned for any year shall not be less than the aggregate "amount" returned during the year previous to the uniform tariff having come into operation.

On motion of the Chairman, the Resolution was amended by the insertion of the word "aggregate" before the word "amount" in two places in line 4.

Resolution as so amended agreed to.

Chairman submitted Resolutions Nos. 1 to 10 respecting Railways.
Resolution 1 read, as follows :—

1. RESOLVED: That, subject to the consent of the State or States interested, the Federal Parliament shall have power to take over the control and responsibility of the Railway system of any State or States, provided that it shall at the same time assume the full responsibility for the payment of the principal and interest of the actual debt standing against the Railways in the books of the State or States interested, or for such an amount on such terms as shall be arrived at by mutual agreement.

On motion of the Chairman it was amended, as indicated, and agreed to.
Resolutions 2 and 3 read, as follows :—

2. RESOLVED: That, subject to the consent of each State, the Federal Parliament may make laws regulating the construction of new lines, or the extension of existing lines, in such State.

3. RESOLVED: That the following principles be incorporated in the Constitution :—

- (1.) In fixing rates for the conveyance of traffic upon the railways, rates for traffic carried partly by water, and partly by rail and water, no advantage should be given to the ports of one State over those of another State.
- (2.) No preferential rates to be given for the traffic of a neighbouring State for the purpose of drawing it away from its own State, the scale of rates applicable for like distance of traffic of a like nature for the general traffic of the State only shall apply.
- (3.) Rates that are of general application in any district of any State not to be deemed differential rates if they reasonably harmonise with the rates for like traffic in other parts of that State.

Resolutions put and negatived.
Resolution 4, read as follows :—

4. RESOLVED: That, in order to deal effectively with all Railway matters arising between the States, and to enforce the principles of equality of trade laid down in the Constitution, there shall be established by the Federal Parliament an Inter-State Commerce Commission, whose chief function shall be to enforce the carrying out of the foregoing principles.

Mr. Lyne moved, by way of amendment, to substitute therefor the following resolution :—

Resolved,—That there shall be established by the Federal Parliament an Inter-State Commerce Commission, whose chief function shall be to deal with preferential rates, which might have the effect of drawing trade or commerce from one State to the port of one State to the port of another State.

Sir George Turner moved the omission of the word “preferential,” line 2.
Question put,—

That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the Resolution.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Brunker,
Sir John Forrest,
Mr. Lyne.

Noes, 7.

Sir Graham Berry,
Sir P. O. Fysh,
Mr. Grant,
Mr. Howe,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir George Turner,
Sir W. A. Zeal.

Word omitted.

Sir George Turner then moved the omission of the words “one State to” and the insertion in their place of the words “the port of one State to the port of”

Question put,—

That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Resolution.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Brunker,
Sir P. O. Fysh,
Sir John Forrest,
Mr. Lyne.

Noes, 6.

Sir Graham Berry,
Mr. Grant,
Mr. Howe,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir George Turner,
Sir W. A. Zeal.

Words omitted.

Question,—That words proposed to be inserted be so inserted,—put and agreed to.

Question,—That Mr. Lyne's Resolution, as amended, be agreed to,—put and negatived.

Original Resolution 4 then proposed.

On

On motion of Sir George Turner, the Resolution was amended by leaving out the words "whose chief function shall be to enforce the carrying out of the foregoing principles."

Resolution, as amended, agreed to.

The following Resolutions read, as follows,—

5. **RESOLVED**: That, in order to carry out their duties, the Inter-State Commission shall have full power of investigation and examination, and shall be entitled to receive periodically, as well as when demanded, from the Railway authorities of the various States, all monthly, quarterly, and annual reports, all tables of rates and all other documents which may be necessary to enable them to fully understand the administration of the various Railway systems of the different States.

6. **RESOLVED**: That, besides the specific functions of the Inter-State Commission as arising out of the interpretation of the clauses dealing with preferential rates, the following duties may be performed:—

- (1) To confer with and advise any State on any matters connected with its Railway System which may have either a local or Federal aspect:
- (2) To act as Umpire or Arbitrators between two or more States in any Railway matters which may, by mutual consent, be referred to it for decision—such decision always to be final and to be as binding as the decision of a Federal Court.

7. **RESOLVED**: That it shall be competent for the Inter-State Commission to take into its consideration, apart from any application of the States, all matters which in its opinion, from a Federal standpoint, may affect the Railway System of Australia as a whole, the question of extended National lines for strategic or other purposes, the adoption of a uniform gauge, and to bring up each year, to be laid on the table of both Houses of the Federal Parliament, a concise report embodying the conclusions of all the reports of the various States of Australia, as well as any independent expressions of opinion which may be deemed important in the interests of Federal Administration.

8. **RESOLVED**: That, in the Act of the Federal Parliament which shall bring this Inter-State Commission into existence, the principle of non-political interference shall be secured, and provision made that the members of the Commission shall hold offices during good behaviour, removable only on the Address of the both Houses of the Federal Parliament.

9. **RESOLVED**: That, in case of national emergency, rendering necessary the use of the Railway lines of the different States for defensive or other purposes, the Inter-State Commission shall act by the Federal authority, and all orders issued from that body shall be implicitly obeyed by the Governments and Railway authorities of the different States.

Resolutions put and negatived.

Resolution 10 read as follows:—

10. **RESOLVED**: That the Inter-State Commission shall have power to regulate all trade on such rivers, with their tributaries, which flow through two or more States, whether designated by one or more names in their course towards their ultimate outflow.

Question put,—

That the Resolution as read be agreed to.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Brunker,
Sir P. O. Fysh,
Mr. Howe,
Mr. Lyne,
Mr. Solomon.

Noes, 4.

Sir Graham Berry,
Mr. Grant,
Sir George Turner,
Sir W. A. Zeal.

Resolution agreed to.

Committee having deliberated as to filling the blanks in Resolution No. 1,* subsection (4) "Surplus," it was agreed that the Committee abide by the decision arrived at by the Treasurers of the various States, one of whom will move the insertion of the amounts in the Committee of the Whole.

The business being concluded,—

On motion of Sir P. O. Fysh, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. McMillan for his impartial and efficient conduct in the capacity of Chairman.

On the motion of Sir George Turner, a vote of thanks was also unanimously passed to Mr. F. W. Webb, C.M.G., for the able manner in which he had performed the duties of Clerk to the Committee.

Chairman requested to report to Committee No. 1.

* Vide page 7.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

September, 1897.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL FACTS

RELATING TO THE COLONY OF

WESTERN AUSTRALIA,

Showing Population, Revenue and Expenditure, Public Debt, Gold
Production, Customs Revenue, Imports and Exports,
for 1896-7;

AND ALSO

A COMPLETE LIST OF GOODS AT THE PRESENT TIME ADMITTED INTO
WESTERN AUSTRALIA FREE OF DUTY.

*Presented to the Australasian Federal Convention by The Right Honorable Sir John Forrest, Premier and Colonial
Treasurer of Western Australia, Sydney, and ordered to be printed, September 10th, 1897.*



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.

1

Financial and Statistical Facts relating to the Colony of Western Australia.

POPULATION of Western Australia on 30th June, 1897.

Males	110,456
Females	47,335
Total population...	157,791

It is estimated by the Registrar-General, that on 30th June, 1897, the population was made up as follows:—

Adult males	86,900
Adult females	27,700
Males under 21 years of age	23,556
Females under 21 years of age	19,635
Total population	157,791

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of Western Australia for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1897.

Revenue.	Expenditure.
£2,842,751	£2,839,453

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt of Western Australia on 30th June, 1897, was
£7,310,814.

The Sinking Fund towards the redemption of the public debt in the hands of Trustees amounted to
£205,637.

The total annual amount payable as interest on Loans was £213,254, and the Sinking Fund £37,918, making a total amount to be provided annually of £251,172.

GOLD PRODUCTION of Australasia for the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Name of Colony.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Victoria	716,955	740,036	805,087
Queensland	679,511	631,632	638,212
New South Wales	324,787	360,165	296,072
Western Australia	207,131	231,513	281,265
New Zealand	221,615	293,491	263,722
Tasmania	57,873	54,964	62,586
South Australia... ..	35,844	47,343	29,004
	2,243,716	2,359,244	2,375,948

During the year 1896 the export of gold produced in Western Australia was 281,265 oz., but for the first eight months, viz., January to August, 1897, the export of gold produced in Western Australia has been 379,270 oz., valued at £1,441,226. The yield for the month of August last was 65,129 oz., valued at £247,490, and the output is expected to rapidly increase.

The total quantity of gold exported from Western Australia from the year 1886, when the first gold was exported, up to the end of August last has been 1,346,897 oz., valued at £5,118,207, and about 80-per cent. of this quantity has been obtained and exported during the past four years.

CUSTOMS

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC.

The Revenue received for the Financial Year ended 30 June, 1897, was as follows:—

Postages and Commissions on Money Orders	£100,434
Telegrams	99,820
Telephones	8,086
Total Revenue received	£208,340

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Quinquennial Return.

The following table sets forth the above totals in comparison with those of the previous quinquennial period:—

	1		2		3		4		5		Total.
	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	
Imports and Exports	1892	£ 2,273,257	1893	£ 2,412,585	1894	£ 3,365,820	1895	£ 5,107,505	1896	£ 8,143,783	21,302,950
	1887	1,436,869	1888	1,466,595	1889	1,579,518	1890	1,546,260	1891	2,079,559	8,108,801
Resulting in increases in favour of the 92-96 period of	...	36,388	...	945,990	...	1,786,302	...	3,561,245	...	6,064,224	13,194,149

Showing an increase of trade of £13,194,149 during the five years 1892 to 1896 over the years 1887 to 1892.

The increased trade for 1894, 1895, and 1896, over the preceding years, is as follows:—

1894.	...	1895.	...	1896.
£953,235	...	£1,741,685	...	£3,036,278

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE for the year 1896 with various countries.

Value of direct export and import trade with United Kingdom	£2,566,390
“ “ “ “ Australasian Colonies	5,068,101
“ “ “ “ Other British Possessions	323,451
“ “ “ “ Foreign Countries... ..	185,841
Total	£8,143,783

AUSTRALASIAN IMPORTS into Western Australia during the year 1896.

Colonies Imported from.	Value of Importations.		
	British and Foreign Produce.	Australasian Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria	454,249	1,974,129	2,428,378
South Australia	407,944	795,975	1,203,919
New South Wales	155,487	287,854	443,341
Queensland	1,235	5,035	6,270
Tasmania	35	3,042	3,077
New Zealand	62	20,095	20,157
	1,019,012	3,086,130	4,105,142

Western Australia, for the year 1896, imported from the Australasian Colonies to the value of £4,105,142, while her export to these Colonies for the same year was only to the value of £962,959.

STATEMENT of CUSTOMS REVENUE and EXCISE received for the year 1896 by the Australian Colonies.

Colony.	Customs.	Excise.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Victoria	1,778,927 2 6	304,228 7 2	2,083,155 9 8
2. New South Wales	1,416,549 11 2	272,096 14 7	1,688,646 5 9
3. Queensland	1,267,701 9 4	71,773 4 0	1,339,474 13 4
4. Western Australia	996,804 0 7	Nil.	996,804 0 7*
5. South Australia	542,662 0 4	38,386 19 0	581,048 19 4
6. Tasmania	332,648 14 10	18,962 6 2	351,611 1 0
7. Fiji	34,135 14 9	.....	34,135 14 9
Total Customs and Excise of Australia...	6,369,428 13 6	705,447 10 11	7,074,876 4 5

The West Australian revenue was collected as under:—

Amount of Specific Duty	£708,738 9 3
„ Duty received at 5 per cent. ...	35,502 2 9
„ „ 10 „ ...	66,618 17 11
„ „ 15 „ ...	126,827 17 10
„ „ 20 „ ...	51,141 16 8
„ „ on Customs Sales	570 10 0
„ Rent received on Bonded Goods	5,044 9 1
„ Storage Charges on Bonded Goods	2,359 17 1

£996,804 0 7*

* This amount of £996,804 0s. 7d. was received for the year ended the 31st December, 1896, but the amount received for the financial year ended the 30th June, 1897, was £1,087,257 0s. 2d.

CUSTOMS REVENUE of Western Australia received for the Years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

1894.	1895.	1896.
£415,309	£621,805	£996,804
Increase for 1895	£206,496	
Increase for 1896 ... ..	.....	£374,999

The Customs Revenue for the financial year ended the 30th June, 1897, was £1,087,257, and the total expense of collection was £34,635.

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.

TABLE showing the total value of Imports into Western Australia for the years ended 31st December, 1894, 1895, and 1896, and the rates of the Duties of Customs levied.

Duties charged.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Specific... ..	801,559	1,096,988	1,664,437
5 per cent.	214,115	373,210	691,394
10 „	261,832	414,614	648,074
15 „	286,753	460,033	836,441
20 „	58,292	103,627	252,221
*Free	491,863	1,326,479	*2,400,990
Total	£ 2,114,414	3,774,951	6,493,557

* The following three Schedules give the complete list of goods at the present time (September, 1897) admitted free of duty into Western Australia; the value of such goods for the year 1896 was £2,400,990:—

Schedule No. 1.—Goods made free of duty by the Tariff Act, 1893 (57 Vict. No. 11).

Schedule No. 2.—Additional goods made free of duty by the Tariff Act, 1895 (59 Vict. No. 8).

Schedule No. 3.—Additional goods made free of duty by the Tariff Act, 1896 (60 Vict. No. 15).

GOODS FREE OF DUTY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Goods made Free of Duty by Tariff Act, 1893, 57 Vic. No. 11.

Schedule.

Bells for places of worship.
 Books (printed, of all kinds) N.O.E.
 Bulbs.
 Bulls for stud purposes.
 Coal and Coke and Patent Fuel.
 Copy-books and Slates for Schools.
 Disinfectants.
 Fire Engines.
 Fruit and ornamental trees, scions, and grafts.
 Garden seeds.
 Glass (coloured) for church windows.
 Horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, for stud and breeding purposes.
 Immigrants' baggage and effects (including only wearing apparel and other personal effects that have been worn or are in use by persons arriving in the Colony); also, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of such persons, and household effects, not exceeding £50 in value; used abroad for more than a year by persons or families bringing them to the Colony, and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale.
 Iron and steel (bar, rod, pig, plate, hoop, and sheet).
 Manures of all kinds.
 Musical instruments for churches and for bands of defence forces.
 Outside packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods.
 Plants.
 Printing paper for newspapers and posters.
 Rails, fastenings, and rolling stock for railways and tramways.
 Sheathing, copper, metal, and felt.
 Specie, bullion, and coin.
 Stearine.
 Stones and slates imported by municipalities for flagging and paving.
 Uniforms and appointments for defence forces.
 Vine cuttings.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Additional goods made free of duty, 1895, by the Act 59 Vict. No. 8.

Arrowroot, sago, tapioca, cornflour, and other farinaceous foods, N.O.E.
 Atlases, maps, charts, and globes.
 Bags and sacks (including corn and flour sacks), gunny bags and bagging in the piece.
 Blankets and rugs.
 Cocoa and chocolate, N.O.E.
 Cocoa in slabs.
 Cocoa nibs.
 Coffee (raw).
 Copper—wire, rod, sheet, and ingot.
 Cream separators, and parts thereof.
 Explosives of all kinds, not including powder (gun and sporting), ammunition and fireworks.
 Galvanised iron (corrugated and plain).
 Iron wire netting, iron and steel fencing wire, and also standard, droppers and staples (for fencing only).
 Lead—sheet, tea, scrap, and pig.
 Molasses and golden syrup.
 Oil (mineral).
 Paraffine wax.
 Photographs.
 Picture cards for school use.
 Rice—paddy, ground, and meal.
 Sheep dip.
 Sugar.
 Sulphur.
 Tea.
 Tin plates and tinned sheet iron.
 Wool bales.
 Zinc—sheet, perforated, plain, and ingot.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Additional Goods made free of duty in 1896 by the Act 60 Vict. No. 13.

Agricultural, horticultural (not garden rollers), and viticultural implements, and machinery and parts of same.
 Asbestos.
 Asphaltum.
 Bellows (blacksmiths' and moulders').
 Belting for machinery.
 Bench screws (iron and wood).
 Blocks and sheaves, and lifting tackle.
 Boiler fluid.
 Boilers (steam, and parts of), N.O.E.
 Bookbinders' machinery and materials, N.O.E.
 Candlemakers' materials, N.O.E., including candlewick, cardboard, candle wrappers, candle labels, tissue paper for wrapping, and Japan wax.
 Cardboard for boxmaking.
 Carriage and cart makers' materials, N.O.E.
 Chalks, prepared.
 Cotton waste.
 Crucibles.
 Cyanide.
 Dyers' materials.
 Electrical machinery.
 Emery wheels.
 Engine packing of all kinds.
 Engines (steam), and parts, N.O.E.
 Files.
 Fire clay.
 Flock, kapock, and horsehair.
 Forges, anvils, and vices.
 Furniture makers' material, N.O.E.
 Grindery and materials for shoemakers, N.O.E.
 Hose of all kinds, N.O.E.
 Ice making machinery, and parts of.
 Kindergarten materials.
 Lead piping.
 Lithographic machinery, presses, and materials, including stones.
 Machinery and parts of, N.O.E.
 Metals, N.O.E.
 Millstones.
 Mining machinery of all kinds, and parts thereof, N.O.E.
 Nails, screws, tacks, bolts, nuts, rivets, spikes, and washers.
 Oakum.
 Oil—cod, fish, vegetable, and turpentine, other than in bottles.
 Paper (unprinted) in the flat, in original wrappers, N.O.E.
 Printing machinery, presses, type, and material, N.O.E.
 Pumps and apparatus for raising water, N.O.E.
 Quicksilver.
 Resin, pitch and tar.
 Retorts.
 Saddlers' materials, furniture, and ironmongery, N.O.E.
 Sieves of all kinds.
 Silk for flour dressing.
 Slate pencils.
 Smelting material, N.O.E.
 Soapmakers' materials (including caustic soda, resin, cocoanut oil, palm oil, and olein), N.O.E.
 Soda ash and nitrate of potash.
 Tanning materials—sumach, myrabollams, valonia.
 Telegraph and telephone material, including instruments.
 Timber in short lengths for case making.
 Tin (ingot, stream, strip, and foil).
 Tools and parts thereof and handles.
 Winches and jacks (lifting).
 Wire cloth, gauges, and screens for quartz crushing.
 Wire rope.

1897.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

REPORT

BY THE

GOVERNMENT ACTUARY

ON THE

DRAFT BILL OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF AUSTRALIA,

PASSED AT THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD AT ADELAIDE IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1897.

*Presented to the Australasian Federal Convention at Sydney by The Right Honorable Sir John Forrest, Premier
and Colonial Treasurer of Western Australia, and ordered to be printed, September 10th, 1897.*



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.

808 308

Report by the Government Actuary on the Draft Bill of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, passed at the Australasian Federal Convention held at Adelaide in March and April, 1897.

To the Honorable the Premier of Western Australia.

THE following report on the Draft Bill of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, passed at the Australasian Federal Convention held at Adelaide in March and April last, is respectfully submitted for your consideration:—

2. I have devoted my remarks chiefly to the subject of Federal Finance, but have taken the opportunity in paragraph 30, *post*, to direct attention to a number of sections not dealing particularly with finance and trade, which I consider should not be passed by this Colony in their present form.

3. It would be a comparatively simple matter to determine the effect on the finances of this Colony of the adoption of Federation were the population stationary, and the revenue and expenditure per head constant year by year. The result also could be estimated with tolerable accuracy were the population, revenue, and expenditure to increase in a regular ratio. But when the population is subject to such abnormal changes as have been experienced in this Colony during the last five years, with the revenue growing at even a quicker rate, followed closely by the expenditure, it is a difficult matter to speak with any degree of certainty as to the extent of the probable benefit or injury which the acceptance by the people of this Colony of the Draft Constitution under review would exert on the Colony's financial interests and well-being.

4. I have, however, endeavoured to estimate the future progress of Western Australia, both in population and in revenue and expenditure, during a series of years immediately following the financial year 1896-7, without regard to the disturbing influence of Federation, if adopted, and have then shown, on that basis, what effect the application of the proposals contained in the Draft Constitution would have on the Colony's ability to meet its accruing liabilities.

5. Table A following, contains a statement of the population year by year since the last census, and according to the latest records of Western Australia, and of the six colonies combined (comprising Australia and Tasmania), together with an estimate of the future population in each case during the next nine years. It will be seen that I have allowed a uniform rate of increase in the six colonies combined of 2 per cent. per annum, and have assumed that the rate experienced during the last three years in this Colony will not be repeated, but that the annual increase will rapidly assume the more normal rate of 5 per cent. Column 8 contains the mean population employed in obtaining the averages per head given in the succeeding tables. Column 9 serves to indicate the advance which this Colony is making in relative importance in regard to population when compared with the aggregate of the six colonies.

6. The accompanying diagram (Table B) shows graphically, by means of a curved line, the progress in population experienced in this Colony from the 1st January, 1887, to the 30th June, 1897, and indicates by a dotted line the estimated future population year by year; the space between each pair of close horizontal lines represents 5,000 persons, and the space between each pair of close vertical lines represents a quarter of a year, the latter being grouped in lots of four each to determine the years in order.

7. I have prepared Table C in order to exhibit, for Western Australia, the chief sources of revenue and modes of expenditure (other than from loan moneys) during the last four years, together with the average amount per head of the mean population in each case. I have adopted financial years in order to bring the facts up to as late a date as possible. It will be noticed that I have placed first on the list the items relating to matters which would be transferred to the Commonwealth in the event of Federation. As the item—Lights, Beacons, and Quarantine—is of relatively small dimensions, and there is some difficulty in separating the figures from other matters, I have not provided for its inclusion in the federal items given in the table. The growth in Customs revenue per head during the last four years is clearly demonstrated in the table, as also the much more rapid increase in the expenditure on account of public works (including buildings, roads, bridges, and water supply).

8. Table D contains a summary of the results in regard to net revenue and expenditure given in Table C, and brings out prominently, not only the increase in the items Customs and Public Works referred to above, but also the improvement in the rate of profit realised on the working of the railways, and the fact that, so far, the interest on the public debt has grown at a slower pace than the population. It may be well perhaps to remember (although the item is not of very great relative importance) that the amount of the direct tax through fee stamps slightly understates the actual revenue therein, for the
reason

reason that postage stamps are largely used in place of duty stamps in connection with receipts for payments of £2 and over, and on promissory notes; the effect being to deplete the revenue in fee stamps and increase that of the Postal Department. Were Federation in existence it would be found necessary to make an insistence on the employment of duty stamps in all such cases absolute, in order to conserve the local revenue.

9. In Table E I present a condensation of the figures given in Tables C and D for the four years 1893-4 to 1896-7, the items being reduced to five, and, which is the chief purpose of the table, I continue the figures on to the year 1902-3, taking as the basis the estimated future population for each year contained in column 8 of Table A. It will be observed that I have assumed a gradual decline of 10s. per head per annum in net Customs revenue from the present abnormal rate of £7 10s. 3d. per head, thus bringing the average down to £4 10s. in the year 1902-3; also that I have assumed a corresponding decrease in public works expenditure of 10s. per head per annum. It appears to me reasonable to anticipate a gradual decline in Customs taxation per head in the near future, when there is taken into consideration the extensive progress which is and has been going on throughout the Colony in the development of its agricultural resources and the probable consequent diminution in the importations of dairy and farm produce. The annual expenditure of the Colony out of revenue in connection with public works I have made to diminish annually per head, because such outlay must of necessity be always kept within the limits set by the actual revenue received.

10. I now proceed, on the basis of the figures given in Tables A to E, obtained in accordance with the assumptions already described, to investigate the results of the operation of the several provisions affecting Finance and Trade contained in Chapter IV of the Draft Constitution, when applied to Western Australia.

11. In order to have a starting-point, let the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth be fixed at the 1st July, 1897, and let the imposition of uniform duties commence one year later, namely, on the 1st July, 1898; also let the Commonwealth comprise the whole of the six colonies—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

12. The result for the year 1897-8, on the basis of the progress in population and funds indicated in Tables A and E, would, as affecting Western Australia, be as follows:—

For the Year preceding Uniform Duties.—Applying the provisions of section 90 of the Bill to Western Australia for the year 1897-8, the "balance in favour" of the Colony at the end of the year would be, as per Table E, column 10, £1,094,739, or £6 8s. per head: deducting therefrom the proportion according to population of the annual expenditure (£300,000) of the Commonwealth proper (or as it is expressed in the Bill, "in the exercise of its original powers"), namely, £13,920, or 1s. 8d. per head, the net balance in favour of Western Australia is £1,080,819, or £6 6s. 4d. per head. This latter amount constitutes the "surplus" returnable by monthly instalments during the year 1897-8, prior to uniform duties of Customs and Excise throughout the Commonwealth. The loss for the year 1897-8, as far as the Colony's Treasurer is concerned, which would require to be met by reduced expenditure or fresh taxation in other directions than Customs, Excise, Postages, and other like services, is £13,920, being the Colony's share of the £300,000 above.

13. *For the First Year after Uniform Duties.*—By relinquishing the Departments taken over by the Commonwealth, Western Australia would, during the year 1898-9, forfeit, according to Table E, column 12, £1,160,595, or £5 18s. per head. (See paragraph 20, *post*.)

14. It is manifest that the scale of uniform duties of Customs and Excise to be imposed by the Commonwealth within two years after its establishment must be such as shall bring in just as much revenue in the aggregate as under present circumstances is raised by the colonies under their varying tariffs, and must be sufficient to cover the anticipated shortage in revenue, consequent on intercolonial freetrade, which would result if such were adopted side by side with the existing colonial tariffs. This is necessary in order not only to recoup the colonies in the aggregate the loss in revenue, under the federal items taken from them, but also to comply with the provision in section 92, that "During the first five years after uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, the aggregate amount to be paid to the whole of the States for any year shall not be less than the aggregate amount returned to them during the year last before the imposition of such duties."

15. It seems unnecessary to point out that a tariff over the whole of the six colonies made high enough to produce a revenue equal to that now raised on both foreign and intercolonial imports, and by Excise duties, would not, on the average, impose any heavier Customs, &c., taxation per head than before Federation.

16. That the tariff of Western Australia is lower than that of the other colonies, excepting New South Wales, will be observed on examining the figures below, published by T. A. Coghlan, Esq., Government Statistician of New South Wales, wherein he shows, on the basis of the average Australian import trade during the years 1893-5, that were the tariffs of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania applied in rotation to the whole of the others, the total customs revenue collected on such basis in the five colonies combined would be as follows:—Under the tariff of Tasmania, £7,748,417; of Victoria, £6,672,989; of South Australia, £6,076,351; of Western Australia, £4,917,418; and of New South Wales, £3,286,477.

17. It appears to me not unlikely that the tariff of Western Australia would, on the whole, represent the degree of indirect taxation through the Customs which would prove sufficient, and find acceptance by the Commonwealth, when to it is added an Excise duty on such articles as beer, cigars, cigarettes, spirits, sugar, and tobacco. Supposing the Western Australian tariff were adopted as the scale of uniform duties, it does not follow that the amount (£1,160,595) given in paragraph 13 above would, in 1897-8, be actually collected in Western Australia, even were Excise duties also imposed, for, as required by section 89 of the Bill, intercolonial freetrade has to commence simultaneously with a uniform tariff; and no duty would be payable on imported articles which are the produce of either of the other five, being part of the Commonwealth.

18. In this Colony, on account of the large increase in population, coupled with the fact that such increase consists largely of male immigrants of adult ages, the consumption of dutiable articles, which in other colonies are produced locally, has during the last few years grown at a quicker rate than the supply from within the Colony; and although there is every prospect that the Colony will soon overtake the demand by means of the impetus now being afforded to the agricultural and pastoral industries, still, until then, the amount of federal revenue actually collected by the Commonwealth within the Colony, and for which alone (after allowance for the net expenditure on other federal items, according to section 92) the Colony will receive credit, will most assuredly be considerably under the amount quoted in paragraph 13 above, £1,160,595. I estimate that the net revenue which would be collected in Western Australia from the federal items under a uniform tariff régime (allowing for an Excise duty of (say) 2s. 6d. per head per annum, and the Colony's share of the expenses of the Commonwealth proper of (say) 1s. 6d. per head) would be about one-third less than that collected under present conditions. If such is the case, the amount returnable by the Commonwealth for the year 1897-8 would be less than the sum given in paragraph 13 (£1,160,595) by one-third.

19. Again, seeing that the net revenue collected in the first year after uniform duties is by the Bill taken as the basis wherewith to estimate the net revenue per head to be credited to the several States in the succeeding four years, it follows that if such year brings about a loss in the Colony's finances, such loss will continue and enlarge as the population increases.

20. The final result in regard to the *First Year after Uniform Duties* is as follows:—The amount relinquished by the Colonial Treasurer of Western Australia on account of the Departments transferred to the Commonwealth would be, as per paragraph 13 above, £1,160,595, or £5 18s. per head. I estimate the amount returnable to the Colony to be, as per paragraph 18 above, equal to two-thirds of such sum, namely, £773,730, or £3 18s. 8d. per head, producing a loss of £386,865, or £1 19s. 4d. per head to be met by the Colony by a reduction of expenditure or fresh taxation in the first year after uniform duties.

21. *For the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Years after Uniform Duties.*—On examination of the question it appears to me that an average of £1 15s. per head of the population of the Commonwealth approximately represents the net federal revenue which would be received from the six colonies. This sum per head would produce, on the basis of the population given in Table A, column 3, an aggregate amount during the first year after uniform duties (1898-9) of £6,573,571, and, during the second year (1899-1900), £6,705,015.

22. The average net amount estimated as likely to be credited by the Commonwealth to Western Australia during 1898-9, as per paragraph 20 above, is £3 18s. 8d. per head, or an excess over £1 15s. of £2 3s. 8d. per head; and if £1 15s. is the average for the Commonwealth of the net federal revenue per head, Western Australia will, in each of the second to fifth years after uniform duties, receive, in accordance with section 92 (IV and V), £3 9s. 11½d. per head, instead of £3 18s. 8d. per head; that is, £3 18s. 8d. minus one-fifth of £2 3s. 8d.

23. The scheme contained in the sub-sections just referred to is usually described as the "sliding scale process"; but I fail to see that the provisions therein are in the nature of a sliding scale. On page 1067 of the Convention Debates the scheme is spoken of as one which will make the surplus returnable to those States whose receipts are above the average to come down gradually, and on page 1069 is referred to as a process for bringing the highest down to the average by slow degrees, so that at the end of five years the highest should not come down with a jump. The error has, I notice, been recognised by the Hon. I. A. Isaacs in his speech in the Victorian Legislative Assembly of 20th July, 1897. (*See Victorian Hansard*, page 549).

24. Interpreting the sub-sections according to the *intention* of the framers, the amount to be paid to Western Australia in the second, third, fourth, and fifth years after uniform duties would be respectively £3 9s. 11½d., £3 1s. 2½d., £2 12s. 5½d., and £2 3s. 8½d. per head, in place of £3 9s. 11½d. each year, as stated in paragraph 22 above.

25. Applying these results to the years 1899-1900 to 1902-3, I obtain, as the effect of Federation on the finances of this Colony during the second to fifth years after uniform duties, the several amounts of loss contained in the bottom line of Table F. In the years following the fifth after uniform duties, namely 1903-4, 1904-5, &c., the amount returnable per head will be constant and equal to (say) £1 15s. per head of the population.

26. Table G contains a summary of the results obtained in the foregoing investigation as the probable effect of Federation on the finances of this Colony (compare paragraphs 12, 20, and 25).

27. As already explained, the several amounts of loss, so called, are calculated on the assumption that the Colony has every prospect of gradually overtaking the demand in regard to articles which it is capable of producing, and that, as a consequence, the Customs revenue per head will diminish by degrees, as also the public works expenditure per head out of revenue. Should, however, the circumstances of the Colony be such that the Colony's own expenditure, other than on federal matters, would not be capable of such reduction, the yearly shortage would, of course, be thereby increased.

28. The conclusion I have come to is, that in order to be able to unite with the other colonies in a federation on the basis of the Draft Constitution, without risk of serious detriment to its financial interests, it would be necessary that the annual expenditure per head of this Colony, particularly in public works (apart from that out of borrowed money), should be considerably curtailed, or that the Colony should be prepared to impose a land, income, or other direct tax, so as to provide the funds requisite to meet the liabilities attendant upon Federation. That the Colony should defer the matter until its most urgent public works have been completed, and especially until the Colony has developed its resources to such an extent as to be practically independent of outside supplies for the ordinary articles of consumption—that is, until the Customs revenue per head assumes a normal rate—appears to be a reasonable course, unless the Draft Constitution is so modified as to equitably provide for the special conditions of this Colony when federated.

29. I may be permitted to draw attention to my previous reports on the subject of Australian Federal Finance, dated 31/10/96, 13/3/97, and 7/4/97, particularly my "Notes on Australian Federal Finance" of 13/3/97, paragraph 14, wherein it is contended that a longer period than one year should be taken as a basis on which to calculate the proportion of returnable surplus for each State; and that such surplus

surplus should, in order to treat each State fairly, be deduced by employing the ratio of the net revenue obtained from the State to the total net revenue obtained from the whole of the States, rather than in the ratio of the respective populations, which is practically the mode of distribution involved in the Draft Constitution Scheme.

30. In the foregoing I have refrained from commenting upon the portions of the Bill dealing with such subjects as the Representation of the States on the Senate, the powers of the Senate in regard to Money Bills, &c. I have, however, in the course of my perusal of the Bill, noted the following matters in which amendment appears to be necessary:—

- (a) Preliminary Provisions—Preamble.—I would observe in regard to the word “indissoluble” in line 2 (it does not appear in the 1891 Bill), that, as the acceptance of Federation is voluntary, there would appear to be a danger of the necessary independence of the States being infringed when such union is incapable of dissolution under any circumstances; would it not be preferable to prescribe mode and terms generally for separation from the Commonwealth?
- (b) Section 3 of Preliminary Provisions.—Do the words “passing of this Act” in line 4 mean the final adoption of the Bill by the Convention, or the adoption of the same by each Colony after its approval by the people. (Compare Section 28 of the “Australasian Federation Enabling Act, 1896,” 60 Vic. No. 32, of W.A.) If the words denote the former, is it not possible that six months may not be long enough to allow of the carrying out of the several processes required by the Enabling Act, and the transmission to, and consent by, the Queen? If the words denote the latter, the “passing of this Act” is likely to be a variable date, differing in each State.
- (c) Chapter I, Section 8.—Line 6: Is not the word “respectively” required after the word “Committees”?
- (d) Section 9.—The first line of the third sentence would appear to me to be better thus:—“The Senators shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, hold office for a term of six years, and the.” The expression “hold office” is, I think, more appropriate than “chosen.” The proviso is inserted in order not to clash with Sections 13 and 14.
- (e) Section 9.—The word “Governor” occurs in this and other parts of the Bill, but although the term is clearly defined in the Enabling Act, no definition thereof is contained in the Draft Bill. This appears to be an omission.
- (f) Section 13.—I would suggest the insertion after “declared,” in line 6, of the words “which places shall be filled by an election, in each case, of three Senators for each State,” and the omission of the last word “accordingly.” There does not appear to be any direct provision for filling such vacancies.
- (g) Section 15.—Would not the insertion after “be” of the words “the same as” be more accurate? Similarly in Section 30, line 3, after “State.”
- (h) In Sections 18 and 37 the word “Commonwealth” is used to denote a place, locality, or territory, while otherwise in the Bill, as described in Section 3 of the Preliminary Provisions, the word connotes a Union under a Federal Constitution. Should not this ambiguity be removed by the insertion of words before “Commonwealth” in Sections 18 and 37, such as “the territory comprised in” (meaning the whole area of the Federated States)?
- (i) In Sections 19 and 36, is not “calendar” required before “months”?
- (j) Section 24.—In the last sentence, are not the words “if forming part of the Commonwealth” necessary after the word “shall”?
- (k) Section 29.—The last sentence appears to imply that each State will be sub-divided into separate States, and the word “division” is rather confusing, seeing that it occurs in a different sense in the preceding sentence. Would not the last sentence be better thus:—“Each State shall be one electorate, and if a State is formed into two or more States each portion thus formed shall be one electorate”?
- (l) In Section 31 (II.) the use of the words “the said colonies” appears to require modification. In Section 3 of the Preliminary Provisions the colonies included in “the said colonies” appear to be those only which join the Federation. Would, therefore, a person naturalized in New Zealand (assuming it to be outside the Commonwealth) be ineligible as a member? Also, what about other British dependencies?
- (m) Section 32.—For “be capable of being chosen or of sitting,” I would suggest “be chosen or sit.”
- (n) Section 41.—Would it not be an improvement to insert, at the beginning of the section, the words “After the first election”?
- (o) Section 48, Paragraph 2.—Ought not the words “of either House thereof” be inserted after “member,” in line 1?
- (p) Section 52 (I.)—Would a colony not federated be included in the term “other countries”? If not, the clause is incomplete.
- (q) Section 64.—Would not the substitution of “or both Houses” for “House” better provide for some Minister to sit in one House and the remainder in the other?
- (r) Section 65.—Are not the words “not exceeding” required at end of line 3?
- (s) In Section 69 should not “telephones and other like services” be added to “Posts and telegraphs”? Compare Section 52 (V.)
- (t) In Section 72 (IV.) I would suggest an alteration so that the second clause may read thus:—“but the remuneration of anyone shall not be diminished during his continuance in office.” The clause in the Bill appears to me to imply a co-equal joint continuance in office, and that no lower salary shall be offered to future justices as long as the original ones remain.
- (u) In Section 82 the provision that the revenue shall “in the first instance” be applied to the Commonwealth’s expenditure is apparently inconsistent with the preceding provision that the costs, &c., of collection shall be a “first charge” on such revenue. The words “then remaining” would appear to be necessary after “Commonwealth,” in line 5.

- (v) Section 84.—Should not the words “and authority” be inserted after “power” in the second paragraph, in order to agree with the first paragraph?
- (w) In reference to Section 85 I would point out that in a case where a servant of a State of 20 years' service, receiving a salary of £200 per annum, becomes a servant of the Commonwealth, and, after 20 years' service therein, rises to £300 per annum, and then retire on a pension, the total amount of his pension (at the rate of one-sixtieth of his final salary for each year of service) would be forty-sixtieths of £300, or £200 per annum; and that the State and Commonwealth would each be liable for £100 per annum thereof. But as the State parted with the man at a salary of £200, should it not in equity pay as its share of the pension twenty-sixtieths of £200, or £66 13s. 4d. per annum, and the Commonwealth pay the remainder, £133 6s. 8d. per annum? If such is the case, the following alteration of the section might suffice:—Strike out the words in lines 14 and 15, “respectively in the proportion which his service with the State bears to the whole term of his service,” and insert, in lieu thereof—“jointly, the portion payable by the State to be calculated on the basis of his service therein and the remuneration he was receiving when transferred therefrom, the Commonwealth to pay the remainder of the pension to which he may be entitled.” Should the provision as it is in the Bill be retained, the following words, evidently omitted, should follow the word “State” in line 14, “and the Commonwealth respectively.”
- (x) In Section 86, line 2, I would suggest the insertion of “exclusively” after “used,” since, in colonies such as Western Australia, the Postal and other Federal Departments use buildings which are also used in part by non-federal Departments.
In line 4 I would suggest after “Commonwealth” the insertion of “and which are the property of the State.” There may be vessels, &c., used in connection with the Defence Department, for instance, which are the property of the Imperial Government.
- (y) In Sections 87, line 1; 88, line 1; 89, line 1; 90, line 1; 92, line 1; 92 (1), line 2; 92 (2), line 4, and 93, line 2, as “Customs” does not necessarily include “Excise,” the words “and Excise” should apparently be inserted after “Customs.”
- (z) In Section 87, second paragraph, line 1, after “duties,” the words “of Customs and Excise” appear necessary.
- (aa) In Section 90, last paragraph, line 3, and Section 91, line 4, the words “original powers” seem to be hardly explicit enough. Would not the substitution of the words “functions other than those transferred from the States” be better?
The following words appear to me to be more correct than those contained in the fourth line of the last paragraph of Section 90, “and the amount of this share shall be to the total amount of such expenditure in the ratio of the people.”
In the last sentence of the same section, the words “month by month” would be better, I think, if transferred to follow “shewn.”
- (ab) In Section 92, line 5, after “such” the word “uniform” appears to be necessary.
- (ac) In Section 92 (1), line 4, after the word “State,” provision for deduction of costs of collection, etc., is evidently required. In the same sub-section the meaning of the words “the total expenditure of the Commonwealth not provided for by other means of revenue” appears to be doubtful.
- (ad) Section 92 (3).—Would not “within twelve months” be more equitable than “during that year”? Under the existing clause, goods imported in December of the first year and exported to another State in the February following would not come under the scope thereof.
- (ae) In Section 92 (4), I think a truer average per inhabitant would be obtained by using as the divisor the arithmetical mean between the population at the beginning and the end of the year, instead of the “latest statistics.”
- (af) In regard to Section 108, is not copper coin a legal tender now up to 1s.?
- (ag) Section 114.—As the ostensible object of federation is to unite voluntarily the whole of Australasia, should not the *option* of joining (on terms equitable in the opinion of both the Commonwealth and the State) be given to the *State* which has not seen fit to join at the inception of the Commonwealth, instead of as in the Bill to the Commonwealth?
- (ah) In regard to Section 120, would the term “aboriginal natives” include “Kanakas” or other aliens who are not natives of the particular State?
- (ai) It is provided in a number of instances in the Bill that the population, “according to the latest statistics,” shall be employed; and it appears to me that there should be a general proviso that the figures for the several States which are used in combination or comparison shall in every case be taken as at the one date. The latest statistics for one State may be six months behind those of another State.

EDGAR T. OWEN,
Government Actuary.

Perth, 17th August, 1897.

TABLE A.—Population of Western Australia and of the Six Colonies of Australia and Tasmania combined—Past, Present, and Future—together with the Rate of Progress in each case.

[The figures in "old style" are estimated.]

Date.	Population of W.A.	Population of Six Colonies.	Calendar Year.	Rate of Annual Increase in Population.		Financial Year.	Mean Population of W.A.	Ratio which Population of W.A. (Col. 5) bears to that of Six Colonies (Col. 3.)
				W. A.	Six Colonies.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				%	%			%
1st January, 1891	48,683							
31st March, 1891	49,782							
30th June, 1891	51,145							
30th September, 1891	52,202							
1st January, 1892	53,285	3,264,978	1892	10·11	2·14	1891-2	53,500	1·64
31st March, 1892	54,322							
30th June, 1892	55,854							
30th September, 1892	57,274							
1st January, 1893	58,674	3,334,840	1893	10·89	1·84	1892-3	58,532	1·76
31st March, 1893	59,718							
30th June, 1893	61,210							
30th September, 1893	64,046							
1st January, 1894	65,064	3,396,053	1894	20·14	2·11	1893-4	68,565	2·02
31st March, 1894	71,226							
30th June, 1894	75,919							
30th September, 1894	79,665							
1st January, 1895	82,072	3,467,638	1895	23·35	2·08	1894-5	82,735	2·39
31st March, 1895	85,308							
30th June, 1895	89,550							
30th September, 1895	94,373							
1st January, 1896	101,235	3,539,663	1896	36·26	2·00	1895-6	105,985	2·99
31st March, 1896	117,179							
30th June, 1896	122,420							
30th September, 1896	132,050							
1st January, 1897	137,946	3,610,456	1897	24	2·00	1896-7	140,101	3·88
31st March, 1897	152,840							
30th June, 1897	157,781							
1st January, 1898	171,053	3,682,665	1898	15	2·00	1897-8	171,053	4·64
1st January, 1899	196,711	3,756,326	1899	10	2·00	1898-9	196,711	5·24
1st January, 1900	216,382	3,831,437	1900	9	2·00	1899-1900	216,382	5·65
1st January, 1901	235,856	3,908,071	1901	8	2·00	1900-1	235,856	6·04
1st January, 1902	254,724	3,986,227	1902	7	2·00	1901-2	254,724	6·39
1st January, 1903	272,555	4,065,975	1903	6	2·00	1902-3	272,555	6·70
1st January, 1904	288,908	4,147,282	1904	5	2·00	1903-4	288,908	6·97
1st January, 1905	303,353	4,230,216	1905	5	2·00	1904-5	303,353	7·17
1st January, 1906	318,521	4,314,814	1906	.....	.....	1905-6	318,521	7·38

TABLE C.—Detailed Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of Western Australia in each of the Four Years, 1893-4, 1894-5, 1895-6, and 1896-7, together with the amount per head of the Mean Population:—

Item.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Net Revenue.		Net Expenditure.	
	Amount.	Rate per head.	Amount.	Rate per head.	Amount.	Rate per head.	Amount.	Rate per head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
<i>Financial Year ended 30th June, 1894.</i>								
Customs	331,298	4 16 8	10,002	0 2 11	321,296	4 13 9	.....	.....
Posts and Telegraphs, &c.	47,680	0 13 11	66,983	0 19 7	.....	.....	19,303	0 5 8
Defence .....	.....	.....	6,579	0 1 11	.....	.....	6,579	0 1 11
Public Works and Buildings (including Roads and Bridges and Water Supply)	378,978	5 10 7	83,564	1 4 5	295,414	4 6 2	.....	.....
Railways .....	.....	.....	68,163	0 19 11	.....	.....	68,163	0 19 11
Land	134,967	1 19 4	105,978	1 10 11	28,989	0 8 5	.....	.....
Mining	77,141	1 2 6	24,691	0 7 2	52,450	0 15 4	.....	.....
Administration of Justice	21,520	0 6 3	7,439	0 2 2	14,081	0 4 1	.....	.....
Interest on Public Debt	7,049	0 2 0	84,649	1 4 8	.....	.....	77,600	1 2 8
Fee Stamps .....	.....	.....	118,369	1 14 6	.....	.....	118,369	1 14 6
Medical	11,280	0 3 4	.....	.....	11,280	0 3 4	.....	.....
Educational .....	.....	.....	17,516	0 5 1	.....	.....	17,516	0 5 1
Printing .....	.....	.....	17,078	0 5 0	.....	.....	17,078	0 5 0
Charitable Institutions .....	.....	.....	9,766	0 2 10	.....	.....	9,766	0 2 10
Harbours and Lights .....	.....	.....	10,700	0 3 1	.....	.....	10,700	0 3 1
Other	8,162	0 2 5	9,456	0 2 10	.....	.....	1,294	0 0 5
.....	42,149	0 12 4	98,988	1 8 11	.....	.....	56,839	0 16 7
Total	302,268	4 8 2	572,793	8 7 1	.....	.....	270,525	3 18 11
Total	£ 681,246	9 18 9	656,357	9 11 6	24,889	0 7 3	.....	.....
<i>Financial Year ended 30th June, 1895.</i>								
Customs	513,508	6 4 2	15,484	0 3 9	498,024	6 0 5	.....	.....
Posts and Telegraphs, &c.	80,756	0 19 6	86,800	1 1 0	.....	.....	6,044	0 1 6
Defence .....	.....	.....	16,128	0 3 11	.....	.....	16,128	0 3 11
Public Works and Buildings (including Roads and Bridges and Water Supply)	594,264	7 3 8	118,412	1 8 3	475,852	5 15 0	.....	.....
Railways .....	.....	.....	145,287	1 15 1	.....	.....	145,287	1 15 1
Land	295,733	3 11 6	183,941	2 4 5	111,792	1 7 1	.....	.....
Mining	95,621	1 3 1	28,248	0 6 10	67,373	0 16 3	.....	.....
Administration of Justice	45,270	0 10 11	17,356	0 4 1	28,114	0 6 10	.....	.....
Interest on Public Debt	8,818	0 2 2	104,001	1 5 2	.....	.....	95,183	1 3 0
Fee Stamps .....	.....	.....	139,815	1 13 10	.....	.....	139,815	1 13 10
Medical	22,760	0 5 6	.....	.....	22,760	0 5 6	.....	.....
Educational .....	.....	.....	27,315	0 6 7	.....	.....	27,315	0 6 7
Printing .....	.....	.....	21,795	0 5 3	.....	.....	21,795	0 5 3
Charitable Institutions .....	.....	.....	13,086	0 3 2	.....	.....	13,086	0 3 2
Harbours and Lights .....	.....	.....	12,299	0 3 0	.....	.....	12,299	0 3 0
Other	8,913	0 2 2	9,153	0 2 3	.....	.....	240	0 0 1
.....	54,562	0 13 2	116,221	1 8 1	.....	.....	61,659	0 14 11
Total	531,677	6 8 6	818,317	9 17 9	.....	.....	286,640	3 9 3
Total	£ 1,125,941	13 12 2	936,729	11 6 5	189,212	2 5 9	.....	.....
<i>Financial Year ended 30th June, 1896.</i>								
Customs	780,901	7 7 4	23,061	0 4 4	757,840	7 3 0	.....	.....
Posts and Telegraphs, &c.	152,320	1 8 9	170,325	1 12 2	.....	.....	18,005	0 3 5
Defence .....	.....	.....	10,085	0 1 11	.....	.....	10,085	0 1 11
Public Works and Buildings (including Roads and Bridges and Water Supply)	933,221	8 16 1	203,471	1 18 5	729,750	6 17 8	.....	.....
Railways .....	.....	.....	638,502	6 0 6	.....	.....	638,502	6 0 6
Land	474,635	4 9 7	266,868	2 10 4	207,767	1 19 3	.....	.....
Mining	151,574	1 8 7	33,441	0 6 4	118,133	1 2 3	.....	.....
Administration of Justice	135,168	1 5 6	31,842	0 6 0	103,326	0 19 6	.....	.....
Interest on Public Debt	13,188	0 2 6	121,303	1 2 11	.....	.....	108,115	1 0 5
Fee Stamps .....	.....	.....	162,954	1 10 9	.....	.....	162,954	1 10 9
Medical	58,697	0 11 1	.....	.....	58,697	0 11 1	.....	.....
Educational .....	.....	.....	54,403	0 10 3	.....	.....	54,403	0 10 3
Printing .....	.....	.....	28,364	0 5 4	.....	.....	28,364	0 5 5
Charitable Institutions .....	.....	.....	17,516	0 3 4	.....	.....	17,516	0 3 4
Harbours and Lights .....	.....	.....	13,152	0 2 5	.....	.....	13,152	0 2 5
Other	11,729	0 2 3	11,810	0 2 3	.....	.....	81	.....
.....	80,453	0 15 2	240,237	2 5 4	.....	.....	159,754	1 10 2
Total	925,474	8 14 8	1,620,392	15 5 9	.....	.....	694,918	6 11 1
Total	£ 1,858,695	17 10 9	1,823,863	17 4 2	34,832	0 6 7	.....	.....

TABLE C.—Detailed Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure—continued.

Items.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Net Revenue.		Net Expenditure.	
	Amount.	Rate per head.	Amount.	Rate per head.	Amount.	Rate per head.	Amount.	Rate per head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
<i>Financial Year ended 30th June, 1897.</i>								
Customs	1,087,257	7 15 2	34,636	0 4 11	1,052,621	7 10 3	.....	.....
Posts and Telegraphs, &c.	208,340	1 9 9	313,203	2 4 9	.....	.....	104,863	0 15 0
Defence .....	.....	.....	16,629	0 2 4	.....	.....	16,629	0 2 4
Public Works and Buildings (including Roads and Bridges and Water Supply)	1,295,597	9 4 11	364,468	2 12 0	931,129	6 12 11	.....	.....
Railways .....	.....	.....	805,479	5 15 0	.....	.....	805,479	5 15 0
Land	939,146	6 14 1	580,147	4 2 10	358,999	2 11 3	.....	.....
Mining	185,126	1 6 5	52,227	0 7 5	132,899	0 19 0	.....	.....
Administration of Justice	212,407	1 10 4	112,464	0 16 1	99,943	0 14 3	.....	.....
Interest on Public Debt	22,323	0 3 2	161,284	1 3 0	.....	.....	138,961	1 10 5
Fee Stamps	74,968	0 10 9	213,254	1 10 5	74,968	0 10 9	213,254	0 19 10
Medical .....	.....	.....	93,352	0 13 4	.....	.....	93,352	0 13 4
Educational .....	.....	.....	40,260	0 5 9	.....	.....	40,260	0 5 9
Printing .....	.....	.....	21,002	0 3 0	.....	.....	21,002	0 3 0
Charitable Institutions .....	.....	.....	14,921	0 2 2	.....	.....	14,921	0 2 2
Harbours and Lights	15,977	0 2 3	16,943	0 2 5	.....	.....	966	0 0 2
Other	97,207	0 13 11	363,652	2 11 11	.....	.....	266,445	1 18 0
	1,547,154	11 0 11	2,474,985	17 13 4	.....	.....	927,831	6 12 5
Total	£ 2,842,751	20 5 10	2,839,453	20 5 4	3,298	0 0 6	.....	.....

TABLE D.—Detailed Statement of the Net Revenue and Expenditure per head in Western Australia in each of the Four Years, 1893-4 to 1896-7, being a Summary of the Figures in Table C.

Items.	Financial Year, 1893-4.		Financial Year, 1894-5.		Financial Year, 1895-6.		Financial Year, 1896-7.	
	Net Revenue per head.	Net Expenditure per head.	Net Revenue per head.	Net Expenditure per head.	Net Revenue per head.	Net Expenditure per head.	Net Revenue per head.	Net Expenditure per head.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	4 13 9	.....	6 0 5	.....	7 3 0	.....	7 10 3	.....
Posts and Telegraphs, &c. ....	.....	0 5 8	.....	0 1 6	.....	0 3 5	.....	0 15 0
Defence .....	.....	0 1 11	.....	0 3 11	.....	0 1 11	.....	0 2 4
Public Works and Buildings (including Roads and Bridges and Water Supply)	4 6 2	.....	5 15 0	.....	6 17 8	.....	6 12 11	.....
Railways .....	.....	0 19 11	.....	1 15 1	.....	6 0 6	.....	5 15 0
Land	0 8 5	.....	1 7 1	.....	1 19 3	.....	2 11 3	.....
Mining	0 15 4	.....	0 16 3	.....	1 2 3	.....	0 19 0	.....
Administration of Justice	0 4 1	.....	0 6 10	.....	0 19 6	.....	0 14 3	.....
Interest on Public Debt .....	.....	1 2 8	.....	1 3 0	.....	1 0 5	.....	1 10 5
Fee Stamps .....	.....	1 14 6	.....	1 13 10	.....	1 10 9	.....	0 19 10
Medical	0 3 4	.....	0 5 6	.....	0 11 1	.....	0 10 9	.....
Educational .....	.....	0 5 1	.....	0 6 7	.....	0 10 3	.....	0 13 4
Printing .....	.....	0 5 0	.....	0 5 3	.....	0 5 4	.....	0 5 9
Charitable Institutions .....	.....	0 2 10	.....	0 3 2	.....	0 3 4	.....	0 3 0
Harbours and Lights .....	.....	0 3 1	.....	0 3 0	.....	0 2 5	.....	0 2 2
Other .....	.....	0 0 5	.....	0 0 1	.....	.....	.....	0 0 2
	.....	0 16 7	.....	0 14 11	.....	1 10 2	.....	1 18 0
	.....	3 18 11	.....	3 9 3	.....	6 11 1	.....	6 12 5
Total (Net)	£ 0 7 3	.....	2 5 9	.....	0 6 7	.....	0 0 6	.....

TABLE F.—Showing the effect of Federation on the Finances of Western Australia during the Second to Fifth years after Uniform Duties.

	Year 1899-1900.		Year 1900-1.		Year 1901-2.		Year 1902-3.	
	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Net amount forfeited by the Colony as per Table E	1,168,463	5 8 0	1,155,694	4 18 0	1,120,786	4 8 0	1,062,965	3 18 0
Sums returnable to the Colony as shown in paragraph 24 above	756,616	3 9 11½	721,719	3 1 2½	668,226	2 12 5½	595,987	2 3 8½
The loss to be met by reduced expenditure on fresh taxation	411,847	1 18 0½	433,975	1 16 9½	452,560	1 15 6½	466,978	1 14 3½

TABLE G.—Showing the effect of Federation on the Finances of Western Australia during the Eight Years 1897-8 to 1904-5.

	Years after Uniform Duties.															
	Year before Uniform Duties, 1897-8.		First, 1898-9.		Second, 1899-1900.		Third, 1900-1.		Fourth, 1901-2.		Fifth, 1902-3.		Sixth, 1903-4.		Seventh, 1904-5.	
	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
1,094,739	6 8 0	1,160,595	5 18 0	1,168,463	5 8 0	1,155,694	4 18 0	1,120,786	4 8 0	1,062,965	3 18 0	1,126,741	3 18 0	1,183,077	3 18 0	
1,080,819	6 6 4	773,730	3 18 8	756,616	3 9 11½	721,719	3 1 2½	668,226	2 12 5½	595,987	2 3 8½	505,589	1 15 0	530,869	1 15 0	
13,920	0 1 8	386,865	1 19 0	411,847	1 18 0½	433,975	1 16 9½	452,560	1 15 6½	466,978	1 14 3½	621,152	2 3 0	652,208	2 3 0	

Net amount forfeited by W.A., as per Table E (Federal Items)

Surplus returnable to W.A. by Commonwealth

Loss to W.A. to be met by reduced expenditure on fresh taxation

TABLE E.—Statement of the Net Revenue and Expenditure per head in Western Australia during each of the four years 1893-4 to 1896-7, and the Estimated Figures for the six years 1897-8 to 1902-3.

[The figures in *italic* are estimated.]

Items.	Financial Year, 1893-4.		Financial Year, 1894-5.		Financial Year, 1895-6.		Financial Year, 1896-7.		Financial Year, 1897-8.		Financial Year, 1898-9.		Financial Year, 1900-1.		Financial Year, 1901-2.		Financial Year, 1902-3.			
	Net Revenue per head. (2)	Net Expenditure per head. (3)	Net Revenue per head. (4)	Net Expenditure per head. (5)	Net Revenue per head. (6)	Net Expenditure per head. (7)	Net Revenue per head. (8)	Net Expenditure per head. (9)	Net Revenue per head. (10)	Net Expenditure per head. (11)	Net Revenue per head. (12)	Net Expenditure per head. (13)	Net Revenue per head. (14)	Net Expenditure per head. (15)	Net Revenue per head. (16)	Net Expenditure per head. (17)	Net Revenue per head. (18)	Net Expenditure per head. (19)	Net Revenue per head. (20)	Net Expenditure per head. (21)
Customs	£ s. d. 4 13 9	£ s. d. 0 5 8	£ s. d. 6 0 5	£ s. d. 0 1 6	£ s. d. 7 3 0	£ s. d. 0 3 5	£ s. d. 7 10 3	£ s. d. 0 15 0	£ s. d. 7 0 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 6 10 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 6 0 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 5 0 0	£ s. d. 5 0 0	£ s. d. 4 10 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0
Posts and Telegraphs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Works, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (Net)	0 7 3	.....	2 5 9	.....	0 6 7	.....	0 0 6	.....	0 8 0	.....	0 8 0	.....	0 8 0	.....	0 8 0	.....	0 8 0	.....	0 8 0
Items	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
Customs	£ 321,286	£ 19,303	£ 498,024	£ 6,044	£ 757,840	£ 18,065	£ 1,032,031	£ 104,863	£ 1,497,371	£ 85,627	£ 1,378,622	£ 98,366	£ 1,408,292	£ 108,191	£ 1,897,208	£ 117,988	£ 1,373,020	£ 187,369	£ 1,266,468	£ 136,278
Posts and Telegraphs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Works, &c.	295,414	.....	475,852	.....	729,750	.....	931,129	.....	1,094,739	.....	1,160,506	.....	1,168,463	.....	1,155,694	.....	1,180,786	.....	1,065,965
Other	.....	68,163	.....	145,287	.....	639,502	.....	805,479	.....	855,295	.....	885,200	.....	895,528	.....	825,496	.....	764,172	.....
Total (Net)	54,838	189,212	81,832	3,298	68,421	78,684	86,553	94,342	101,890	119,022

1897.

FEDERAL CONVENTION.

POPULATION AND ELECTORS--NEW SOUTH
WALES AND VICTORIA.

Laid on Table, 9th September, 1897, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* made by the Federal Convention, dated 6th September, 1897,
That there be laid upon the Table, a Return showing, according to the latest available
information,—

1. "The population and number of Electors in each Electoral District for the Legislative
"Assembly of New South Wales; and
2. "The population and number of Electors in each Electoral District for the Legislative
"Assembly of Victoria."

(*Dr. Quick.*)

NUMBER of Electors in, and estimated Population of, each Electoral District in New South Wales, August, 1897.

Electorate.	Electors on the Roll, August, 1897.	Estimated Population, August, 1897.	Electorate.	Electors on the Roll, August, 1897.	Estimated Population, August, 1897.
Albury	2,193	8,840	Mudgee	2,731	12,480
Alma	2,343	9,240	Murray, The	2,340	11,290
Annandale	2,464	12,040	Murrumbidgee, The	2,314	11,040
Argyle	2,067	8,010	Narrabri	2,064	9,440
Armidale	2,780	11,460	Nepean, The	2,188	8,330
Ashburnham	2,457	17,590	Newcastle, East	2,085	9,260
Ashfield	2,693	14,070	Newcastle, West	1,656	8,600
Ballina	1,710	7,680	Newtown—Camperdown Division	2,584	13,620
Balmain, North	2,816	14,320	Newtown—Erskine Division	2,179	12,340
Balmain, South	2,998	14,760	Newtown—St. Peters Division	2,555	12,880
Barwon, The	2,149	4,970	Northumberland	2,078	8,380
Bathurst	2,400	13,120	Orange	2,640	15,900
Bega	2,072	9,830	Paddington	2,804	14,210
Bingara	2,235	9,790	Parramatta	2,324	12,820
Boorowa	2,044	9,210	Petersham	2,400	13,470
Botany	2,249	10,470	Qucanbeyan	1,721	9,170
Bourke	2,011	6,820	Quirindi	1,747	6,960
Bowral	1,793	9,690	Raleigh	1,892	8,260
Braidwood	2,118	8,850	Randwick	2,600	12,930
Broken Hill	2,475	9,200	Redfern	2,884	13,690
Burwood	2,122	10,930	Richmond, The	1,723	8,210
Camden	2,500	13,710	Robertson	2,752	14,850
Canterbury	2,864	16,100	Ryde	2,402	13,800
Clarence, The	2,013	9,790	Rylstone	1,995	7,750
Cobar	2,439	7,970	Sherbrooke	1,852	10,160
Condoublin	2,229	9,030	Shoalhaven, The... ..	2,019	9,090
Coonamble	2,259	9,320	Singleton... ..	2,454	12,050
Cowra	2,143	10,850	St. George	2,983	14,070
Darlington	2,997	13,340	St. Leonards	2,702	13,150
Deniliquin	2,161	7,650	Start	1,943	5,660
Dubbo	2,055	10,760	Sydney—Belmore Division	2,156	10,440
Durham	2,110	11,840	Sydney—Bligh Division	2,133	8,690
Eden—Bombala	1,918	8,930	Sydney—Cook Division... ..	1,889	10,000
Globe	2,767	13,740	Sydney—Demison Division	1,862	8,290
Glen Innes	1,879	7,230	Sydney—Fitzroy Division	2,395	9,710
Gloucester	2,178	10,540	Sydney—Flinders Division	1,987	8,020
Goulburn	2,105	12,290	Sydney—Gipps Division	2,256	9,700
Grafton	2,126	10,900	Sydney—King Division	2,322	7,560
Granville	2,411	12,860	Sydney—Lang Division	1,913	7,360
Grenfell	3,142	17,150	Sydney—Phillip Division	2,236	10,750
Gundagai... ..	2,247	10,680	Sydney—Pymont Division	1,828	8,180
Gunnedah	2,014	8,120	Tamworth	1,849	8,030
Hartley	2,105	9,680	Tenterfield	1,689	8,180
Hastings, The, and Macleay, The	2,298	11,690	Tumut	1,964	7,350
Hawkesbury, The	2,446	11,760	Tweed, The	1,948	5,460
Hay	1,826	8,060	Uralla—Walcha... ..	1,666	7,890
Hume, The	1,774	8,350	Wagga Wagga	1,896	9,630
Illawarra	1,999	10,910	Wallsend... ..	2,182	11,380
Inverell	1,768	8,790	Waratah	2,260	11,210
Kahibah	2,158	11,650	Warringah	1,929	11,350
Kiama	1,981	9,220	Waterloo... ..	2,739	13,210
Lachlan, The	1,823	5,870	Waverley	2,578	13,240
Leichhardt	2,908	14,610	Wellington	2,690	13,380
Lismore	1,440	7,050	Wentworth	1,771	4,450
Macquarie	2,315	12,620	Wickham	1,983	9,350
Macquarie, West	2,790	14,370	Wilcannia	2,238	5,180
Maitland, East	1,958	12,400	Willoughby	2,728	13,660
Maitland, West... ..	2,444	12,010	Woollabra	2,237	11,970
Manaro	2,165	10,510	Woronora	2,123	10,860
Manning, The	2,008	8,870	Yass	1,866	8,350
Marrickville	3,257	16,770	Young	2,532	11,720
Molong	1,986	9,340			
Moree	1,849	8,160			
Moruya	1,892	7,750			
			TOTAL, ALL ELECTORATES	278,392	1,312,540

NOTE.—As these Electoral Districts were not in existence at the date of the last Census, the estimate of population for each has been based on certain returns collected at the instance of the Electoral Office.

J. R. MARTIN,
for Statistician.

1897.

FEDERAL CONVENTION.

POPULATION, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE OF THE
DIFFERENT COLONIES.*Laid on Table, 16th September, 1897, and ordered to be printed.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Federal Convention, dated 3rd September, 1897,—That the following Returns be prepared and laid upon the Table:—

- (1.) Population of each Colony on 30th June, 1897.
- (2.) Revenue for Customs and Excise for the year ending 30th June, 1897, showing separately the receipts from Intoxicants and Narcotics.
- (3.) Revenue received during year ending 30th June, 1897, under the other branches proposed to be transferred to the Commonwealth.
- (4.) Expenditure in each Colony during year ending 30th June, 1897, under each branch proposed to be transferred to the Commonwealth.
- (5.) Approximate value of properties to be transferred to the Commonwealth.

The Returns to include, and to show separately, the figures of each Colony represented at this Convention, with the totals also, and the figures for Queensland finally added. Expenditure to be taken from the Estimates if exact figures are not available. If the population or any other figures are not available, estimates to be made. The returns to be completed as quickly as possible.

(Mr. Walker.)

(1) POPULATION of each of the Australian Colonies and Tasmania on the 30th June, 1897.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	702,395	609,045	1,311,440
Victoria	591,205	579,099	1,170,304
South Australia	179,698	172,179	351,877
Northern Territory	4,543	415	4,958
Western Australia	110,446	47,935	157,781
Tasmania	88,760	78,302	167,062
Total, Five Colonies	1,677,047	1,486,375	3,163,422
Queensland	269,037	211,042	480,079
Total, Six Colonies	1,946,084	1,697,417	3,643,501

J. R. MARTIN,
pro Statistician.

Sydney, 13th September, 1897.

(2 and 3) REVENUE of each of the Australian Colonies and Tasmania during the latest Financial Year.

Colony.	Year ended—	Customs and Excise.				Post and Telegraphs.	Defence	†Navigation and Quarantine.	Other.	Total Revenue.
		Intoxicants and Narcotics.			Other Goods (Customs).					
		Customs.	Excise.	Total.						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
New South Wales.....	30 June, 1897...	1,021,002	276,283	1,297,285	235,627	686,896	Nil.	.....	6,909,309	9,129,117
Victoria	30 June, 1897...	643,536	294,734	938,270	1,115,556	*506,000	Nil.	.....	4,069,487	6,629,613
South Australia	30 June, 1897...	160,505	36,572	197,077	397,817	259,755	Nil.	.....	1,773,400	2,628,049
Northern Territory	30 June, 1897...	18,217	Nil.	18,217	13,289	970	Nil.	.....	38,234	70,710
Western Australia ...	30 June, 1897...	467,075	Nil.	467,075	620,182	208,340	Nil.	.....	1,547,154	2,842,751
Tasmania	31 Dec., 1896...	104,643	18,919	123,562	224,363	74,613	Nil.	.....	375,438	797,976
Total, 5 Colonies	.....	2,414,978	626,508	3,041,486	2,607,134	1,736,574	Nil.	.....	14,713,022	22,098,216
Queensland	30 June, 1897...	*471,509	62,439	*533,948	*727,678	239,335	Nil.	.....	2,112,189	3,613,150
Total, 6 Colonies	.....	2,886,487	688,947	3,575,434	3,334,812	1,975,909	Nil.	.....	16,825,211	25,711,366

* Estimated.

† In estimating the probable revenue and expenditure of the Commonwealth, the Finance Committee, sitting at Adelaide, allowed £65,000 as the receipts from light charges in five colonies, Queensland being excluded. Owing to the manner in which these charges are at present bound up with other impositions it is impossible to estimate fairly the receipts on that account during the last financial year.

Sydney,
13th September, 1897.

J. R. MARTIN,
for Statistician.

(4) EXPENDITURE of each of the Australian Colonies and Tasmania during the latest Financial Year.

Colony.	Year ended—	Customs Department.	Post and Telegraphs.	Defence.	Navigation and Quarantine.	Other.	Total Expenditure.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	30 June, 1897 ...	53,267	687,972	213,014	17,035	8,178,774	*9,150,062
Victoria	30 June, 1897 ...	63,893	501,206	175,053	13,278	5,822,481	*6,575,911
South Australia	30 June, 1897 ...	22,822	199,022	30,281	†	2,362,835	2,615,860
Northern Territory.....	30 June, 1897 ...	4,004	4,211	Nil.	433	134,602	143,250
Western Australia	30 June, 1897 ...	34,635	313,203	16,628	5,303	2,469,684	2,839,453
Tasmania	31 Dec., 1896 ...	6,869	61,481	8,798	28,282	644,814	750,244
Total, 5 Colonies.....	.....	185,490	1,767,995	443,774	†64,331	19,613,190	22,074,780
Queensland	30 June, 1897 ...	52,260	309,839	72,037	†	3,170,128	3,604,264
Total, 6 Colonies.....	.....	237,750	2,077,834	515,811	†64,331	22,783,318	25,679,044

* Exclusive of redemption of Treasury Bills issued in aid of revenue.

† No data so far available on which to found an estimate.

‡ Exclusive of South Australia.

§ Exclusive of South Australia and Queensland.

Sydney,
13th September, 1897.

J. R. MARTIN,
for Statistician.

1897.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION (SYDNEY).

Laid on the Table by the Honorable Mr. Brunker, 23 September, 1897, and ordered to be printed.

FURTHER RETURN (in completion) to an Order of the Convention, 3rd September, 1897.

(Mr. Walker.)

(5) ESTIMATED Cost of Construction of Properties proposed to be transferred to the Federal Government

Colony.	Custom Houses.	Defence Works.	Posts and Telegraphs.	Ocean Beacons and Buoys, Lighthouses and Lightships, and Quarantine Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	187,404	1,453,629*	1,684,516	261,594	3,587,143
Victoria	428,148†	1,800,000	1,285,000	199,126	3,712,274
South Australia	42,225	241,166	1,232,501	162,277	1,678,169
Western Australia	47,105	20,900	800,000	44,643	912,648
Tasmania	28,293	121,402	161,051	60,000	370,746
Total, Five Colonies	£ 733,175	3,637,097	5,163,068	727,640	10,260,980
Queensland	‡.....	200,798	1,500,000	104,252	.....
Total, Six Colonies ...	£	3,837,895	6,663,068	831,892	.....

* Exclusive of expenditure of £307,950 on Naval Station, Port Jackson. † Present value, estimated by the Assistant Government Statist of Victoria. ‡ Not yet available.

NOTE.—It has been considered advisable to furnish the Convention with the estimated cost of the properties, so far as this information can be obtained, and not with the present values. It is plain that the duty of affixing a value to a property extends beyond the province of the Statistician.

Sydney, 21st September, 1897.

J. R. MARTIN,
For Statistician.

1897.

FEDERAL CONVENTION.

Laid on the Table by the Honorable F. W. Holder, and ordered to be printed,
20th September, 1897.

RETURN to the Order of the Australasian Federal Convention, Adelaide, 1897 (*Dr. Quick*, 23rd March), showing:—

- I. The present annual cost of maintaining the following services in each of the Australian Colonies, viz.:—Quarantine, ocean beacons and buoys, ocean light-houses, and lightships.
- II. The average annual cost of such services in each of the said colonies during the last ten years.
- III. The amount of money expended in each of the said colonies in the construction of works, buildings, &c., connected with such services now maintained and fit for use.
- IV. The amount of interest per year at 3 per cent. which such money would bear in each colony.
- V. The total annual cost of such services in each colony, including interest on works and buildings.
- VI. How such total present annual cost of such services, including interest on work, &c., would be distributed under Federation if such total cost were charged against the Federated States *pro rata* according to population.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.*	Total for Five Colonies.	Queensland.	Total for Six Colonies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I	14,619	14,824	11,492	10,400	4,150	55,485	18,800	74,285
II	16,141	14,150	8,426	8,608	6,075	53,400	†	†
III	261,594	199,126	162,277	44,643	60,000	727,640	104,252	831,892
IV	7,848	5,974	4,868	1,340	1,800	21,880	3,128	24,958
V	22,467	20,798	16,360	11,740	5,950	77,315	21,928	99,243
VI { 5 Colonies ...	31,984	28,959	8,878	3,400	4,094	77,315	.....	.....
VI { 6 Colonies ...	35,684	32,308	9,906	3,793	4,568	.....	12,984	99,243

* Including contributions to, but exclusive of those from, other Colonies.

† Information not available.

[NOTE.—This Return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.]

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION (SYDNEY).

1897.

REPORT BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER,

RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, NEW SOUTH WALES,

ON

The Report by Mr. J. MATHIESON, Railway Commissioner
of Victoria, on the Clauses of the Federal Constitution
which affect Railway Administration and inter-
State Commerce.

Laid on the Table by the Honorable Mr. Brunker, and ordered to be printed, 23 September, 1897.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.

REPORT by MR. CHARLES OLIVER, Railway Commissioner, New South Wales, on the Report by Mr. J. MATHIESON, Railway Commissioner of Victoria, on the Clauses of the Federal Constitution which affect Railway Administration and inter-State Commerce.

Office of the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales,
Sydney, 6 September, 1897.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P.,
Premier, and Minister for Railways.

I have observed, in a volume of papers relating to Federation, recently published by the Victorian Government, a report made by Mr. J. Mathieson, Railway Commissioner, to the Honorable the Minister for Railways, Victoria. As the subject-matter of this report deals almost exclusively with the inter-State trade and its association with railway traffic as between New South Wales and Victoria, it seems to me desirable that the representations made, which are necessarily of an *ex parte* character, should in the interest of New South Wales be subjected to review.

The detailed evidence given in Adelaide by the Chief Administrators of the various Railway Departments dealt with the several aspects of the question, and has, no doubt, been duly weighed by the representatives of the various colonies.

The document to which I now refer is, however, one which contains statements which have been elicited, not as the result of an examination before Federal delegates, but as manifestly designed to make a case on behalf of Victoria. Having been published by authority, it is presumably intended for public circulation, and therefore represents an official criticism of the clauses of the proposed Federal Constitution which affect railway administration and its association with inter-State commerce. I take it, therefore, that it is not only open to, but demands, comment from other points of view, in order that the merits and drift of this criticism of the proposals in the Draft Bill may be duly weighed.

The general question as presented is one of competition by Victoria for trade originating in New South Wales, and the position of affairs as far back as twenty-five years ago is alluded to. It is no doubt true that Victoria then commanded most of the trade of that portion of New South Wales more adjacent to the commercial centre of the sister colony than to Sydney. If, however, the whole history of the case had been given, it might have been stated that even at that time Victoria did not enjoy a monopoly of the trade, but was in active competition with South Australia in exploiting it. In 1870 the competition between these two colonies for New South Wales trade was so keen that a Victorian Minister of the day established a bonus of 6d. per bale for 10,000 bales of wool or more which any carrier was instrumental in obtaining from New South Wales territory. This competition gradually extended the area of trade operations far inland in New South Wales, and attracted considerable volumes of traffic from neighbourhoods which were not intersected by navigable rivers. Notwithstanding this competition, and the facilities claimed on behalf of Victoria to have been given by that colony, producers and consumers of the vast district concerned were dissatisfied with the means of transit, owing to the long road and river carriage being both uncertain and costly.

Representations were repeatedly made by them to the New South Wales Government, as has been fully described in a minute dated 1st August, 1894, which was printed by order of the Federal Convention on the 24th March last. The substance of these representations was that steps should be taken to afford railway communication with Sydney, and every assurance was given of a remunerative traffic, resulting eventually in an expenditure of £1,500,000 in railway construction. As these various lines were gradually extended to Riverina, the Victorian authorities established the system of preferential rates for New South Wales traffic, and these rates remain more or less in operation up to the present date. It may be literally correct that Victoria had, by long possession, come to regard the Riverina traffic as peculiarly its own, or, at least, only to be fought for with South Australia, and resented the presence of New South Wales railways in its own territory as an intrusion on the trade relations established with Melbourne.

From a New South Wales standpoint, however, the position is very different. All costs of general civil administration of the areas in question had been and are borne by New South Wales. The territory, notwithstanding the facilities alleged to have been provided by Victoria, could not possibly have been developed as it has been, and as it deserved to be, in common with other parts of New South Wales, without railway communication. It suffered the disadvantage of being long distances by river and road from its markets and railway transit, and was certainly entitled to consideration in the general provision of railway facilities being made by the Colony of which it formed a part. Those most concerned urged this very strongly and, I think, very justly. It having been determined, as a question of policy, that the lines should be constructed, it became a matter of rates administration to obtain the traffic, and any reductions in rates which were made operated in favour of the producers of the Colony which constructed the railway. On the other hand, as far as Victoria is concerned, the system of preferential rates for Riverina operated in favour of the residents in another province without any apparent corresponding advantage to the users of the Victorian railways.

The

The interest of the Melbourne merchants and the Victorian Railway Department in retaining that business is evident; but, on the other hand, it may surely be urged that New South Wales has at least a stronger claim to look for some return upon the large expenditure incurred in railway construction under the circumstances stated, and in securing the traffic created within and by the requirements of her own territory.

Allusion was made in the evidence given before the Convention which met in Adelaide in March last, to the expenditure of Victorian capital in New South Wales. No doubt capital has been invested through the medium of Victorian financial institution, but I think it is scarcely correct to claim it as Victorian capital. It would probably be more accurate to say that it was British capital invested in New South Wales securities.

The fact is that the borrowers of this capital, or their agents, were the very sections of the community in this portion of New South Wales who most loudly demanded superior transit facilities, and who by their representations invoked the extension of the railways of New South Wales into the territory they occupied. It is difficult under these circumstances to conceive any connection that this investment of British capital in what was, no doubt, regarded as a favourable enterprise, has with the railways of Victoria. The position of New South Wales, however, in relation to the construction of the lines, is one of absolute right. The interest on the railway expenditure is a charge on the Consolidated Revenue, as is the large expenditure incurred in the administration of civil government.

The desire on the part of the Victorian authorities to retain the many direct and indirect advantages of this trade can be readily appreciated. For many years its volume and importance gave a supremacy in export and import business to Port Phillip, of which the most was made, and it is well known that at one time the term "Port Phillip and Melbourne," as applied to wool and other raw material, was regarded as a generic one covering Australian products generally. Many developments have, however, combined to place each centre of commerce in the various colonies in its true position.

The foregoing remarks will, no doubt, serve to show the reasons which led—

- (1) To the construction of the railways;
- (2) The alleged claim of the Victorian railway authorities to the trade of the territory in which these railways have been constructed; and
- (3) The absolute rights of New South Wales in the matter.

Taking Mr. Mathieson's report *seriatim*,—I agree generally with him in his reference to clause 52, sub-section 32. Indeed, all services rendered by the railways should be paid for, and this rule made applicable to all State Departments. It may be argued that this generally would only be a book entry, but it would provide a wholesome check on the demands of one Department upon another. In a measure this is the practice of New South Wales to-day.

With the opinion expressed in regard to sub-section 33 of the same clause, so far as it relates to either taking over the whole or any part of the railways, I fully concur with Mr. Mathieson that "the condition should be absolute that either the whole system or no portion thereof should be handed over." In further commenting on this question, he submits a statement showing the mileage, the capital invested, &c., in the railways of the various colonies at the close of the last financial year, reference being made to the fact that Western Australia is the only colony which shows the payment of interest on capital after working expenses have been met. I quite concur with the remarks that this statement does not give either an "altogether correct," or even an approximately correct impression of the values of the railways of any of the colonies. Dealing with the matter as far as New South Wales alone is concerned, attention is drawn to the fact that the large sums of money which have recently been spent in this Colony in placing its railways in an efficient condition, is not noted, neither is it stated that the railway system in Victoria has not been subjected to the same rehabilitation. However, I do not assume for one moment that if a valuation of the various railway properties were effected it would be done without due advice and method, or that considerations of this character, and of the fact that the New South Wales railways last year contributed a substantial sum to the Treasury after paying working expenses, and interest on the capital invested, would be overlooked by those who might be appointed for the purposes of assessment. The reference to the prospective value of the Mallee lines in Victoria applies with probably quite as much force to many lines in New South Wales which have been constructed in country offering equally great, if not greater, probable prospects of development than can be claimed for the Victorian lines referred to.

In referring to sub-section 34, regarding railway construction and extension, the vetoing power of the State or States concerned appears to have been lost sight of, and were it not for this provision, I can conceive that such an occasion as that suggested might arise, but it appears to me to be amply safeguarded as far as the interests of the individual States are concerned.

Clause 95, "Equality of Trade."—Mr. Mathieson appears to fear that the intention of this clause may be defeated by improper administration. I do not; but venture to point out that the clause, as worded, is only applicable to the conditions that would exist if the railways were federated to the full extent of that term rather than to State-owned railways operated apart from Federal control, except as regards any authority which may be vested in the inter-State Commission.

The clause reads:—

"Preference shall not be given by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over the ports of another State, and any law or regulation made by the Commonwealth, or by any State, or by any authority constituted by the Commonwealth or by any State, *having the effect of derogating from freedom of trade or commerce between the different parts of the Commonwealth*, shall be null and void."

The words in *italics* will create the difficulty, inasmuch as each individual State would, whilst left in possession and general administration of its railways, be debarred from giving its own people the benefit of such rates as distance from markets and other considerations would from time to time suggest. It occurs to me that what is needed so far as preference to the ports of one State over the ports of another is concerned, would be met by a clause to the effect that—

"Preference shall not be given by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue, or by any law or regulation made by the Commonwealth, or by any State, or by any authority constituted by the Commonwealth or by any State, having the effect of drawing away the commerce of any State from its own State."

I quite agree with Mr. Mathieson that the proposal to constitute an inter-State Commission requires most careful consideration, as I think it highly probable that such a body would impede, rather than assist, the operations of the railways of the various States. He, however, evidently has only the competitive rate question, as existing between New South Wales and Victoria, in view, but it is questionable whether it is one which should be relegated to such an authority.

When an inter-State Commission is referred to, the Commission in America so designated is generally in view; but I doubt whether any such question as is pending between New South Wales and Victoria has ever been before that body. It is certainly not one which would come within the scope of authority of the Board of Trade of Great Britain.

Rate questions generally arise on appeals by traders against preferential rates granted by railway companies in connection with special traffic to certain individuals to the prejudice of others. This is not analogous to the New South Wales and Victorian question.

The matter could be speedily settled without the intervention of any authority beyond that which now exists, if Victoria would only charge similar rates for all Border traffic, without regard to whether it comes from, or is going to, New South Wales; or by making an arrangement on the lines of the agreement entered into by the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia in 1895, which, however, was not ratified by the Victorian Government.

Mr. Mathieson states that strictly speaking all rates not based on an equal charge per ton per mile irrespective of distance, are either preferential or differential, and it is argued from this that the special rates given by Victoria for traffic to and from certain districts in New South Wales may be deemed preferential, but that they are justified, as it is recognised in railway working that the proportion of one carriage in a through rate on a long haul, is frequently considerably less than the local rate for the haulage of the same freight over its own line only. Arguing from this, the statement is made that the rate obtainable for Victorian railway carriage is largely determined by the cost of transport, insurance, &c. This is a novel application of what is described as recognised railway working. It is quite true that a recognised sliding scale is adopted for the carriage of goods by railway over long distances, but, as far as I am aware, it is a usual thing in adjusting the rates due to the various lines over which the traffic may be carried, to apportion the charge, exclusive of terminal charges, *pro rata* to its mileage. In dealing with New South Wales traffic, however, Victoria has laid down certain arbitrary boundaries within which are granted preferences ranging up to 66 per cent. (according to the distance from the Victorian Border) in favour of New South Wales produce, but if the New South Wales producer is unfortunate enough to live at a distance from a New South Wales railway and in the vicinity of a Victorian railway station, he receives no preferential treatment whatever. A glance at the map which accompanied the report published by order of the Convention in March last, will show how absolutely anomalous is the position taken up on behalf of Victoria. The rebate of the maximum of 66 per cent. extends and is operative throughout four parallels of latitude in New South Wales. To be consistent, it should be capable of being shown that the scale of reduced freight on account of difficulties and length of transport had been graded through each parallel, *i.e.*, that the producer in the extreme north should pay proportionately less for his Victorian railway transit than the producer in the extreme south. I can scarcely regard Mr. Mathieson as being serious in his contention, especially when I observe that later on in his report he refers to the fact that only "ordinary rates" existed—*i.e.*, the New South Wales and Victorian producer being charged alike—prior to the advent of New South Wales railways. It would, therefore, appear that the principle now suggested was not recognised or adopted until the time suited both to apply and use it as an argument. The anomalous position is very obvious. It is not quite correct either that Victoria held undisputed control of this traffic. It has already been pointed out that competition with South Australia for New South Wales traffic was sufficiently keen to induce, many years prior to 1882, a bonus being paid by the Victorian authorities.

Special prominence is given to a number of rates quoted, and no doubt it was intended to represent the position fully and fairly; but the tables referring to the rates of the two colonies are designed, perhaps not unnaturally, to show the Victorian position to the greatest advantage, and that of New South Wales to the utmost disadvantage, and are, consequently, altogether misleading. To use a phrase from the report, "the crux of the whole position" is summed up in the following paragraph:—

"Attention is specially invited to returns Nos. 6 and 7 (Goods traffic to Riverina, &c., and Wool traffic ex Border stations), in connection with which it may be stated that the main portion of this traffic is secured, and can only be retained, by special rates, unless corresponding increases be made by the adjoining colonies. The result of charging the Victorian local rates would be to divert at least 80,000 out of 136,066 bales of wool carried last season, with consequent loss of revenue of £19,000. The bulk of the balance of 56,000 bales of wool grown close to the Victorian Border is now secured, and would probably be retained at our local rates.

The loss in connection with the goods traffic would be equally serious, as, roundly, 8,000 tons of merchandise passing through Melbourne and carried over the Victorian railways would be diverted, representing a revenue of £20,500.

The effect of the diversion of this traffic on the interests of Melbourne as a port and commercial centre would be most serious. It is estimated that the loss from the commission on sale, storage, handling, &c., of the reduced number of bales of wool, and the profits derived from the supply and handling, &c., of the stores would reach, in round figures, £160,000 per annum."

It will be observed that what is feared, as far as Victorian authorities are concerned, is that the trade interests in Victoria will suffer to a far larger extent than railway revenue. It is, therefore, only fair to draw attention to the very heavy expenditure which has been incurred by the New South Wales Government (apart from that in railway construction) as well as by private individuals, in establishing wharfrage, storage, and other facilities in Sydney for the purpose of dealing with the trade which, as already pointed out, originates in this Colony and in districts upon which money from the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony has been expended for the purpose of development, and which should, under all circumstances of ordinary fairness, be regarded as commerce in which New South Wales has at least some interest. This phase of the question is not, however, recognised by Victoria, and the matter is thus disposed of:—

"Broadly stated, it would appear that a gift by New South Wales to Victoria of the whole amount of freight now earned by the latter, conditionally that it made no effort to secure the Riverina traffic, would not compensate for the contingent loss to the city and port." A

A reference is specially made to a recent Conference regarding "the adjustment of the rates by the New South Wales Commissioners, when a suggestion that an exchange for comparisons of lists of the rebates on wool should be effected; and this the New South Wales Commissioners did not see their way clear to agree to." I am aware that some such a suggestion was made; but certainly do not consider that the cause and effect of competition on the Border could be in any way beneficially influenced by such an exchange. I quite agree that it is desirable to advance from the position which was decided upon at the Conference referred to, and, as far as the New South Wales Commissioners were concerned, they were at the time prepared to do so, but urged as a matter of justice and as precedent to any agreement that Victoria should charge the producers in New South Wales territory the same rates as were operative to those living within the Victorian Border and using the railways of that colony. This was declined, and consequently the agreement was only carried to a certain stage. For many reasons which were explained more fully in the evidence given by the late Mr. Eddy at the Adelaide Convention, Mr. Mathieson's suggestion that a mileage basis should be adopted is impracticable, so long as State control is maintained on the railways of the various colonies and the vested interests of traders at the port of Sydney are equitably considered.

I concur with Mr. Mathieson, that it is desirable to adopt a general goods classification, and the New South Wales Commissioners may claim to have taken the initiative in this matter. Some seven years since at their suggestion a Conference of Railway Officers of the various colonies was held in Melbourne, and a considerable advance was made towards the adoption of a uniform classification. I may go a little further and assert that every advance which has been made towards harmonising the competitive rates between the two colonies has been initiated by the New South Wales authorities. Even at the interview to which Mr. Mathieson has alluded, a further but unsuccessful effort was made in this direction.

CHARLES OLIVER,
Railway Commissioner, New South Wales.

[Plan.]

1898.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION

HELD AT

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE,

20TH JANUARY TO 17TH MARCH, 1898.

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 July, 1898.



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No. 1.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.

2. Mr. GLYNN presented a petition (No. 1) from 1,643 electors of South Australia praying the Convention in framing the Constitution of Federated Australia to provide for the election—especially of Senators—by means of the Hare system. Petitions.

Petition received and read.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON presented a petition (No. 2) from Andrew Ross, M.D., in the colony of New South Wales, praying the Convention to make provision in the Federal Constitution against the granting of titles, and for regulating the power of impeachment.

Petition received.

3. The PRESIDENT laid upon the Table copy of a letter and telegram dated 24th September, 1897, addressed by him to the Honorable Sir H. Tozer, Acting Premier of Queensland, together with the reply thereto, dated 29th September, 1897. Queensland correspondence?

Letters read by the Clerk at the Table and letters and telegram ordered to be recorded in the Minutes.

Telegram to the Honorable Sir H. Tozer, Acting Premier of Queensland.

24th September, 1897.

Convention passed resolution this day—"That this Convention desires to express its gratification at the announcement contained in the Honorable Sir Horace Tozer's communication, and its fervent hope that representatives of the people of Queensland will take part in its adjourned deliberations." Convention has now adjourned till the 20th January next, in Melbourne. Letter posted.

C. C. KINGSTON,
President Australasian Federal Convention.

Parliament House,

Sydney, 24th September, 1897.

Sir,
Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the adjournment of the Convention for the purpose of enabling Queensland to be represented thereat by Representatives directly appointed by the electors of the colony, I have the honour to inform you that the Convention, at the instance of its leader, the Hon. E. Barton, this day unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"That this Convention desires to express its gratification at the announcement contained in the Honorable Sir Horace Tozer's communication, and its fervent hope that representatives of the people of Queensland will take part in its adjourned deliberations." The Convention has now adjourned, and will re-assemble at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 20th January, 1898, at Parliament House, Melbourne.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. KINGSTON,
President Australasian Federal Convention.

The Honorable Sir H. Tozer,
Acting Premier of Queensland.

97/5875.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 29th September, 1897.

SIR,

Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the adjournment of the Federal Convention for the purpose of enabling this colony to be represented thereat, and especially to your letters of the 20th and 24th instant respectively, communicating resolutions adopted by the Convention in favour of the proposed adjournment, I have the honour to express the gratification of this Government at the manner in which the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland conveyed in my telegram of the 17th instant was received, and at the subsequent action of the Convention in regard to the adjournment of its meetings until the 20th of January next.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

HORACE TOZER.

The Right Honorable C. C. Kingston,
President of the Australasian Federal Convention, Adelaide.

Suspension of
the Standing
Orders.

4. The Honorable Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved—That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will enable him to move a motion without notice.

Question put and passed—there being an absolute majority of the whole number of the Members of the Convention present, and no dissentient voice.

Hassard.

5. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That an official record of the debates of this Convention be made by the Parliamentary Debates Staff of Victoria.

Question put and passed.

Motion for
adjournment.

6. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That the Convention do now adjourn.

Question put and passed.

7. Convention adjourned at 12.10 p.m. till to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Sir J. P. Abbott, Sir E. N. Braddon, Mr. Brown, Mr. Brunker, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hassell, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Leake, Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Venn, and Sir W. Zeal.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1898.

NOTICE OF MOTION:—

1. DR. QUICK: To move, That a return be laid before this Convention showing according to the latest statistics, the annual expenditure of which each colony represented in the Convention will be relieved in respect of the following services, and works (with interest thereon at 3 per cent.), to be transferred to the Commonwealth:—(1) Customs and Excise Department; (2) Postal, Telegraphic, and Telephonic services; (3) Naval and Military Defence; (4) Ocean Beacons, Buoys, and Ocean Light-houses and Light-ships; (5) Astronomical and Meteorological Observations; (6) Quarantine; (7) Census and Statistics; (8) Currency and Coining (Mint); (9) Weights and Measures; (10) Bankruptcy and Insolvency; (11) Copyrights, Patents, Trade Marks; (12) Immigration and Emigration; (13) External Affairs (Agency-General Departments).

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Postponed clause No. 52.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,	}	Appointed 3rd September, 1897.	}	Sir J. Lee Steere,
Sir J. Forrest,				Mr. Reid,
Sir P. Fysh,				Mr. Solomon,
Mr. Henry,				Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Holder,				Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,	}	Appointed 3rd September, 1897.	}	Mr. Barton.
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,				

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 2.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

FRIDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Honorable Sir W. ZEAL presented a petition (No. 3) from the executive Petition. officers of the Australasian National League, praying the Convention to retain the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council.
Petition received and read.
3. The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER laid on the Table the following Paper, viz. :— Papers.
Public Debt of the various Colonies—Amended Return to the Order of Public Debt. the Convention (Mr. Walker), 26th March, 1897.
Ordered to be printed.

The Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST laid on the Table the following Paper, viz. :—

Note by E. T. Owen (Government Actuary, Western Australia) on Intercolonial Free-trade. Intercolonial Free-trade in relation to Australian Federation as affecting Western Australia.

Ordered to be printed.

4. Dr. QUICK, pursuant to notice, moved—That a return be laid before this Con- Services and Works. vention showing, according to the latest statistics, the annual expenditure of which each colony represented in the Convention will be relieved in respect of the following services and works (with interest thereon at 3 per cent.), to be transferred to the Commonwealth :—(1) Customs and Excise Department ; (2) Postal, Telegraphic, and Telephonic services ; (3) Naval and Military Defence ; (4) Ocean Beacons, Buoys, and Ocean Light-houses and Light-ships ; (5) Astronomical and Meteorological Observations ; (6) Quarantine ; (7) Census and Statistics ; (8) Currency and Coining (Mint) ; (9) Weights and Measures ; (10) Bankruptcy and Insolvency ; (11) Copyrights, Patents, Trade Marks ; (12) Immigration and Emigration ; (13) External Affairs (Agency-General Departments).
Question put and passed.

5. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause No. 52 further considered.

The Hon. J. H. HOWE moved an amendment to insert a new sub-section, to follow sub-section xxiv., viz., "Invalid and Old-Age Pensions."

Question—That the proposed new sub-section be inserted in the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
Mr. James
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Lyne
Dr. Quick
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Wise
The Hon. J. H. Howe (Teller).

Noes, 25.

The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Sub-section xxv. read.

Amendment proposed, viz., to leave out "throughout the Commonwealth." (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the sub-section—put and passed.

Sub-sections xxv., xxvi., and xxvii. agreed to.

Sub-section xxviii. read.

Amendment proposed, viz.:—After "criminals" to insert "paupers." (C., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Another amendment proposed, viz.:—After "criminals" to insert "and lunatics." (C. and A., New South Wales; C., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Sub-section xxviii. agreed to.

Sub-section xxix. amended by leaving out the words "and treaties," (C., New South Wales), and agreed to.

Sub-section xxx. agreed to.

Sub-section xxxi. read.

Amendment proposed, viz.:—To leave out "river" with a view to insert "rivers" in lieu thereof. (C., South Australia.)

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

6. The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER, without notice, moved—That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will enable him to move a motion without notice. Suspension of the Standing Orders.

Question put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole Members of the Convention present and no dissentient voice.

7. The Right Hon. Sir G. TURNER moved—That one week's leave of absence be granted to the Hon. Mr. Brunker on account of illness. Leave to Representative.

Question put and passed.

8. Convention adjourned at 4.57 p.m., until Monday, 24th January, at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Sir J. P. Abbott and Mr. Brunker (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Postponed clause No. 52, Sub-section xxxi.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Sir J. Lee Steere,
Sir J. Forrest,		Mr. Reid,
Sir P. Fysh,		Mr. Solomon,
Mr. Henry,		Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Holder,		Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Mr. Barton.
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,		

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 3.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

MONDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause No. 52, sub-section xxxi., further considered.

Amendment again proposed, viz. :—To leave out “river” with a view to insert “rivers” in lieu thereof. (C., South Australia.)

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Convention adjourned at 4.55 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Brunner (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Postponed clause No. 52, Sub-section xxxi.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
 Sir J. Forrest,
 Sir P. Fysh,
 Mr. Henry,
 Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
 } 3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
 Mr. Reid,
 Mr. Solomon,
 Sir G. Turner,
 Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
 Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
 } 3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 4.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. Mr. WALKER presented a Petition (No. 4) from the Christian Endeavour Council Petitions. of New South Wales, praying that a recognition of Almighty God as the Supreme Ruler of Nations and Fountain of all Law and Authority be inserted in the Federal Constitution.
Petition received and read.
The Honorable Mr. FRASER presented a Petition (No. 5) from 130 electors of Victoria, praying the Convention in framing the Constitution of Federated Australia to provide for the election, especially of Senators, by means of the Hare system :
Also a Petition (No. 6) from 370 electors of Victoria to the same effect.
Petitions received.
3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause No. 52, sub-section xxxi., further considered.

Amendment again proposed, viz. :—To leave out "river" with a view to insert "rivers" in lieu thereof. (C., South Australia.)

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Sub-section xxxi. postponed until after the consideration of Clause No. 69.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again at 2 o'clock this day.

- Suspension of sitting.** 4. At 12.45 p.m. the Sitting of the Convention was suspended until 2 p.m.
- Resumption of sitting.** 5. At 2 p.m. the Sitting of the Convention was resumed.
- Commonwealth Bill.** 6. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 52 further considered.

The Hon. Mr. BARTON moved a new sub-section, xxxia., to follow sub-section xxxi., viz. :—

“The acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for the purposes of the Commonwealth.”

Proposed new sub-section, by leave, withdrawn.

Sub-section xxxii. read.

Amendment proposed, viz. :—After “transport to” insert “but only.” (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Sub-section xxxii. amended by inserting before “Military,” in line 2, “Naval and.”

Sub-section xxxii. as amended agreed to.

Sub-section xxxiii. read.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz. :—To leave out “with the consent of the State.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the sub-section—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. S. Fraser (Teller).

Noes, 14.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 Mr. James
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 Mr. Glynn (Teller).

Amendment proposed, viz.:—After “State,” in line 2, to insert “expressed by Act of Parliament.” (C., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Sub-section XXXIII. agreed to.

Sub-section XXXIV. read.

Amendment proposed, viz.:—after “extension” to insert “but only.” (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

The Hon. Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., after “extension” to insert “in any State.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 20.

The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 Mr. McMillan
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Wise (Teller).

The Hon. Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz., to leave out in line 2 “any state or states concerned,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “that state.”

Amendment by leave withdrawn.

Mr. SOLOMON moved a further amendment, viz., after “state,” inserted in line 1, to insert “if the whole of the railways have been taken over by the Commonwealth.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

The Hon. Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz., to leave out in line 2 “any state or states concerned,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “that state.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the sub-section—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. SOLOMON moved a further amendment, viz., to add to the sub-section “or without such consent where such railways are proposed for the military defence of the Commonwealth.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Sub-section XXXIV., as amended, agreed to.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a new sub-section to follow sub-section XXXIV., viz., "Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one state."

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

Next Meeting
of Convention.
Adjournment.

7. Ordered—That the Convention at its rising adjourn until Thursday next.
8. Convention adjourned at 5 p.m. until Thursday, 27th January, at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Brunker (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Clause 52, proposed new sub-section, to follow sub-section XXXIV.—(Mr. Higgins.)

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 5.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Amendment again proposed, viz., new sub-section to follow sub-section xxxiv., "Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one state."

Question—That the proposed new sub-section be inserted in the clause—
put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. James
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Noes, 19.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Symon (Teller).

Sub-sections xxxv. and xxxvi. agreed to.

Sub-section xxxvii. left out.

New sub-section inserted in lieu of sub-section xxxvii., left out.

Further consideration of clause 52 postponed until after the consideration of clause 69.

Clause 53 read.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. 3. Convention adjourned at seven minutes past five o'clock p.m., until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Brunker (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Clause 53.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

{ Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

{ Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 6.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 53 further considered.

Sub-section I. read.

The Honorable Mr. DEAKIN moved an amendment, viz., in line 1, to leave out "The affairs of."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the sub-section—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 Mr. James
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 35.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. A. Deakin (Teller).

Question—That sub-section I., as amended, stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Sub-section II. amended, by leaving out in last line “other,” and agreed to.

Sub-sections III. and IV. agreed to.

Clause 53, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause 69 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 1 to leave out “on” with a view to insert “as soon as practicable after.” (A., New South Wales.)

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “on,” in line 1, to insert “a date to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after.” (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In lines 3 and 4 to leave out “the Executive Government of.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

First paragraph agreed to.

Second paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “Posts” to leave out “and,” and after “telegraphs” to add “and telephones.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

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

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.
 Second paragraph, as amended, agreed to.
 Third paragraph amended literally and agreed to.
 Fourth and fifth paragraphs agreed to.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a further amendment, viz.—To leave out the two last lines of the clause.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause 69 as amended agreed to.

Clause 52 further postponed until after the consideration of Cap. III.

Chapter III. considered.

Clause 71 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To insert at the beginning of line 5 “Until Parliament otherwise provides.” (C., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “a,” in line 5, to insert “Judge from the Supreme Court of each State, one of whom shall act as Chief Justice.” (C., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz.—After “and,” in line 5, to insert “until Parliament shall otherwise provide the Chief Justices of the States.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Glynn (Teller).

Noes, 29.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 Mr. James
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out in lines 5 and 6 “Not less than four.” (A., New South Wales ; A., Victoria ; C., Tasmania.)

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair ; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

3. The PRESIDENT laid on the Table a letter addressed to him by the Honorable Sir H. Tozer, dated 25th January, 1898, and received by him that afternoon, in continuance of previous correspondence, relative to the representation of the Colony at the Convention.

Letter read by the Clerk at the Table.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That the letter be recorded in the minutes.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and passed.

Chief Secretary's Office,

Brisbane, 25th January, 1898.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 29th September last, and to previous correspondence on the subject of the adjournment of the Federal Convention for the purpose of enabling representatives of this colony to take part in its deliberations, I beg now to inform you that, as soon as practicable after the return of the Prime Minister from England, a Bill, of which I enclose a copy herewith for your information, was prepared to provide for the representation of the colony at the Convention. The Bill was introduced and read a first time in the Legislative Assembly on the 11th November, and the second reading was moved on the 29th of the same month. An amendment proposed by Mr. G. S. Curtis, junior member for Rockhampton, having for its object the withdrawal of the Bill, was carried by 29 to 27.

The Government having made a determined endeavour to give effect to the resolution of the Assembly, with the result above indicated, did not feel it possible to do anything further in the matter, and it only remains for me to express the sincere regret felt by the Government, that their efforts in the cause of Federation have not been supported by Parliament.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

(for the Chief Secretary),

HORACE TOZER.

The Right Honorable C. C. Kingston, P.C.,
President Australasian Federal Convention.

- Adjournment. 4. Convention adjourned at 4.6 p.m. until Monday, 31st January, at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Bruncker, Mr. Lyne, and Mr. Wise.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, 31ST JANUARY, 1898.

NOTICE OF MOTION :

1. The Right Honorable Sir GEORGE TURNER to move—That one week's leave of absence be granted to the Honorable Mr. Bruncker on account of illness.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Clause 71.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,
HELD IN
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

MONDAY, 31ST JANUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Honorable Mr. ISAACS, by leave of the Convention, and at the request of the Leave to
Representative. Right Honorable Sir G. Turner, who was unavoidably absent, pursuant to notice, moved—That one week's leave of absence be granted to the Honorable Mr. Brunker on account of illness.
Question put and passed.
3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 71 further considered.

Amendment again proposed, in the form to leave out in line 5, "not less than." (A., New South Wales; A., Victoria; C., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

The Honorable Mr. HOLDER moved an amendment, viz.—After "than" in line 5 to insert "two."

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. W. Moore
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. F. W. Holder (Teller).

Noes, 22.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
Mr. James
Mr. Leake
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. H. W. Venn
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

The Honorable Mr. HOLDER moved a further amendment, viz.—After the word “two” inserted to insert “nor more than.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Glynn
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. W. Moore
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. F. W. Holder (Teller).

Noes, 28.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor (Teller).

Clause 71 further amended by leaving out in last line “four,” and agreed to.

Clause 72 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In sub-section I., after “shall,” to insert “have such qualification as the Parliament may prescribe and shall.” (A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “behaviour” to add “but may be removed by the Governor-General in Council upon an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same Session praying for such removal.” (A., Victoria.)

Amendment withdrawn.

Sub-section I. agreed to.

Sub-section II. agreed to.

Resolved—That sub-sections I. and II. be transposed.

Sub-section III. read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In lines 1 and 2 to leave out “for misbehaviour or incapacity and then only.” (A., New South Wales; C., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the sub-section—put and negatived.

Sub-section III. further amended by adding “upon the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity,” and agreed to.

Sub-section IV. agreed to.

Clause 72, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 73 read.

Sub-section I. agreed to.

Sub-section II. agreed to.

Sub-section III. agreed to.
 Sub-section IV. agreed to.
 Sub-section V. agreed to.
 Sub-section VI. agreed to.
 Sub-section VII. left out.
 Sub-section VIII. agreed to.
 Sub-section IX. agreed to.
 Clause 73, as amended, agreed to.
 Clause 74 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “jurisdiction,” in line 1, to insert “where the parties consent.” (A., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz.—In lines 1 and 2 to leave out “with such exceptions and.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz.—After “State,” in line 6, to insert “or of any other Court of any State from which an appeal now lies to the Queen in Council.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In lines 7 and 8, to leave out “and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive.” (C., New South Wales ; C., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved a further amendment, viz.—After “conclusive,” in line 8, to insert “saving in cases where an appeal may be allowed either by the Queen in Council or the High Court.”

Mr. WISE moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after “saving” with a view to add “any right which Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out in the proposed amendment stand part of the question—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Main question—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 Mr. McMillan
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor (Teller).

Noes, 22.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Clause 74 as amended agreed to.

Clause 75 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out first word “No,” with a view to insert “An” in lieu thereof. (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause 75 agreed to.*

Clause 76 read.

Sub-section I. agreed to.

Sub-section II. agreed to.

Sub-section III. agreed to.

Clause 76 agreed to.

Clause 77 amended by transposing the sub-sections so that Nos. I. II. III. IV. stand as II. I. IV. III. and leaving out sub-section V. and agreed to.

Clause 78 read.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—After initial word “The” to insert “Federal.”

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 1, to leave out “the High” with a view to insert “any” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause 78 further amended by leaving out, in lines 1 and 2, “or of any other court exercising federal jurisdiction.”

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “Judges,” in line 3, to insert “and in such part of the Commonwealth.” (C., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Clause 78, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 79 read.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2, to leave out “established under the authority of this Constitution,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “exercising federal jurisdiction.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In lines 2 and 3, to leave out “shall be by jury and every such trial.” (A., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise (Teller).

Noes, 8.

The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Glynn (Teller).

* Note.—The other amendments of the Legislatures not put by the Chairman, as decided by the above vote of the Committee.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a further amendment, viz.—After “shall,” in line 3, to insert “unless Parliament otherwise provides.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Clause 79, as amended, agreed to.

To report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

4. Convention adjourned at 5.8 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Brunner (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Clause 80.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. { Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 8.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 80 read.

The Honorable Mr. HOLDER moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out in line 1 “No person holding any judicial.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. James
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 20.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. F. W. Holder (Teller).

The Honorable Mr. HOLDER moved an amendment, viz.—After “judicial” in line 1 to insert “or parliamentary.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. F. W. Holder (Teller).

Noes, 20.

The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. J. H. Howe
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Mr. Symon
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out clause 80. (A., New South Wales; A., Victoria.)

Question—That clause 80, as printed, stand part of the Bill—put and passed.

Postponed clause 52 further considered.

Sub-section xxxi. read.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. 3. Convention adjourned at 4.55 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Bruncker (on leave), and Dr. Cockburn.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Clause 52, sub-section xxxi.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
 Sir J. Forrest,
 Sir P. Fysh,
 Mr. Henry,
 Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
 } 3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
 Mr. Reid,
 Mr. Solomon,
 Sir G. Turner,
 Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
 Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
 } 3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 9.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause 52 further considered.
Sub-section xxxi. read.

Question—That sub-section xxxi. stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

To report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

3. The Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST laid on the Table the following Paper, viz. :— Paper—Finance,
Western
Australia. Financial and Statistical Facts relating to the Colony of Western Australia.
Ordered to be printed.
4. Convention adjourned at 5.11 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Brunner (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Postponed clause 52.

Amendments (sub-section XXXI.) in lieu of.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 10.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 THURSDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention, C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause 52 further considered.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz., to insert a new sub-section in lieu of sub-section XXXI. left out, viz.—“The maintenance, and with the concurrence of the Riparian States, the improvement of the navigability of the Rivers Murray and Darling.”

Amendment by leave withdrawn.

The Hon. Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz., to insert a new sub-section in lieu of sub-section XXXI. left out, viz.—“The navigability of rivers which by themselves or in connexion with other rivers are in fact permanently or intermittently navigable for trade and commerce with other countries or among the several States.”

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment to the proposed new sub-section, viz., to insert at the beginning “Without limiting sub-section 1.”

Amendment to the proposed new sub-section, by leave, withdrawn.

Proposed new sub-section, by leave, withdrawn.

D

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz., to insert a new sub-section in lieu of sub-section xxxi. left out, viz.—“The navigability of rivers which by themselves or in connexion with other rivers are in fact permanently or intermittently navigable for trade and commerce with other countries or among the several States. But so that no State shall be prevented from using any of the waters of such rivers for the purposes of conservation and irrigation to such extent as in the opinion of the Inter-State Commission is not unjust or unreasonable, having regard to the needs and requirements of any other State for such purposes.”

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment to the proposed new sub-section, viz., to insert at the beginning “Without limiting sub-section 1.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a further amendment to the proposed new sub-section, viz.—After “the,” in line 1, to insert “adjustment of riparian claims as between States as to all waters which in the course of their flow, or after joining other waters, touch more than one State.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Noes, 26.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
Mr. James
Mr. Leake
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved a further amendment in the proposed new sub-section, viz.—After “as,” in line 6, to leave out “in the opinion of the Inter-State Commission is not unjust or unreasonable,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “Parliament.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed new sub-section—put and passed.

Mr. SYMON moved a further amendment in the proposed new sub-section, viz.—After “unreasonable,” in penultimate line, to insert “or as in the opinion of the Parliament is not unjust or unreasonable.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. A. H. Henning
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Symon (Teller).

Noes, 20.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz., to add to the proposed new sub-section "Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be considered as making mandatory the provisions of clause 96."

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and negatived.

Question—That the proposed new sub-section, as amended, be inserted in the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 24.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Hassell
Mr. Higgins
Mr. James
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Mr. GLYNN moved a further amendment to clause 52, viz., to add "For the purposes of sub-section I. waters shall be deemed navigable for trade and commerce which are in fact navigated continually or at times for trade and commerce with other nations and among States, either by themselves or by their connexions with other waters."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment; viz., to insert a new sub-section in lieu of sub-section XXXI., left out, viz., "To secure the navigability of all waters so far as in fact navigable which in the course of their flow or after joining other waters touch more than one State."

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment 3. Convention adjourned at 5.16 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Brunker (on leave), Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Crowder.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Postponed clause 52.

Amendments (sub-section XXXI.) in lieu of.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 11.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

FRIDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause 52 further considered.

Amendment again proposed, viz., to insert a new sub-section in lieu of sub-section XXXI., left out, viz.—“To secure the navigability of all waters so far as in fact navigable which in the course of their flow or after joining other waters touch more than one State.”

Question—That the proposed new sub-section be inserted in the clause—
put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. W. Moore
 Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Noes, 22.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 Mr. Glynn
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Mr. Symon
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Mr. MACMILLAN moved an amendment, viz., to insert a new sub-section in lieu of sub-section xxxi., left out, viz.—The Rivers Murray and Darling so far as may be necessary to the maintenance and improvement of their navigability, but so that no State interested shall be prevented from using any of the waters of such rivers for the purposes of conservation and irrigation.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment to the proposed new sub-section, viz.—After “from,” in line 3, to insert “the reasonable use of.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted in the proposed new sub-section be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Trenwith
 Mr. Wise
 Mr. Symon (Teller).

Noes, 20.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 Mr. Hassell
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. McMillan (Teller).

The number of the Ayes and Noes being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes.

Proposed new sub-section consequentially amended by leaving out, in line 3, “using.”

Question—That the proposed new sub-section, as amended, be inserted in the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Graut
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

Noes, 24.

The Hon. J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. James
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Lyne (Teller).

Mr. GLYNN moved a further amendment to clause 52, viz.—To add to the clause “For the purposes of sub-section (1) waters shall be deemed navigable for trade and commerce which either by themselves or by their connexions with other waters are in fact navigable permanently or intermittently for trade and commerce with other countries or among the several States.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved a further amendment to clause 52, viz., to add to the clause—“If any question arise between the Commonwealth and a citizen concerning the navigation of a river, and the use of the waters thereof for purposes of irrigation or water conservation, the maintenance of navigation shall be taken to be subservient to the maintenance and extension of works of irrigation or water conservation.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved a further amendment to clause 52, viz.—To add to the clause “But no State or citizen shall be prevented from using any of such water for the purposes of irrigation or water conservation.”

To report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

3. Convention adjourned at 4.1 p.m. until Monday, 7th February, at 10.30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Bruker (on leave) and Mr. Crowder.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Postponed clause 52.
Amendments.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution.—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. {

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. {

Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 12.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

MONDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Honorable Mr. BARTON laid on the Table the following Paper, viz., Notes on Paper. the proposal to provide in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia for the regulation of the use of the waters of the River Murray and its tributaries. (By Mr. A. Inglis Clark.)
Ordered to be printed.
3. The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER, without notice, moved—That so much of the Suspension of
the Standing
Orders. Standing Orders be suspended as will enable him to move a motion without notice.
Question put and passed—there being an absolute majority of the whole of the Members of the Convention present, and no dissentient voice.
4. The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved—That one week's leave of absence be Leave to
Representative granted to the Honorable Mr. Brunner on account of illness.
Question put and passed.
5. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Postponed clause 52 further considered.

Amendment again proposed, viz., to add to the clause—"But no State or citizen shall be prevented from using any such water for the purposes of irrigation or water conservation."

Amendment, by leave, amended by leaving out in lines 1 and 2 "or citizen," and by inserting after "using," in line 2, "or authorizing the use of."

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again after an instruction to the Committee has been moved and dealt with.

Suspension of
the Standing
Orders.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved—That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will enable him to move a motion without notice.

Debate ensued.

Question put and passed—there being an absolute majority of the whole of the Members of the Convention present, and no dissentient voice.

Suspension of
Sitting.

6. At 1 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended.

Resumption of
Sitting.

7. At 2.5 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed.

Instruction to
Committee.

8. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to reconsider, immediately, clause 52 as amended.

Debate ensued.

Question put and passed.

Commonwealth
Bill.

9. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of clause 52.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Amendment by leave withdrawn.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., to leave out the last paragraph of clause 52, viz.—“For the purposes of sub-section (1) waters shall be deemed navigable for trade and commerce which either by themselves or by their connexions with other waters are in fact navigable permanently or intermittently for trade and commerce with other countries or among the several States.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
Mr. Glynn (Teller).

Noes, 22.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Leake
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Symon
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Wise
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

The number of the Ayes and Noes being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote for the Noes, in the interests, as he conceived them, of the federation of these colonies.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz., to add to the clause—“No State shall be prevented from using or authorizing the use of any of the waters of navigable rivers for the purposes of irrigation or water conservation.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
Mr. Lyne
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. A. J. Peacock (Teller).

Noes, 35.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer (Teller).

Clause 52 as amended agreed to.

Chapter IV., Finance and Trade, postponed until after the consideration of Chapter V.

Chapter V., The States, considered.

Clause 99 agreed to.

Clause 100 amended by inserting at the beginning "except as otherwise provided by this Constitution," and leaving out the same words where they occur in lines 4 and 5, and agreed to.

Clause 101 agreed to.

Clause 102 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—Before "All," in line 1, to insert "The powers and authority of the Executive Government of each State shall be exercised by the Governor thereof, and." (C and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Clause 102 agreed to.

Clause 103 left out.

New Clause 103A inserted to follow Clause 102, viz.—The Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth or as at the admission or establishment of the State as the case may be until altered in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

Clause 104 agreed to.

Amendment proposed, viz., to insert a new clause, to follow Clause 104—"A member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall not be capable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of any House of the Parliament of a State." (A., South Australia.)

Question—That the new clause proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Clause 105 read.

Amendment proposed, viz., in line 2, to leave out "the State" and insert in lieu thereof "its territory."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause 105 agreed to.

Clause 106 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After "Customs," in line 1, to insert "and Excise." (A., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out all the words after "State," in line 4, to the end of the clause. (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause 106 agreed to.

Clause 107 agreed to.

Clause 108 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After "money," in line 1, to insert "unless the Parliament otherwise determines." (C., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To leave out, in lines 1 and 2, "nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts," and insert in lieu thereof "unless the Parliament otherwise determines." (A., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause 108 agreed to.

Clause 109 read.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Papers

10. The Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST laid on the Table the following Paper, viz. :—

Financial and Statistical Facts relating to the Colony of Western Australia.—Amended Return.

Ordered to be printed.

- The Honorable Mr. BARTON laid on the Table the following Paper, viz. :—

Federation Finance.—Letters, and Further Notes, by the Hon. Edward Pulsford, M.L.C.

Ordered to be printed.

Adjournment

11. Convention adjourned at 5.5 p.m. until to-morrow, at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Brunner (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Clause 109.
-

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. }	Sir J. Lee Steere,
Sir J. Forrest,		Mr. Reid,
Sir P. Fysh,		Mr. Solomon,
Mr. Henry,		Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Holder,		Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. }	Mr. Barton.
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,		

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 13.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER laid on the Table the following Paper, viz., Paper.
Powers and Practices of the two Houses of Parliament in reference to Money Bills (South Australia).
Ordered to be printed.
3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth Bill.
further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 109 further considered.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment, viz., after "not," in line 1, to insert "nor shall the Commonwealth."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Amendment proposed, viz., to add to the clause "nor appropriate any portion of its revenues or property for the propagation or support of any religion." (A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and negatived.

Clause 109 left out.

Clause 110 read.

Amendment proposed, viz., to leave out in lines 1 to 3 "make or enforce any law abridging any privilege or immunity of citizens of other States of the Commonwealth." (A., New South Wales; C., Tasmania.)

Amendment by leave withdrawn.

Amendment proposed, viz.—To insert at the beginning of the clause "The citizens of each State." (A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes 17.

Mr. Clarke
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
The Hon. W. Moore
Mr. Symon
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise (Teller).

Noes 24.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
The Hon. A. J. Peacock (Teller).

Amendment proposed, viz., in lines 1 to 3, to leave out "make or enforce any law abridging any privilege or immunity of citizens of other States of the Commonwealth." (A., New South Wales; C., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR moved an amendment, viz., to insert, in lieu of the words left out, "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. James
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Symon
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor (Teller).

Noes, 23.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. A. H. Henning
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
Dr. Quick
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Clause 110 further amended by leaving out, in line 3, "nor shall a State." (A., New South Wales; C., Tasmania.)

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz., after the word "deny," in line 3, to insert "to the citizens of other States the privileges and immunities of its own citizens."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Clause 110 left out.

Clause 111 agreed to.

Clause 112 read.

Amendment proposed, viz., after "State," in line 3, to insert "or where in the opinion of the Governor-General it is necessary for the preservation of the public peace." (C., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Clause 112 agreed to.

Clause 113 read.

The Hon. Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., to leave out after "detention," in line 1, "and punishment in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth," with a view to insert in lieu thereof "in its prisons of persons accused of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth and the punishment of persons convicted of such offences."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause 113, as amended, agreed to.

Chapter IV. further postponed until after the consideration of

Chapter VI.

Chapter VI., New States, considered.

Clause 114 read.

Amendment proposed, viz., to leave out in line 1 "The Parliament." (C. and A., Western Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Amendment proposed, viz., after "Parliament" in line 1, to leave out "may," with a view to insert "shall" in lieu thereof. (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Amendment proposed, viz., after "Commonwealth," in lines 1 and 2, to insert "in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution." (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Amendment proposed, viz., to leave out in lines 3 and 4 "may from time to time establish new States." (C. and A., New South Wales; C. and A., Western Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Amendment proposed, viz., in lines 5 and 6 to leave out "including the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament." (A., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause 114 agreed to.

Clause 115 amended by leaving out, in line 2, "provisional."

Amendment proposed, viz., in lines 2 and 3 to leave out "any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth." (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Amendment proposed, viz., to add to the clause "No federal territory shall be alienated in fee simple, nor shall it be leased for a longer period than fifty years except upon payment of a perpetual rent which shall be subject to periodic appraisalment at intervals of not more than ten years." (A., South Australia.)

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., to leave out all the words after "fee simple."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed amendment—put and passed.

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and negatived.

Clause 115 as amended agreed to.

Clause 116 agreed to.

Clause 117 agreed to.

Chapter IV. further postponed until after the consideration of Chapter VII.

Chapter VII., Miscellaneous, considered.

Clause 118 read.

Amendment proposed, viz., after "shall be," in line 1, to leave out all the words to the end of the clause, with a view to add "in Sydney." (C., New South Wales.)

The Honorable Sir E. BRADDON moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., to leave out "in Sydney," with a view to insert in lieu thereof "in some suitable place in Tasmania."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed amendment—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Mr. LYNE moved an amendment, viz., after "shall be," in line 1, to insert "in the Colony of New South Wales."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 118 agreed to.

Clause 119 read.

Amendment proposed, viz., to leave out, in line 2, "or any persons jointly or severally." (A., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Amendment proposed, viz., to leave out all the words after "Queen," in line 8, to the end of the clause. (A., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause 119 agreed to.

Clause 120 read.

Amendment proposed, viz., after "natives" to insert "and aliens not naturalized." (C., New South Wales; C., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Clause 120 agreed to.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment.

4. Convention adjourned at 4.49 p.m. until to-morrow, at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Bruncker (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).
-

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Sir J. Lee Steere,
Sir J. Forrest,		Mr. Reid,
Sir P. Fysh,		Mr. Solomon,
Mr. Henry,		Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Holder,		Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Mr. Barton.
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,		

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 14.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Right Honorable G. H. REID brought up the Report of the Finance Committee. Finance Committee Report.
Ordered to be printed.
3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Chapter IV. further postponed until after the consideration of Chapter VIII.

Chapter VIII.—Amendment of the Constitution—considered.

Clause 121 read.

First paragraph agreed to.

Second paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 2 to leave out “absolute.” (A., Victoria.)

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

Amendment proposed, viz.—In line 3, to leave out “and” with a view to insert “or in case of difference between the two Houses be referred in manner provided by this Constitution to the direct determination of the people.” (A., Victoria.)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 14.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Amendment proposed, viz., to leave out the last four lines of the paragraph, with a view to insert in lieu thereof "to the State Parliament in the manner proper for the passage of Bills, not less than two nor more than six calendar months after the passage through both Houses of the Dominion Parliament of the proposed law. And if a majority of two-thirds of the Members present in each House of the State Legislature in each State shall approve of the proposed law it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent." (C., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph—put and passed.

Second paragraph agreed to.

Third paragraph agreed to.

Fourth paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz., to leave out all the words after "assent" in line 3 of the paragraph to the end of the paragraph. (A., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph—put and passed.

Fourth paragraph agreed to.

Fifth paragraph read.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment, viz., after initial word "But" to insert "for a term of twenty years from the establishment of the Constitution."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

Mr. Lyne
Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Noes, 34.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. E. Barton
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

Fifth paragraph agreed to.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz., to add the following proviso to clause 121, viz., "Provided always that a proposed law for the amendment of the Constitution passed in each of two successive sessions of Parliament with a periodical election of half the Senators between, by in the Senate a majority including half the Members for each State, and in the House of Representatives a majority including a third of the Members for each State, shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent."

Question—That the proviso proposed to be added be added—put and negatived.

Clause 121 agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

To report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

- Paper. 4. The Honorable Mr. BARTON (Chairman of the Drafting Committee) laid on the Table the following Paper, viz. :—
Financial Clauses.
Ordered to be printed.
- Adjournment. 5. Convention adjourned at 4.59 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the representatives except Mr. Bruncker (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).
-

SELECT COMMITTEES

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV.. Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Sir J. Lee Steere,
Sir J. Forrest,		Mr Reid,
Sir P. Fysh,		Mr. Solomon,
Mr Henry,		Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Holder.		Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer.	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Mr. Barton.
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,		

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk,

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 15.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER laid on the Table the following Paper, Paper. viz. :—
Return to the Order of the Convention, 21st January, 1898 (Dr. Quick), Services and Works—Statistics of Expenditure of Colonies represented in the Convention, &c.
Ordered to be printed.
3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Chapter IV.—Finance and Trade—considered.
Clause 81 read.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

4. Convention adjourned at 5 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Brunner (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

{ Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

{ Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 16.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

FRIDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
 2. The Honorable Mr. BARTON laid on the Table the following Paper, viz. :— Paper.
Tasmanian Tariff—Average Annual Amount of Customs and Excise receivable under, on Importations into Australasian Colonies, 1891 to 1895.
Ordered to be printed.
 3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.
- IN THE COMMITTEE.
- Clause 81 further considered.
To report progress and ask leave to sit again.
The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.
Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.
4. Convention adjourned at 3.50 p.m. until Monday, 14th February, at 10.30 a.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Bruncker (on leave), Mr. Gordon, Mr. Lyne, and Mr. Wise.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade.)

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 17.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 MONDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 81 further considered.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “revenues,” in line 1, to insert “and moneys.” (C., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Clause 81 agreed to.

Clause 82 read.

Amendment proposed, viz., to leave out, in lines 4 to 6, “and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall in the first instance be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth.” (A., New South Wales.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause 82 agreed to.

Clause 83 read.

The Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz., to leave out all the words after "law," in line 2, to the end of the clause.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause 83 as amended agreed to.

Clause 84 read.

First paragraph read.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., to insert at the beginning of the paragraph—"After uniform duties of Customs have been imposed."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz., to leave out in line 1 "the sole," with a view to insert "exclusive" in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz., in line 1, to leave out "and authority."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph—put and negatived.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz., in line 2, to leave out "Customs."

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz., in line 3, to leave out "to impose duties," with a view to insert "of Customs and" in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Amendment proposed, viz., in lines 3 and 4, to leave out "and to grant bounties upon the production or export of goods." (A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph—put and passed.

First paragraph as amended agreed to.

Second paragraph left out.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. 3. Convention adjourned at 5 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Sir J. P. Abbott, Mr. Brunner, Mr. Henning, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Lyne, and Mr. Symon.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

NOTICE OF MOTION:—

1. The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER to move—That one week's leave of absence be granted to the Honorable Mr. Brunker on account of illness.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).
Clause 84.
-

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 18.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 TUESDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER, pursuant to notice, moved—That one week's Leave to
Representative. leave of absence be granted to the Honorable Mr. Bruncker on account of illness.
Question put and passed.
3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 84 further considered.

Third paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “Customs,” in line 1, to insert “and Excise.” (A., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Third paragraph amended by leaving out, in line 2, penultimate word “duties,” and by leaving out, in line 3, “and all such laws,” and inserting “or” in lieu thereof.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “laws,” in line 3, to leave out “offering bounties upon the production or export of goods.” (A., Victoria.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., to insert a new paragraph to follow the third paragraph, viz.—“But all grants of and agreements for any such bounty made by or under the authority of the Government of any State after the thirtieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, shall be taken to have been of no effect.”

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment to the proposed new paragraph, viz., to insert at the beginning “The provisions of this section shall not apply to any grant of or agreement for any such bounty made by or under the authority of the Government of any State before the thirtieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Proposed new paragraph further amended by leaving out all the words of the paragraph as originally proposed.

New paragraph as amended agreed to.

Fourth paragraph left out.

Fifth paragraph read.

The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR moved an amendment, viz., to leave out the initial word "This," with a view to insert in lieu thereof "Neither this nor the preceding."

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

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Fifth paragraph consequentially amended by leaving out "not" in line 1.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz., to leave out all the words after "mining" in line 1.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph—put and passed.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz., to insert a new paragraph, viz.—"This section shall not apply to any bounty or aid granted by any State with the consent of the Governor-General in Council or of the Parliament of the Commonwealth."

The Honorable Mr. DOBSON moved an amendment to the proposed new paragraph, viz., to leave out the words "of the Governor-General in Council or."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed new paragraph—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 Mr. James
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 21.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. H. Dobson (Teller)

Mr. HIGGINS moved to add a proviso to the proposed new paragraph, viz.—"Provided that the bounty or aid has not the effect of derogating from freedom of trade or commerce between the different parts of the Commonwealth."

Question—That the proviso proposed to be added be added—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
Mr. James
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Main question put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
Mr. James
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Lyne
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 30.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. E. Barton
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. J. H. Howe
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Wise (Teller).

Noes, 27.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. J. H. Howe
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Clause 84 as amended agreed to.

New clause 84A inserted to follow clause 84, viz.—“On the establishment of the Commonwealth the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.”

Clause 85 read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “State,” in line 2, to insert “or by any authority constituted by a State.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negated.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “Commonwealth,” in line 6, to insert “and unless he is appointed to some other office in the Commonwealth.” (A., Western Australia.)

The Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz.—After “office” to insert “of equal emolument.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted in the proposed amendment be inserted—put and passed.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted as amended be inserted in the clause—put and passed.

Amendment proposed, viz., in line 8, folio 22, to leave out “proportion” with a view to insert “proportions” in lieu thereof. (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Amendment proposed, viz., after “State,” in line 8, folio 22, to insert “and his service with the Commonwealth.” (C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negated.

Amendment proposed, viz., after “service,” in line 9, folio 22, to insert “and in calculating such pension or retiring allowance the proportion payable to the State shall be calculated upon the salary paid to the officer at the time of his transfer to the Commonwealth.” (A., Western Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negated.

Amendment proposed, viz., to add to the clause “No pension or retiring allowance shall be payable to any servant of the Commonwealth who is not entitled to such pension or retiring allowance under the law of the State from which he has been transferred.” (C., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and negated.

Clause 85 as amended agreed to.

Clause 86 read.

First paragraph read.

Amendment proposed, viz.—After “used,” in line 2, to insert “exclusively.” (A., Western Australia.)

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negated.

First paragraph agreed to.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. 4. Convention adjourned at 5.2 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Brunker (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).
 Clause 86.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Sir J. Lee Steere,
Sir J. Forrest,		Mr. Reid,
Sir P. Fysh,		Mr. Solomon,
Mr. Henry,		Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Holder,		Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Mr. Barton.
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,		

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 19.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,
HELD IN
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Honorable Mr. DEAKIN presented a Petition (No. 7) from John Robertson, Petitions. of Moonee Ponds, in the colony of Victoria, praying that the Convention, in connexion with the currency, banking, and legal tender clauses of the Commonwealth Bill, will consider a system proposed by him.
Petition received and read.
Dr. QUICK presented a Petition (No. 8) from the president and executive officers of the Victorian Christian Endeavour Union, praying that the Convention will retain in the Commonwealth Bill a definite recognition of Almighty God as the ruler of the nations, and the supreme source of all righteous law, rule, and authority.
Petition received.
3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth Bill further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 86 further considered.
Paragraph 2 read.

Amendment proposed, viz., after "over," in line 3, to insert "and payments may be made by the assumption by the Commonwealth of an equivalent part of the public debt of the State." (A., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Second paragraph agreed to.

Clause 86 agreed to.

* Clause 87 left out.

Clause 88 agreed to.

Clause 89 read.

Amendment proposed, viz., to leave out, in line 2, "throughout the Commonwealth," with a view to insert in lieu thereof "between the States." (A., Western Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

* NOTE.—The amendments in clauses 87 and 89, viz., after "Customs" to insert "and Excise" not proposed, as already decided by the Committee. (A., South Australia, and C., Western Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., to add to the clause a new paragraph, viz.—“But goods imported into any State before uniform duties of customs have been imposed, and thence exported into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, shall on arrival in the latter State be liable to the duty (if any) chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less the duty (if any) which was paid in respect of the goods on their importation into the former State.”

The Honorable Mr. HOLDER moved an amendment to the proposed new paragraph, viz., after “State,” in line 1, to insert “either before or after the establishment of the Commonwealth and.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable Mr. HOLDER moved an amendment to the proposed new paragraph, viz., before “State,” in line 1, to insert “colony, province, or.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted in the proposed new paragraph be inserted—put and passed.

The Honorable Sir P. FYSH moved an amendment, viz., to add to the proposed new paragraph “and the full amount of duty chargeable on the importation of such goods under the Commonwealth Tariff shall be taken to have been collected in the State to which such goods have been so exported.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable Mr. HENRY moved an amendment to the proposed new paragraph, viz., to leave out “two” in line 3, with a view to insert “one” in lieu thereof.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Walker (Teller).

Noes, 9.

Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. J. Henry (Teller).

Proposed new paragraph as amended agreed to.

Amendment proposed, viz., to add to the clause "Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prevent any State from regulating the importation of opium or alcohol under conditions which are applicable as nearly as possible to the laws relating to opium and alcohol within the State." (A., Western Australia. See also A., New South Wales; C. and A., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and negatived.

Clause 89 as amended agreed to.

Clause 90 read.

The Right Honorable Mr. REID moved an amendment, viz., to leave out all the words after "imposed," in line 1, to the end of the clause, with a view to insert—

i. The Commonwealth shall credit each State with the revenues collected from the duties of customs and of excise, and in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth under this Constitution.

ii. The Commonwealth shall debit each State with—

(a) the expenditure of the Commonwealth in the collection of duties of customs and of excise, and in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth under this Constitution.

(b) the proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the expenditure of the Commonwealth incurred by reason of the original powers given to it by this Constitution.

But any expenditure of the Commonwealth originated by the requirements of the Commonwealth in respect of services or powers transferred and not incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance in any State of the services existing at the time of the transfer shall be taken to be incurred by reason of the original powers given to the Commonwealth by this Constitution.

iii. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause 90, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 91 left out.

*Clause 92 read.

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz., to leave out all the words after "imposed," in line 2, to the end of the clause, with a view to insert in lieu thereof "and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides—

i. The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and thence exported to another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods manufactured in a State and thence exported to another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected in the State in which such goods are consumed.

ii. The Commonwealth shall credit each State with the amount of the duties collected, and so taken to have been collected, in that State, and with the revenues collected in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth by this Constitution.

iii. The Commonwealth shall debit each State with expenditure ascertained as prescribed by sub-section ii. of the preceding section.

iv. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

* NOTE.—The amendments of the Legislatures not proposed as already decided by the Committee.

Mr. McMILLAN moved an amendment, viz., to leave out "five," in line 1, with a view to insert "three" in lieu thereof.

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz., to leave out all the words after "imposed," in line 2, to the end of the clause, with a view to insert in lieu thereof "and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides—

- I. The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and thence exported to another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods manufactured in a State and thence exported to another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected in the State in which such goods are consumed.
- II. The Commonwealth shall credit each State with the amount of the duties collected, and so taken to have been collected, in that State, and with the revenues collected in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth by this Constitution.
- III. The Commonwealth shall debit each State with expenditure ascertained as prescribed by sub-section II. of the preceding section.
- IV. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State."

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. 4. Convention adjourned at 4.53 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Brunner (on leave) and Mr. Hassell.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).
Clause 92.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	}	Appointed 3rd September, 1897.	{	Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	}	Appointed 3rd September, 1897.	{	Mr. Barton.
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C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 20.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention
2. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 92 further considered.

Amendment again proposed, viz., to leave out all the words after "imposed," in line 2, to the end of the clause, with a view to insert in lieu thereof "and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides—

1. The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and thence exported to another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods manufactured in a State and thence exported to another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected in the State in which such goods are consumed.

- ii. The Commonwealth shall credit each State with the amount of the duties collected, and so taken to have been collected, in that State, and with the revenues collected in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth by this Constitution.
- iii. The Commonwealth shall debit each State with expenditure ascertained as prescribed by sub-section ii. of the preceding section.
- iv. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause 92 as amended agreed to.

* Clause 93 read.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., after the word "after," in line 1, to insert "five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs all surplus revenue over the expenditure of the Commonwealth shall be distributed month by month among the several States on the basis which the Parliament deems fair."

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., to insert at the beginning of the said amendment "not less than."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 17.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz., to insert after the words inserted "after the expiration of ten years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs all surplus revenue over the expenditure of the Commonwealth shall be distributed from month to month among the several States in proportion to the numbers of their people as shown from time to time by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth."

* Amendments of the Legislatures (viz., A., South Australia, C. A., Tasmania, A., Western Australia), not proposed, as already decided.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
Committee divided:

Ayes, 16.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Glynn (Teller).

Noes, 31.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
Mr. James
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Clause 93 further amended, by leaving out all the remaining words of the clause, and agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. HENRY moved a new clause, 93A, to follow clause 93, viz.—“The Parliament may upon such terms and conditions and in such manner as it think fit render financial aid to any State.”

Question—That the proposed new clause be inserted in the Bill—put and negatived.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved a new clause, 93B, to follow clause 93, viz.—

93B. In respect of each of the first five years after uniform duties of customs have been imposed the Commonwealth shall keep an account showing in the case of the State of Western Australia—

- I. The amount of revenue which, under the law of that State immediately before the imposition of uniform duties, would have been collected from duties of customs and excise upon the goods actually imported into and produced and manufactured in that State during that year.
- II. The amount of the duties of customs and excise collected and taken to have been collected in that State during that year.

The latter amount shall be deducted from the former amount, and the balance (if any) shall be taken to be the net loss of that State for that year by reason of the imposition of uniform duties of customs and excise, and by reason of the operation of free trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, and the proportion which such net loss bears to the amount so collected and taken to have been collected shall be taken to be the proportionate net loss of that State.

The proportionate net loss (if any) of each of the other States shall be calculated in like manner, and if the proportionate net loss of the State of

Western Australia is greater than the average proportionate net losses of all the States the Commonwealth shall pay to the State of Western Australia a sum which will equalize the proportionate net loss of that State with such average.

The amount so paid shall be taken to be an expenditure of the Commonwealth in the exercise of the original powers given to it by this Constitution.

The Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz.—After “showing,” in line 2, to insert “For each of the first five years after uniform duties of customs have been imposed the Commonwealth shall keep an account showing—

- I. The amount which, under the law of each State in force immediately before the imposition of uniform duties, would have been collected from duties of customs and of excise upon the goods actually imported into and the goods produced or manufactured in that State.
- II. The amount collected and taken to have been collected in that State from duties of customs and of excise.

The difference shall be taken between the former and the latter amounts and when the former amount is the greater the balance shall be taken to be the net loss of the State for that year by reason of the imposition of uniform duties of customs and of excise, and by reason of the operation of free trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, and the proportion which such net loss bears to the amount so collected and taken to have been collected shall be taken to be the proportionate net loss of that State.

The proportionate net loss and the proportionate net gain (as the case may be) of each of the States shall be calculated in like manner, and if the proportionate net loss of any State is greater than the average of the proportionate net losses of all the States combined (after allowing for the proportionate net gain in any one or more of the States) the Commonwealth shall pay to that State a sum which will equalize the proportionate net loss of that State with such average.

The amount so paid shall be taken to be an expenditure of the Commonwealth in the exercise of the original powers given to it by this Constitution.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz.—After “showing,” in line 2, to insert “For each of the first five years after uniform duties of customs have been imposed the Commonwealth shall keep an account showing—

- I. The amount which, under the law of the State in force immediately before the imposition of uniform duties, would have been collected from duties of customs and of excise upon the goods actually imported into and the goods produced or manufactured in that State.
- II. The amount collected and taken to have been collected in that State from duties of customs and of excise.

The latter amount shall be deducted from the former amount, and the balance (if any) shall be taken to be the net loss of the State for that year by reason of the imposition of uniform duties of customs and of excise, and by reason of the operation of free trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth shall pay to each State the amount of its net loss.”

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. 3. Convention adjourned at 10 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Brunner (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).

Proposed New Clause 93B (to which an amendment has been moved).

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

{ Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

{ Mr. Barton.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 21.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Convention.
2. The Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST presented a Petition (No. 9) from the Western Petition.
Australian Christian Endeavour Union, praying that the Convention will insert
a clause in the Federal Bill, recognising Almighty God as the Supreme Ruler
of the Universe.
Petition received and read.
3. The Right Honorable Sir GEORGE TURNER laid on the Table the following Paper, Paper.
viz. :—Statistics of Expenditure of Colonies represented in the Convention—
Amended Return, in substitution of that presented on 10th February and
ordered to be printed.
Ordered to be printed.
4. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

New clause 93B further considered, viz. :—

93B. In respect of each of the first five years after uniform duties of customs have been imposed the Commonwealth shall keep an account showing in the case of Western Australia—

- I. The amount of revenue which, under the law of that State immediately before the imposition of uniform duties, would have been collected from duties of customs and excise upon the goods actually imported into and produced and manufactured in that State during that year.
- II. The amount of the duties of customs and excise collected and taken to have been collected in that State during that year.

The latter amount shall be deducted from the former amount, and the balance (if any) shall be taken to be the net loss of that State for that year by reason of the imposition of uniform duties of customs and excise, and by reason of the operation of free trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, and the proportion which such net loss bears to the amount so collected and taken to have been collected shall be taken to be the proportionate net loss of that State.

The proportionate net loss (if any) of each of the other States shall be calculated in like manner, and if the proportionate net loss of the State of Western Australia is greater than the average proportionate net losses of all the States the Commonwealth shall pay to the State of Western Australia a sum which will equalize the proportionate net loss of that State with such average.

The amount so paid shall be taken to be an expenditure of the Commonwealth in the exercise of the original powers given to it by this Constitution.

Amendment again proposed, viz.—After “showing,” in line 3, to insert “For each of the first five years after uniform duties of customs have been imposed the Commonwealth shall keep an account showing—

- i. The amount which, under the law of the State in force immediately before the imposition of uniform duties, would have been collected from duties of customs and of excise upon the goods actually imported into and the goods produced or manufactured in that State.
- ii. The amount collected and taken to have been collected in that State from duties of customs and of excise.

The latter amount shall be deducted from the former amount, and the balance (if any) shall be taken to be the net loss of the State for that year by reason of the imposition of uniform duties of customs and of excise, and by reason of the operation of free trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth shall pay to each State the amount of its net loss.”

The Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., to add the following proviso, viz. :—

“Provided that no payment shall be made to any State in which the revenue received from customs and excise after the imposition of uniform duties exceeds the amount received by that State the year before such imposition.”

Question—That the proviso proposed to be added be added—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 (Teller).

Noes, 25.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. J. Henry (Teller)

Proposed amendment to the proposed new clause, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable Mr. DEAKIN moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz., after "showing," in line 2, to insert "To compensate the Treasury of the State of Western Australia for any diminution of revenue which might be caused by the imposition of uniform duties of customs or by the operation of free trade and intercourse among the several States, the Commonwealth may, on the imposition of such uniform duties, and for five years afterwards, impose and collect on the articles and to the extent agreed on between the Commonwealth and that State further duties of customs in respect of goods originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth and entering that State either directly or from another State, and notwithstanding the provisions as to free trade and intercourse between the States the customs duties in the said States as existing at the time of the imposition of uniform duties upon goods not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, shall be collected for five years with a deduction of 20 per cent. per annum (that is to say) with a deduction of 20 per cent. for the second year, 40 per cent. for the third year, 60 per cent. for the fourth year, 80 per cent. for the fifth year, and at the end of the fifth year customs duties on all such goods shall cease and determine."

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

5. Convention adjourned at 4.52 p.m, until Monday, 21st February, at 10.30 a.m.

Adjournm. 115

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Bruncker (on leave) and Mr. Wise.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).

Proposed New Clause 93B (to which an amendment has been moved).

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 22.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

MONDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. Mr. SYMON laid on the Table the following Paper, viz. :—Privy Council Appeals— Paper.
Particulars showing time occupied in obtaining decisions in the undermentioned Australian appeals.
Ordered to be printed.
3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

New clause 93B further considered, viz. :—

93B. In respect of each of the first five years after uniform duties of customs have been imposed the Commonwealth shall keep an account showing in the case of Western Australia—

- I. The amount of revenue which, under the law of that State immediately before the imposition of uniform duties, would have been collected from duties of customs and excise upon the goods actually imported into and produced and manufactured in that State during that year.
- II. The amount of the duties of customs and excise collected and taken to have been collected in that State during that year.

The latter amount shall be deducted from the former amount, and the balance (if any) shall be taken to be the net loss of that State for that year by reason of the imposition of uniform duties of customs and excise, and by reason of the operation of free trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, and the proportion which such net loss bears to the amount so collected and taken to have been collected shall be taken to be the proportionate net loss of that State.

The proportionate net loss (if any) of each of the other States shall be calculated in like manner, and if the proportionate net loss of the State of Western Australia is greater than the average proportionate net losses of all the States the Commonwealth shall pay to the State of Western Australia a sum which will equalize the proportionate net loss of that State with such average.

The amount so paid shall be taken to be an expenditure of the Commonwealth in the exercise of the original powers given to it by this Constitution.

Amendment again proposed, viz., after "showing," in line 2, to insert "To compensate the Treasury of the State of Western Australia for any diminution of revenue which might be caused by the imposition of uniform duties of customs or by the operation of free trade and intercourse among the several States, the Commonwealth may, on the imposition of such uniform duties, and for five years afterwards, impose and collect on the articles and to the extent agreed on between the Commonwealth and that State further duties of customs in respect of goods originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth and entering that State either directly or from another State, and notwithstanding the provisions as to free trade and intercourse between the States the customs duties in the said States as existing at the time of the imposition of uniform duties upon goods not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, shall be collected for five years with a deduction of 20 per cent. per annum (that is to say) with a deduction of 20 per cent. for the second year, 40 per cent. for the third year, 60 per cent. for the fourth year, 80 per cent. for the fifth year, and at the end of the fifth year customs duties on all such goods shall cease and determine."

Amendment to the proposed new clause, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable Mr. DEAKIN moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz.—After "showing," in line 2, to insert "Notwithstanding the provisions as to free trade and intercourse between the States the customs duties in the State of Western Australia as existing at the time of the imposition of uniform duties upon goods not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth may if the State thinks fit continue to be collected for five years with a deduction of twenty per centum per annum (that is to say) with a deduction of twenty per centum for the second year, forty per centum for the third year, sixty per centum for the fourth year, eighty per centum for the fifth year. At the end of the fifth year customs duties on all such goods shall cease and determine."

The Honorable Sir J. W. DOWNER moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., after "States," in line 2, to insert "The Commonwealth shall re-impose and collect the customs duties in the State of Western Australia existing at the time of the imposition of uniform duties upon goods not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth to the extent necessary to equalize the proportionate net loss of that State with such average. Such duties shall be re-imposed and collected for five years with a deduction of twenty per centum per annum (that is to say), with a deduction of twenty per centum for the second year, forty per centum for the third year, sixty per centum for the fourth year, and eighty per centum for the fifth year, and at the end of the fifth year customs duties on all such goods shall cease and determine."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted in the proposed amendment be inserted—put and negatived.

Original amendment again proposed.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., to add the following proviso :—“Provided that this provision shall cease to have effect if or whenever there shall be no diminution of revenue to Western Australia owing to the imposition of uniform duties of customs or by the operation of free trade and interchange among the several States.”

Question—That the proviso proposed to be added be added—put and negatived.

Original amendment put.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. James
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. A. Deakin (Teller).

Noes, 11.

The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 (Teller).

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz., to insert after the words inserted in the proposed new clause the following proviso :—“Provided that the Parliament may at any time after the expiration of one year from the adoption of uniform duties repeal this clause and make other provision in lieu thereof.”

Question—That the proviso proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Proposed new clause further amended by leaving out all the remaining words of the clause.

Question—That the proposed new clause as amended be inserted in the Bill—put.

The Committee divided..

Ayes, 30.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. James
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. A. Deakin (Teller).

Noes, 10.

The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 (Teller).

Resolved—That new clause 93B be inserted before clause 93.

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz., to insert a new clause to follow clause 93, viz.:—“For each of the first five years after uniform duties of customs have been imposed the Commonwealth shall keep an account showing—

- (1) The amount collected and taken to have been collected in each State from duties of customs and of excise.
- (2) The average annual amount collected in that State from duties of customs and of excise during the three years immediately before the imposition of uniform duties.

The former amount if less than the latter amount shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be taken to be the net loss of the State for that year by reason of the imposition of uniform duties of customs and of excise, and by reason of the operation of free trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State the amount of its net loss.

Question—That the proposed new clause be inserted in the Bill—put and negatived.

Clause 94 agreed to.

Resolved—That the heading preceding clause 95, viz., *Equality of Trade*, be left out.

Clause 95 read.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

4. Convention adjourned at 4.54 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Bruncker (on leave), Mr. Holder, and Mr. Moore.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1898.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Honorable Sir JOSEPH ABBOTT: To move, That a Return be laid before this Convention showing—
1. The number of appeals from the Supreme Court of each of the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia to Her Majesty's Privy Council.
 2. The parties to the suit.
 3. The date of the Order of the Court granting leave to appeal.
 4. The date when the transcript was forwarded to England.
 5. The date of judgment of the Privy Council.
 6. The amount in dispute.
 7. The result of such appeal.
 8. The amount of the taxed costs of each appeal.
 9. Such Return to be for the last 30 years, and to show the average time from the date of the Order giving leave to appeal to the date of judgment by the Privy Council; and also the average time for the last 17 years; also the average time in the last 17 years from the posting of the transcript to the date of judgment of the Privy Council; also the average amount of the costs in which the amount of the taxed costs is known; also the average amount of the taxed costs of an appeal to the Privy Council in the last 17 years.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).
Clause 95.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	}	Appointed 3rd September, 1897.	{	Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	}	Appointed 3rd September, 1897.	{	Mr. Barton.
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C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 23.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT, pursuant to notice, moved—That a Return be laid before this Convention showing— Return—Privy Council Appeals.
 1. The number of appeals from the Supreme Court of each of the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia to Her Majesty's Privy Council.
 2. The parties to the suit.
 3. The date of the Order of the Court granting leave to appeal.
 4. The date when the transcript was forwarded to England.
 5. The date of judgment of the Privy Council.
 6. The amount in dispute.
 7. The result of such appeal.
 8. The amount of the taxed costs of each appeal.
 9. Such Return to be for the last 30 years, and to show the average time from the date of the Order giving leave to appeal to the date of judgment by the Privy Council ; and also the average time for the last 17 years ; also the average time in the last 17 years from the posting of the transcript to the date of judgment of the Privy Council ; also the average amount of the costs in which the amount of the taxed costs is known ; also the average amount of the taxed costs of an appeal to the Privy Council in the last 17 years.

Question put and passed.
3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 95 further considered.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment, viz., after "Commonwealth," in last line, to insert "or with the view of attracting trade to ports of one State as against ports of another."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Noes, 24.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Wise (Teller).

Amendment proposed, viz., to add to the clause "or having the effect of inducing trade or commerce in any particular direction within the Commonwealth unfairly, and in particular by one part of the Commonwealth offering greater inducement than other parts, wherever the inducement offered returns no direct profit as regards the particular trade or commerce induced to that part of the Commonwealth offering the inducement." (C., South Australia.)

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and negatived.

Clause 95 left out.

The Hon. Mr. BARTON moved a new clause 95A, to follow clause 94, viz.:—"The Commonwealth shall not give preference, by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue, to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof."

The Hon. Sir J. W. DOWNER moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz., to leave out "The Commonwealth shall not give preference" with a view to insert in lieu thereof "Preference shall not be given."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed new clause—put and passed.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz., to add to the clause—"Neither the Commonwealth nor any State nor any authority constituted by the Commonwealth or by any State shall make any law or regulation relating to railway rates with the view of attracting trade to ports of one State as against ports of another."

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

4. Convention adjourned at 10.8 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

A journal.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Henning and Mr. Moore.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).

Proposed New Clause 95A (and amendment thereto).

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 24.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER presented a petition (No. 10) from certain banking companies trading in Victoria, praying that the Convention will not deprive them of the right of appeal to Her Majesty. Petition.
Petition received and read.
3. The Right Honorable Sir E. N. C. BRADDON, without notice, moved—That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will enable him to move a motion without notice. Suspension of Standing Orders.
Question—put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole number of the Members of the Convention present and no dissentient voice.
4. The Right Honorable Sir E. N. C. BRADDON moved—That seven days' leave of absence be granted to the Honorable Mr. Moore on account of illness. Leave to Representative.
Question—put and passed.
5. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

New clause 95A further considered, viz.—“The Commonwealth shall not give preference, by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue, to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof.”

Amendment again proposed, viz.—To add to the clause—“Neither the Commonwealth nor any State nor any authority constituted by the Commonwealth or by any State shall make any law or regulation relating to railway rates with the view of attracting trade to ports of one State as against ports of another.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
Dr. Quick
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Noes, 15.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. N. Brunner
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Symon
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Wise
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the proposed new clause—“But nothing in this Constitution shall be taken to interfere with the power of any State or authority constituted by a State to arrange rates upon lines of railways so as to secure payment of working expenses and interest on the cost of construction.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

The Hon. E. Barton
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. J. N. Brunner
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
Mr. Clarke
Mr. Glynn
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid (Teller).

Noes, 22.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
Dr. Quick
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. A. Deakin (Teller).

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair; and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again after an instruction to the Committee has been moved and disposed of.

6. The Honorable Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved—That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will enable him to move an instruction to the Committee on the Commonwealth Bill. Suspension of Standing Order.

Question—put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole number of the Members of the Convention present and no dissentient voice.

7. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—“That it be an instruction to the Committee of the whole that they have leave to postpone, if they so desire, the consideration of the proposed new clause (in substitution for clause 95, which has been struck out) which has been amended, until after the consideration of another new clause to be proposed in substitution for clause 95; and also that they have leave to reconsider the first-mentioned proposed new clause which has been so amended.” Instruction to Committee.

Question—put and passed.

8. The Convention according to order resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Resolved that the further consideration of the proposed new clause 95A as amended be postponed until after the consideration of a new clause to be proposed in substitution for clause 95.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved a new clause 95B to follow clause 94, viz. :—“The Parliament may make laws to provide for the execution and maintenance upon railways within the Commonwealth of the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and particularly to forbid such preferences or discriminations as it may deem to be undue and unreasonable or to be unjust to any State.”

Proposed new clause, by leave, amended by leaving out “particularly” in ante-penultimate line.

Question—That the proposed new clause be inserted in the Bill—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 16.

The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Resolved—That proposed new clause 95A as amended be reconsidered, viz. :—“The Commonwealth shall not give preference, by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue, to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof. Neither the Commonwealth nor any State nor any authority constituted by the Commonwealth or by any State shall make any law or regulation relating to railway rates with the view of attracting trade to ports of one State as against ports of another.”

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz. :—To leave out all the words after “thereof,” in line 3, to the end of the clause.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Noes, 33.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. J. N. Brunner
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Symon
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor (Teller).

The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz., to add the following proviso—“Provided that nothing in this Constitution shall be taken to render unlawful any rate of a railway the property of a State upon the ground that the rate is unduly low.”

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. 9. Convention adjourned at 5.30 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Henning, Mr. James, and Mr. Moore (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).

Proposed New Clause 95A (and amendment thereto).

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	}	Appointed 3rd September, 1897.	{	Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	}	Appointed 3rd September, 1897.	{	Mr. Barton.
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C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 25.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable Mr. HOLDER laid on the Table the following Paper, viz. :—Return (in part) to the Order of the Convention, 22nd February, 1898 (the Honorable Sir J. P. Abbott).—Appeals from South Australia to Her Majesty's Privy Council. Paper—Return
—Appeals to
Privy Council.
Ordered to be printed.
3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth
Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

New clause 95A, as amended, further considered, viz. :—“The Commonwealth shall not give preference, by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue, to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof.”

Amendment again proposed, viz., to add the following proviso—“Provided that nothing in this Constitution shall be taken to render unlawful any rate of a railway the property of a State upon the ground that the rate is unduly low.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz., to add to the clause—“Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, a rate upon a railway the property of a State shall not be prohibited or taken to be unlawful on the ground that the rate is unduly low if such rate is imposed for the development of traffic between places within the limits of the State.”

The Honorable Mr. GRANT moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz. :—After “Constitution,” in line 1, to insert—“Such laws shall not have the effect of preventing the development of the internal resources of any State.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable Mr. GRANT moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz. :—To insert at the beginning of the proposed amendment—“Nothing in this Constitution shall prevent the imposition of such railway rates by any State as may be necessary for the development of its territory, if such rates apply equally to goods from other States.”

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment to the last proposed amendment, viz. :—After “may,” in line 2, to insert “in the opinion of the Parliament.”

Amendments of the Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER, and of the Honorable Mr. Grant, and of the Honorable Mr. O'Connor, by leave, withdrawn.

Proposed new clause 95A, as amended, inserted in the Bill.

The Honorable Mr. GRANT moved a new clause, 95C, to follow new clause 95A, viz. :—“Nothing in this Constitution shall prevent the imposition of such railway rates by any State as may be necessary for the development of its territory, if such rates apply equally to goods from other States.”

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz. :—After “may,” in line 2, to insert “in the opinion of the Parliament.”

The Honorable Mr. HOLDER moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz. :—After second word “the” to insert “Inter-State Commission.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Proposed amendment consequentially amended by leaving out “Parliament.”

Question—That the words “in the opinion of the Inter-State Commission” be inserted—put and passed.

Question—That proposed new clause, as amended, be inserted in the Bill—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 Mr. Glynn
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. C. H. Grant (Teller).

Noes, 21.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved a new clause, 95D, to follow new clause 95C, viz. :—“Due consideration shall be given to the financial responsibilities incurred in connexion with the construction and working expenses of State railways.”

Question—That new clause 95D be inserted in the Bill—put and passed.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

4. Convention adjourned at 10.33 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. James.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).
Clause 96.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 26.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

FRIDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 96 read.

Amendment proposed, viz., to leave out, in line 1, "may," with a view to insert "shall" in lieu thereof. (A., South Australia.)

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON moved an amendment, viz., to insert at the beginning of the clause "There shall be."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause 96 consequentially amended by leaving out, in line 1, "The Parliament may make laws constituting."

Dr. QUICK moved an amendment, viz., to leave out, in line 2, "upon railways."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause 96 further amended by leaving out, in lines 3 and 4, "and upon rivers flowing through, in, or between two or more States."

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz., after "Constitution," in penultimate line, to insert "and any laws made thereunder."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

*Clause 96 as amended agreed to.

Clause 97 agreed to.

Clause 98 read.

* The amendment (A., South Australia) not put, as already decided.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz., after the first word of the clause, "The," to insert—"existing Public Debts of the States shall be taken over by the Commonwealth at the date of its establishment, and the interest thereon shall be a charge on the Consolidated Fund. Each State shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the amount by which its debts exceeds the average amount of the debts of all the States after such debts have, for the purpose of ascertaining their relative values, been reduced to and expressed in a debt of the average currency and rate of interest of the debts of all the States. The Commonwealth shall be deemed to be indebted to a State in the amount so ascertained by which the reduced debt of the State is less than the average amount of the reduced debts of all the States."

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Adjournment. 3. Convention adjourned at 4.52 p.m. until Monday, 28th February, at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Brown, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Hassell, Mr. Lyne, and Mr. Trenwith.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Right Honorable Sir JOHN FORREST: To move, That seven days' leave of absence be granted to Mr. James, on account of urgent private business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).
Clause 98 (and amendment thereto).

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Mr. Barton.
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E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 27.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 MONDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Right Honorable Sir E. N. C. BRADDON laid on the Table the following papers, viz. :—
 Appeal to Her Majesty in Privy Council—Resolutions in favour of, by the Launceston Chamber of Commerce, and by the Banks in Tasmania.
 Ordered to be printed.
 The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER laid on the Table the following paper, viz. :—
 Return (in part) to the Order of the Convention, 22nd February, 1898 (The Honorable Sir J. P. Abbott).
 Appeals from Victoria to Her Majesty's Privy Council.
 Ordered to be printed.
3. The Right Honorable Sir JOHN FORREST, pursuant to notice, moved—That seven days' leave of absence be granted to Mr. James, on account of urgent private business. Leave to Representative.
 Question—put and passed.
4. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 98 further considered.

Amendment again proposed, viz., after the first word of the clause, "The," to insert—"existing Public Debts of the States shall be taken over by the Commonwealth at the date of its . . . establishment, and the interest thereon shall be a charge on the Consolidated Fund. Each State shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the amount by which its debts exceeds the average amount of the debts of all the States after such debts have, for the purpose of ascertaining their relative values, been reduced to and

expressed in a debt of the average currency and rate of interest of the debts of all the States. The Commonwealth shall be deemed to be indebted to a State in the amount so ascertained by which the reduced debt of the State is less than the average amount of the reduced debts of all the States."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

The Honorable Mr. HOLDER moved an amendment, viz., after "Parliament," in line 1, to insert "may take over all or any part of the debt of any State subject to the consent of the State on conditions to be agreed upon."

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., to leave out "may" with a view to insert "shall" in lieu thereof.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. J. N. Brunner
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
Mr. Walker
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor (Teller).

Noes, 25.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
Dr. Quick
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment to the proposed amendment as amended, viz., after the word "shall" to insert "be liable for the public debts of the States existing at the time of the Commonwealth."

Quorum.

Notice being taken by a Member that a quorum of Members was not present, the Chairman reported accordingly to the President, who, standing up in his place, counted the Convention, and a quorum being present within two minutes, the President left the Chair, and the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Amendment to the proposed amendment, as amended, viz., after the word "shall" to insert "be liable for the public debts of the States existing at the time of the Commonwealth," again proposed.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

5. Convention adjourned at 5.7 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Sir J. P. Abbott, Mr. Brown, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Hassell, Mr. Henning, Mr. James (on leave), Mr. Lewis, Mr. Lyne, Mr. McMillan, and Mr. Wise.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, 1ST MARCH, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Chapter IV.—(Finance and Trade).
Clause 98 (and amendment thereto).

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 28.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY, 1ST MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 98 further considered.

To which an amendment had been proposed, viz., after "Parliament," in line 1, to insert "may take over all or any part of the debt of any State subject to the consent of the State on conditions to be agreed upon."

And which proposed amendment had been amended so as to read—"shall take over all or any part of the debt of any State subject to the consent of the State on conditions to be agreed upon."

To which proposed amendment as amended an amendment had been proposed, viz., after the word "shall," to insert "be liable for the public debts of the States existing at the time of the Commonwealth."

Amendment, to the proposed amendment as amended, again proposed.

Amendment, to the proposed amendment as amended, by leave withdrawn.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment to the original amendment as amended, viz., to leave out all the words after "over" to the end of the proposed amendment.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the said proposed amendment—put and negatived.

Question—That the words of the original amendment as amended, viz., “shall take over,” be inserted in the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 19.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. F. W. Holder (Teller).

*Question—That clause 98 stand part of the Bill—put and passed.

Amendment proposed, viz. :—To insert a new clause, 93A, to follow clause 93, viz. :—“The Commonwealth may from time to time lend to any State, on such terms and conditions as the Parliament may prescribe, any sum or sums of money borrowed on the public credit of the Commonwealth.”—(C. and A., Tasmania.)

Question—That the proposed new clause 93A be inserted in the Bill—put and negatived.

Mr. GLYNN moved a new clause, 73A, to follow clause 73, viz. :—“Proceedings may be taken against the Commonwealth or a State in all cases, within the limits of the judicial power, in which a claim against a subject might be maintained.”

The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz. :—To insert at the beginning—“The Parliament may make laws conferring rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Proposed new clause, as amended, further amended by leaving out the remainder of the clause.

Question—That the proposed new clause as amended be inserted in the Bill—put and passed.

The Honorable Mr. GORDON moved a new clause, 74A, to follow clause 74, viz. :—

“The plea that any law either of the Parliament of the Commonwealth or of any State Parliament is *ultra vires* of the Constitution shall not be raised in any Court except as follows :—

“1. As to a law of the Parliament of the Commonwealth by or on behalf of a State.

“2. As to a law of any State by or on behalf of the Commonwealth.”

* Amendment (A., Western Australia) not put, as already decided. A series of clauses (Tasmania) relating to public debts not put, as inconsistent with clause 98, already agreed to.

“But nothing contained in this section shall prevent the plea being raised that there is a conflict between any law enacted by the Commonwealth and any law enacted by a State.”

Question—That the proposed new clause be inserted in the Bill—put and negatived.

Mr. WALKER moved a new clause, 117A, to follow clause 117, viz. :—

117A. If the colony of Queensland adopts this Constitution, or is admitted as a State of the Commonwealth, nothing in this Constitution shall be taken to impair any right which the Queen may be graciously pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Majesty's Royal Prerogative or under any statute in respect of the division of Queensland into two or more colonies; but so that the Commonwealth shall retain the powers conferred on it by this Constitution to impose terms and conditions in respect of the establishment of any such colony as a State.

Proposed new clause by leave withdrawn.

The Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST moved a new clause, 102A, to follow clause 102, viz. :—“In each State of the Commonwealth there shall be a Governor, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General, but for no longer than six years in any one State at any one time.”

The Honorable Dr. COCKBURN moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz., to leave out all the words after “Governor,” in line 2, with a view to insert in lieu thereof “and the Parliament of the State may make such provisions as it thinks fit as to the manner of the appointment of the Governor of the State, and for the tenure of his office and for his removal from office.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed new clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

The Hon H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 (Teller).

Noes, 12.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 Mr. Higgins
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn (Teller).

Question—That the proposed new clause be inserted in the Bill—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Wise
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
(Teller).

Noes, 26.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. N. Brunker
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. A. H. Henning
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

The Honorable Mr. HOLDER moved a new clause, 121A, to follow clause 121, viz. :—“In the event of any law passed by the Federal Parliament being declared by any decision of the High Court to be *ultra vires* of this Constitution the Executive may upon the adoption by absolute majorities in both Houses of the Legislature within six months after the decision of the High Court of resolution thereto directing refer the law to the electors under section one hundred and twenty-one, and if approved as therein provided the Constitution shall be deemed to have been enlarged and the law shall be conclusively deemed to have been *intra vires* of this Constitution from the passing thereof.”

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Suspension of
Standing Orders.

3. The Honorable Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved—That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will enable him to move a motion without notice.

Question—put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Convention present, and no dissentient voice.

Commonwealth
Bill, reprint of.

4. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved, That it be an Order of this Convention that the amendments prepared by the Drafting Committee be embodied in the Bill *pro forma*, and that the Bill as amended by the Committee of the Whole Convention to this date be printed.

Question—put and passed.

Adjournment.

5. Convention adjourned at 10.20 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Sir J. P. Abbott, Mr. James (on leave), Mr. Lewis, and Mr. McMillan.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Proposed New Clause 121A.
-

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

{ Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

{ Mr. Barton.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 29.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Convention.
2. The Right Honorable G. H. REID presented a Petition (No. 11) from Banks Petitions.
trading in New South Wales, praying the Convention not to deprive them of
the right of appeal to Her Majesty.
Also a Petition (No. 12) from the Sydney Chamber of Commerce to the
same effect.
Petitions received.
3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Proposed new clause, 121A, to follow clause 121, further considered,
viz.:—"In the event of any law passed by the Federal Parliament being
declared by any decision of the High Court to be *ultra vires* of this Constitution
the Executive may upon the adoption by absolute majorities in both Houses
of the Legislature within six months after the decision of the High Court of
resolution thereto directing refer the law to the electors under section one
hundred and twenty-one, and if approved as therein provided the Constitution
shall be deemed to have been enlarged and the law shall be conclusively
deemed to have been *intra vires* of this Constitution from the passing thereof."

Proposed new clause by leave withdrawn.

Preamble read.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz., after "Constitution," in line 2, to
insert "humbly relying upon the blessing of Almighty God."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and
passed.

Preamble as amended agreed to.

Title agreed to.

On the motion—That the Bill be reported, the Honorable Mr. BARTON
moved—

- (1) That clause 3 be reconsidered for the purpose of considering the
question of the name of the Commonwealth.
- (2) That clause 52 be reconsidered for the purpose of considering the
question of citizenship.
- (3) That proposed new clause to replace clause 109, left out, be
considered.
- (4) That proposed new clause 110A to replace clause 110, left out,
be considered.
- (5) That clause 118 be reconsidered.
- (6) That proposed new clause 120A be considered.

Question—put and passed.

Clause 3 reconsidered.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz., to leave out "The Commonwealth of" in antepenultimate and penultimate lines with a view to insert "Australia" in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. J. N. Bruncker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 19.

The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. W. Moore
 Mr. Symon (Teller).

Clause 3 agreed to.

Clause 52 reconsidered for the purpose of considering the question of Commonwealth citizenship only.

Dr. QUICK moved a new sub-section to follow sub-section XXI., viz., "XXIA.—Commonwealth citizenship."

Question—That the proposed new sub-section be inserted in the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Mr. Trenwith
 Dr. Quick (Teller).

Noes, 21.

The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Bruncker
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Mr. HIGGINS moved a new clause in lieu of clause 109, left out, viz., "The Commonwealth shall not make any law prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, or for the establishment of any religion, or imposing any religious observance, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth."

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz., to leave out all the words from the first word "The" to and including the word "and" in line 3, with a view to insert in lieu thereof "Nothing in this Constitution shall be held to empower the Commonwealth to require any religious test as a qualification for any office of public trust under the Commonwealth."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed new clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
Mr. Trenwith
Mr. Wise
Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Noes, 19.

The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. J. N. Brunner
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
Mr. Leake
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Symon (Teller).

Question—That the proposed new clause be inserted in the Bill—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Mr. Trenwith
Mr. Wise
Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Noes, 16.

The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. J. N. Brunner
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
Mr. Leake
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Dr. Quick
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Symon (Teller).

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. 4. Convention adjourned at 4.58 p.m., until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Sir J. P. Abbott, Mr. James (on leave), and Mr. McMillan.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill—In Committee.
Proposed new clause 110A.

SELECT COMMITTEES

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Sir J. Lee Steere,
Sir J. Forrest,		Mr Reid,
Sir P. Fysh,		Mr. Solomon,
Mr. Henry,		Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Holder.		Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer.	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Mr. Barton.
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,		

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 30.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. SYMON moved a new clause, 110A, in lieu of clause 110 left out, viz. :—"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Mr. WISE moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz., to leave out, in line 1, "each State," with a view to insert in lieu thereof "the Commonwealth."

Amendment by leave withdrawn.

Dr. QUICK moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz., to insert at the beginning "All persons resident within the Commonwealth, being natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Queen and not under any disability imposed by The Parliament, shall be citizens of the Commonwealth."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz., to insert at the beginning "Every subject of the Queen, resident in any State or part of the Commonwealth, shall be entitled in any other State or part of the Commonwealth to all the privileges and immunities to which he would be entitled if a subject of the Queen resident in the latter State or part of the Commonwealth."

Amendment by leave withdrawn.

Proposed new clause by leave withdrawn.

Mr. SYMON moved a new clause, 110B, in lieu of clause 110, left out, viz. :—"No subject of the Queen, resident in any State, shall be subject in any other State to any disability or discrimination not equally applicable to the subjects of the Queen in such other State."

Question—That the proposed new clause be inserted in the Bill—put and passed.

Clause 118 reconsidered.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz., after "Parliament," in line 2, to insert "and shall be within Federal territory."

Mr. LYNE moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., to add "and within the Colony of New South Wales."

Question—That the words proposed to be added to the proposed amendment be added—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

The Hon. J. N. Brunker
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Walker
Mr. Lyne (Teller).

Noes, 33.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Higgins (Teller).

The Honorable Mr. PEACOCK moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., to add "and within the Colony of Victoria."

Question—That the words proposed to be added to the proposed amendment be added—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

The Hon. A. Douglas
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. A. J. Peacock (Teller).

Noes, 36.

The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. N. Brunner
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Dr. Quick
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Question—That the words proposed to be added, viz., “and shall be within Federal territory,” be added—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 12.

The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 (Teller).

Clause 118, as amended, agreed to.

Bill to be reported with amendments.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Bill, and had agreed to the same with amendments.

Suspension of
 Standing
 Orders.

3. The Honorable Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved, That the Standing Orders be suspended to enable the report to be at once taken into consideration.

Question—put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Convention present, and no dissentient voice.

Commonwealth
 Bill.

4. On the motion that the Bill as reported be adopted, the Honorable Mr. BARTON moved, That the Bill be recommitted for the reconsideration of certain clauses and the insertion of new clauses as follows:—

Clause 6A.

Clause 10.

Clause 12.

Clause 24.

Clause 25.

New Clause 24A—

The number of the members of the House of Representatives shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the senators. Until

the Parliament otherwise provides, the number of members to be chosen in each State shall, whenever necessary, be determined in the following manner:—

- i. A quota shall be ascertained by dividing the number of the people of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by twice the number of the senators.
- ii. The number of members to be chosen in each State shall be determined by dividing the number of the people of the State, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by the quota; and if on such division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota, one more member shall be chosen in the State.

But notwithstanding anything in this or the last preceding section, five members at least shall be chosen in each Original State.

Clause 26.

Clause 27.

Clause 28.

Clause 29.

Clause 42.

Clause 44A.

New clause 44AA, to follow clause 44A—

“Until The Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State for the time being relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the State of Senators and of Members of the House of Representatives.”

Clause 52, sub-clause XII.

„ new sub-clause XXXIA.—

“The acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which The Parliament has power to make laws.”

Clause 53.

Clause 56B.

Clause 73.

Clause 74.

Clause 77.

Clause 79.

Clause 80.

Clause 83.

Clause 85.

Clause 86.

New clause 85A—

When the control of any department or service of a State is transferred to the Commonwealth under this Constitution—

- i. All property of the State, of any kind, used exclusively in connexion with the department or service shall become vested in the Commonwealth; but, in the case of the departments controlling customs and excise and bounties for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary.
- ii. The Commonwealth may acquire any property of the State of any kind, used but not exclusively used in connexion with the department or service; the value thereof shall, if no agreement can be made, be ascertained in, as nearly as may be, the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the State for public purposes is ascertained under the law of the State in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

- iii. The Commonwealth shall compensate the State for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section; if no agreement can be made as to the manner of the compensation, it shall be determined under laws to be made by The Parliament.
- iv. The Commonwealth shall, at the date of the transfer, assume the current obligations of the State in respect of the departments or services transferred.

Clause 90.
 Clause 93.
 Clause 93B.
 Clause 95B.
 Clause 95c.
 Clause 95D.
 Clause 99.
 Clause 101.
 Clause 106A.

And motions for other recommittals being made by the following representatives, viz. :—The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, the Honorable Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Higgins, the Honorable Mr. Deakin, the Honorable Sir P. O. Fysh, the Honorable Mr. Howe, the Right Honorable Sir J. Forrest, the Right Honorable Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker, the Honorable Mr. Holder, the Honorable Sir J. P. Abbott, and the said motions being by leave withdrawn.

Main question—put and passed.

The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

New clause 6A inserted to follow clause 6 of covering clauses.

Clause 10 amended by leaving out the second paragraph, and agreed to.

Clause 24, amended by leaving out all the words after “the” in line 2 where it occurs a second time to the end of the clause, and inserting in lieu thereof “Commonwealth. The number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people. But if by the law of any State the people of any race are not entitled to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, then, in reckoning the number of the people of the State, the people of that race shall not be counted”; and agreed to.

Clause 25 left out.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved a new clause, 24A, to follow clause 24, viz. :—The number of the members of the House of Representatives shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the senators. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the number of members to be chosen in each State shall, whenever necessary, be determined in the following manner :—

- i. A quota shall be ascertained by dividing the number of the people of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by twice the number of the senators.
- ii. The number of members to be chosen in each State shall be determined by dividing the number of the people of the State, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by the quota; and if on such division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota, one more member shall be chosen in the State.

But notwithstanding anything in this or the last preceding section five members at least shall be chosen in each Original State.”

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz., to leave out lines 1 and 2 with a view to insert in lieu thereof “Each State shall have one representative for each fifty thousand of its people.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed new clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise.
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 15.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Question—That the proposed new clause be inserted in the Bill—put and passed.

Clause 26 left out.

Clause 27 amended by leaving out, in line 1, "section 24," and inserting in lieu thereof "the last preceding section"; and by leaving out, in line 2, "by," and inserting "in" in lieu thereof; and agreed to.

Clause 28 agreed to.

Clause 29 amended by leaving out in line 2 "of the several States" and inserting "in each State" in lieu thereof; and by leaving out all the words after initial word "the" in penultimate line and inserting in lieu thereof "Parliament of the State. In the absence of other provision each State shall be one electorate. No electoral district shall be formed out of parts of different States"; and agreed to.

Clause 42 left out.

Clause 44A read.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., to leave out, in lines 1 and 2—"has at the establishment of the Commonwealth or who afterwards acquires."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 44A amended by inserting after "afterwards," in line 2, "being an adult"; and by leaving out "qualification," in line 4, and inserting "right" in lieu thereof; and agreed to.

New clause 44AA, to follow clause 44A, inserted.

Clause 52, sub-section XII., read.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., before "fisheries" to insert "sea"; and to leave out "beyond territorial limits."

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. 5. Convention adjourned at 10.3 p.m., until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. James (on leave.)

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :

1. Commonwealth Bill—In Committee.
Clause 52.—Sub-section XII.
-

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. {

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. {

Mr. Barton.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 31.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER presented a Petition (No. 13) from the Petitions. Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, under the common seal of the said corporation, praying that the Convention will be pleased to reconsider the question of the highest Court of Appeal, and to strike out the clause which would deprive Her Majesty's subjects in Australasia of the right to appeal to Her Majesty.

Petition received and read.

Petitions praying that the Convention will not abolish the existing right of the Queen's Australian Subjects to appeal to Her Majesty from decisions of the Local Courts were presented as follows :—

By the Hon. Mr. Fraser—

From the Accountants and Clerks Association Limited. (Petition No. 14.)

From the Incorporated Institute of Accountants, Victoria. (Petition No. 15.)

From the Victorian Division of the Society of Accountants and Auditors Incorporated (England). (Petition No. 16.)

- The Hon. Mr. Fraser moved, That the Petitions be received.

Debate ensued.

Question put and passed.

By the Hon. Mr. Deakin—

From the Cambrian Society of Victoria. (Petition No. 17.)

From certain Insurance Companies. (Petition No. 18.)

From the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures. (Petition No. 19.)

From the Society of Notaries. (Petition No. 20.)

By the Right Hon. Sir G. Turner—

- From the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce. (Petition No. 21.)
- From the Melbourne Chamber of Mines. (Petition No. 22.)
- From the Geelong Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures.
(Petition No. 23.)
- From the Federal Institute of Accountants. (Petition No. 24.)
- From the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects. (Petition No. 25.)
- From the Victorian Licensed Victuallers' Association, Melbourne.
(Petition No. 26.)

By the Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal—

- From the Victorian Employers' Union. (Petition No. 27.)
- From the Pastoralists' Association of Victoria and Southern Riverina.
(Petition No. 28.)
- From the Melbourne Woolbrokers' Association. (Petition No. 29.)

Petitions received.

Commonwealth Bill. 3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 52, sub-section XII., further considered.

Amendment again proposed, viz., before "fisheries" to insert "sea," and to leave out "beyond territorial limits."

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Sub-clause XII. agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR moved to insert a new sub-section, XXXIA, viz., "The acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which The Parliament has power to make laws."

Question—That the proposed new sub-section be inserted in the Bill—put and passed.

Clause 52, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 53, sub-section II., read.

The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR moved an amendment, viz., to leave out, in lines 5 and 6, "with the consent of the State in which such places are situate."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the sub-section—put and negatived.

Sub-section II., as amended, agreed to.

Clause 53, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 73 read.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved to insert a new sub-section, VIIA., viz., "in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth."

Question—That the proposed new sub-section be inserted in the Bill—put and passed.

Sub-clause VIII. amended by adding "or between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State"; and agreed to.

Clause 73, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 74 read.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., to leave out, in lines 1 and 2, "with such exceptions and subject to such regulations," with a view to insert in lieu thereof "subject to such conditions."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause 74 agreed to.

Clause 77, sub-section III., read.

The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR moved an amendment, viz., to add to the sub-section "or between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State."

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Sub-section III., as amended, agreed to.

New sub-section v. added to the clause, viz., “in which a writ of mandamus, or prohibition, or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth.”

Clause 77, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 79 amended by leaving out, in line 1, “of indictable offences,” and inserting in lieu thereof “on indictment of any offence”; and agreed to.

Clause 80 amended by adding to the clause “of the Commonwealth”; and agreed to.

Clause 83 amended by adding—

But until the expiration of a month after the first meeting of The Parliament the Governor-General in Council may draw from the Treasury and expend such moneys as may be necessary for the maintenance of any department transferred to the Commonwealth under this Constitution, and for the holding of the first elections for The Parliament; and agreed to.

Clause 85 left out.

New clause 85A inserted to follow clause 84, viz.—

When any department of the public service of a State becomes transferred to the Commonwealth, all officers of the department shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

Any such officer who is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall, unless he is appointed to some other office of equal emolument in the public service of the State, be entitled to receive from the State any pension gratuity or other compensation payable under the law of the State on abolition of his office.

Any such officer who is retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall preserve all his existing and accruing rights, and shall be entitled to retire from office at the time and on the pension or retiring allowance which would be permitted by the law of the State if his service with the Commonwealth were a continuation of his service with the State. Such pension or retiring allowance shall be paid to him by the Commonwealth; but the Commonwealth shall charge to and be paid by the State a part thereof to be calculated on the proportion which his term of service with the State bears to his whole term of service, and for the purpose of the calculation his salary shall be taken to be that paid to him by the State at the time of transfer.

Any person who, being at the establishment of the Commonwealth an officer in the public service of a State, is with the consent of the Governor in Council of the State transferred to the public service of the Commonwealth, shall have the same rights as if he were an officer of a department transferred to the Commonwealth and had been retained in the service of the Commonwealth.

Clause 86 left out.

New clause 85B, inserted to follow clause 85A, viz.—

When the control of any department or service of a State is transferred to the Commonwealth under this Constitution—

- I. All property of the State, of any kind, used exclusively in connexion with the department or service, shall become vested in the Commonwealth; but in the case of the departments controlling customs and excise and bounties for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary.
- II. The Commonwealth may acquire any property of the State, of any kind, used but not exclusively used in connexion with the department or service; the value thereof shall, if no agreement can be made, be ascertained in, as nearly as may be, the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the State for public purposes is ascertained under the law of the State in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

- iii. The Commonwealth shall compensate the State for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section; if no agreement can be made as to the manner of the compensation, it shall be determined under laws to be made by The Parliament.
- iv. The Commonwealth shall, at the date of the transfer, assume the current obligations of the State in respect of the departments or services transferred.

Clause 90 read.

Sub-section I. amended by leaving out all the words after "therein," in line 2, and inserting in lieu thereof "of the Commonwealth"; and agreed to.

Sub-section II.(a) read.

The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR moved an amendment, viz., to leave out all the words after "Commonwealth," in line 1, paragraph (a), to the end of the paragraph, with a view to insert in lieu thereof "incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance, as at the time of transfer, of any department transferred from the State to the Commonwealth other than the departments of naval and military defence, light-houses, light-ships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine."

Question—that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the sub-section—put and negatived.

The Honorable Mr. HOLDER moved an amendment to the words proposed to be inserted, viz., to leave out all the words after "Commonwealth."

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, as amended, be inserted—put and passed.

Sub-section II. (b) amended by inserting "other" before "expenditure," and leaving out the remainder of sub-section II. (b).

Sub-section II., as amended, agreed to.

Clause 90, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 93B left out.

New clause 93C inserted, to follow clause 93, viz.—"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament of the State of Western Australia may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties, impose duties of customs on goods entering that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth; and such duties (if any) shall be collected by the Commonwealth. But any duty so imposed on any article shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the article under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth respectively of such latter duty, and all such duties shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties."

Bill to be reported with amendments.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Bill and had agreed to the same with amendments.

Ordered—That the Bill as reported a second time be considered on Monday next.

Adjournment. 4. Convention adjourned at 4.2 p.m., until Monday, 7th March, at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. James (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :

1. Commonwealth Bill—In Committee.

Consideration of Bill as reported a second time.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Mr. Barton.
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C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 32.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

MONDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. Mr. HIGGINS presented a petition (No. 30) from the Council of the Geelong and Western District Agricultural and Horticultural Society praying the Convention not to deprive them of the right of appeal to Her Majesty from decisions of the local courts. Petition.
Petition received.
3. On the Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Commonwealth Bill as reported a second time from the Committee of the whole Convention with further amendments— Commonwealth Bill.

Ordered—That the Bill be recommitted for the reconsideration of clauses 3, 9, 13, 41, 45, 46, sub-section I., 52, sub-sections I., II., and VIII., for the insertion of new sub-sections VIIIA., XXIVA., 54, to leave out sub-section IV., 55, 56, 56B, 68, 70, 73, 74, 75, 77, 80, 86, 86B, 89, 90, 92, the insertion of a new clause to follow 92, 93, the insertion of a new clause to follow 93, 93c, 95A, 95B, 95c, 96, 98, 101, 110B, the insertion of a new clause 117A, to follow 117 and 121.

The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 3 reconsidered.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz., in penultimate and ultimate lines to leave out "The Commonwealth of."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer.
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Solomon (Teller).

Noes, 18.

The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Symon (Teller).

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz., to add to the clause the following proviso—"But the Queen may at any time after the making of the Proclamation appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth."

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Clause 3, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 9, Chapter I., reconsidered.

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz., to leave out in line 3 "determines as one electorate," with a view to insert in lieu thereof "provides, in as many electorates as the Parliament of the State shall determine. Until division each State shall be one electorate."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 16.

The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Mr. Symon
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Clause 9 agreed to.

Clause 13 reconsidered.

The Honorable Mr. DEAKIN moved an amendment, viz., in line 3 to leave out "by lot."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause 13, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 41 reconsidered.

The Honorable Dr. COCKBURN moved an amendment, viz., after "Governor-General," in line 2, to insert "in Council."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause 41, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 45 reconsidered.

The Honorable Mr. CARRUTHERS moved an amendment, viz., to leave out sub-section III.

Question—That sub-section III. proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

The Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST moved an amendment, viz., in sub-section IV., after "Ministers of State for the Commonwealth," in line 5, to insert "or of any of the Queen's Ministers in a State."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause 45, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 46 reconsidered.

Sub-section III. amended by inserting after "services," in line 2, "otherwise than is provided by this Constitution"; and agreed to.

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz., after "Commonwealth," in penultimate line, to insert "or for work done or services rendered in Parliament for or on behalf of any person or corporation."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause 46, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 52, sub-section I., reconsidered.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz., to add to the sub-section—"For the purposes of this sub-section waters shall be deemed navigable for trade and commerce which, either by themselves or in connexion with other waters, are in fact navigable permanently or intermittently for trade and commerce with other nations or among the several States."

Resolved—That the reconsideration of sub-sections I. and II. be postponed until after the consideration of sub-section VIII.

Sub-section VIII. reconsidered.

The Hon. Mr. CARRUTHERS moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the sub-section "But so that as regards rivers the utilization of the waters thereof for navigation shall be subordinate to the conservation of the said waters by and within any State to meet the requirements of such State and its people."

The Hon. Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz.—After "conservation," in line 2, to insert "and to the use for irrigation purposes."

Amendment to proposed amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. TRENWITH moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., after initial word "But" to insert "the navigability of rivers which by themselves or in connexion with other rivers are in fact permanently or intermittently navigable for trade and commerce with other countries or among the several

States. But so that no State shall be prevented from using any of the waters of such rivers for the purpose of conservation and irrigation to such extent as in the opinion of the Parliament is not unjust or unreasonable, having regard to the needs and requirements of any other State for such purposes.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Original amendment again proposed and, by leave, withdrawn.

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz., to add to the sub-section—“The powers contained in this sub-section and those relating to trade and commerce under this Constitution shall not abridge the rights of a State or its citizens to the use of the water of rivers for water conservation and irrigation.”

The Honorable Sir J. W. DOWNER moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., before “use” to insert “reasonable.”

That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Question—That the proposed amendment as amended be added to the sub-section—put and passed.

Sub-section VIII. as amended agreed to.

Sub-section I. agreed to.

Sub-section II. further postponed till after the reconsideration of clause 80.

The Honorable Mr. HOWE moved a new sub-section, XXIVA., to follow sub-section XXIV., viz., Invalid and Old-age Pensions.

Question—That the proposed new sub-section be inserted in the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. J. H. Howe (Teller).

Noes, 4.

The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Clause 52, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 54, sub-section (4) reconsidered.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment, viz., in line 2, to leave out “at any stage.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the sub-section—put and passed.

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz., to leave out sub-section (4).

Question—That sub-section (4) proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause 54 agreed to.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

4. Convention adjourned at 10.2 p.m., until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Henry, Mr. James, and Mr. Wise.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.

Clause 55.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

{ Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

{ Mr. Barton.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 33.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT laid on the Table the following Paper, viz. :— Paper—Appeals to Privy Council.
Appeals from Queensland to Her Majesty's Privy Council.
Ordered to be printed.
3. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 55 reconsidered.

Sub-section I. read.

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz., to insert "Proposed" before the initial word "Laws."

4. Notice being taken by a Member that a quorum of Members was not present, Quorum. the Chairman reported accordingly to the President, who, standing up in his place, counted the Convention, and a quorum being present within two minutes, the President left the Chair, and the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

5. Amendment again proposed, viz., to insert "Proposed" before the initial word Commonwealth Bill.
"Laws."
Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 27.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Solomon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., in line 2, after "imposition" to insert "and collection."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 26.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 Mr. Solomon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Symon (Teller).

Sub-section i. agreed to.
 Sub-section ii. read.

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz., before initial word "Laws" to insert "Proposed."

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

The Honorable Mr. DEAKIN moved an amendment, viz., after "customs," in line 2, to leave out "or of," with a view to insert "and" in lieu thereof.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable Mr. DEAKIN moved an amendment, viz., after "excise," in line 2, to insert "or of customs and excise."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. A. Deakin (Teller).

Noes, 20.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Sub-section II. agreed to.

Sub-section III. read.

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz., to insert "proposed" before the word "law."

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes 23.

The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes 15.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

The Honorable Mr. DEAKIN moved an amendment, viz., after "revenue" in line 1, to insert "for or in connexion with the maintenance or extension under this Constitution of public departments or services of the Commonwealth."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment, viz., to add to the sub-section—"But a law shall not be deemed invalid in any court by reason only of non-compliance with this sub-section."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Sub-section III., as amended, agreed to.

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz., to add to the clause—"The prohibitions contained in this section shall not extend to render invalid in a law any portion thereof which does not infringe any such prohibition."

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. 6. Convention adjourned at 10.9 p.m., until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Henry, Mr. James, and Mr. Lyne.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Clause 55.

SELECT COMMITTEES

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. }	Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. }	Mr. Barton.
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C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 34.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable Mr. DEAKIN presented a petition (No. 31) from the Victorian Hardware Association, praying the Commonwealth not to deprive them of the Right of Appeal to Her Majesty from decisions of the local Courts. Petition.
Petition received.
3. The Right Honorable Sir E. N. C. BRADDON laid on the Table the following Paper, viz.:—Appeals from Tasmania to Her Majesty's Privy Council. Paper—Appeals to Privy Council.
Ordered to be printed.
4. The Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST, pursuant to notice, moved: That seven days' leave of absence be granted to Mr. James, on account of urgent private business. Leave to Representative.
Question—put and passed.
5. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 55 further considered.

Amendment again proposed, viz., to add to the clause—"The prohibitions contained in this section shall not extend to render invalid in a law any portion thereof which does not infringe any such prohibition."

Amendment by leave withdrawn.

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz., to add to the clause—"The provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) shall not invalidate any part of a law imposing taxation which does not infringe such provisions. If any such law contain more than one subject of taxation the tax first in order of enactment shall be taken to have been properly enacted."

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid (Teller).

Noes, 27.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Question—That clause 55, as amended, stand part of the Bill—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 33.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 10.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid (Teller).

Clause 56 reconsidered.

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz., after "House," in line 3, to insert "of Representatives."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 Mr. Glynn
 Mr. Higgins
 Mr. Leake
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 26.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. F. T. Crowder
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. W. Moore
 Mr. Solomon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

Clause 56 agreed to.

Clause 56B reconsidered.

First paragraph read.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., to leave out in line 1 "If the House of Representatives."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST moved an amendment, viz., after "agree," in penultimate line of the paragraph, to insert "then the House of Representatives may present an address to the Governor-General reciting the facts and praying that a full conference of the two Houses of Parliament may be convened: And thereupon the Governor-General may convene such conference: And if the proposed law be affirmed by a majority of three-fifths of the members present and voting thereon at such conference it shall be deemed to have passed both Houses of Parliament, and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. F. T. Crowder
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. C. H. Grant
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. H. W. Venn
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
(Teller).

Noes, 28.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Hon. J. N. Bruncker
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
The Hon. A. H. Henning
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Question—That the first paragraph stand part of the clause—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes 28.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. A. H. Henning
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
Mr. Solomon
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Symon (Teller).

Noes 17.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. N. Bruncker
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. A. Deakin
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Wise
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Second paragraph read.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz., to leave out all the words from the beginning of the paragraph down to and including "agree," in line 3.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes 28.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes 12.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 Mr. Symon (Teller).

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., after "agree," in line 3, to insert—

"And if in the next session the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law, and the Senate rejects the same, or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree."

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., after "if" to insert "after an interval of three months or in the next session, whichever shall be the longest interval."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted in the proposed amendment be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Symon (Teller).

Noes, 17.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor (Teller).

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted, as amended, be inserted in the paragraph—put and passed.

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz., after “may” in line 4, to insert “instead of dissolving the House of Representatives alone.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. 6. Convention adjourned at 10.7 p.m., until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Henry, Mr. James (on leave), and Mr. Lyne.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1898.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Honorable N. E. LEWIS :—To move, 'That seven days' leave of absence be granted to the Honorable John Henry on account of urgent private business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

- 1 Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Clause 56B.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry, Sir J. Forrest, Sir P. Fysh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Holder,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Walker.
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2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer, Mr. R. E. O'Connor,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Mr. Barton.
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C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 35.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The PRESIDENT acquainted the Convention that he had received a telegram from the Representatives of the people of Central Queensland in the Legislative Assembly, which he laid upon the Table. Telegram: Central Queensland.
 Telegram read by the Clerk at the Table, and ordered to be printed.
3. The Honorable Mr. BARTON laid upon the Table a telegram which he had received from the Honorable Sir H. M. Nelson relative to a clause which had been proposed in the Commonwealth Bill and withdrawn. Telegram: Sir H. Nelson, Queensland.
 Ordered to be printed.
4. The Honorable Mr. LEWIS, pursuant to notice, moved that seven days' leave of absence be granted to the Honorable John Henry on account of urgent private business. Leave to Representative.
 Question put and passed.
5. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 56B, second paragraph, further considered.

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz., to leave out all the words after "amendment," in line 8, down to and including "a," in line 12.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz., after "amendment," in line 8, to insert "the proposed law shall be referred to the direct determination."

Question.—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 30.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Mr. SOLOMON moved an amendment, viz., in line 12, to leave out "a majority of."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment, viz., in line 12, to leave out "of three-fifths."

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 10.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Mr. SOLOMON moved an amendment, viz., in lines 12 and 13, to leave out "present and voting thereon."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph—put and passed.

The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR moved an amendment, viz., after "thereon," in line 13, to insert "with or without the amendments if any agreed to by the House of Representatives or made by the Senate and not agreed to by the House of Representatives."

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., after second word "or" to insert "with or without the amendments or suggestions."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted in the paragraph be inserted—put and passed.

Second paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again so soon as an Instruction to the Committee on the Bill has been moved and disposed of.

6. The Honorable Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved—That the Standing Orders be suspended to enable him to move an Instruction to the Committee on the Bill. Suspension of Standing Orders.

Question put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole number of the Members of the Convention present, and no dissentient voice.

7. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That it be an instruction to the Committee on the Commonwealth Bill that they have leave to reconsider clause 56B, with a view to leaving out the first paragraph. Instruction to the Committee.

Question put and passed.

8. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 56B reconsidered.
 First paragraph left out.
 Clause 56B, as amended, agreed to.
 Clause 68 reconsidered.

The Honorable Mr. DEAKIN moved an amendment, viz., in penultimate and ultimate lines, to leave out "as the Queen's representative," with a view to add—"acting under the advice of the Executive Council."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause 68 agreed to.

Clause 70 reconsidered and agreed to.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported—That the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill, and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. 9. Convention adjourned at 11.20 p.m., until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Crowder, Mr. Henry (on leave), Mr. James (on leave), and Mr. Lyne.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1898.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Honorable R. E. O'CONNOR : To move, That five days' leave of absence be granted to Mr. Wm. John Lyne, on account of urgent private business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
 Clause 73.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

- 1 For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
 Sir J. Forrest,
 Sir P. Fysh,
 Mr. Henry,
 Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
 } 3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
 Mr. Reid,
 Mr. Solomon,
 Sir G. Turner,
 Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
 Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
 } 3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 36.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

FRIDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Convention.
2. The Honorable Mr. DEAKIN presented a Petition (No. 32) from the Royal Petitions.
Agricultural Society of Victoria, praying the Convention not to deprive them
of the Right of Appeal to Her Majesty.
Also a Petition (No. 33) from the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral
Society to the same effect.
Petitions received.
3. The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR, pursuant to notice, moved: That five days' leave Leave to
of absence be granted to Mr. William John Lyne on account of urgent private Representative.
business.
Question—put and passed.
4. The Convention, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Commonwealth
further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 73 reconsidered.

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz., to add to the clause a new sub-section—"Arising under section one hundred and one of this Constitution."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 73 agreed to.

Clause 74 reconsidered.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz., to leave out sub-section II.

Question—That the sub-section proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

The Honorable Mr. HOLDER moved an amendment, viz., to add to sub-section II. "on questions of law only."

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Sub-section II., as amended, agreed to.

The Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT moved an amendment, viz., to add to the clause "saving any right which Her Majesty may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative."

Quorum.

Notice being taken by a Member that a quorum of Members was not present, the Chairman reported accordingly to the President, who, standing up in his place, counted the Convention, and a quorum being present within two minutes, the President left the Chair, and the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Commonwealth
Bill.

Amendment again proposed, viz., to add to the clause "saving any right which Her Majesty may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative."

Quorum.

Notice being taken by a Member that a quorum of Members was not present, the Chairman reported accordingly to the President, who, standing up in his place, counted the Convention, and a quorum being present within two minutes, the President left the Chair, and the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Commonwealth
Bill.

Amendment again proposed, viz., to add to the clause "saving any right which Her Majesty may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative."

Quorum.

Notice being taken by a Member that a quorum of Members was not present, the Chairman reported accordingly to the President, who, standing up in his place, counted the Convention, and a quorum being present within two minutes, the President left the Chair, and the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Commonwealth
Bill.

Amendment again proposed, viz., to add to the clause "saving any right which Her Majesty may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative."

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott (Teller).

Noes, 19.

The Hon. E. Barton
The Hon. Sir G. Berry
The Hon. J. N. Bruncker
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Lyne
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Trenwith
Mr. Symon (Teller).

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz., to add to the clause the following proviso, viz.:—"Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the High Court from hearing and determining appeals allowed by the law of a State from the Supreme Court of the State."

Question—That the proviso proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz., to add to the clause as amended the following proviso, viz.:—"Provided also that the right saved is that of granting special leave to appeal, and shall continue only until Parliament otherwise provides."

Question—That the proviso proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Clause 74, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 75 reconsidered.

The Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT moved an amendment, viz., to leave out all the words after "matter," in line 3, down to and including "concerned" in penultimate line.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz., after "matter," in line 3, to insert "not involving the interpretation of the Constitution of the Commonwealth or of a State."

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., to add "or in any matter involving the interests of any other part of Her Majesty's Dominions."

Question—That the words proposed to be added to the proposed amendment be added—put and passed.

Question—That the words of the amendment as amended proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Symon (Teller).

Noes, 17.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 Mr. McMillan
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott (Teller).

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz., to add to the clause the following proviso, viz. :—

“Provided that no appeal shall be had to the Privy Council from the High Court in any matter which might have been originally taken direct to the Privy Council in the first instance by way of appeal from a Federal Court or a court of a State.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz., to add to the clause the following proviso, viz. :—

“Provided that no appellant to the High Court shall afterwards appeal to the Privy Council in the matter of the same appeal.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Question—That clause 75 as amended stand part of the Bill—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 17.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 Mr. McMillan
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal.
 Dr. Quick (Teller).

Clause 80 reconsidered.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment, viz., after "judicial," in line 1, to insert "or parliamentary."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Question—That clause 80 stand part of the Bill—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 26.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Clause 52, sub-section II., further postponed until after the reconsideration of clauses in Chapter IV.

Clause 86B reconsidered.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz., after the second paragraph, to insert—"This section shall not apply to any bounty or aid granted by any State with the consent of the Governor-General in Council or of The Parliament of the Commonwealth."

Mr. McMILLAN moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., to leave out the words "of the Governor-General in Council or."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Hon. Sir J. W. DOWNER moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., to leave out all the words after "consent," with a view to add "of both Houses of The Parliament expressed by resolution."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed amendment—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes 19.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer (Teller).

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz., to add—"Provided that the bounty or aid has not the effect of derogating from freedom of trade and commerce among the several States."

Question—That the words proposed to be added to the proposed amendment be added—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Noes, 12.

The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. Baker, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had considered the Commonwealth Bill and had made progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Committee have leave to sit again so soon as an instruction to the Committee on the Bill has been moved and disposed of.

The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR, without notice, moved that the Standing Orders be suspended to enable him to move an instruction to the Committee. Suspension of Standing Orders.

Question—put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole number of the Members of the Convention present, and no dissentient voice.

The Honorable Mr. O'CONNOR moved—That it be an instruction to the Committee on the Commonwealth Bill that they have leave to reconsider clause 86B forthwith. Instruction to the Committee.

Question—put and passed.

The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 86B reconsidered.

Proposed amendment, as originally amended, amended by leaving out all the words after "consent," and adding "of both Houses of The Parliament as expressed by resolution."

Question—That the words of the amendment as amended be inserted in the clause to follow the second paragraph—put and passed.

Clause 86B, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 89 reconsidered.

The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz., after "free," in line 3, to insert "from taxation or restriction."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put. Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Dr. Quick
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 20.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. J. N. Brunker
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Solomon
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal.
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

And the Committee having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock—

SATURDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1898.

Clause 89 agreed to.

Clause 90 reconsidered.

The Honorable Sir P. O. Fysh moved an amendment, viz., to add a new sub-section, I.(A), to follow sub-section I., viz., "The Commonwealth shall credit each State with the full amount of the uniform duty chargeable on the

importation of goods imported into a Colony Province or State, but which under conditions of section 89 have passed for home consumption into another State."

Question—That the proposed new sub-section be inserted in the clause—put and negatived.

Clause 90 agreed to.

The Right Honorable Sir E. N. C. Braddon moved a new clause, 91A, to follow clause 90, viz., "The net revenue from customs and excise shall be applied as follows:—

- (a) Not more than one-twentieth of such net revenue shall be applied towards the expenditure of the Commonwealth in the exercise of its original powers.
- (b) Not more than four-twentieths of such net revenue shall be applied towards the expenditure of the Commonwealth in making good the net loss on the services taken over.
- (c) The balance of such net revenue remaining after the application of the sums actually applied pursuant to the last preceding paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be distributed amongst the States.

Question—That the proposed new clause be inserted in the Bill—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 (Teller).

Noes, 18.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Clause 92 reconsidered, and agreed to.

Clause 93 reconsidered.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz., after "customs," in line 2, to insert "and thereafter for a further period of five years."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Lyne
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Trenwith
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Glynn (Teller).

Noes, 23.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. H. Briggs
The Hon. J. N. Brunker.
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. W. Hackett
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. F. W. Holder
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
The Hon. H. W. Venn
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Clause 93 agreed to.

Clause 93c reconsidered.

The Honorable Mr. HOLDER moved an amendment, viz., to add to the clause "And at no time shall a lower duty be charged on goods originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth than is charged on similar goods not originally so imported."

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Clause 93c, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 95A reconsidered and left out.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved a new clause, 95E, to follow clause 94, viz.:—"The power of The Parliament to make laws with respect to the regulation of trade and commerce shall be taken to extend to railways the property of any State."

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz., to add to the proposed new clause "and rivers."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

New clause 95E inserted to follow clause 94.

Clause 95B reconsidered and left out.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved a new clause, 95F, to follow clause 95E, viz.:—"The Parliament may by any such law forbid in respect of railways any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, which the Inter-State Commission may deem undue and unreasonable or unjust to any State. But due consideration shall be given to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connexion with the construction and maintenance of its railways."

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz., after "discrimination," in line 2, to insert "or differential rates."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz., to leave out "Inter-State Commission," in line 3, with a view to insert "Parliament" in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor (Teller).

Noes, 15.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Question—That proposed new clause, 95F, be inserted in the Bill—put and passed.

Clause 95c reconsidered and left out.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved a new clause, 95G, to follow clause 95F, viz., "Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, a rate imposed upon any railway the property of a State shall be taken to be lawful if the rate applies equally to goods from other States, and if the Inter-State Commission deem it to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State.

Question—That proposed new clause 95G be inserted in the Bill—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 13.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Clause 96 reconsidered.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz., to leave out at the beginning of the clause "There shall be," with a view to insert in lieu thereof "The Parliament may constitute."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 13.

The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. W. Hackett
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Clause 96 amended by leaving out, in line 3, "but so that the Commission shall be charged with," and inserting "for"; and agreed to.

Clause 98 reconsidered and agreed to.

Clause 52, sub-section II., reconsidered.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., to leave out all the words after "Taxation," with a view to add "but not so as to discriminate between States, or parts of States, or between persons or things passing from one State to another."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the sub-section—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Sub-section II., as amended, agreed to.

Clause 52, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 110B reconsidered, and amended by leaving out "the," in line 3, and inserting "such" in lieu thereof; and agreed to.

Mr. WALKER moved a new clause, 117A, to follow clause 117, viz.—"If the Colony of Queensland adopts this Constitution, or is admitted as a State of the Commonwealth, nothing in this Constitution shall be taken to impair any right which the Queen may be graciously pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Majesty's Royal Prerogative or under any statute in respect of the division of Queensland into two or more colonies; but so that the Commonwealth shall retain the powers conferred on it by this Constitution to impose terms and conditions in respect of the establishment of any such colony as a State."

Question—That the proposed new clause be inserted in the Bill—put and negatived.

Clause 121 reconsidered and agreed to.

Bill to be reported with further amendments.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had reconsidered the Bill, and had agreed to the same with further amendments.

Ordered that the Bill, as reported a third time, be considered at the next sitting of the Convention.

Suspension of
Standing Orders.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved—That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will enable him to move a motion without notice.

Next Meeting
of Convention.

Question—put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole number of the Members of the Convention present, and no dissentient voice.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That this Convention, at its rising, do adjourn until 11 a.m. this day.

Question—put and passed.

Adjournment. 5. The Convention adjourned at 3.57 a.m. till 11 a.m. this day.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Henning, Mr. Henry, and Mr. James (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SATURDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—In Committee.
Consideration of Bill as reported a third time.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,
Sir J. Forrest,
Sir P. Fysh,
Mr. Henry,
Mr. Holder,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Sir J. Lee Steere,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Solomon,
Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

} Appointed
3rd September, 1897. }

Mr. Barton.

No. 37.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair.
2. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That this Convention, at its rising at the close Time of Meeting. of each sitting, do adjourn to such time as shall be then ordered.
Question—put and passed.
3. On the Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Commonwealth Commonwealth
Bill. Bill as reported a third time from the Committee of the whole Convention with further amendments—
Ordered—that the Bill be recommitted for the reconsideration of clauses 55, sub-section I.; 75 ; 91 ; 95F ; 95G ; and 96.
The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause 55, sub-section I. reconsidered.

The Right Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz., to add to the sub-section—"and any provisions therein which do not deal with the imposition of taxation shall be of no effect."

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Clause 55 as amended agreed to.

Clause 74 postponed until after the reconsideration of clause 75.

Clause 75 reconsidered and left out.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved a new clause, 75A, to follow clause 74, viz. :—"Notwithstanding anything in the last section an appeal to the Queen in Council from a Court of a State or from the High Court or from any other Federal Court shall not be allowed in any matter in which the interpretation of this Constitution or of the Constitution of a State is involved, unless in any such matter the public interests of any part of Her Majesty's dominions other than the Commonwealth or a State are involved."

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment to the proposed new clause, viz., in line 4, to leave out "not."

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed new clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

The Hon. E. Barton
 The Hon. J. N. Bruncker
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Trenwith
 Mr. Symon (Teller).

Noes, 18.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 Dr. Quick
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Glynn (Teller).

Question—That the proposed new clause be inserted in the Bill—put and passed.

Clause 74 reconsidered.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz., in lines 12 and 13, to leave out "saving any right which Her Majesty may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 74 agreed to.

Clause 91A reconsidered.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., to insert at the beginning of the clause "Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs and for five years thereafter."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

The Honorable Mr. BROWN moved an amendment, viz., to add to subsection (C) "or applied in accordance with this Constitution in the payment of the interest of State debts taken over by the Commonwealth."

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Clause 91A, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 95F reconsidered.

The Right Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz., to leave out in line 3 "Inter-State Commission" with a view to insert "Parliament" in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

The Hon. H. Briggs
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. A. H. Henning
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Right Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. H. W. Venn
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. E. Barton (Teller).

Noes 14.

The Hon. Sir G. Berry
 The Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Clause 95F agreed to.

Clause 95G reconsidered and agreed to.

Clause 96 reconsidered and agreed to.

Bill to be reported with further amendments.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER from the Committee reported—That the Committee had considered the Bill, and had agreed to the same with further amendments.

Ordered—That the Bill as reported a fourth time with further amendments be considered on Wednesday next.

Ordered—That this Convention do meet on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in next week, at half-past ten o'clock. Times of Meeting.

4. Convention adjourned at 3.7 p.m., until Monday, 14th March, at 10.30. a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Mr. Clarke, Mr. Crowder, Mr. Henry (on leave), and Mr. James (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—Consideration of Bill as reported a fourth time.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Sir J. Lee Steere,
Sir J. Forrest,		Mr. Reid,
Sir P. Fysh,		Mr. Solomon,
Mr. Henry,		Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Holder,		Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Mr. Barton.
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,		

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 38.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 MONDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. Convention adjourned at 10.40 a.m. till to-morrow at 10.30 a.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Sir J. P. Abbott, Sir R. C. Baker, Mr. Barton, Mr. Brunker, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Crowder, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Henry (on leave), Mr. Holder, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. James (on leave), Mr. Lyne, Mr. Peacock, Dr. Quick, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Symon, Sir G. Turner, and Mr. Wise.

 NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. Commonwealth Bill.—Consideration of Bill as reported a fourth time.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Sir J. Lee Steere,
Sir J. Forrest,		Mr. Reid,
Sir P. Fysh,		Mr. Solomon,
Mr. Henry,		Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Holder,		Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Mr. Barton.
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,		

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 39.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

 TUESDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That the Convention, at its rising, do adjourn until 11 a.m. to-morrow. Next meeting of Convention.
Question—put and passed.
3. Convention adjourned at 10.44 a.m. till to-morrow at 11 a.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Sir J. P. Abbott, Sir R. C. Baker, Mr. Brunker, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Crowder, Mr. Deakin, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Henning, Mr. Henry (on leave), Mr. Holder, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. James (on leave), Mr. Lyne, Mr. Peacock, Dr. Quick, Mr. Reid, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Symon, Mr. Trenwith, Sir G. Turner, and Mr. Wise.

 NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

 MEMO.—The Convention meets this day at 11 a.m.

 WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1898.

ORDER OF THE DAY :

1. Commonwealth Bill.—Consideration of Bill as reported a fourth time.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,	}	Appointed 3rd September, 1897.	}	Sir J. Lee Steere,
Sir J. Forrest,				Mr. Reid,
Sir P. Fysh,				Mr. Solomon,
Mr. Henry,				Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Holder,				Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,	}	Appointed 3rd September, 1897.	}	Mr. Barton.
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,				

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 40.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
 OF THE
 AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,
 HELD IN
 THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
 PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable Mr. BARTON laid on the Table the following Paper, viz.:—Commonwealth Bill as reported a fourth time with further amendments from the Committee of the whole Convention, and as proposed to be further amended by the Drafting Committee. Paper — Commonwealth Bill, fourth report and Drafting Committee's revision.
 Ordered to be printed.
3. The Honorable Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved—That the Standing Orders be suspended to enable him to move an Instruction to the Committee on the Bill. Suspension of Standing Orders.
 Question—put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole number of the Members of the Convention present and no dissentient voice.
4. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Commonwealth Bill that they have leave to deal with the amendments proposed by the Drafting Committee, by one resolution or by such resolutions as the Committee see fit.
 Question—put and passed.
5. At 11.25 a.m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended. Suspension of sitting.
6. At 2.10 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed. Resumption of sitting.
7. On the Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Commonwealth Bill as reported a fourth time from the Committee of the whole Convention with further amendments, Commonwealth Bill.
 Ordered—That the Bill be recommitted for the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Drafting Committee and consequent amendments, and the reconsideration of clause 91A and the insertion of a new clause 101A.

The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into Committee.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Resolved—That clauses 1-8 of the covering chapter, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clauses 1-8, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clauses 9-10, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clauses 11-23, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clauses 24-40, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clauses 44A-45, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clauses 46-51, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clause 52, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clause 53, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clause 54, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, and as further amended by the Committee of the whole Convention, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clause 55, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clause 56, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clause 56B, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, and as further amended by the Committee of the whole Convention, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clauses 57-73A, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clauses 74-79, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clauses 81-90, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Clause 91A reconsidered.

The Right Honorable Sir E. N. C. BRADDON moved an amendment to the clause as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, viz., to leave out all the words after "than," in line 2 of the clause as proposed to be amended, to the end of the paragraph, with a view to add "one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Resolved—That clause 91A, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, and as further amended by the Committee of the whole Convention, be agreed to.

Resolved—That clauses 92-96, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved a new clause, 101A, to follow clause 101 of Drafting Committee, viz. :—

The members of the Inter-State Commission—

- i. Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council:
- ii. Shall hold office for seven years, but may be removed within that time by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of The Parliament in the same Session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity:
- iii. Shall receive such remuneration as The Parliament may fix; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during the continuance in office.

Question—That the proposed new clause 101A be inserted in the Bill—put and passed.

Resolved—That clauses 98, 103, 99–121, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Resolved—That the Preamble, as proposed to be amended by the Drafting Committee, be agreed to.

Bill to be reported with further amendments.

The PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, and Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee, reported that the Committee had reconsidered the Bill as ordered, and had agreed to the same with further amendments.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved that the Standing Orders be suspended to enable the fifth Report of the Committee of the whole Convention on the Commonwealth Bill to be at once adopted, and other Motions, consequent thereupon and incidental thereto, to be made. Suspension of Standing Orders.

Question—put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole number of the Members of the Convention present, and no dissentient voice.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That the fifth Report of the Committee of the whole Convention on the Commonwealth Bill be adopted. Commonwealth Bill.

Question—put and passed.

The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved, That this Convention, having reconsidered the Constitution as framed prior to the adjournment from Adelaide to Sydney, together with the suggested amendments which have been forwarded by the various Legislatures, now finally adopts such Constitution with the amendments that have been agreed to, as shown by the report which has this day been adopted.

Question—put and passed.

Ordered—That the Convention at its rising adjourn until to-morrow at 10 a.m. No meeting of Convention.

8. Convention adjourned at 4.55 p.m. till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except Sir J. P. Abbott, Mr. Bruncker, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Crowder, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Henning, Mr. Henry (on leave), Mr. James, Mr. Lyne, Dr. Quick, Mr. Reid, Sir G. Turner, and Mr. Wise.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MEMO.—The Convention meets this day at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1898.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

1. For consideration and report of Chapter IV., Draft Constitution—(Finance)—

Sir G. Berry,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Sir J. Lee Steere,
Sir J. Forrest,		Mr. Reid,
Sir P. Fysh,		Mr. Solomon,
Mr. Henry,		Sir G. Turner,
Mr. Holder,		Mr. Walker.

2. Drafting Committee—

Sir J. Downer,	} Appointed 3rd September, 1897. {	Mr. Barton.
Mr. R. E. O'Connor,		

C. C. KINGSTON, President

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 41.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1898.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Right Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the Chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The PRESIDENT acquainted the Convention that he had received a letter from the Right Honorable Sir J. FORREST, K.C.M.G., which he laid upon the Table. Sir J. Forrest, letter from.
Letter read by the Clerk at the Table, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes.

Menzies' Hotel, 16th March, 1898.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT—

I regret I shall not be with you to-morrow to join with the other delegates in my expression of thanks to you for the kindness and consideration you have shown me and the other delegates from Western Australia during the sittings of the Convention at Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne.

It is very gratifying that so much harmony and good-will on all sides have marked the proceedings of the Convention, and I feel sure this satisfactory state of things has been aided by the courtesy and assistance we have all received from you, and from Sir Richard Baker, whose untiring efforts deserve, and I am sure will receive, the fullest acknowledgment from every member of the Convention.

The conclusion of our labours makes me feel grateful to all who have assisted in our work. The hospitality of the Governments, the good work of the reporters, the willing services of the attendants, all deserve my best thanks, and I must not forget the good fellowship of all, which has given a charm to our gathering, which I shall always look back upon with pleasure.

Believe me, dear Mr. President,
Yours most sincerely,

JOHN FORREST.

The Right Honorable C. C. Kingston, M.P., Q.C.,
Parliament House, Melbourne.

3. The Honorable Mr. BARRON moved—That the Standing Orders be suspended, to enable motions to be made without previous notice. Suspension of the Standing Orders
Question—put and passed, there being an absolute majority of the whole number of Members of the Convention present, and no dissentient voice.
4. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That this Convention cordially invites the Prime Minister of each colony here represented to provide for the supply of copies of the Draft of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill as now finally adopted by this Convention to the electors of his colony. Draft Constitution—Circulation amongst electors.
Debate ensued.

- Suspension of sitting. 5. At 12.56 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended.
- Resumption of sitting. 6. At 2.10 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed.
- Draft Constitution—Circulation among the electors. 7. Debate on the question, interrupted by the suspension of the sitting, resumed.
Question—put and passed.
- Vote of thanks to President and Chairman of Committees. 8. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That the thanks of this Convention be given to the Right Honorable Charles Cameron Kingston, P.C., President, and to the Honorable Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, K.C.M.G., Chairman of Committees, for the services rendered by them to this Convention.
Question—put and passed.
And thereupon the President and the Chairman of Committees returned thanks.
- Vote of thanks to Drafting Committee. 9. The Honorable Mr. ISAACS moved—That the thanks of the Convention be given to the Honorable Edmund Barton, the Honorable Sir John Downer, and the Honorable R. E. O'Connor, the members of the Drafting Committee, for the services rendered by them to the Convention.
Question—put and passed.
And thereupon the Honorable Edmund Barton returned thanks.
- Vote of thanks to the Clerk of Convention and his assistants. 10. The Honorable Mr. BARTON moved—That the thanks of this Convention be given to the Clerk of the Convention, Edwin Gordon Blackmore, Esquire, and to his assistants at the sittings of this Convention held in Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne, and also to the reporting staffs at those several sittings.
Question—put and passed.
- Close of Convention. 11. The PRESIDENT thereupon stated to the Convention that, all statutory obligations having been discharged, he now declared the sittings of the Convention closed; and thereupon, at the invitation of the President, cheers were given for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and for Australia, all the Representatives standing.
And thereafter the Convention rose.

Present—All the Representatives except Sir J. P. Abbott, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Brunner, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Crowder, Sir J. Forrest, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Hassell, Mr. Henning, Mr. Henry, Mr. Howe, Mr. James, Mr. Leake, Sir J. Lee Steere, Mr. Lyne, Dr. Quick, Mr. Reid, Sir G. Turner, Mr. Venn, and Mr. Wise.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE AND ORDERED
TO BE PRINTED

BY THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION.

Laid on the Table by the Hon. Mr. Barton, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, and ordered to be printed, 16th March, 1898.

Copy of Federal Constitution under the Crown, framed and approved by the Australasian Federal Convention, at Adelaide, South Australia, 22nd March to 23rd April, 1897.

E. G. BLACKMORE,
Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON,
President.

(A) As reported a fourth time with further amendments, 12th March, 1898 (Melbourne).

(B) As proposed to be further amended by the Drafting Committee.

EDMUND BARTON.



ANNO SEXAGESIMO ET SEXAGESIMO PRIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

A.D. 1898.

DRAFT OF A BILL

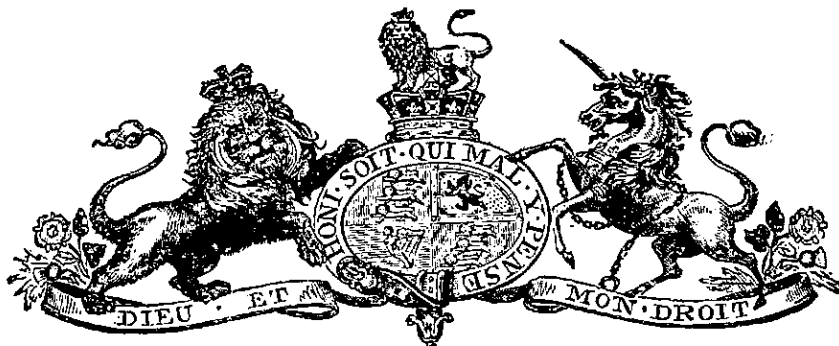
To Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.

Copy of Federal Constitution under the Crown, framed and approved by the Australasian Federal Convention, at Adelaide, South Australia, 22nd March to 23rd April, 1897.

E. G. BLACKMORE,
Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON,
President.

As reported a fourth time with further amendments, 12th March, 1898.
(Melbourne.)



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO NONO ET SEXAGESIMO
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.
A.D. 1897.

DRAFT OF A BILL

To Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.

[]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the people of [*here name the Colonies which have adopted the Constitution*] humbly relying upon the blessing of Almighty God have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established: And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of Her Majesty: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*.

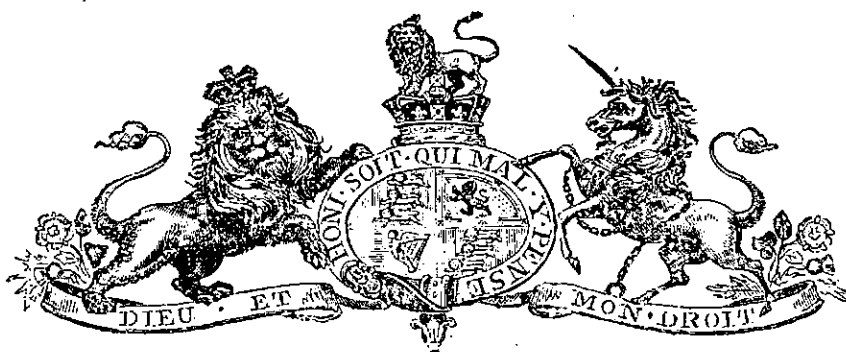
Act to bind Crown.
Application of provisions shall extend to the Queen's Successors.

2. This Act shall bind the Crown, and its provisions referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's heirs and Successors in the Sovereignty of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Power to proclaim Commonwealth of Australia.

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the people of [*here name the Colonies which have adopted the Constitution*] shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of "The Commonwealth of Australia." But the Queen may at any time after the making of the Proclamation appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth.

4. The



ANNO SEXAGESIMO ET SEXAGESIMO PRIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

A.D. 1898.

DRAFT OF A BILL

To Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.

[]

WHEREAS the people of [*here name the Colonies which have adopted the Constitution*], humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established: And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Preamble.

I. This Act may be cited as *The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*.

Short title.

II. This Act shall bind the Crown, and its provisions referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's Heirs and Successors in the Sovereignty of the United Kingdom.

Act to bind Crown,
and extend to the
Queen's Successors.

III. It shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the people of [*here name the Colonies which have adopted the Constitution*] shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of "The Commonwealth of Australia." But the Queen may, at any time after the Proclamation, appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth.

Proclamation of
Commonwealth.

IV. The

Commencement of
Act.

4. The Commonwealth shall be established, and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect on and from the day so appointed in the Queen's Proclamation. But the Parliaments of the several Colonies may at any time after the passing of this Act make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had taken effect at the passing of this Act.

Operation of the
Constitution and
laws of the
Commonwealth.

*7. This Act, and all laws made by The Parliament of the Commonwealth in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Constitution, shall be binding on the Courts, Judges, and people, of every State, and of every part of the Commonwealth, anything in the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and the laws of the Commonwealth shall be in force on board of all British ships, excepting the Queen's ships and vessels of war, whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are in the Commonwealth.

"States."

5. Unless the context otherwise requires—

"The Commonwealth" shall be taken to mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.

"The States" shall be taken to mean such of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, and the Province of South Australia, including the Northern Territory of South Australia, as for the time being form part of the Commonwealth, and such Colonies, Provinces, or Territories as may be admitted into or established by the Commonwealth as States; and each of such parts of the Commonwealth shall be designated a "State." "Original States" shall be taken to mean such States as form part of the Commonwealth at the date of its establishment.

Repeal of 48 and 49
Vict., chap. 60.

6. *The Federal Council of Australasia Act 1885* is hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not affect any laws passed by the Federal Council of Australasia and in force at the establishment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

But any such law may be repealed as to any State by The Parliament of the Commonwealth, and may be repealed as to any Colony not being a State by the Parliament thereof.

Repeal of Colonial
Boundaries Act.

6A. After the passing of this Act the *Colonial Boundaries Act 1895* shall not apply to any colony which becomes a State of the Commonwealth; but the Commonwealth shall be taken to be a self-governing colony for the purposes of that Act.

Constitution.

8. The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be as follows:—

THE CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution is divided into Chapters and Parts, as follows:—

CHAPTER	I.—THE PARLIAMENT :
PART	I.—General :
PART	II.—The Senate :
PART	III.—The House of Representatives :
PART	IV.—Provisions relating to both Houses :
PART	V.—Powers of The Parliament :
CHAPTER	II.—The Executive Government :
CHAPTER	III.—The Federal Judicature :
CHAPTER	IV.—Finance and Trade :
CHAPTER	V.—The States :
CHAPTER	VI.—New States :
CHAPTER	VII.—Miscellaneous :
CHAPTER	VIII.—Amendment of the Constitution.

CHAPTER

IV. The Commonwealth shall be established, and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect, on and after the day so appointed. But the Parliaments of the several Colonies may at any time after the passing of this Act make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had taken effect at the passing of this Act.

Commencement of Act.

V. This Act, and all laws made by The Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution, shall be binding on the Courts, Judges, and people of every State, and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the laws of any State; and the laws of the Commonwealth shall be in force on all British ships, the Queen's ships of war excepted, whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are in the Commonwealth.

Operation of the Constitution and laws.

VI. "The Commonwealth" shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.

Definition.

"Colony" shall mean any colony or province.

"The States" shall mean such of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia, including the Northern Territory of South Australia, as for the time being are parts of the Commonwealth, and such Colonies or Territories as may be admitted into or established by the Commonwealth as States; and each of such parts of the Commonwealth shall be called a "State."

"Original States" shall mean such States as are parts of the Commonwealth at its establishment.

VII. *The Federal Council of Australasia Act 1885* is hereby repealed, but so as not to affect any laws passed by the Federal Council of Australasia and in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Repeal of Federal Council Act.

Any such law may be repealed as to any State by The Parliament of the Commonwealth, or as to any Colony not being a State by the Parliament thereof.

VIII. After the passing of this Act the *Colonial Boundaries Act 1895* shall not apply to any colony which becomes a State of the Commonwealth; but the Commonwealth shall be taken to be a self-governing colony for the purposes of that Act.

Application of Colonial Boundaries Act.

IX. The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be as follows:—

Constitution and its Divisions.

THE CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution is divided as follows:—

- CHAPTER I.—THE PARLIAMENT:
 - PART I.—General:
 - PART II.—The Senate:
 - PART III.—The House of Representatives:
 - PART IV.—Both Houses of The Parliament:
 - PART V.—Powers of The Parliament:
- CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT:
- CHAPTER III.—THE JUDICATURE:
- CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE AND TRADE:
- CHAPTER V.—THE STATES:
- CHAPTER VI.—NEW STATES:
- CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS:
- CHAPTER VIII.—ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

THE SCHEDULE.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART I.
GENERAL.

CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART I.—GENERAL.

Legislative powers.

1. The legislative powers of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, and which is hereinafter called "The Parliament," or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth."

Governor-General.

2. A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to the provisions of this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may think fit to assign to him.

Salary of Governor-General.

3. There shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salary of the Governor-General, an annual sum which until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall be Ten thousand pounds.

The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

Application of provisions relating to Governor-General.

4. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to be the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth, by whatever title he is designated; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth.

Oath of allegiance.

5. Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorized by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Constitution.

Schedule.

Governor-General to fix time for holding Session of Parliament.

6. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the first and every other Session of The Parliament as he may think fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue The Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives.

Power of dissolution of House of Representatives.

First Session of Parliament.

The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than six months after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Yearly Session of Parliament.

7. There shall be a Session of The Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first sitting in the next Session.

Privileges &c. of Houses.

8. The powers, privileges, and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as are from time to time declared by The Parliament, and until declared shall be those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

PART II.
THE SENATE.

PART II.—THE SENATE.

The Senate.

9. The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, directly chosen by the people of the State, voting, until The Parliament otherwise determines, as one electorate. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, there shall be six senators for each original State. The Parliament may, from time to time, increase or diminish the number of senators for each State, but so that equal representation of the several original States shall be maintained and that no original State shall have less than six senators. The senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, and the names of the senators chosen for each State shall be certified by the Governor to the Governor-General.

The

CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART I.
GENERAL.

PART I.—GENERAL.

1. The legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, and which is hereinafter called "The Parliament," or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth."

Legislative power.

2. A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him.

Governor-General.

3. There shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salary of the Governor-General, an annual sum which, until The Parliament otherwise provides, shall be ten thousand pounds.

Salary of Governor-General.

The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

4. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the Commonwealth; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth.

Provisions relating to Governor-General.

5. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of The Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue The Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives.

Sessions of Parliament.
Prorogation and dissolution.

After any general election The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs.

Summoning Parliament.

The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than six months after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

First Session.

6. There shall be a session of The Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of The Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session.

Yearly Session of Parliament.

PART II.—THE SENATE.

PART II.
THE SENATE.

7. The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, directly chosen by the people of the State, voting, until The Parliament otherwise provides, as one electorate.

The Senate.

Until The Parliament otherwise provides there shall be six senators for each Original State. The Parliament may make laws increasing or diminishing the number of senators for each State, but so that equal representation of the several Original States shall be maintained and that no Original State shall have less than six senators.

The senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, and the names of the senators chosen for each State shall be certified by the Governor to the Governor-General.

8. The

CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART II.
THE SENATE.

The qualification of electors of senators shall be in each State that which is prescribed by this Constitution or by The Parliament as the qualification for electors of members of the House of Representatives, but in the choosing of senators each elector shall vote only once.

Mode of election of senators.

10. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prescribing the times, the places, and a uniform manner of choosing the senators. Subject to such laws, if any, the Parliament of each State may determine the time, place, and manner of choosing the senators for that State.

Failure of a State to choose members not to prevent business.

11. The failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate shall not affect the power of the Senate to proceed to the despatch of business.

Issue of writs.

12. For the purpose of holding elections of senators for any State the Governor of the State may cause writs to be issued by such persons in such form and addressed to such Returning Officers as he thinks fit. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.

Retirement of members.

13. As soon as may be after the Senate first meets and after each first meeting of the Senate following a dissolution thereof the Senate shall divide the senators chosen for each State into two classes as nearly equal in number as practicable: And the places of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the third year, and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of the sixth year, from the beginning of their term of service and afterwards senators shall vacate their places at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service. The election to fill the places of senators vacated by rotation shall be made in the year at the expiration of which their places are to be vacated. For the purposes of this section the term of service of a senator shall be taken to begin on the first day of January next succeeding the day of his election, except in the case of the first election, when it shall be taken to begin on the first day of January preceding the day of his election.

13A. When the number of senators for the State is increased or diminished the Parliament of the Commonwealth shall, as soon as may be, make such further or other provision for the vacating of the places of senators for the State as may be necessary to maintain regularity in the rotation.

How vacancies filled.

14. If the place of a senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, sitting and voting together, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term or until the election of a successor as hereinafter provided, whichever first happens. And if the Houses of Parliament of the State are not in session at the time when the vacancy occurs the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days after the beginning of the next Session of the Parliament of the State or until the election of a successor, whichever first happens. At the next general election of members of the House of Representatives, or at the next election of senators for the State, whichever first happens, a successor shall, if the term has not then expired, be chosen to hold the place from the date of his election
until

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8. The qualification of electors of senators shall be in each State that which is prescribed by this Constitution, or by The Parliament, as the qualification for electors of members of the House of Representatives; but in the choosing of senators each elector shall vote only once.

9. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prescribing the method of choosing senators, but so that the method shall be uniform for all the States. Subject to any such law, the Parliament of each State may make laws prescribing the method of choosing the senators for that State.

The Parliament of a State may make laws for determining the times and places of elections of senators for the State.

10. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State, for the time being, relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections of senators for the State.

11. The Senate may proceed to the despatch of business, notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

12. The Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for elections of senators for the State. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.

13. As soon as may be after the Senate first meets and after each first meeting of the Senate following a dissolution thereof, the Senate shall divide the senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable: and the places of the senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of the third year, and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of the sixth year, from the beginning of their term of service; and afterwards the places of senators shall become vacant at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service.

The election to fill vacant places shall be made in the year at the expiration of which the places are to become vacant.

For the purposes of this section the term of service of a senator shall be taken to begin on the first day of January following the day of his election, except in the cases of the first election and of the election next after any dissolution of the Senate, when it shall be taken to begin on the first day of January preceding the day of his election.

14. Whenever the number of senators for a State is increased or diminished, The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make such provision for the vacating of the places of senators for the State as it deems necessary to maintain regularity in the rotation.

15. If the place of a senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, sitting and voting together, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term, or until the election of a successor as hereinafter provided, whichever first happens. But if the Houses of Parliament of the State are not in session at the time when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days after the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State, or until the election of a successor, whichever first happens.

At the next general election of members of the House of Representatives, or at the next election of senators for the State, whichever first happens, a successor shall, if the term has not then expired, be chosen to hold the place from the date of his election until the expiration of the term.

Method of election
of senators.

Times and places.

Application of
State laws.

Failure to choose
senators.

Issue of writs.

Rotation of
senators.

Further provision
for rotation.

Casual vacancies.

The

CHAPTER I.
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until the expiration of the term. The name of the senator so chosen or appointed shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.

Qualifications of member.

15. The qualifications of a senator shall be the same as those of a member of the House of Representatives.

Election of President of the Senate.

16. At its first meeting, and at each first meeting after dissolution the Senate shall before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a senator to be the President; and as often as the office of President becomes vacant the Senate shall again choose a senator to be President; and the choice of the President shall be made known to the Governor-General by a deputation of the Senate; and the President shall preside at all meetings of the Senate.

The President may be removed from office by a vote of the Senate. He may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

Absence of President provided for.

17. Before or during any absence of the President, the Senate may choose a senator to perform his duties in his absence.

Resignation of place in Senate.

18. A senator may, by writing addressed to the President, or to the Governor-General if there is no President, or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

Disqualification of member by absence.

19. The place of a senator shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of The Parliament he, without the permission of the Senate entered on its journals, fails to attend the Senate.

Vacancy in Senate to be notified to Governor of State.

20. Whenever a vacancy happens in the Senate the President, or if there is no President, or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General shall notify the same to the Governor of the State in the representation of which the vacancy has happened.

Quorum of Senate.

22. Until the Parliament otherwise provides the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the senators shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers.

Voting in Senate.

23. Questions arising in the Senate shall be determined by a majority of votes, and each senator shall have one vote; the President shall in all cases be entitled to a vote; and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the negative.

PART III.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Constitution of House of Representatives.

PART III.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

24. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth. The number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people. But if by the law of any State the people of any race are not entitled to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, then, in reckoning the number of the people of the State, the people of that race shall not be counted.

24A. The number of the members of the House of Representatives shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the senators. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the number of members to be chosen in each State shall, whenever necessary, be determined in the following manner:—

i. A quota shall be ascertained by dividing the number of the people of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by twice the number of the senators.

ii. The

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THE SENATE.

The name of any senator so chosen or appointed shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.

16. The qualifications of a senator shall be the same as those of a member of the House of Representatives. Qualifications of member.

17. The Senate shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a senator to be the President of the Senate; and as often as the office of President becomes vacant the Senate shall again choose a senator to be the President. Election of President of the Senate.

The President shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a senator. He may be removed from office by a vote of the Senate, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

18. Before or during any absence of the President, the Senate may choose a senator to perform his duties in his absence. Absence of President.

19. A senator may, by writing addressed to the President, or to the Governor-General if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant. Resignation of senator.

20. The place of a senator shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of The Parliament he, without the permission of the Senate, fails to attend the Senate. Disqualification by absence.

21. Whenever a vacancy happens in the Senate, the President, or if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General, shall notify the same to the Governor of the State in the representation of which the vacancy has happened. Vacancy to be notified.

22. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the senators shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers. Quorum.

23. Questions arising in the Senate shall be determined by a majority of votes, and each senator shall have one vote. The President shall in all cases be entitled to a vote; and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the negative. Voting in Senate.

PART III.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PART III.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

24. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth, and the number of such members shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the senators. Constitution of House of Representatives.

The number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people, and shall, until The Parliament otherwise provides, be determined, whenever necessary, in the following manner :—

- I. A quota shall be ascertained by dividing the number of the people of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by twice the number of the senators.

II. The

II. The number of members to be chosen in each State shall be determined by dividing the number of the people of the State, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by the quota ; and if on such division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota, one more member shall be chosen in the State.

But notwithstanding anything in this or the last preceding section, five members at least shall be chosen in each Original State.

25. Omitted.

26. Omitted.

Representatives in first Parliament.

27. Notwithstanding anything in the last preceding section the number of members to be chosen in each State at the first election shall be as follows : [*To be determined according to latest statistical returns at the date of the passing of the Act, and in relation to the quota referred to in previous sections.*]

Increase of number of House of Representatives.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the number of members of the House of Representatives may be from time to time increased or diminished by The Parliament.

Electoral divisions.

29. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the electoral divisions in each State for the purpose of returning members of the House of Representatives, and the number of members to be chosen for each electoral division shall be determined from time to time by the Parliament of the State. In the absence of other provision, each State shall be one electorate, no electoral district shall be formed out of parts of different States.

Writs for general election.

*41. For the purpose of holding general elections of members of the House of Representatives, the Governor-General in Council may cause writs to be issued by such persons, in such form, and addressed to such Returning Officers, as he thinks fit.

The writs shall be issued within ten days from the expiry of a House of Representatives, or from the proclamation of a dissolution thereof.

Qualification of electors.

30. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification of electors of the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State. But in the choosing of members each elector shall vote only once.

Qualifications of members of House of Representatives.

31. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the qualifications of a member of the House of Representatives shall be as follows :—

- I. He must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must be an elector entitled to vote at the election of members of the House of Representatives, or a person qualified to become such elector, and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen :
- II. He must be a subject of the Queen, either natural-born or for at least five years naturalized under a law of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of a Colony or province which at the establishment of the Commonwealth or afterwards becomes a State, or of the Commonwealth, or of a State.

33. The

* Clause 41 brought up by Drafting Committee.

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CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART III.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

II. The number of members to be chosen in each State shall be determined by dividing the number of the people of the State, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by the quota ; and if on such division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota, one more member shall be chosen in the State.

-But notwithstanding anything in this section, five members at least shall be chosen in each Original State.

25. For the purposes of the last section, if by the law of any State all persons of any race are disqualified from voting at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, then, in reckoning the number of the people of the State or of the Commonwealth, persons of that race resident in that State shall not be counted.

Provision as to races disqualified from voting.

26. Notwithstanding anything in section twenty-four the number of members to be chosen in each State at the first election shall be as follows : [*To be determined according to latest statistical returns at the date of the passing of the Act, and in relation to the quota referred to in previous sections.*]

Representatives in first Parliament.

27. Subject to this Constitution, The Parliament may make laws for increasing or diminishing the number of the members of the House of Representatives.

Alteration of number of members.

28. Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General.

Duration of House of Representatives.

29. Until The Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of any State may make laws for determining the divisions in each State for which members of the House of Representatives may be chosen, and the number of members to be chosen for each division. A division shall not be formed out of parts of different States.

Electoral divisions.

In the absence of other provision, each State shall be one electorate.

30. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification of electors of the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State ; but in the choosing of members each elector shall vote only once.

Qualification of electors.

31. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State for the time being relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the State of members of the House of Representatives.

Application of State laws.

32. The Governor-General in Council may cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives.

Writs for general election.

After the first general election, the writs shall be issued within ten days from the expiry of a House of Representatives, or from the proclamation of a dissolution thereof.

33. Whenever a vacancy happens in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue his writ for the election of a new member, or if there is no Speaker, or if he is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General in Council may issue the writ.

Writs for vacancies.

34. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the qualifications of a member of the House of Representatives shall be as follows :—

Qualifications of members of House of Representatives.

- I. He must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must be an elector entitled to vote at the election of members of the House of Representatives, or a person qualified to become such elector, and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen :

II. He

CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART III.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Election of Speaker
of the House of
Representatives.

33. The House of Representatives shall, at its first meeting after every general election, and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a member to be the Speaker of the House, and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant the House shall again choose a member to be the Speaker; and the choice of the Speaker shall be made known to the Governor-General by a deputation of the House.

The Speaker may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General, and the Speaker shall preside at all meetings of the House.

Absence of Speaker
provided for.

34. Before or during any absence of the Speaker the House of Representatives may choose a member to perform his duties in his absence.

Resignation of place
in House of
Representatives.

35. A member may by writing addressed to the Speaker, or to the Governor-General if there is no Speaker, or if the Speaker is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

Vacancy by absence
of member.

36. The place of a member shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any Session of the Parliament he, without permission of the House entered on its journals, fails to attend the House.

Issue of new writs.

37. Whenever a vacancy happens in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue his writ for the election of a new member, or if there is no Speaker, or if he is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General may issue the writ.

Quorum of House of
Representatives.

38. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the members of the House of Representatives shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers.

Voting in House of
Representatives.

39. Questions arising in the House of Representatives shall be determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker; The Speaker shall not vote unless the numbers are equal and then he shall have a casting vote.

Summoning
Parliament.

39A. The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs for a general election.

Duration of House
of Representatives.

40. Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the day appointed for the first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General.

42. Omitted.

PART IV.
PROVISIONS RELATING TO BOTH
HOUSES.

Right of electors.

PART IV.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO BOTH HOUSES.
44A. No elector who has at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or who afterwards being an adult acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State, shall, whilst the right continues, be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from exercising such right at elections for either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Election law.

44AA. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State for the time being relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the State of Senators and of Members of the House of Representatives.

Member of one
House ineligible for
other.

44B. A member of either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of the other House.

45. Any

**Bill as proposed to be further amended by the Drafting
Committee.**

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THE PARLIAMENT.
PART III.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- ii. He must be a subject of the Queen, either natural-born or for at least five years naturalized under a law of the United Kingdom, or of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, or of the Commonwealth, or of a State.
35. The House of Representatives shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a member to be the Speaker of the House, and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant the House shall again choose a member to be the Speaker. Election of Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- The Speaker shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a member. He may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.
36. Before or during any absence of the Speaker, the House of Representatives may choose a member to perform his duties in his absence. Absence of Speaker provided for.
37. A member may by writing addressed to the Speaker, or to the Governor-General if there is no Speaker or if the Speaker is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant. Resignation of place in House of Representatives.
38. The place of a member shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of The Parliament he, without the permission of the House, fails to attend the House. Vacancy by absence of member.
39. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the members of the House of Representatives shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers. Quorum of House of Representatives.
40. Questions arising in the House of Representatives shall be determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker. The Speaker shall not vote unless the numbers are equal, and then he shall have a casting vote. Voting in House of Representatives.
- PART IV.—BOTH HOUSES OF THE PARLIAMENT.
- PART IV.
BOTH HOUSES OF
THE PARLIAMENT.
41. No adult person who has or acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State, shall, while the right continues, be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from voting at elections for either House of The Parliament of the Commonwealth. Right of electors.
42. Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorized by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the Schedule. Oath or affirmation of allegiance.
Schedule.
43. A member of either House of the Parliament shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of the other House. Member of one House ineligible for other.

44. Any

CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART IV.
PROVISIONS RE-
LATING TO BOTH
HOUSES.

Disqualification of
members.

45. Any person who—

- I. Is under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power, or is a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power: or
- II. Is attainted of treason, or has been convicted and is under sentence or subject to be sentenced for any offence punishable under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State by imprisonment for three years or longer: or
- III. Is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent: or
- IV. Holds any office of profit under the Crown, or any pension payable during the pleasure of the Crown out of any of the revenues of the Commonwealth; but this sub-section does not apply to the office of any of the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth, or of any of the Queen's Ministers in a State, or to the receipt of pay, half-pay, or a pension by any person as an officer or member of the Queen's navy or army, or to the receipt of pay as an officer or member of the naval or military forces of the Commonwealth by any person whose services are not wholly employed by the Commonwealth: or
- V. Has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any agreement with the public service of the Commonwealth, otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty-five persons:

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

46. If a senator or member of the House of Representatives—

- I. Becomes subject to any of the disabilities mentioned in the last preceding section: or
- II. Takes the benefit, whether by assignment, composition, or otherwise, of any law relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors: or
- III. Directly or indirectly accepts or receives otherwise than is provided by this Constitution any fee or honorarium for work done or services rendered by him for or on behalf of the Commonwealth, or for work done or services rendered in Parliament for or on behalf of any person or corporation whilst sitting as such member:

his place shall thereupon become vacant.

47. Omitted.

48. Omitted.

Allowance to
members.

48A. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, each Senator and each Member of the House of Representatives shall receive for his services an allowance of Four hundred pounds a year, to be reckoned from the day on which he takes his seat.

Penalty for sitting
when disqualified.

49. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, any person by this Constitution declared to be incapable of sitting in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, who sits as a member of either House, shall for every day on which he sits be liable to pay the sum of One hundred pounds to any person who may sue for it in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Disputed elections.

50. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, any question respecting the qualification of a Senator or of a Member of the House of Representatives, or respecting a vacancy in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, and any question of a disputed election to either House shall be determined by the House in which the question arises.

51. The

44. Any person who—

- i. Is under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power, or is a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power: or
- ii. Is attainted of treason, or has been convicted and is under sentence, or subject to be sentenced, for any offence punishable under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State by imprisonment for one year or longer: or
- iii. Is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent: or
- iv. Holds any office of profit under the Crown, or any pension payable during the pleasure of the Crown out of any of the revenues of the Commonwealth: or
- v. Has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any agreement with the public service of the Commonwealth, otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty-five persons:

Disqualification of members.

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or as a member of the House of Representatives.

But sub-section iv. does not apply to the office of any of the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth, or of any of the Queen's Ministers for a State, or to the receipt of pay, half-pay, or a pension by any person as an officer or member of the Queen's navy or army, or to the receipt of pay as an officer or member of the naval or military forces of the Commonwealth by any person whose services are not wholly employed by the Commonwealth.

45. If a senator or member of the House of Representatives—

- i. Becomes subject to any of the disabilities mentioned in the last preceding section: or
- ii. Takes the benefit, whether by assignment, composition, or otherwise, of any law relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors: or
- iii. Directly or indirectly takes or agrees to take any fee or honorarium for services rendered to the Commonwealth, or for services rendered in The Parliament to any person or State:

Vacancy on happening of disqualification.

his place shall thereupon become vacant.

46. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, any person declared by this Constitution to be incapable of sitting as a senator or as a member of the House of Representatives shall, for every day on which he so sits, be liable to pay the sum of one hundred pounds to any person who sues for it in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Penalty for sitting when disqualified.

47. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, any question respecting the qualification of a senator or of a member of the House of Representatives, or respecting a vacancy in either House of The Parliament, and any question of a disputed election to either House, shall be determined by the House in which the question arises.

Disputed elections.

48. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, each senator and each member of the House of Representatives shall receive an allowance of four hundred pounds a year, to be reckoned from the day on which he takes his seat.

Allowance to members.

49. The

CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART IV.
PROVISIONS RELATING TO BOTH
HOUSES.

Standing rules and orders to be made.

51. The Senate and the House of Representatives may each of them from time to time adopt rules and orders as to the following matters :—

- IA. The mode in which the powers privileges and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives respectively may be exercised and upheld :
 - I. The orderly conduct of the business of the Senate and of the House of Representatives respectively :
 - II. The mode in which the Senate and the House of Representatives shall confer, correspond, and communicate with each other in respect of votes or proposed laws :
 - III. The manner in which notices of proposed laws, resolutions, and other business intended to be submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives respectively may be published for general information :
 - IV. The manner in which proposed laws are to be introduced, passed, numbered, and intituled :
 - V. The proper presentation of any proposed laws passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives to the Governor-General for his assent : and
 - VI. The conduct of all business and proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives severally and collectively.

PART V.—POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

52. The Parliament shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, have full power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth, with respect to :—

- I. The regulation of trade and commerce with other countries, and among the several States :
- II. Taxation ; but not so as to discriminate between States or parts of States or between persons or things passing from one State to another :
- III. Bounties on the production or export of goods ; but so that such bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth :
- IV. Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth :
- V. Postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like services :
- VI. The naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and the several States and the calling out of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth :
- VIII. Navigation and shipping, the powers contained in this sub-section, and those relating to trade and commerce, under this Constitution shall not abridge the rights of a State or its citizens to the reasonable use of the water of rivers for water conservation and irrigation :
- IX. Light-houses, light-ships, beacons and buoys :
- X. Astronomical and meteorological observations :
- XI. Quarantine :
- XII. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits :
- XIII. Census and statistics :
- XIV. Currency, coinage, and legal tender :
- XV. Banking, other than State banking ; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money :
- XVI. Insurance, other than State Insurance ; also State Insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned :
- XVII. Weights and measures :
- XVIII. Bills of exchange and promissory notes :
- XIX. Bankruptcy and insolvency :
- XX. Copyrights patents of inventions, and designs and trade marks :
- XXI. Naturalization

PART V.
POWERS OF THE
PARLIAMENT.

Legislative powers of The Parliament.

49. The powers, privileges, and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as are declared by The Parliament, and until declared shall be those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART IV.
BOTH HOUSES OF
THE PARLIAMENT.
Privileges &c. of
Houses.

50. Each House of the Parliament may make rules and orders with respect to—

Standing rules and
orders to be made.

- I. The mode in which its powers, privileges, and immunities may be exercised and upheld :
- II. The order and conduct of its business and proceedings either separately or jointly with the other House.

PART V.—POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

PART V.
POWERS OF THE
PARLIAMENT.

51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth, with respect to :—

Legislative powers
of The Parliament.

- I. Trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States :
- II. Taxation ; but so as not to discriminate between States or parts of States :
- III. Bounties on the production or export of goods, but so that such bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth :
- IV. Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth :
- V. Postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like services :
- VI. The naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and of the several States, and the control of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth :
- VII. Light-houses, light-ships, beacons and buoys :
- VIII. Astronomical and meteorological observations :
- IX. Quarantine :
- X. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits :
- XI. Census and statistics :
- XII. Currency, coinage, and legal tender :
- XIII. Banking, other than State banking ; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money :
- XIV. Insurance, other than State Insurance ; also State Insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned :
- XV. Weights and measures :
- XVI. Bills of exchange and promissory notes :
- XVII. Bankruptcy and insolvency :
- XVIII. Copyrights, patents of inventions and designs, and trade marks :
- XIX. Naturalization

- XXI. Naturalization and aliens :
- XXII. Foreign corporations, and trading or financial corporations formed in any State or part of the Commonwealth :
- XXIII. Marriage :
- XXIV. Divorce and matrimonial causes ; and in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants :
- XXIVa. Invalid and old-age pensions.
- XXV. The service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process and the judgments of the courts of the States :
- XXVI. The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States :
- XXVIA. The people of any race, other than the aboriginal race in any State, for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws.
- XXVII. Immigration and emigration :
- XXVIII. The influx of criminals :
- XXIX. External affairs :
- XXX. The relations of the Commonwealth with the islands of the Pacific :
- XXXIA. The acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which The Parliament has power to make laws :
- XXXII. The control of railways with respect to transport for the naval and military purposes of the Commonwealth :
- XXXIII. The acquisition, with the consent of a State, of the whole or any part of the railways of the State upon such terms as may be arranged between the Commonwealth and the State :
- XXXIV. Railway construction and extension in any State with the consent of that State :
- XXXIVa. Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one state :
- XXXIVb. All matters in respect of which provision is made by this Constitution until The Parliament otherwise provides :
- XXXV. Matters referred to The Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the law shall extend only to the State or States by whose Parliament or Parliaments the matter was referred, and to such other States as may afterwards adopt the law :
- XXXVI. The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States concerned, of any legislative powers which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or by the Federal Council of Australasia :
- XXXVII. Any matters necessary for, or incidental to, the carrying into execution of any powers vested by this Constitution in The Parliament or in either House thereof or in the Government of the Commonwealth or in the Federal Judicature or in any department or officer of the Commonwealth.

- XIX. Naturalization and aliens :
- XX. Foreign corporations, and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth :
- XXI. Marriage :
- XXII. Divorce and matrimonial causes ; and in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants :
- XXIII. Invalid and old-age pensions :
- XXIV. The service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process and the judgments of the courts of the States :
- XXV. The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States :
- XXVI. The people of any race, other than the aboriginal race in any State, for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws :
- XXVII. Immigration and emigration :
- XXVIII. The influx of criminals :
- XXIX. External affairs :
- XXX. The relations of the Commonwealth with the islands of the Pacific :
- XXXI. The acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which The Parliament has power to make laws :
- XXXII. The control of railways with respect to transport for the naval and military purposes of the Commonwealth :
- XXXIII. The acquisition, with the consent of a State, of any railways of the State on terms arranged between the Commonwealth and the State :
- XXXIV. Railway construction and extension in any State with the consent of that State :
- XXXV. Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State :
- XXXVI. Matters in respect of which this Constitution makes provision until The Parliament otherwise provides :
- XXXVII. Matters referred to The Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the law shall extend only to States by whose Parliaments the matter is referred, or which afterwards adopt the law :
- XXXVIII. The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia :
- XXXIX. Matters incidental to the execution of any power vested by this Constitution in The Parliament or in either House thereof, or in the Government of the Commonwealth, or in the Federal Judicature, or in any department or officer of the Commonwealth.

CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART V.
POWERS OF THE
PARLIAMENT.

Exclusive powers of
The Parliament.

53. The Parliament shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, have exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to—

- ii. The government of any territory which by the surrender of any State or States and the acceptance of the Commonwealth becomes the seat of Government of the Commonwealth, and the exercise of like authority over all places acquired by the Commonwealth for the public purposes of the Commonwealth :
- iii. Matters relating to any department or departments of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth :
- iv. Such other matters as are by this Constitution declared to be within the exclusive powers of The Parliament.

Powers of the
House in respect
of legislation.

54. (1) Proposed laws appropriating any part of the public revenue or moneys or imposing taxation shall originate in the House of Representatives. But a proposed law shall not be taken to appropriate any part of the public revenue or moneys, or to impose taxation, by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for services under the proposed law.

(2) The Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation or proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government.

(3) The Senate may not amend any proposed law in such a manner as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

(4) In the case of a proposed law which the Senate may not amend, the Senate may at any stage return it to the House of Representatives with a message requesting the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make such omissions or amendments, or any of them, with or without modifications.

(5) Except as provided in this section the Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed laws.

Appropriation and
Tax Bills.

55. (1) Laws imposing taxation shall deal only with the imposition of taxation and any provisions therein which do not deal with the imposition of taxation shall be of no effect.

(2) Laws imposing taxation, except laws imposing duties of customs or of excise, shall deal with one subject of taxation only; but laws imposing duties of customs shall deal with duties of customs only, and laws imposing duties of excise shall deal with duties of excise only.

(3) The proposed law which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with such appropriation.

Recommendation of
money votes.

56. It shall not be lawful to pass any vote, resolution, or proposed law for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue or moneys to any purpose which has not been first recommended to the House in which the proposal for appropriation originated by message of the Governor-General in the Session in which the vote, resolution, or law is proposed.

Dead-lock
provisions.

56B. If the House of Representatives passes any proposed law, and the Senate rejects the same, or fails to pass it or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if after an interval of three months or in the next session whichever shall be the longer interval the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law

**Bill as proposed to be further amended by the Drafting
Committee.**

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CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART V.
POWERS OF THE
PARLIAMENT.

52. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to—

- i. The seat of Government of the Commonwealth, and all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes:
- ii. Matters relating to any department of the public service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth:
- iii. Other matters declared by this Constitution to be within the exclusive power of The Parliament.

Exclusive powers of
The Parliament.

53. Proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys, or imposing taxation, shall not originate in the Senate. But a proposed law shall not be taken to appropriate revenue or moneys, or to impose taxation, by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences, or fees for services under the proposed law.

Powers of the
House in respect
of legislation.

The Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government.

The Senate may not amend any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

The Senate may at any stage return to the House of Representatives any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may make any of such omissions or amendments, with or without modifications.

Except as provided in this section, the Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed laws.

54. The proposed law which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with such appropriation.

Appropriation Bills.

55. Laws imposing taxation shall deal only with the imposition of taxation, and any provision therein dealing with any other matter shall be of no effect.

Tax Bills.

Laws imposing taxation, except laws imposing duties of customs or of excise, shall deal with one subject of taxation only; but laws imposing duties of customs shall deal with duties of customs only, and laws imposing duties of excise shall deal with duties of excise only.

56. A vote, resolution, or proposed law for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall not be passed unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session been recommended by message of the Governor-General to the House in which the proposal originated.

Recommendation of
money votes.

57. If the House of Representatives passes any proposed law and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the House of Representatives, in the same or the next session, again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously. But such dissolution shall not take place within six months before the date of the expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.

Disagreement
between the
Houses.

If

CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
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POWERS OF THE
PARLIAMENT.

law and the Senate rejects the same or fails to pass it or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree the Governor-General may instead of dissolving the House of Representatives alone dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously. But such dissolution shall not take place within six months before the date of the expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time. And if after such dissolution the proposed law fails to pass with or without amendment the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and the members present at such joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the proposed law, and if it is affirmed by a majority of three-fifths of the members present and voting thereon, with or without the amendments, if any, agreed to by the House of Representatives or made by the Senate and not agreed to by the House of Representatives, it shall be taken to have been duly passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

Royal Assent.

Royal assent to
Bills.

57. When a proposed law passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of this Constitution, that he assents to it in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the law for the Queen's pleasure to be made known.

Governor-General.

The Governor-General may return to the House in which it originated any proposed law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation as they think fit.

Amendments.

Disallowance by
Order in Council of
law assented to by
Governor-General.

58. The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance on being made known by the Governor-General, by speech or message to each of the Houses of The Parliament, or by Proclamation, shall annul the law from and after the day when the disallowance is so made known.

Signification of
Queen's pleasure
on Bill reserved.

59. A proposed law reserved for the Queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent the Governor-General makes known by speech or by message to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, or by Proclamation, that it has received the assent of the Queen.

An entry of every such speech, message, or Proclamation, shall be made in the journals of each House.

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER II.
THE EXECUTIVE
GOVERNMENT.

Executive power to
be invested in the
Queen.

60. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen, and exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

Constitution of
Executive Council
for Commonwealth.

61. There shall be a Federal Executive Council to aid and advise the Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and the members of the Council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure.

62. The

If after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

The members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the proposed law as last proposed by the House of Representatives, and upon the amendments, if any, which have been made therein by the Senate and not agreed to by the House of Representatives, and any such amendments which are affirmed by three-fifths of the members present and voting thereon shall be taken to have been carried, and if the proposed law, with the amendments, if any, so carried is affirmed by a majority of three-fifths of the members present and voting thereon, it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of The Parliament, and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

58. When a proposed law passed by both Houses of The Parliament is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to this Constitution, that he assents in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the law for the Queen's pleasure.

Royal assent to
Bills.

The Governor-General may return to the House in which it originated any proposed law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation.

Recommendations
by Governor-
General.

59. The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance on being made known by the Governor-General, by speech or message to each of the Houses of The Parliament, or by Proclamation, shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is so made known.

Disallowance by
the Queen.

60. A proposed law reserved for the Queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent the Governor-General makes known, by speech or message to each of the Houses of The Parliament, or by Proclamation, that it has received the Queen's assent.

Signification of
Queen's pleasure on
Bill reserved.

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER II. THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

61. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth.

Executive power.

62. There shall be a Federal Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and the members of the Council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Federal Executive
Council.

63. The

CHAPTER II.
THE EXECUTIVE
GOVERNMENT.Application of
provisions
referring to
Governor-General.
The Executive
Government.
Ministers of State.

62. The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council.

63. The Governor-General may from time to time appoint officers to administer such Departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time establish.

Such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. They shall be members of the Federal Executive Council, and shall be the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth, and each of them shall be capable of being chosen and of sitting either as a Senator or as a Member of the House of Representatives.

Ministers to sit in
Parliament.

After the first general election no Minister of State shall hold office for a longer period than three calendar months unless he is or becomes a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives.

Number of
Ministers.

64. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the number of Ministers of State shall not exceed seven, who shall hold such offices as The Parliament from time to time prescribes, or in the absence of provision as the Governor-General from time to time directs.

Salaries of Ministers.

65. There shall be payable to the Queen, out of the consolidated revenue fund of the Commonwealth, for the salaries of such Ministers of State, an annual sum which until The Parliament otherwise provides shall not exceed Twelve Thousand Pounds a year.

Appointment of
civil servants.

66. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General in Council, unless the appointment is delegated by the Governor-General in Council or by a law of the Commonwealth to some other authority.

Authority of
Executive.

67. The executive power of the Commonwealth shall extend to the execution of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth.

Command of
military and naval
forces.

68. The command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is hereby vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

Immediate
assumption of
control of certain
Departments.

69. On a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the establishment of the Commonwealth the control and the functions of the following Departments of the Public Service in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth (that is to say):—

Posts, telegraphs, and telephones :

Naval and military defence :

Light-houses, light-ships, beacons, and buoys :

Quarantine.

But the control of the Departments of Customs and of Excise in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth on its establishment.

Powers under
existing law to be
exercised by
Governor-General
with advice of
Executive Council.

70. In respect of matters which, under this Constitution, pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, all powers and functions which at the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor of a colony, or in the Governor of a colony with the advice of his Executive Council, or in any authority of a colony, shall vest in the Governor-General, or in the Governor-General in Council, or in the authority exercising similar powers under the Commonwealth, as the case requires.

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CHAPTER II.
THE EXECUTIVE
GOVERNMENT.

63. The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council.

Application of provisions referring to Governor-General.

64. The Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such Departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may establish.

The Executive Government.
Ministers of State.

Such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. They shall be members of the Federal Executive Council, and shall be the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth.

After the first general election no Minister of State shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

Ministers to sit in Parliament.

65. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the Ministers of State shall not exceed seven in number, and shall hold such offices as The Parliament prescribes, or, in the absence of provision, as the Governor-General directs.

Number of Ministers.

66. There shall be payable to the Queen, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salaries of the Ministers of State, an annual sum which, until The Parliament otherwise provides, shall not exceed twelve thousand pounds a year.

Salaries of Ministers.

67. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General in Council, unless the appointment is delegated by the Governor-General in Council or by a law of the Commonwealth to some other authority.

Appointment of civil servants.

68. The command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

Command of naval and military forces.

69. On a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the establishment of the Commonwealth, the following departments of the public service in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth:—

Transfer of certain departments.

Posts, telegraphs, and telephones :
Naval and military defence :
Light-houses, light-ships, beacons, and buoys :
Quarantine.

But the departments of customs and of excise in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth on its establishment.

70. In respect of matters which, under this Constitution, pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, all powers and functions which at the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor of a colony, or in the Governor of a colony with the advice of his Executive Council, or in any authority of a colony, shall vest in the Governor-General, or in the Governor-General in Council, or in the authority exercising similar powers under the Commonwealth, as the case requires.

Certain powers of Governors to vest in Governor-General.

CHAPTER III.

CHAPTER III.

THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE.

Judicial power and
Courts.

71. The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other courts as The Parliament may from time to time create or invest with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than two, as The Parliament may from time to time prescribe.

Judges' tenure,
appointment,
removal, and
remuneration.

72. The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by The Parliament :

- I. Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council :
- III. Shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of The Parliament in the same Session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
- IV. Shall receive such remuneration as The Parliament may from time to time fix ; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Extent of judicial
power.

73. The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall extend to all matters :—

- I. Arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation :
- II. Arising under any laws made by The Parliament :
- III. Arising under any treaty :
- IV. Of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction :
- V. Affecting the consuls, or other representatives of other countries :
- VI. In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party :
- VIIA. In which a writ of mandamus or prohibition, or an injunction, is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth :
- VIII. Between States or between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State :
- IX. Relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States :

Rights against
Commonwealth or
State.

73A. The Parliament may make laws conferring rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power.

Appellate
jurisdiction of
High Court.

74. The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as The Parliament may from time to time prescribe, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences :

- I. Of any other Federal Court, or court exercising federal jurisdiction: or of the Supreme Court of any State, or of any other Court of any State from which an appeal now lies to the Queen in Council whether any such court is a court of appeal or of original jurisdiction :
 - II. Of the Inter-State Commission on questions of law only :
- and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive saving any right which Her Majesty may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative.

Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the conditions and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from them to the High Court. Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the High Court from hearing and determining appeals

CHAPTER III.

THE JUDICATURE.

71. The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as The Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than two, as The Parliament prescribes.

Judicial power and
Courts.

72. The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by The Parliament :

Judges' appoint-
ment, tenure, and
remuneration.

- I. Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council :
- II. Shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of The Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
- III. Shall receive such remuneration as The Parliament may fix ; but the remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

73. The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as The Parliament prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences :

Appellate
jurisdiction of
High Court.

- I. Of any Justice or Justices exercising the original jurisdiction of the High Court :
- II. Of any other federal court, or court exercising federal jurisdiction : or of the Supreme Court of any State, or of any other court of any State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies to the Queen in Council :
- III. Of the Inter-State Commission, but as to questions of law only :

and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive.

But no exception or regulation prescribed by The Parliament shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies from such Supreme Court to the Queen in Council.

Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from them to the High Court.

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THE FEDERAL
JUDICATURE.

appeals allowed by the law of a State from the Supreme Court of the State Provided also that the right saved is that of granting special leave to appeal and shall continue only until Parliament otherwise provides.

No appeals to the Queen in Council except in certain cases.

75A. Notwithstanding anything in the last section an appeal to the Queen in Council from a Court of a State or from the High Court or from any other Federal Court shall not be allowed in any matter in which the interpretation of this Constitution or of the Constitution of a State is involved unless in any such matter the public interests of any part of Her Majesty's Dominions other than the Commonwealth or a State are involved.

Original jurisdiction of High Court.

***77.** In all matters :

- I. Arising under any treaty :
- II. Affecting consuls, or other representatives of other countries :
- III. In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party, or between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State :
- IV. Between States :
- V. In which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction, is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth :

the High Court shall have original as well as appellate jurisdiction.

Additional original jurisdiction may be conferred.

The Parliament may confer original jurisdiction on the High Court in other matters within the judicial power.

Jurisdiction of Courts.

76. Within the limits of the judicial power The Parliament may from time to time :—

- I. Define the jurisdiction to be exercised by the federal courts other than the High Court :
- II. Prescribe whether the jurisdiction of the federal courts shall be exclusive of, or concurrent with, that which may belong to or be vested in the courts of the States :
- III. Invest any courts of a State with federal jurisdiction within such limits, or in respect of such matters, as it thinks fit.

Number of Judges.

78. The federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised by such number of judges as The Parliament prescribes.

Trial by jury.

79. The trial on indictment of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any State the trial shall be held at such place or places as The Parliament prescribes.

CHAPTER IV.
FINANCE AND
TRADE.CHAPTER IV.
FINANCE AND TRADE.

Consolidated Revenue Fund.

81. All revenues or moneys raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the purposes of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the charges and liabilities imposed by this Constitution.

82. The

* Clause 77 brought up by the Drafting Committee.

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CHAPTER III.
THE JUDICATURE.

74. No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council in any matter involving the interpretation of this Constitution or of the Constitution of a State, unless the public interests of some part of Her Majesty's Dominions, other than the Commonwealth or a State, are involved.

Appeals to Queen
in Council.

Except as provided in this section, this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise, by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative, to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council. But The Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked.

75. In all matters—

Original jurisdiction
of High Court.

- I. Arising under any treaty :
 - II. Affecting consuls, or other representatives of other countries :
 - III. In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party :
 - IV. Between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State :
 - V. In which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth :
- the High Court shall have original jurisdiction.

76. The Parliament may make laws conferring original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter—

Additional original
jurisdiction.

- I. Arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation :
- II. Arising under any laws made by The Parliament :
- III. Of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction :
- IV. Relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States.

77. With respect to any of the matters mentioned in the last two sections, The Parliament may make laws—

Power to define
jurisdiction.

- I. Defining the jurisdiction of any federal court other than the High Court :
- II. Defining the extent to which the jurisdiction of any federal court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is vested in the courts of the States :
- III. Investing any court of a State with federal jurisdiction.

78. The Parliament may make laws conferring rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power.

Proceedings against
Commonwealth or
State.

79. The federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised by such number of judges as The Parliament prescribes.

Number of judges.

80. The trial on indictment of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any State the trial shall be held at such place or places as The Parliament prescribes.

Trial by jury.

CHAPTER IV.
FINANCE AND TRADE.

CHAPTER IV.
FINANCE AND
TRADE.

81. All revenues or moneys raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the charges and liabilities imposed by this Constitution.

Consolidated
Revenue Fund.

82. The

CHAPTER IV.
FINANCE AND
TRADE.Expenses of
collection.

82. The Consolidated Revenue Fund shall be charged with the costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt thereof, which costs, charges, and expenses shall form the first charge thereon; and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall in the first instance be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth.

Money to be
appropriated by
law.

83. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law, but until the expiration of one month after the first meeting of The Parliament the Governor-General in Council may draw from the Treasury and expend such moneys as may be necessary for the maintenance of any department transferred to the Commonwealth under this Constitution and for the holding of the first elections for The Parliament.

84. Omitted here and re-inserted as 86B by Drafting Committee.

85. Omitted.

Transfer of officers.

85A. When any department of the public service of a State becomes transferred to the Commonwealth, all officers of the department shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

Any such officer who is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall, unless he is appointed to some other office of equal emolument in the public service of the State, be entitled to receive from the State any pension gratuity or other compensation payable under the law of the State on abolition of his office.

Any such officer who is retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall preserve all his existing and accruing rights, and shall be entitled to retire from office at the time and on the pension or retiring allowance which would be permitted by the law of the State if his service with the Commonwealth were a continuation of his service with the State. Such pension or retiring allowance shall be paid to him by the Commonwealth; but the Commonwealth shall charge to and be paid by the State a part thereof to be calculated on the proportion which his term of service with the State bears to his whole term of service, and for the purpose of the calculation his salary shall be taken to be that paid to him by the State at the time of transfer.

Any person who, being at the establishment of the Commonwealth an officer in the public service of a State, is with the consent of the Governor in Council of the State transferred to the public service of the Commonwealth, shall have the same rights as if he were an officer of a department transferred to the Commonwealth and had been retained in the service of the Commonwealth.

Transfer of land,
buildings, vessels,
&c.

85B. When the control of any department or service of a State is transferred to the Commonwealth under this Constitution—

- I. All property of the State, of any kind, used exclusively in connexion with the department or service, shall become vested in the Commonwealth; but, in the case of the departments controlling customs and excise and bounties for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary.
- II. The Commonwealth may acquire any property of the State, of any kind, used but not exclusively used in connexion with the department or service; the value thereof shall, if no agreement can be made, be ascertained in, as nearly as may be, the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the State for public purposes is ascertained under the law of the State in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

III. The

82. The costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt of the Consolidated Revenue Fund shall form the first charge thereon ; and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall in the first instance be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth.

Expenditure charged thereon.

83. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law.

Money to be appropriated by law.

But until the expiration of one month after the first meeting of The Parliament the Governor-General in Council may draw from the Treasury and expend such moneys as may be necessary for the maintenance of any department transferred to the Commonwealth and for the holding of the first elections for The Parliament.

84. When any department of the public service of a State becomes transferred to the Commonwealth, all officers of the department shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

Transfer of officers.

Any such officer who is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall, unless he is appointed to some other office of equal emolument in the public service of the State, be entitled to receive from the State any pension, gratuity, or other compensation payable under the law of the State on the abolition of his office

Any such officer who is retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall preserve all his existing and accruing rights, and shall be entitled to retire from office at the time, and on the pension or retiring allowance, which would be permitted by the law of the State if his service with the Commonwealth were a continuation of his service with the State. Such pension or retiring allowance shall be paid to him by the Commonwealth ; but the State shall pay to the Commonwealth a part thereof, to be calculated on the proportion which his term of service with the State bears to his whole term of service, and for the purpose of the calculation his salary shall be taken to be that paid to him by the State at the time of the transfer.

Any officer who is, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, in the public service of a State, and who is, by consent of the Governor of the State with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, transferred to the public service of the Commonwealth, shall have the same rights as if he had been an officer of a department transferred to the Commonwealth and were retained in the service of the Commonwealth.

85. When any department of the public service of a State is transferred to the Commonwealth—

Transfer of property of State.

I. All property of the State, of any kind, used exclusively in connexion with the department, shall become vested in the Commonwealth ; but, in the case of the departments controlling customs and excise and bounties, for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary.

II. The Commonwealth may acquire any property of the State, of any kind, used, but not exclusively used, in connexion with the department ; the value thereof shall, if no agreement can be made, be ascertained in, as nearly as may be, the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the State for public purposes is ascertained under the law of the State in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

III. The

- III The Commonwealth shall compensate the State for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section ; if no agreement can be made as to the manner of the compensation, it shall be determined under laws to be made by The Parliament.
- IV. The Commonwealth shall, at the date of the transfer, assume the current obligations of the State in respect of the departments or services transferred.

86. Omitted.

86A. On the establishment of the Commonwealth the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth to have exclusive power to levy duties of customs and excise, and offer bounties after a certain time.

86B. After uniform duties of customs have been imposed, the Parliament shall have exclusive power, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties upon the production or export of goods.

Upon the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise or offering bounties upon the production or export of goods shall cease to have effect, and any grant of or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the thirtieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, but not otherwise.

This section shall not apply to any bounty or aid granted by any State with the consent of both Houses of The Parliament expressed by resolutions.

Neither this nor the preceding section shall apply to bounties or aids to mining for gold, silver, or other metals.

87. Omitted.

Uniform duties of customs.

88. Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

On establishment of uniform duties of customs and excise, trade within the Commonwealth to be free.

89. So soon as uniform duties of customs have been imposed trade and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.

But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any colony or province which, whilst the goods remain therein, becomes a State, shall, on thence entering another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to the duty (if any) chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth less the duty (if any) which was paid in respect of the goods on their importation.

Accounts to be kept.

90. Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs—

- I. The Commonwealth shall credit to each State the revenues collected therein of the Commonwealth.
- II. The Commonwealth shall debit to each State—
 - (a) the expenditure therein of the Commonwealth (incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance, as at the time of transfer, of any department transferred from the State to the Commonwealth).
 - (b) the proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the other expenditure.

But

iii. The Commonwealth shall compensate the State for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section; if no agreement can be made as to the mode of compensation, it shall be determined under laws to be made by The Parliament.

iv. The Commonwealth shall, at the date of the transfer, assume the current obligations of the State in respect of the department transferred.

86. On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

87. Of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and of excise, not more than four-twentieths shall be applied towards the maintenance and continuance of departments transferred to the Commonwealth, and not more than one-twentieth shall be applied towards the other expenditure of the Commonwealth.

The balance shall, in accordance with this Constitution, be paid to the several States, or applied towards the payment of interest on debts of the several States taken over by the Commonwealth.

88. Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Uniform duties of customs.

89. Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs—

Accounts to be kept.

i. The Commonwealth shall credit to each State the revenues collected therein by the Commonwealth.

ii. The Commonwealth shall debit to each State—

(a) the expenditure therein of the Commonwealth incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance, as at the time of transfer, of any department transferred from the State to the Commonwealth.

(b) the proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the other expenditure of the Commonwealth.

iii. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

90. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs the power of The Parliament to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods, shall become exclusive.

Exclusive power to levy duties of customs and excise, and offer bounties.

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties on the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect; but any grant of or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the thirtieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and not otherwise.

91. Nothing in this Constitution prohibits a State from granting any aid to or bounty on mining for gold, silver, or other metals, nor from granting, with the consent of both Houses of The Parliament of the Commonwealth expressed by resolution, any aid to or bounty on the production or export of goods.

Exceptions as to bounties.

92. On

But any expenditure of the Commonwealth originated by the requirements of the Commonwealth in respect of services or powers transferred and not incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance in any State of the services existing at the time of the transfer shall be taken to be incurred by reason of the original powers given to the Commonwealth by this Constitution.

III. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

91. Omitted.

91A. The net revenue from customs and excise shall be applied as follows:—

- (a) Not more than one-twentieth of such net revenue shall be applied towards the expenditure of the Commonwealth in the exercise of its original powers.
- (b) Not more than four-twentieths of such net revenue shall be applied towards the expenditure of the Commonwealth in making good the net loss on the services taken over.
- (c) The balance of such net revenue remaining after the application of the sums actually applied pursuant to the last preceding paragraphs A and B shall be distributed amongst the States or applied in accordance with this Constitution in the payment of the interest of State debts taken over by the Commonwealth.

Payment to each State for five years after uniform Tariffs.

92. During the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides—

- I. The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and afterwards entering another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards entering another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected not in the former but in the latter State:
- II. Subject to the last sub-section, the Commonwealth shall credit revenue debit expenditure, and pay balances to the several States as prescribed by the last preceding section.

Distribution of surplus.

93. After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, the Parliament may provide for the monthly distribution among the several states on such basis as it deems fair of all surplus revenue over the expenditure of the Commonwealth.

Customs duties Western Australia.

93c. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament of the State of Western Australia may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties, impose duties of customs on goods entering that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth; and such duties (if any) shall be collected by the Commonwealth. But any duty so imposed on any article shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the article under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth respectively of such latter duty, and all such duties shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties. And at no time shall a lower duty be charged on goods originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth than is charged on similar goods not originally so imported.

Audit of Accounts.

94. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the laws in force in the several colonies at the establishment of the Commonwealth with

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CHAPTER IV.
FINANCE AND
TRADE.

92. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.

Trade within the
Commonwealth to
be free.

But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any colony which, whilst the goods remain therein, becomes a State, shall, on thence passing into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to any duty chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less any duty paid in respect of the goods on their importation.

93. During the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides:—

Payment to each
State for five years
after uniform
Tariffs.

- I. The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected not in the former but in the latter State:
- II. Subject to the last sub-section, the Commonwealth shall credit revenue, debit expenditure, and pay balances to the several States as prescribed for the period preceding the imposition of uniform duties of customs.

94. After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, The Parliament may provide, on such basis as it deems fair, for the monthly payment to the several States of all surplus revenue of the Commonwealth.

Distribution of
surplus.

95. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament of the State of Western Australia may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, impose duties of customs on goods passing into that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth; and such duties shall be collected by the Commonwealth.

Customs duties of
Western Australia.

But any duty so imposed on any goods shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the goods under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth of such latter duty, and all duties imposed under this section shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties.

If at any time during the five years the duty on any goods under this section is higher than the duty imposed by the Commonwealth on the importation of the like goods, then such higher duty shall be collected on the goods when imported into Western Australia from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

96. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the laws in force in any colony which has become or becomes a State with respect to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Government of the colony, and the review and audit of such receipt and expenditure, shall apply to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Commonwealth in the State in the

Audit.

same

CHAPTER IV.
FINANCE AND
TRADE.

with respect to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Government of the colony, and the review and audit of such receipt and expenditure, shall apply to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Commonwealth in the respective States in the same manner as if the Commonwealth, or the Government, or an officer of the Commonwealth were mentioned therein whenever a colony, or the Government, or an officer of a colony is mentioned or referred to.

Equality of Trade.

95. Omitted.

95E. The power of The Parliament to make laws with respect to the regulation of trade and commerce shall be taken to extend to railways the property of any State.

95F. The Parliament may by any such laws forbid in respect of railways any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, which the Inter-State Commission may deem undue and unreasonable or unjust to any State.

But due consideration shall be given to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connexion with the construction and maintenance of its railways.

95G. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, a rate imposed upon any railway the property of a State shall be taken to be lawful if the rate applies equally to goods from other States, and if the Inter-State Commission deem it to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State.

95D. The Commonwealth shall not give preference, by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue, to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof.

Inter-State
Commission.

96. There shall be an Inter-State Commission with such powers of adjudication and administration as The Parliament from time to time deems necessary for the execution and maintenance within the Commonwealth of the provisions of this Constitution and of all laws made thereunder relating to trade and commerce.

97. Omitted.

Taking over public
debts of States.

98. The Parliament may take over the whole or a rateable proportion of the public debts of the States as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, and may from time to time convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof; and the States shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the amount of the debts taken over, and thereafter the amount of interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from time to time from the shares of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth which would otherwise be payable to the several States, or if such surplus be insufficient, or if there be no surplus, then the deficiency or the whole amount shall be charged to and paid by the several States. The rateable proportion of the debts of the several States to be taken over is to be calculated on the basis of the populations of the several States as ascertained by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth.

CHAPTER V.
THE STATES.CHAPTER V.
THE STATES.Saving of
Constitutions.

* 103. The constitution of each State of the Commonwealth shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be, until altered in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the State.

99. All

* Clause 103 brought up by Drafting Committee.

**Bill as proposed to be further amended by the Drafting
Committee.**

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same manner as if the Commonwealth, or the Government or an officer of the Commonwealth, were mentioned whenever the colony, or the Government or an officer of the colony, is mentioned.

97. The power of The Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce extends to navigation and shipping, and to railways the property of any State.

Trade and commerce includes navigation and State railways.

98. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade, commerce, or revenue, give preference to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof.

Commonwealth not to give preference.

99. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade or commerce, abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation.

Nor abridge right to use water.

100. There shall be an Inter-State Commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as The Parliament deems necessary for the execution and maintenance, within the Commonwealth, of the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder.

Inter-State Commission.

101. The Parliament may by any law with respect to trade or commerce forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, if such preference or discrimination is undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State: due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connexion with the construction and maintenance of its railways. But no preference or discrimination shall, within the meaning of this section, be taken to be undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State, unless so adjudged by the Inter-State Commission.

102. Nothing in this Constitution shall render unlawful any rate for the carriage of goods upon a railway, the property of a State, if the rate is deemed by the Inter-State Commission to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State, and if the rate applies equally to goods within the State and to goods passing into the State from other States.

103. The Parliament may take over from the States their public debts as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or a proportion thereof according to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and may convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof; and the States shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the debts taken over, and thereafter the interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from the portions of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth payable to the several States, or if such surplus is insufficient, or if there is no surplus, then the deficiency or the whole amount shall be paid by the several States.

Taking over public debts of States.

CHAPTER V.
THE STATES.

CHAPTER V.
THE STATES.

104. The Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth shall, subject to this Constitution, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be, until altered in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

Saving of Constitutions.

105. Every

99. All powers of the Parliament of a colony or province which at the establishment of the Commonwealth or afterwards becomes a State, except such powers as are by this Constitution exclusively vested in The Parliament of the Commonwealth or withdrawn from the Parliament of the State, shall continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be.

Validity of existing laws.

100. Except as otherwise provided by this Constitution all laws in force in any of the colonies relating to any of the matters declared by this Constitution to be within the legislative powers of The Parliament of the Commonwealth shall continue in force in the States respectively, and may be repealed or altered by the Parliaments of the States, until provision is made in that behalf by The Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Inconsistency of laws.

101. When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.

Application of provisions referring to Governor.

104. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor of a State extend and apply to the Governor for the time being of the State, or other chief executive officer or administrator of the government of the State, by whatever title he is designated.

A State may cede any of its territory.

105. The Parliament of a State may at any time surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth, and upon such surrender and the acceptance thereof by the Commonwealth such part of the State shall become and be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commonwealth.

States not to levy import or export duties, except for certain purposes :

106. After uniform duties of customs have been imposed, a State may levy such charges on imports or exports, whether between States or otherwise, as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State ; but the net produce of all charges levied by a State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Commonwealth ; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by The Parliament of the Commonwealth.

106A. All fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquids arriving in any State or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage shall be subject to the laws of the State as if such liquids had been produced in the State.

Nor maintain forces, nor tax the property of the Commonwealth.

107. A State shall not, without the consent of The Parliament of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain any military or naval force, or impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth ; nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State.

State not to coin money.

108. A State shall not coin money, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

109. Omitted.

Commonwealth, not to legislate in respect of religion.

109A. The Commonwealth shall not make any law prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, or for the establishment of any religion, or imposing any religious observance, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth.

110. Omitted.

Disability.

110B. No subject of the Queen, resident in any State, shall be subject in any other State to any disability or discrimination not equally applicable to such subjects of the Queen in such other State.

111. Full

**Bill as proposed to be further amended by the Drafting
Committee.**

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CHAPTER V.
THE STATES.

105. Every power of the Parliament of a colony which has become or becomes a State, shall, unless it is by this Constitution exclusively vested in The Parliament of the Commonwealth or withdrawn from the Parliament of the State, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be.

Reservation of
Powers of State
Parliaments.

106. Every law in force in a colony which has become or becomes a State, and relating to any matter within the powers of The Parliament of the Commonwealth, shall, subject to this Constitution, continue in force in the State; and, until provision is made in that behalf by The Parliament of the Commonwealth, the Parliament of the State shall have such powers of alteration and of repeal in respect of any such law as the Parliament of the colony had until the colony became a State.

Reservation of
State laws.

107. When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.

Inconsistency of
laws.

108. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor of a State extend and apply to the Governor for the time being of the State, or other chief executive officer or administrator of the government of the State.

Application of
provisions referring
to Governor.

109. The Parliament of a State may surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth; and upon such surrender, and the acceptance thereof by the Commonwealth, such part of the State shall become subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commonwealth.

A state may cede
any of its territory.

110. After uniform duties of customs have been imposed, a State may levy on imports or exports, or on goods passing into or out of the State, such charges as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State; but the net produce of all charges so levied shall be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by The Parliament of the Commonwealth.

States may levy
charges for
inspection laws.

111. All fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquids passing into any State or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage shall be subject to the laws of the State as if such liquids had been produced in the State.

Intoxicating liquids.

112. A State shall not, without the consent of The Parliament of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain any naval or military force, or impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth; nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State.

States may not
raise forces.
Taxation of
property of
Commonwealth
or State.

113. A State shall not coin money, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

States not to coin
money.

114. The Commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth
not to legislate
in respect of
religion.

115. A subject of the Queen, resident in any State, shall not be subject in any other State to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally applicable to him if he were a subject of the Queen resident in such other State.

Disability.

116. Full

CHAPTER V.
THE STATES.Recognition of acts
of State of various
States.

111. Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth, to the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings, of the States.

Protection of States
from invasion and
domestic violence.

112. The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion and on the application of the Executive Government of the State against domestic violence.

Custody of offenders
against laws of the
Commonwealth.

113. Every State shall make provision for the detention in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, and the punishment of persons convicted of such offences, and The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws to give effect to this provision.

CHAPTER VI.
NEW STATES.New States may be
admitted to the
Commonwealth.

114. The Parliament may from time to time admit to the Commonwealth or establish new States, and may upon such admission or establishment make or impose such terms and conditions, including the extent of representation in either House of The Parliament, as it thinks fit.

Government of
territories.

115. The Parliament may make such laws as it thinks fit for the administration and government of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or of any territory placed by the Queen under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may allow the representation of such territory in either House of The Parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit.

Alteration of limits
of States.

116. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, from time to time, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected.

Saving of rights of
States.

117. A new State may be formed by separation of territory from a State but only with the consent of the Parliament thereof, and a State may be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, but only with the consent of the Parliament or Parliaments of the State or States affected.

CHAPTER VII.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Seat of Government.

118. The seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by The Parliament and shall be within Federal territory.

Until such determination The Parliament shall be summoned to meet at such place within the Commonwealth as a majority of the Governors of the States, or, in the event of an equal division of opinion amongst the Governors, as the Governor-General shall direct.

Power to Her
Majesty to authorize
Governor-General
to appoint deputies.

119. The Queen may authorize the Governor-General from time to time to appoint any person or any persons jointly or severally to be his deputy or deputies within any part of the Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor-General such of the powers and functions of the Governor-General as
he

CHAPTER VI.

NEW STATES.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bill as proposed to be further amended by the Drafting Committee.

CHAPTER V. THE STATES.

116. Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth, to the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings, of every State.

Recognition of acts of State of various States.

117. The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion and, on the application of the Executive Government of the State, against domestic violence.

Protection of States from invasion and domestic violence.

118. Every State shall make provision for the detention in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, and for the punishment of persons convicted of such offences, and The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws to give effect to this provision.

Custody of offenders against laws of the Commonwealth.

CHAPTER VI. NEW STATES.

CHAPTER VI. NEW STATES.

119. The Parliament may admit to the Commonwealth or establish new States, and may upon such admission or establishment make or impose such terms and conditions, including the extent of representation in either House of The Parliament, as it thinks fit.

New States may be admitted or established.

120. The Parliament may make laws for the government of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or of any territory placed by the Queen under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may allow the representation of such territory in either House of The Parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit.

Government of territories.

121. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed on, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected.

Alteration of limits of States.

122. A new State may be formed by separation of territory from a State, but only with the consent of the Parliament thereof, and a new State may be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, but only with the consent of the Parliaments of the States affected.

Formation of new States.

CHAPTER VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

123. The seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by The Parliament and shall be within territory vested in the Commonwealth.

Seat of Government.

Until such determination The Parliament shall be summoned to meet at such place within the Commonwealth as a majority of the Governors of the States, or, in the event of an equal division of opinion among the Governors, as the Governor-General shall direct.

124. The Queen may authorize the Governor-General to appoint any person, or any persons jointly or severally, to be his deputy or deputies within any part of the Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor-General such powers and functions

Power to Her Majesty to authorize Governor-General to appoint deputies.

CHAPTER VII.
MISCELLANEOUS.

he deems it necessary or expedient to assign to such deputy or deputies, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the appointment of such deputy or deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor-General himself of any power or function.

Aborigines of Australia not to be counted in reckoning population.

120. In reckoning the numbers of the people of a State or other part of the Commonwealth aboriginal natives shall not be counted.

CHAPTER VIII.
AMENDMENT OF
CONSTITUTION.

CHAPTER VIII.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mode of amending the Constitution.

121. The provisions of this Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner:—

The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and not less than two nor more than six calendar months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

The vote shall be taken in such manner as The Parliament prescribes. But until the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth only one-half the electors voting for and against the proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.

And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

An alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of The Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, shall not become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

THE SCHEDULE.

OATH.

I, A.B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors according to law. SO HELP ME GOD!

AFFIRMATION.

I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors according to law.

(NOTE.—The name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time.)

**Bill as proposed to be further amended by the Drafting
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MISCELLANEOUS.

functions of the Governor-General as he thinks fit to assign to such deputy or deputies, subject to any limitations expressed or directions given by the Queen; but the appointment of such deputy or deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor-General himself of any power or function.

125. In reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted.

Aborigines not to be counted in reckoning population.

CHAPTER VIII.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

CHAPTER VIII.
ALTERATION OF
CONSTITUTION.

126. The provisions of this Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner :—

Mode of altering the Constitution.

The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of The Parliament, and not less than two nor more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

The vote shall be taken in such manner as The Parliament prescribes. But until the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth only one-half the electors voting for and against the proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.

And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

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I, A.B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law. SO HELP ME GOD!

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(NOTE.—The name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time.)

1898.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION, MELBOURNE.

Return laid on the Table by the Right Honorable Sir George Turner and ordered to be printed 18th February, 1898, in substitution of Return laid on the Table by the Right Honorable Sir George Turner and ordered to be printed 10th February, 1898.

RETURN to the order of the Convention, dated 21st January, 1898, showing, according to the latest statistics, the annual expenditure of which each colony represented in the Convention will be relieved in respect of the following services, and works (with interest thereon at 3 per cent.), to be transferred to the Commonwealth:—(1) Customs and Excise Department; (2) Postal, Telegraphic, and Telephonic services; (3) Naval and Military Defence; (4) Ocean Beacons, Buoys, and Ocean Light-houses and Light-ships; (5) Astronomical and Meteorological Observations; (6) Quarantine; (7) Census and Statistics; (8) Currency and Coining (Mint); (9) Weights and Measures; (10) Bankruptcy and Insolvency; (11) Copyrights, Patents, Trade Marks; (12) Immigration and Emigration; (13) External Affairs (Agency-General Departments).

(Dr. Quick.)

RETURN showing the Annual Expenditure of which each Colony will be relieved in respect of various services, together with Interest at 3 per cent. on the value of Property appertaining thereto, proposed to be transferred to the Commonwealth.

Services.	Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Western Australia.*	Tasmania.	Total.	
		I.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.						
1. Customs and Excise Department <i>Less Cost of Border Offices</i> ...	O	1896	£ 65,851	£ 61,747	£ 25,881	£ 27,950	£ 6,869	£ 188,298
	...	...	5,140	...	2,000	...	...	7,140
	M	...	60,711	61,747	23,881	27,950	6,869	181,158
	I	...	1,857	2,620	662	741	170	6,050
	...	...	13,020	14,241	3,723	1,818	849	33,651
			75,588	78,608	28,266	30,509	7,888	220,859
2. Postal, Telegraphic, and Telephonic ...	O	1896	496,461	674,692	186,763	185,216	56,775	1,599,907
	...	...	(7,120)	(80,640)	(11,003)	(36,477)	(4,914)	(140,154)
	M	...	15,398	23,619	18,627	8,170	1,657	67,471
	I	...	48,022	65,239	42,339	19,342	4,513	179,455
	...	...	559,881	763,550	247,729	212,728	62,945	1,846,833
3. Naval and Military Defence	O	1895-6†	163,707	180,000	25,931	8,835	8,798	387,271
	...	...	...	(4,762)	(134)	(150)	...	...
	M	...	11,022	10,902	2,419	385	1,215	25,943
	I	...	24,056	23,304	5,139	1,400	2,580	56,479
	...	...	198,785	214,206	33,489	10,620	12,593	469,693
4. Ocean Beacons, Buoys, Light-houses, and Light-ships	O	Present annual cost	11,824	10,708	10,770	10,000	4,150	47,452
	M		5,532	6,200	4,248	2,077	1,800	19,857
	I		...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		17,356	16,908	15,018	12,077	5,950	67,309

RETURN showing the Annual Expenditure of which each Colony will be relieved, &c.—*continued.*

Services.	Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
		I.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE— <i>continued.</i>					
5. Astronomical and Meteorological Observations ...	O 1895-6†	£ 2,160	£ 4,021	£ 812	£ 253	£ 97	£ 7,343
	M ...	420	420	45	...	...	885
	I ...	1,470	1,470	90	...	...	3,030
		4,050	5,911	947	253	97	11,258
6. Quarantine ...	{ O Present annual cost	3,240	4,037	722	400	...	8,399
	{ M ...	810	1,500	709	285	165	3,469
	{ I ...	4,050	5,537	1,431	685	165	11,868
7. Census and Statistics— Statistics ... Census—One-tenth cost of Decennial Census ...	O 1895-6	3,094	7,119	252	876	900	12,241
	O 1897	2,840	3,970	1,490	790	210	9,300
	M ...	150	150	7	37	37	381
	I ...	360	360	18	97	97	932
			6,444	11,599	1,707	1,800	1,244	22,854
8. Currency and Coining (Mint) {	{ O Annual subsidy	20,000	15,000	...	...	...	35,000
	{ M ...	3,395	3,000	...	...	...	6,395
	{ I ...	23,395	18,000	...	...	...	41,395
9. Weights and Measures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Bankruptcy and Insolvency	O 1895-6†	2,820	2,744	2,241	1,248	100	9,153
	M ...	284	135	...	...	...	419
	I ...	1,438	720	...	...	...	2,158
		4,542	3,599	2,241	1,248	100	11,730
11. Copyrights, Patents, and Trade Marks ...	O 1895-6†	2,171	2,741	395	101	250	5,658
	M ...	60	60	...	...	...	120
	I ...	180	180	...	...	...	360
		2,411	2,981	395	101	250	6,138
12. Immigration and Emigration	O 1895-6	...	547	...	...	...	547
13. External Affairs (Agency-General Department) {	{ O Present annual cost	3,500	5,664	4,987	4,008	1,093	19,252
	{ M ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Annual Expenditure ...	...	900,002	1,127,110	336,270	274,029	92,325	2,729,736
II.—ANNUAL REVENUE.							
2. Postal, Telegraphic, and Telephonic Services ...	1896	512,647	639,929	250,061	179,146	72,539	1,654,322
4. Ocean Beacons, Buoys, Light-houses, and Light-ships ...	...	17,356	16,908	15,018	12,077	5,950	67,309
8. Currency and Coining— Mint ...	1895-6	21,194	15,119	...	...	...	36,313
	Bank Note Tax ...	19,317	26,431	7,829	...	...	53,577
10. Bankruptcy and Insolvency ...	...	3,767	5,151	777	1,099	...	10,794
11. Copyrights, Patents and Trade Marks ...	...	3,083	3,584	1,544	1,500†	1,465	11,776
	Agency-General ...	195	200	258	...	...	653
Total Annual Revenue (except from Customs) ...	...	578,159	707,322	275,487	193,822	79,954	1,834,744
Not Expenditure ...	...	321,843	419,788	60,783	80,207	12,371	894,992

NOTE.—It will probably be found that the expenditure will be less by the Federation than by the States, owing to the economies that will be possible under one general management; and that the revenue from Posts and Telegraphs and Patents, &c., will be greater under the stimulus of intercolonial free-trade.

The letter "O" stands for ordinary expenditure; "M" for cost of maintenance of buildings, works, &c., uniformly assumed, when given separately, to be 1½ per cent. of estimated present values, whilst the actual cost of maintenance, which naturally fluctuates considerably from year to year, is shown in brackets; "I" for interest at 3 per cent. on capital value of lands, buildings, works, &c. The capital values used for the purposes of this return are those given, so far as they go, in the *Australasian Statistics*, 1896, prepared in the office of the Government Statist of Victoria, pages 46 and 47, with the exception of that for "Quarantine" in New South Wales, which, according to official estimates just received, is set down at £50,000; whilst the capital values for departments not shown in the *Australasian Statistics* have been assumed, in the absence of any official estimates whatever, except in regard to Victoria, to be as given in Appendix A *post*. The years 1895-6 and 1896 were chosen in preference to a later year in consequence of the information for the former being more reliable and complete.

NOTES TO TABLE, CORRESPONDING TO NUMBERS UNDER HEAD OF "SERVICES."

I.—Annual Expenditure

- No. of Service.
3. Including expenditure on maintenance of joint Australian Naval and Military Defences. In the case of the ordinary expenditure of New South Wales the "Present annual cost" is shown.
4. The amount set down for Tasmania is that *spent*, not by the Government, but by the *Marine Boards*. The figures for Western Australia include "Upkeep of Pilot Stations, Harbor Crews, &c."
7. *Census*.—The cost per head of the Census of 1891 was first ascertained, and the rates so obtained were applied to the estimated population on 30th June, 1897.
9. Not distinguishable in the Public Accounts.
10. Metropolitan Courts only. No reliable estimate can be made of the cost of work performed in the country by Judges and Clerks of Courts, in conjunction with other duties.
13. Present expenditure, according to the latest estimates.
- * The following figures for Western Australia for 1896-7 are taken from preliminary returns which have reached Melbourne:—*Expenditure*—Customs and Excise, £34,636; Posts and Telegraphs, &c., £313,203 (which may include capital expenditure); Astronomer, £2,583. *Revenue*—Posts and Telegraphs (exclusive of estimate for O.H.M.S.), £200,340.
- † Read 1896 in the case of Tasmania.
- ‡ Approximate.

II.—Annual Revenue.

2. Exclusive of amounts credited for correspondence and telegrams, &c., O.H.M.S. a uniform system not having been adopted in all of the colonies; revenue from money orders and postal notes is included.
4. Revenue is made to balance the expenditure, as no separate account is kept of what proportion of harbor and tonnage dues and light rates go to maintain the light-houses, &c., and what proportion to maintain the ports and harbors.
8. *Mint*.—Including subsidy returned.
10. Includes all fees collected, although the expenditure relates only to the metropolitan offices.
13. Approximate figures.

JAMES J. FENTON,
Assistant Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 8th February, 1898.

APPENDIX A.

ASSUMED PRESENT VALUES OF LAND, BUILDINGS, ETC., OF THE DEPARTMENT'S NAMED.

	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
Capital Cost of Border Offices—(a)	£	£	£	£	£
Land	4,400	...	2,200	...	...
Buildings, &c.	8,794	...	4,400	...	...
	13,194	...	6,600	...	...
Astronomical and Meteorological Observations—					
Land	21,000	21,000	(b)	...	...
Buildings	13,000	13,000	(b)	(c)	(c)
Equipments, &c.	15,000	15,000	3,000	(c)	(c)
	49,000	49,000	3,000	(c)	(c)
Census and Statistics—					
Land	2,000	2,000	100	750	750
Buildings, &c.	10,000	10,000	500	2,500	2,500
	12,000	12,000	600	3,250	3,250
Bankruptcy and Insolvency—					
Metropolitan courts and offices, &c., only—					
Land	29,000	15,000	} (c)	(c)	(c)
Buildings, &c.	18,943	9,000			
	47,943	24,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Copyrights, Patents, and Trade Marks—					
Land	2,000	2,000	} (c)	(c)	(c)
Buildings, &c.	4,000	4,000			
	6,000	6,000	(c)	(c)	(c)

(a) These amounts are given as a set-off to the present value of all offices, as shown in the *Australasian Statistics*, 1896. New South Wales probably has no border offices at present; but, in the event of Federation without Queensland, such offices will doubtless have to be established by the Federation along the Queensland border.

(b) Probably included with Post-office Buildings.

(c) Values probably too small in these cases to much affect the results.

JAS. J. FENTON,
Assistant Government Statist.

FEDERATION FINANCE.

*Laid on the Table by the Honorable Mr. Barton, and ordered to be printed
7th February, 1898.*

BY EDWARD PULSFORD, M.L.C.

[*"The Sydney Morning Herald," 19th January, 1898.*]

It will be remembered that a few months ago the writer adversely criticised certain tables published by Mr Coghlan on the subject of the finances of federation. The special feature of Mr. Coghlan's figures and arguments was that under a uniform Tariff the colony of New South Wales would contribute very much more revenue proportionately than the adjoining colonies. So enormous was the difference in comparison with Victoria, and so eagerly was the comparison seized upon and repeated by the opponents of federation, that I was glad to take advantage of the columns of the *Herald* to expose what I deemed a fallacy of a very hurtful character. The calculations in question were arrived at by assuming that the prohibitive action of certain duties would be suspended in New South Wales, and that revenue could be collected in this colony which experience shows cannot be collected elsewhere.

Since Mr. Coghlan's return from England he has evidently gone over the subject again, and the result is seen in the new paper, which appeared in full in the *Herald* of 13th January. Without formally withdrawing the previous statements, Mr. Coghlan practically abandons them and adopts a new basis for his calculations. As the tables now abandoned represented a mountain of work, it is clear that Mr. Coghlan does not now place that faith in them which he did when they appeared. The old basis of calculation was the duties existing in the various colonies. The new basis is the volume of imports. Before considering how far this new basis is to be relied on, it may be pointed out that the new figures are altogether in the direction contended for by the present writer. The figures representing the excess of the payments by New South Wales over the payments by Victoria have dropped from £1,282,000 to £1,090,000, a fall in the calculation of £192,000. As regards South Australia and Western Australia, the change is in the same direction, that is, they as well as Victoria are now expected to pay more, whilst New South Wales is expected to pay less; so that a considerable step has been taken towards moderate views. According to the first tables, New South Wales would pay 17s. 2d. per head more than Victoria. This excess is now reduced to 14s. 3d. Are the new figures such as can be trusted—such as should be put forward as a safe ground on which to erect a great financial structure? We unhesitatingly answer these queries in the negative. No statistician in Australia, no Treasurer, and no Collector of Customs can give anything but an estimate of the value of the goods "imported from countries outside the federating area and retained for home consumption." We say that the exact figures are not available, and that if they were they would even then mislead. The Customs revenue springs from two sources—First, the Customs duties on imports from without; and, second, the excise duties on goods produced within. By looking at the volume of imports, how can any one tell what the excise will produce? It would be just as proper to reverse the operation and to calculate the whole Customs revenue on the basis of excise.

Let any one spend an hour in comparing the Customs statistics of the various colonies and note how they differ in the method of compilation; how the matter of imports is complicated by that of the re-exports; how uncertain and varying are the values put on goods, and he will begin to feel that he is on ground difficult to travel, and where search at best can never give accuracy. The new tables and calculations are put forward without any hint being given of the doubtful figures on which they rest and in complete ignorance of the fact that to ignore the goods subject to excise and note only those imported, when reckoning the revenue from both sources, is a fatal mistake. No one after giving a moment's thought to the subject can fail to see that the new basis of Mr. Coghlan's figures is altogether unsound.

Let us look a moment at the import statistics. We can get from the Customs returns the value of the imports from each foreign country and from each colony, and by deducting from the total the value of the imports from the colonies represented at the Convention, we have the figures representing the value of the imports from without the federation area. But how are we to find out what are retained for home consumption? "By deducting the re-exports," the reader will reply. Unfortunately, however, this is easier said than done, because when goods are re-exported no record is kept of whence they were imported, and we can only estimate, each one to the best of his ability, the proportion of re-exports that came from the federating colonies and the proportion that came from elsewhere. Thus, in 1896 New South Wales imported flour value £189,000 from South Australia and £50,000 from New Zealand, and re-exported to Queensland flour value £29,000. Was this re-exported flour South Australian or New Zealand? Was it imported from within or without the federating area? There is no answer to this question, and yet unless it be answered we cannot find out the proportions of the home "consumption" of flour imported from without and from within the federating area. Mr. Coghlan does not tell us how he meets this and thousands of similar difficulties. Then, there is a further difficulty. In this very line of flour exported to Queensland, besides that re-exported, we have in the statistics £148,000 worth of the produce of New South Wales exported. In all probability a very considerable proportion, perhaps the bulk, of this flour was not New South Wales production, but was South Australian and New Zealand re-exported. The inaccuracy of Customs statistics in this matter of re-exports is notorious. More than £2,000,000 of New South Wales wool in 1896 arrived in Victoria, and was so recorded in Victorian imports, yet according to the export returns of that colony less than £1,000,000 of New South Wales wool was re-exported. What became of the difference? It appears in the returns as Victorian wool. This sort of inaccuracy runs through the whole range of Australian Customs statistics. Customs entries are generally looked after by juniors, who often know little and care less as to either the value or the country of production of the goods they enter. It is on ground honeycombed throughout with pitfalls that Mr. Coghlan builds:

"So long as the colonies maintain their present relative positions in point of production, so long will the imports continue to be shared in the proportions now obtaining," says Mr. Coghlan. What does this mean? Apparently we are to infer that production governs imports, but, if so, Customs taxation should bear the same relative proportion. Taking Mr. Coghlan's work, *The Seven Colonies, 1895-6*, I find, page 315, that the New South Wales per head production is given at figures equal to 20 per cent. greater than the per head production of Victoria, and yet in this paper the per head contribution to the Customs revenue is put 50 per cent. higher, and in the tables now abandoned it was put at 65 per cent. higher! It is safe to say that the assertion in the quotation just given is at variance with actual fact. Production does not necessarily mean a corresponding importation—at times it means the very reverse. Men may mine for gold and import all their breadstuffs, and they may cease to mine and grow instead of import their own breadstuffs. In the latter case the ability to pay taxation may actually increase, yet because the importation has ceased, according to Mr. Coghlan, the ability to pay has come to an end.

Bearing in mind the facts now brought out, it is not too much to say that this paper of Mr. Coghlan's is useless because of its grave errors, and this is much to be regretted, as it is marked in many ways by the great ability the public are accustomed to associate with the name of our Statistician.

[*"The Sydney Morning Herald," 2nd February, 1898.*]

The work of a statistician may be said to have two divisions—first the preparation of statistics, and second, the application of those statistics to the affairs of the country. In both of these directions it is, of course, possible to go wrong. The preparation of some statistics is very easy, because the figures which are used are free from all doubt; the preparation of others is very difficult, because the figures are involved and uncertain. It is clear also that there is great room for error in the application of statistics, and if they are wrongly applied it ceases to be a matter of importance whether they are accurate or not. Both inaccuracy and misapplication have been shown by the writer to exist in the reports prepared by Mr. Coghlan on the subject of the Finances of Federation, especially on the point of the proportionate yield in the various colonies of a uniform Tariff. Some days ago a request was made by the Convention for more information as to the data of some of the calculations—the methods by which certain results had been reached. Presumably it is in response to this request that this week some additional tables, entitled "Tables to accompany Notes on Financial Aspect of Federation," have been issued by Mr. Coghlan.

The new tables, however, vary rather than explain the old ones. They do give a little information in the desired direction, but very little. They do, however, make it increasingly clear that in the main the whole of the elaborate reports prepared by Mr. Coghlan are not only useless, but misleading. That there may remain no doubt at all on the subject, attention is invited to certain facts. Mr. Coghlan's last report was based on the assumption that the Customs and excise revenue paid by each State would be in proportion to its imports. Mr. Coghlan estimates at 26·5 millions the net imports for 1896 of the federating colonies, of which 12 millions are reckoned to belong to New South Wales. In that year the harvests of Australia proved to be very deficient, and the consequence was that New South Wales imported £1,096,000 of breadstuffs, or, allowing for re-exports, £735,000. Having had the misfortune, by the disaster of a bad harvest, to lose nearly three-quarters of a million of money, the volume of our import returns was driven up correspondingly, and this grave disaster is practically used to increase by about £165,000 Mr. Coghlan's estimate of the revenue New South Wales would contribute to a uniform Tariff. To put it in another way, if this disaster had not come about, the New South Wales net imports from outside the federating area would have been 11¼ instead of 12 millions, and Mr. Coghlan's estimate of our contribution to the Federal Customs would have been £2,552,000, instead of £2,717,000. Then, it is to be remembered that had not the harvests failed in the southern colonies the New South Wales imports of breadstuffs would have come from there and not from California; and then being from within the federating area they could not have been included by Mr. Coghlan in his import statistics. The disaster of a bad harvest in New South Wales would not alone have given this extra three-quarters of a million. To give that there had to be the same disaster of bad harvests in the southern colonies.

Look at this theory of the volume of imports being a measure of the revenue that can be collected by the combined duties of Customs and excise. There is some approach to a fair average in the yield of the duties on narcotics and stimulants in the different colonies. If we take from Mr. Coghlan's estimate of the whole revenue the actual receipts from these special duties in 1896 we get the following results for New South Wales and Victoria:—

	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Mr. Coghlan's "estimate of the contribution of each State towards £6,000,000 Tariff based on imports for home consumption in 1896"	... £2,717,000	... £1,627,000
Actual collections in 1896 from duties on stimulants and narcotics	... 1,291,000	... 992,000
	<u>£1,426,000</u>	<u>£635,000</u>

Supposing the contributions of each colony towards duties on narcotics and stimulants to remain relatively about as in 1896, then, if Mr. Coghlan's estimate is reliable, it would follow, as shown, that on the ordinary imports of the two colonies New South Wales would pay 124 per cent. more than Victoria, which is a *reductio ad absurdum*. Look at the theory from another point of view. The population of the United States is, roughly, about twice that of Great Britain, whilst the imports of Great Britain are, roughly, about twice those of the United States. If the theory in question were correct, then, supposing the two countries to agree on a uniform Tariff, it would follow that the per head collections from Customs and excise in the States would be only one-fourth of what was collected in England. Does any one think such a result possible?

The new tables give no information as to how the calculations in the first report were arrived at ; that is, how the Tariff of one colony was applied to the imports retained for home consumption in another colony. Thus, one would like to know how the following was worked out :—The imports of boots and shoes in Victoria was recorded under 16 different divisions, 2 being free of duty, and 14 being subject to duties of 14 different amounts. Then some of the imports were re-exported from bonded stocks, and these are given in one lump sum ; and some were re-exported from each of the 14 divisions, and drawback of duty obtained. Then we have in New South Wales, recorded all in one line, the aggregate imports of boots and shoes. It is required now to apply the Victorian duties to the New South Wales imports. How can it be done ? Evidently the New South Wales imports must be divided into the 16 divisions of the Victorian Tariff, and this cannot be done correctly, because no one has the particulars, and the whole thing is complicated in both colonies by questions arising about re-exports to within and without the federating area. A rough and ready way of making the calculation was taken some time ago by the writer, but the question is—How was it worked out in the Statistician's office ? Of course, as was pointed out more than once, whether the estimates are correct or not matters little, since the whole theory in which they are used is a mistaken one.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE FINANCES OF FEDERATION.

BY EDWARD PULSFORD, M.L.C.

Lest there are persons who still attach importance to the question of whether the statistics and estimates given by Mr. Coghlan are in themselves accurate, it may be well to look at them further, although, as previously stated, the question of accuracy matters little if the application of them be unsound.

The year 1896 was remarkable for a big increase of imports. This is shown in the first of Mr. Coghlan's explanatory tables, viz., Table A, where the total net imports from outside the federating area are given as follows :—

1893	...	...	...	...	£18,819,992
1894	...	...	...	...	18,425,280
1895	...	...	...	...	19,488,740
1896	...	...	...	...	26,547,146

It will be observed that the increase in 1896 over 1895 exceeds seven millions. Look now at the figures for the two main colonies :—

	New South Wales.		Victoria.		Excess—New South Wales.	
	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
	£		£		£	
1893	9,263,574	49·22	5,423,565	28·82	3,840,009	20·40
1894	8,381,192	45·48	5,562,532	30·19	2,818,660	15·29
1895	8,642,176	44·34	5,732,736	29·42	2,809,440	14·92
1896	12,022,764	45·29	7,197,225	27·11	4,825,539	18·18

These are Mr. Coghlan's own figures. Observe how these figures are used by their author. In the first Report, now abandoned, the basis used was a wholly speculative estimate calculated on the lines of the South Australian Tariff as applied to the various articles of import during 1893-4-5. The second Report was based on the volume—the aggregate sum—of the imports, and not on those of the years previously taken, but on those of 1896, the year when New South Wales imports took such a big jump. It will be remembered that Mr. Coghlan's second Report reduced by £192,000 the contribution which he considered New South Wales would pay in excess of Victoria, but had he taken the average of the years used before, a decrease of £270,000 would have been shown, whilst had he used the year 1895 he would have shown a decrease of no less than £387,000. Thus :—

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS £6,000,000 REVENUE.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Excess—New South Wales.
	£	£	£
Mr. Coghlan's first Report, based on Tariff calculations, 1893-4-5	2,851,000	1,569,000	1,282,000
Mr. Coghlan's second Report, based on volume of 1896 imports ...	2,717,000	1,627,000	1,090,000
Result if based on average volume imports, 1893-4-5 ...	2,781,000	1,768,000	1,012,000
Result if based on volume imports, 1895 alone ...	2,660,400	1,765,200	895,200

The calculations are simplicity itself—any one can check them. Six millions gives £60,000 for every 1 per cent. of imports. Mr. Coghlan's second Report contains no hint that the variation from the first Report would have been increased had he not brought in the 1896 returns.

Every one will admit that when confronted with figures that have suddenly and largely expanded, the expansion should be carefully, if not, indeed, suspiciously, looked at before being accepted, especially if they are to form the basis of estimates of the gravest importance. The writer submits that if Mr. Coghlan had scrutinized the enormous increase in the 1896 imports for New South Wales he would have found it needful to make very large deductions. It has already been shown that three-quarters of a million represented imports of breadstuffs rendered needful by the disaster of a bad harvest, and that for two reasons the imports should have been deducted, first, because they were entirely exceptional, and second, because but for the concurrent failure in the southern colonies these extra supplies would have been bought within the federating area. I propose now to show another very large deduction that should have been made, viz., in the meat supply. If New South Wales can do anything she can certainly supply herself with meat, yet the 1896 import returns are swollen by £700,000 of imported meat from Queensland. Had the northern colony sent delegates to the Convention it would have been considered within the federating area, and imports from there would not have been included in Mr. Coghlan's estimates. Look at this trade. There is an almost constant movement of stock from north to south. In the north we find stock coming into New South Wales, in the south we find stock moving into Victoria. In Sydney an export of meat, frozen or preserved, is almost always in progress. This is the colony's balance-sheet for 1896—

				Imports.	Exports.
Cattle	...	...	...	£564,588	£222,697
Sheep	...	...	...	317,909	258,952
Preserved meat	...	...	...	78,580	262,280
Frozen meat	...	...	...	3,733	344,444
Total	...	...	...	£964,800	£1,088,373

This shows an excess of exports of £113,573, which, of course, is largely added to by the value of the hides, &c., of the imported animals. If we turn to our import returns we find that no less than £840,905 comes from Queensland, the whole of the re-exports are stated to be £131,226 which we will deduct, though part is not Queensland produce at all, and then we have a net import of £709,679 from outside the five federating colonies, and the whole of this large sum is mopped up into Mr. Coghlan's New South Wales net imports. We sell more meat than we buy, which means that a stock tax would be a dead letter in New South Wales; and yet, because a large quantity of meat, dead and alive, passes through the colony, or replaces domestic stock that is exported, it is claimed that New South Wales has imported £700,000 worth for "home consumption"; but the joke comes in when we note that in Victoria, the colony that does not produce all she can consume, and where a stock tax can be collected, the imports are struck out because they come from, or *via*, New South Wales, that is, from within the federating area.

If we now add to the £735,000 representing breadstuffs, £710,000 representing meat, we get a total of £1,450,000, which should be deducted from the figures given by Mr. Coghlan as the net imports of New South Wales, and also, of course, from the aggregate imports of the federating colonies. This having been done, we get the following results:—

IMPORTS AND CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.

	Mr. Coghlan's Figures.		With Corrections Named.		Effect of Corrections.	
	Imports.	Revenue.	Imports.	Revenue.	Deduction.	Addition.
	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	£	£
New South Wales	45·29	2,717,000	42·14	2,528,400	188,600	...
Victoria	27·11	1,627,000	28·67	1,720,200	...	93,200
South Australia	9·68	581,000	10·23	613,800	...	32,800
Western Australia	14·30	858,000	15·13	907,800	...	49,800
Tasmania	3·62	217,000	3·83	229,800	...	12,800
	100·00	6,000,000	100·00	6,000,000	188,600	188,600

It will be understood that this table as altered is not given as now being correct, but that it is intended merely to illustrate the full effects of the corrections in the figures representing New South Wales imports. It will be seen that any over-statement in regard to imports in New South Wales, or indeed any colony, results in an under-statement of the revenue of all the other colonies.

Of course an over estimate in one direction means under estimates in others. The excess against New South Wales as compared with Victoria is brought down by these corrections by £281,800.

Mr. Coghlan supports his tables of imports by showing that exports were correspondingly heavy, and he makes in his explanatory tables certain corrections in the published returns, thus—

	New South Wales.	Victoria.
"Exports, domestic produce, 1896, as stated in Customs Returns"	£16,742,691	£11,054,824
"Figures as corrected for wool and other inter-colonial and foreign produce incorrectly included as domestic produce"	16,740,469	9,731,769
Deducted	£2,222	£1,323,055

The deduction in the case of Victoria is justified; the whole of it arises on one article—wool. If investigation were made in all lines of export, the amount might possibly be increased. But—well, one may indulge in a smile at the correction made in the case of New South Wales. Reference to the figures

that have been given of the trade in meat, dead and alive, indicate that a very large quantity passes out as "domestic" which would be more properly described as "intercolonial and foreign." In all probability a deduction of a million might be made for meat and other pastoral produce. Then it is to be noted that New South Wales gold is said to have been exported to the extent of £1,699,549, which is more than £600,000 in excess of the gold found in the colony during 1896, indicating probably the need of another substantial correction. Without looking further it may safely be said that the deduction of £2,222 is only useful to laugh at.

The Victorian returns are a long way from perfection. According to these, in 1896 Victoria imported from New South Wales 491,741 tons coal, value £188,868, whilst, according to the New South Wales returns, which I incline to think are correct, the mother colony exported to Victoria 714,666 tons, value £250,622. Clearly something is wrong. If the New South Wales return is right the coal, adding freight, would represent an import into Victoria of about £370,000, or say £150,000 to £200,000 in excess of the figures recorded. This being entirely within the federating area does not affect Mr. Coghlan's estimate of net imports. It is only mentioned to show that import and export returns, like certain other articles, are all the better when taken with a little salt. Another considerable undervaluation is to be found in the Victorian greasy-wool import returns, the value recorded on leaving New South Wales and again on export from Victoria being much higher; so probably the Victorian import return is £200,000 to £300,000 short stated. It may also be pointed out that the New South Wales statistics of imports of stock from Queensland are explicitly given as the "Overland Stock Returns of Queensland." That is, Mr. Coghlan finds the returns of the New South Wales border Customs officers to be less trustworthy than the Queensland return mentioned, and he therefore very properly uses it; but what a margin is left for doubt in regard to these overland imports from Queensland represented as £800,000, and forming a very substantial part of the 12 millions New South Wales net imports.

What are "imports and exports"? They are not the trade of a country, but only that portion of the trade that crosses the political boundaries. When a political boundary disappears trade increases, but the "imports and exports" in that direction come to an end. If the dream of the enthusiast of a "Federation of the World" came about, then the world would see the last of "imports and exports"; but instead of there being less wealth, less income from taxation, there would be more. Mr. Coghlan is a little bit "gone" on "imports," just as the good old woman was gone on that "blessed word Mesopotamia." He reckons excise duties by the volume of imports, and he adds together the imports under the free system of one colony and those under the restricted system of other colonies, and is satisfied the result is a talisman that will unlock the secrets of the future. Mr. Coghlan has done splendid work in arranging and in improving the statistics of New South Wales, and the colony is not likely to forget the fact; but he has not lifted this subject on to those broad and straight lines outside of mere statistics which alone can fairly guide the Convention.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION.

*Laid on the Table by the Hon. Mr. Barton, and ordered to be printed
9th February, 1898.*

FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

83. Omit "and by warrant countersigned by the Chief Officer of Audit of the Commonwealth."

84. Omit the clause [to be inserted, in amended form, after clause 86].

86A. On the establishment of the Commonwealth the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

86B. After uniform duties of customs have been imposed The Parliament shall have exclusive power, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods.

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties upon the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect.

But all grants of and agreements for any such bounty made by or under the authority of the Government of any State after the thirtieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, shall be taken to have been of no effect.

Neither this nor the preceding section shall apply to bounties or aids to mining for gold, silver, or other metals.

87. [The Drafting Committee suggest the omission of this clause. The first paragraph is rendered unnecessary by section 99 and the second (except so far as covered by new 86A) by section 100.]

89. Add new paragraph :—

But goods imported into any State before uniform duties of customs have been imposed, and thence exported into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, shall on arrival in the latter State be liable to the duty (if any) chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less the duty (if any) which was paid in respect of the goods on their importation into the former State.

90. Until uniform duties of customs have been imposed—

- I. The Commonwealth shall credit each State with the revenues collected from the duties of customs and of excise, and in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth under this Constitution.
- II. The Commonwealth shall debit each State with—
 - (a) the expenditure of the Commonwealth in the collection of duties of customs and of excise, and in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth under this Constitution.
 - (b) the proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the expenditure of the Commonwealth incurred by reason of the original powers given to it by this Constitution.

But any expenditure of the Commonwealth not incurred only for the maintenance or continuance of a department of the service of any one State as existing at the

time of the transfer, but originated by the requirements of the Commonwealth in respect of services or powers transferred, shall be taken to be incurred by reason of the original powers given to the Commonwealth by this Constitution.

III. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

91. During the first five years after uniform duties of customs have been imposed, and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides—

I. The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and thence exported to another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods manufactured in a State and thence exported to another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected in the State in which such goods are consumed.

II. The Commonwealth shall credit each State with the amount of the duties collected, and so taken to have been collected, in that State, and with the revenues collected in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth by this Constitution.

III. The Commonwealth shall debit each State with expenditure ascertained as prescribed by sub-section II. of the preceding section.

IV. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

92. For each of the first five years after uniform duties of customs have been imposed the Commonwealth shall keep an account showing—

I. The amount which, under the law of the State of Western Australia in force immediately before the imposition of uniform duties, would have been collected from duties of customs and of excise upon the goods actually imported into and the goods produced or manufactured in that State.

II. The amount collected and taken to have been collected in that State from duties of customs and of excise.

The latter amount shall be deducted from the former amount, and the balance (if any) shall be taken to be the net loss of the State of Western Australia for that year by reason of the imposition of uniform duties of customs and of excise, and by reason of the operation of free trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, and the proportion which such net loss bears to the amount so collected and taken to have been collected shall be taken to be the proportionate net loss of that State.

The proportionate net loss (if any) of each of the other States shall be calculated in like manner, and if the proportionate net loss of the State of Western Australia is greater than the average of the proportionate net losses of all the States, the Commonwealth shall pay to the State of Western Australia a sum which will equalize the proportionate net loss of that State with such average.

The amount so paid shall be taken to be an expenditure of the Commonwealth in the exercise of the original powers given to it by this Constitution.

93. Omit the clause and substitute:—

After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs all surplus revenue over the expenditure of the Commonwealth shall be distributed month by month among the several States, on such basis as shall be fair to the several States, and in a proportion and after a method to be determined by The Parliament.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION.

1897-8.

(*Brought up by the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, and ordered to be printed 9th February, 1898.*)

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by the Convention on 3rd September, 1897, to consider and report upon Chapter IV. of the Draft Constitution—Finance and Trade—have to report as follows:—

The Committee have held several meetings, and have discussed the questions submitted to them, in all their bearings, with a view to a satisfactory solution.

The Committee does not suggest any alteration in clauses 81, 82, 85, 86, 88, 94, 95, 96, 97, and 98.

Clause 83.

A. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law and by warrant countersigned by the Chief Officer of Audit of the Commonwealth.

Money to be appropriated by law.

The Committee suggest that all the words after the word "law" in the second line be omitted.

Clause 84.

B. The Parliament shall have the sole power and authority, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to impose customs duties, to impose duties of excise, and to grant bounties upon the production or export of goods.

The Commonwealth to have exclusive power to levy duties of customs and excise, and offer bounties after a certain time.

But this exclusive power shall not come into force until uniform duties of customs have been imposed by The Parliament.

Upon the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or duties of excise, and all such laws offering bounties upon the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect.

The control and collection of duties of customs and excise and the control of the payment of bounties shall nevertheless pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth upon the establishment of the Commonwealth.

This section shall not apply to bounties or aids to mining for gold, silver, or other metals.

The Committee suggest that this clause be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the two following clauses in its place:—

C. On the establishment of the Commonwealth the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

D. After uniform duties of customs have been imposed The Parliament shall have exclusive power, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods.

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties upon the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect.

But all grants of and agreements for any such bounty made by or under the authority of the Government of any State after the thirtieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, shall be taken to have been of no effect.

This and the preceding section shall not apply to bounties or aids to mining for gold, silver, or other metals.

Clause 87.

Collection of existing duties of customs and excise.

E. Until uniform duties of customs have been imposed, the powers of the Parliaments of the several States existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, respecting the imposition of duties of customs, the imposition of duties of excise, and the offering of bounties upon the production or export of goods, and the collection and payment thereof respectively, shall continue.

Until uniform duties have been imposed, the laws of the several States in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth respecting duties of customs, duties of excise, and bounties, and the collection and payment thereof, shall remain in force, subject to such alterations of the amount of duties or bounties as the Parliaments of the several States may make from time to time; and the duties and bounties shall continue to be collected and paid as theretofore, but by the officers of the Commonwealth.

The Committee suggest the omission of this clause, which is provided for in the new clauses herewith submitted, also by clauses 99 and 100.

Clause 89.

On establishment of uniform duties of customs and excise, trade within the Commonwealth to be free.

F. So soon as uniform duties of customs have been imposed, trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.

The Committee suggest that the following paragraph be added to this clause:—

(b) But goods imported into any State before uniform duties of customs have been imposed, and thence exported into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, shall on arrival in the latter State be liable to the duty (if any) chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less the duty (if any) which was paid in respect of the goods on their importation into the former State.

Clause 90.

Accounts to be kept.

G. Until uniform duties of customs have been imposed, there shall be shown, in the books of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, in respect of each State:—

- I. The revenues collected from duties of customs and excise, and from the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth by this Constitution :
- II. The expenditure of the Commonwealth in the collection of duties of customs and excise, and in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth by this Constitution :
- III. The monthly balance (if any) in favour of the State.

From the balance so found in favour of each State there shall be deducted its share of the expenditure of the Commonwealth in the exercise of the original powers given to it by this Constitution, and this share shall be in the numerical proportion of the people of the State to those of the Commonwealth as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth. After such deduction the surplus shown to be due to the State shall be paid to the State month by month.

Balance to be paid to States after deduction.

The Committee suggest that the following new clause be substituted for the above clause:—

- H. Until uniform duties of customs have been imposed—
1. The Commonwealth shall credit each State with the revenues collected therein from duties of customs and of excise, and in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth under this Constitution.
 - ii. The Commonwealth shall debit each State with—
 - (a) the expenditure therein of the Commonwealth in the collection of duties of customs and of excise, and in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth under this Constitution.
 - (b) the proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the expenditure of the Commonwealth incurred by reason of the original powers given to it by this Constitution.

But any expenditure of the Commonwealth, not incurred only for the maintenance or continuance of a department of the service of any one State as existing at the time of the transfer, but originated by the requirements of the Commonwealth in respect of services or powers transferred, shall be taken to be incurred by reason of the original powers given to the Commonwealth by this Constitution
 - iii. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

Clause 91.

I. During the first three years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything contained in the last section, the total yearly expenditure of the Commonwealth, in the exercise of the original powers given to it by this Constitution, shall not exceed the sum of Three hundred thousand pounds; and the total yearly expenditure of the Commonwealth in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the States to the Commonwealth by this Constitution shall not exceed the sum of One million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

Expenditure.

The Committee suggest the omission of the above clause.

Clause 92.

J. During the first five years after uniform duties of customs have been imposed the aggregate amount to be paid to the whole of the States for any year shall not be less than the aggregate amount returned to them during the year last before the imposition of such duties.

Payment to each State for five years after uniform tariffs.

1. Subject to the last paragraph, for a period of five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, the total amount of duties of customs and excise collected in each

year in any State, or estimated as hereinafter provided, as the case may require, shall be repaid to such State of the Commonwealth, after deducting from the amount, in proportion to the population, the share of the State in the total expenditure of the Commonwealth not provided for by other means of revenue. The repayment shall be made month by month to the several States, in, as nearly as practicable, the proper proportions:—

- ii. For the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of revenue from customs and excise collected in each State there shall for the first year after the imposition of uniform duties of customs be shown in the books of the Treasury of the Commonwealth the total amount collected in each State for duties of customs and excise:
- iii. During such first year the duty chargeable under the uniform tariff upon goods which are imported into any State (whether duty has or has not been actually paid thereon), and during that year exported to any other State for consumption therein, shall be deemed to have been collected in, and shall be credited to, such other State only, and all duties of excise paid in respect of any goods manufactured in any State, and so exported to another State for consumption therein, shall be deemed to have been collected in, and shall be credited to, such other State only:
- iv. For the purpose of estimating the amount of the customs and excise arising in each State during each of the four years next after such first year, an average shall be taken by dividing the total customs and excise collected in the whole Commonwealth during such first year by the total population of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and the result shall be deemed to be the amount contributed by each person:
- v. Where the amount credited to any State during such first year is in excess of the amount of the average so ascertained, there shall in each of the next four years be deducted therefrom one-fifth part of the excess; and where the amount so credited is less than such average, there shall be added to the amount one-fifth part of the sum by which the amount so credited is less than the average, and the sums so ascertained shall be the estimated amounts to be refunded in each of the four years to the States respectively.

The Committee suggest that in lieu of the above provisions the following new clause be inserted:—

K. During the first five years after uniform duties of customs have been imposed, and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides—

- i. The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and thence exported to another State for consumption therein, and the duties of excise paid on goods manufactured in a State and thence exported to another State for consumption therein, shall be taken to have been collected in the State in which such goods have been consumed.

- II. The Commonwealth shall credit each State with the amount of the duties collected, and so taken to have been collected, in that State, and with the revenues collected in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth by this Constitution.
- III. The Commonwealth shall debit each State with expenditure ascertained as prescribed by sub-section II. of the preceding section.
- IV. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

The Premier and Treasurer of Western Australia pressed upon the attention of the Committee the peculiar position of his colony in relation to her customs revenue, which largely consists of duties on intercolonial products (£389,000 in a total customs revenue of about £1,100,000), and in order to meet this difficulty the following clause is submitted for consideration.

L. In respect of each of the first five years after uniform duties of customs have been imposed the Commonwealth shall keep an account showing in the case of the State of Western Australia—

- I. The amount of revenue which, under the law of that State immediately before the imposition of uniform duties, would have been collected from duties of customs and excise upon the goods actually imported into and produced and manufactured in that State during that year.
- II. The amount of the duties of customs and excise collected and taken to have been collected in that State during that year.

The latter amount shall be deducted from the former amount, and the balance (if any) shall be taken to be the net loss of that State for that year by reason of the imposition of uniform duties of customs and excise, and by reason of the operation of free-trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, and the proportion which such net loss bears to the amount so collected and taken to have been collected shall be taken to be the proportionate net loss of that State.

The proportionate net loss (if any) of each of the other States shall be calculated in like manner, and if the proportionate net loss of the State of Western Australia is greater than the average proportionate net losses of all the States the Commonwealth shall pay to the State of Western Australia a sum which will equalize the proportionate net loss of that State with such average.

The amount so paid shall be taken to be an expenditure of the Commonwealth in the exercise of the original powers given to it by this Constitution.

Clause 93.

M. After the expiration of five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, each State shall be deemed to contribute to the revenue an equal sum per head of its population, and all surplus revenue over the expenditure of the Commonwealth shall be distributed month by month among the several States in proportion to the numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth.

Distribution of surplus.

The Committee suggest the omission of this clause, and the insertion of the following new clause in its place—

N. After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs all surplus revenue over the expenditure of the Commonwealth shall be distributed month by month among the several States, on such basis as shall be fair to the several States, and in a proportion and after a method to be determined by The Parliament.

With the able assistance of the Drafting Committee in putting these conclusions into the shape of clauses, the Finance Committee have in the foregoing report dealt with all the clauses of Chapter IV., namely, from clause 81 to clause 98, both inclusive.

Parliament House,
Melbourne, 8th February, 1898.

G. H. REID,
Chairman.

1897-8.

FEDERAL CONVENTION.

*Laid on the Table by the Hon. Sir R. C. Baker, and ordered to be printed
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

POWERS AND PRACTICE OF THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN REFERENCE TO MONEY BILLS.

By Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, President of the Legislative Council.

A CONSIDERATION OF THE POWERS AND PRACTICE OF THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA IN REFERENCE TO MONEY BILLS.

CAP. I.

In order to fully understand the meaning of the Constitution Act (No. 2 of 1855-6) and of the agreement or compact made in 1857 between the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly as to their respective procedure on Bills "for appropriating revenue or for imposing, altering, or repealing any tax, rate, duty, or impost," a short historical statement is a necessary preliminary.

In 1851, in pursuance of the powers given by the Imperial Act, 13 & 14, Vic., cap. LIX., sec. 7, a Legislative Council was constituted in South Australia of 24 members, of whom sixteen were elected by the people and eight nominated by the Crown.

The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council so established, was given power to "make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the colony." No restriction was placed on the power to "impose, alter, or repeal taxes"; but by sec. 14 of such Imperial Act the following limitation as to appropriation of revenue occurs:—"It shall not be lawful for any such Council to pass or for any such Governor to assent to any Bill appropriating to the Government service any sum or sums of money, unless the Governor on Her Majesty's behalf shall first have recommended to the Council to make provision for the specific public service towards which such money is to be appropriated."

In 1853 the Legislative Council, in pursuance of sec. 32 of the Imperial Act, 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 59, passed a Bill for an Act constituting a bi-cameral Legislature for South Australia—a Legislative Council to be nominated by the Crown "not being fewer than twelve in number,"* and a House of Assembly of 36 members to be elected by the people.

The Bill of 1853 was reserved for Her Majesty's assent, and disallowed, on the ground that the Legislature had exceeded their power in limiting the Crown's right of disallowance of Bills to be passed by the proposed bi-cameral Legislature.†

The old Council of 1851 was dissolved on 15th August, 1855. An election took place, and new nominations were made. There were only thirteen members of the 1851 Council in the Council of 1855. Mr. J. H. Fisher (afterwards Sir J. H. Fisher) was appointed Speaker.

A new Constitution Bill—drafted on the lines of the Tasmanian Constitution Act (a copy of which had been sent by the Secretary of State to the Governor)—was introduced, which provided for two Houses of Parliament, both to be elected. The Bill as introduced contained two sections, which have, or which have been stated to have, some bearing on the question under discussion.

Section 35—"It shall be lawful for the said Parliament by any Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the said Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and by the members thereof respectively: Provided that no such privileges, immunities, and powers shall exceed those now held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Common House of Parliament, or the members thereof."

Section 40—"It shall not be lawful for either House of the said Parliament to pass any vote, resolution, or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the revenue, or of any tax, rate, duty, or impost for any purpose which shall not have been first recommended by the Governor to the said House of Assembly during the session in which such vote, resolution, or Bill shall be passed."

When the Bill (1855-6 Bill) was in committee, Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Kingston moved to add a proviso to the first clause, as follows, viz.:—"Provided that all Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the said province, or for imposing, altering, or repealing any tax, rate, duty, or impost, shall originate in the House of Assembly."

The insertion of the proviso was opposed by the advisers of the Crown, and carried by only one vote.‡ Mr. Kingston (afterwards Sir George and Speaker of the House of Assembly), in moving its

* By clause 40 it was provided that after the lapse of nine years "The Constitution of the Legislative Council" might be changed and the members elected, if in two sessions (a dissolution having taken place between such sessions) addresses agreed to by two-thirds of the members of the House of Assembly were presented to the Governor.

† See House of Commons papers of 24th July, 1856, pages 52 to 110, for despatches on the subject.

‡ It may appear futile and unnecessary to introduce any statement as to the proceedings on the Bill, or as to the intentions or expressions of individual members of the Parliament who passed the Bill, such being in the legal meaning of the word "impertinent," but (as will appear later on in 1857 one of the arguments mainly relied on by the House of Assembly and the Attorney-General, Mr. R. D. Hanson (afterwards Sir R. D. Hanson, Chief Justice), was that the "intention" of the members who passed this Bill was the test of what its meaning really was.

insertion, said, *inter alia*, "He (Mr. Kingston) would have no objection to the Upper House dealing with rates and taxes; he only desired to restrict them from increasing them."

The Legislative Council, as constituted by the Bill when finally passed, was to consist of eighteen members elected by the people on a suffrage which was far "more liberal" than the then existing suffrage for the British House of Commons*. The Council electorate did then—and does still—consist of about half the adult males of the colony, who pay the great bulk of all the taxes. The House of Assembly was to be elected by universal suffrage.

This Bill was reserved for Her Majesty's consideration, assented to, and contains (with certain additions which will be hereinafter mentioned, and with certain alterations which are immaterial to the question under consideration) the Constitution of South Australia, so far as the Houses of Legislature are concerned.

Section 27 of the Constitution Act gives power to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly respectively to make standing orders and rules for—

- (a) The orderly conduct of the Council and Assembly respectively.
- (b) The regulation of proceedings.
- (c) The despatch of business.
- (d) The manner in which the Council and Assembly shall respectively be presided over in the absence of the President and Speaker.
- (e) The mode in which such Council and Assembly shall confer, correspond, and communicate with each other relative to votes or Bills passed by or pending in such Council or Assembly respectively.
- (f) The proper passing, intituling, and numbering of Bills to be introduced into and passed by the said Council and Assembly.
- (g) The proper presentation of Bills to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent,

and enacts that "all of which said rules and orders shall by such Council and Assembly be laid before the Governor, and being by him approved shall become binding and of force."

Both the Council and Assembly adopted almost verbatim the rules and orders of the House of Commons, as set out in the appendix to *Bourhe's Parliamentary Precedents*. The first standing order of both Houses is as follows:—

"In all cases not provided for hereinafter by sessional or other orders, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and practice of the Commons House of the English Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, which shall be followed so far as they can be applied."

No joint standing orders or rules have been made except as to the numbering of Acts.

In 1857 a dispute arose as to the true meaning and interpretation of the Constitution Act of 1855-6. The Tonnage Duties Repeal Bill was originated in the House of Assembly. It repealed a tax on the tonnage of shipping and substituted a wharfage rate. The Bill was amended in the ordinary manner by the Legislative Council. When the amendments were received by the House of Assembly a question of privilege was raised. The House of Assembly declared that it was a breach of privilege by the Legislative Council to "modify any Money Bill passed by the House."† To which the Council rejoined that it had "an undoubted right to make amendments in all Bills whatsoever sent up to the Council by the House of Assembly."‡ The Bill was then returned to the House of Assembly, who, on receipt thereof, passed a resolution—"That the right so conferred of originating all Bills for these purposes (*i.e.* the purposes mentioned in the proviso to sec. 1 of the Constitution Act) necessarily includes the sole right to direct, limit, and appoint in such Bills the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations, and qualifications of the tax or appropriation by such Bill imposed, altered, repealed, or directed free from all change or alteration on the part of any other House."

When the message from the House of Assembly to the Legislative Council forwarding the last-mentioned resolution was received, the President, Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Fisher, gave an exhaustive and able ruling§ on the subject, in which he stated, *inter alia*, that "In forming this opinion I am governed solely by what I conceive to be the legal interpretation of the Constitution Act. Without viewing the question as one of expediency or not, or allowing my mind to be improperly influenced by any fanciful imagination as to what might or might not be the intention of the Act or its framers, further than can be collected from the express terms of the Act itself," and he arrived at the conclusion that "the powers vested in the one House or former Legislature 'to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the colony,' were transferred in identical terms to the present Parliament, consisting of two Houses, without any restriction or distinction as to either in reference to the other, or any exception giving to one greater or less power or authority than the other, farther than as regards the limitation of the right of initiating Bills for the appropriation of the revenue or the other objects before mentioned. The powers of each House are, therefore, with the single limitation just mentioned, co-extensive and co-equal."

The Council upheld the opinion of its President, and stoutly maintained its right to amend and alter all Bills, in every particular, no matter where or how originated.

Long debates took place in both Houses as to their respective powers,|| and messages embodying resolutions and counter resolutions were exchanged. Ultimately the three following resolutions were passed by the Council (on 23rd August) ¶:—

"III. That this Council further declares its opinion that all Bills, the object of which is to raise money, whether by way of loan or otherwise, or to warrant the expenditure of any portion of the same, shall be held to be Money Bills."

* The number of registered electors for the Legislative Council in 1857 at the first election was 9,773 (P.P. No. 577 of 1857). The estimated population in 1857 was 109,917; so that the proportion of electors for the Legislative Council to population was one for every twelve, including women and children. In 1862 the number of electors for the House of Commons was 1,187,897; the population was 29,204,983, or one in 24.

† V and P of House of Assembly of 1857, page 94. All the proceedings in both Houses are set out in P.P. No. 92 of 1857.

‡ Minutes of the Legislative Council of 1857, page 43.

§ P.P. No. 71 of 1857.

|| For Legislative Council debates see *Hansard*, page 287, House of Assembly, 339. See also P.P. No. 101 of 1857, in which the debate in the House of Assembly is printed *in extenso*.

¶ There were many other resolutions agreed to by both Houses, but these three are in the only resolutions in which both Houses ultimately concurred.

"iv. That it shall be competent for this Council to suggest any alterations in any such Bill (except that portion of the Appropriation Bill that provides for the ordinary annual expenses of the Government), and in case of such suggestions not being agreed to by the House of Assembly, such Bills may be returned by the House of Assembly to this Council for reconsideration, in which case the Bill shall either be assented to or rejected by this Council as originally passed by the House of Assembly."

"v. That this Council, whilst claiming the full right to deal with the monetary affairs of the province, does not consider it desirable to enforce its right to deal with the details of the ordinary annual expenses of the Government. That, on the Appropriation Bill in the usual form being submitted to this Council, this Council shall, if any clause therein appear objectionable, demand a conference with the House of Assembly to state the objections of this Council and receive information.

These three (3) resolutions were agreed to by the House of Assembly on the 17th November, by the following resolution, viz.:—

3. "That, in order to facilitate the conduct of public business, this House of Assembly, whilst asserting its sole right to direct, limit, and appoint, in all Money Bills the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations, and qualifications of the tax or appropriation by such Bill imposed, altered, repealed, or directed free from all change or alteration on the part of any other House, will, nevertheless, for the present adopt the third, fourth, and fifth resolutions, as agreed to by the Legislative Council on the 25th August, 1857, and forwarded to this House by message on that day."

CAP. II.

The *modus vivendi* described in the preceding chapter, commonly called the "Compact of 1857," was not agreed to without considerable delay, and warm, vigorous, and in some instances able debate; but many of the arguments used by both sides were clouded by personal feeling and party consideration. The able and exhaustive treatises on representative institutions and responsible Government which enable us now to obtain so clear an insight into the reasons and meaning of constitutional theory and practice were not written, 1857, and it is not therefore to be wondered at that errors were fallen into and mistakes made by the various speakers.*

It was apparently considered by many that the three sections of the Constitution Act before quoted, viz., the proviso to section 1, defining what classes of Bills the Assembly should have the exclusive right to initiate; section 35, which gave the Legislature the power to define the rights, privileges, and immunities of the two Houses; and section 40, which preserved the theory that the revenue granted by the Legislature was the revenue of the Crown, were all *in pari materia*, and were all intended to define the relationship between the two Houses. No distinction, at all events no clear distinction, was drawn between the provisions of the Constitution Act in reference to "appropriation of the revenue" and "imposition of taxes," the vague term "Money Bill" being used to include both. The arguments were mainly addressed to the question as to whether or not the Legislative Council was or was not limited in its power, not only by the provisions of the Constitution Act, but also by that practice and procedure which has step by step been forced upon the House of Lords by the claims and demands of the House of Commons—claims and demands which the House of Lords have in theory never conceded, but which by their quiet acquiescence have become in practice established as constitutional dogmas so far as the British Parliament is concerned.

In endeavouring to uphold their contentions the House of Assembly asserted—

- (a) That by the Constitution Act there was established an analogy between the House of Lords and the Legislative Council; that the two Houses of the Legislature in South Australia occupied in South Australia analogous positions to those occupied in England by the House of Lords and House of Commons, and that the Assembly therefore must possess analogous powers in reference to what were vaguely called Money Bills.
- (b) That statesmen and Legislatures were not bound down by rules of construction which were binding on courts of law, and had a right to gather the intention of any act from the intention of the members of the Legislatures who passed it, and that the members of the Legislature who passed the Constitution Act of South Australia intended to establish such an analogy, and that this intention must supplement the Act, at all events in all cases of doubt.
- (c) That the common law of England was the law in South Australia, and that the privileges of the House of Commons were part of the common law and must be imported into and supplement the Constitution Act, and that as it was one of the privileges of the House of Commons to exclusively direct, limit, and appoint, &c., all taxation and expenditure, it was therefore one of the privileges of the House of Assembly to act in a similar manner in South Australia.
- (d) That the Constitution Act was a mere skeleton, which must be clothed with the flesh and blood of the British Constitution.
- (e) That the true meaning of the word "originate" prohibited the Council from altering any Money Bill originated in the House of Assembly.

* As an example of the untenable arguments used, Mr. Hanson, the Attorney-General, whose speech was admitted by the House of Assembly as the speech on their side, and was claimed to have demolished the arguments of the Legislative Council, said:—"If the claims of the Upper House were conceded any one of its members might, after a Bill had been originated here by being laid on the table of the House, take it up and proceed with it in the Legislative Council!" When this sentence was uttered the Standing Orders of both Houses, which, in the words of the Constitution Act, were "binding and of force," provided as the only means by which Bills could be sent from one House to the other, a procedure based on the House of Commons practice and rules.

The Council answered—

- (a) That the meaning of the Constitution Act must be gathered from the Act itself, due weight being given to each section and word, illustrated, perhaps, and supplemented by other Acts of the Imperial Parliament and local Legislatures bearing on the same subject, and by the condition of affairs which existed when it was passed.
- (b) That, even adopting the pernicious and erroneous view that the intentions of individual members of the Legislature (even if these could be ascertained) were a basis for the construction of the Act, the House of Assembly was wrong, as the members of the old Council who passed the Bill never intended to grant to the House of Assembly any exclusive powers concerning any Bills except the sole right to initiate a certain class of Bills.
- (c) That that part of the common law which related to the Privileges of the House of Commons was peculiar to that House alone, and did not apply to colonial Legislatures, that the practice of the British House of Parliament had nothing to do with the question at issue, except so far as specially adopted by the standing orders of the Legislative Council; and that the Council by adopting the standing orders, rules, practice, and procedure of the British House of Commons had not adopted the position of the House of Lords or limited any of the powers it possessed under the Constitution Act. . . . And, further, that even if the Assembly did possess the privileges of the House of Commons (which was denied) the Council also possessed exactly the same privileges.
- (d) That so far as regards the existence of and the relationship between the two Houses, the Constitution of South Australia was the creation of Statute, and was contained in the Constitution Act and the standing orders.
- (e) That the word "originate" had and could have no other than its ordinary meaning. That, inasmuch as every Bill must originate in one House or the other, if it had the meaning contended for by the House of Assembly, no Bill originated in one House could be altered in the other.

It is not proposed to confine this inquiry to, or to criticise in detail the arguments used; but, whilst omitting no consideration urged in 1857 which can by any possibility be entitled to weight, to discuss the question at issue, assisted by the light of modern research and inquiry.

CAP. III.

The idea of and the belief in a binding analogy between the two Houses of a bi-cameral colonial Legislature and the two Houses of the British Parliament is widespread, and has been handed down from generation to generation in most British colonies.

So far as the writer can ascertain, this idea originated in 1791 in Canada. In that year there was constituted by an Imperial Act a Legislature of Upper Canada, consisting of a Legislative Council of seven and a House of Assembly of sixteen members. The Speaker of the Assembly claimed from the Governor of the province, Mr. Simcoe, who granted to the Assembly "all the powers, immunities, and privileges" of the British House of Commons, and in his prorogation speech at the end of the first session, Governor Simcoe informed the two Houses that they were "the image and transcript of the British Constitution." The felicity of the phrase has long concealed the falsity of the assertion, and from that day to this Presidents of Legislative Councils, Speakers of Houses of Assembly, and Governors in various colonies have followed the example set in Canada by respectively claiming and granting (in most cases, however, in much more guarded language) "powers, privileges,* and immunities."

It will no doubt be *now* admitted by all constitutional authorities that Governor Simcoe had no power to either grant to the members, individually or collectively, of a body constituted by an Act of Parliament "powers, immunities, and privileges" which the Parliament had not bestowed upon them. He purported to give immunity to the members from legal arrest, to set aside the law of libel in their favour, and to empower them collectively to fine or imprison (without judicial inquiry) any one whom they considered to have been guilty of contempt of their body. The Crown itself could not do any of these things; still less a colonial Governor, who is only an agent of the Crown with limited authority.

No doubt Governor Simcoe acted in good faith because he thought, in 1791, as did the House of Assembly of South Australia in 1857, that there was an analogy between a bi-cameral colonial Legislature and the two Houses of the British Parliament, and that they were "the image and transcript of the British Constitution."

In both cases the same error led to the claim of authority and powers not possessed by the claimant. Governor Simcoe claimed that the Canadian Legislative Houses possessed those legal immunities and powers which are held and enjoyed by the British House of Commons. The South Australian House of Assembly claimed the same exclusive power over money matters as in practice are conceded to and held by the representatives of the people of Great Britain. Both claims are untenable.

Many things have fostered and maintained in the public mind this idea of an analogy.

Secretaries of State for the colonies, politically trained as they have been in the British Parliament, have constantly urged whenever difficulties have arisen between the two Houses of a colonial Legislature that the practice of the British Parliament ought to be the model and the guide.†

* For an exhaustive treatise on this point see *Are Legislatures Parliaments?* by Fennings Taylor, Clerk of the Senate of Canada. Mr. Taylor exposes the fallacy of Governor Simcoe's idea.

† *Ex. gr.*: At the conclusion of the last controversy in Victoria between the two Houses on the question of their respective powers the Secretary of State wrote to the Marquis of Normanby (25th May, 1859):—"But this difficulty would not arise if the two Houses in Victoria were guided in this matter as in others by the practice of the Imperial Parliament, the Council following the practice of the House of Lords and the Assembly that of the House of Commons. The Assembly, like the House of Commons, would claim and in practice exercise the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown, of limiting the matter, manner, measure, and time of such grants, and of so framing Bills of supply that the rights should remain inviolate, and as it would refrain from annexing to a Bill of aid or supply any measure or clause of a nature foreign to or different from the matter of such a Bill, so the Council would refrain from any steps so injurious to the public service as an injunction of an Appropriation Act. It would be well if the two Houses of Victoria accepted this view."

Governors taking their cue from the Colonial Office and anxious to be in touch with their responsible advisers, who in their turn relied for their existence on majorities in Houses of Assembly, have not only asserted that it was advisable that the relative powers of the two Houses should be analogous to the powers of the Houses of the Imperial Parliament, but have even gone further and asserted that they were so,* and that the practice ought to correspond—a radically different statement.

Although a series of modern decisions by the highest legal authorities, commencing with the cases of *Keilly v. Carson* and *Fenton and Fraser v. Hampton*† have shown the baselessness of the “image and transcript” idea, colour and vitality was for some time given to it by decisions from the judicial bench‡ which though mainly based on the incontrovertible maxim that “there is an implied grant to any assembly of all those powers which are necessary to vindicate its own existence and to carry out the objects for which it has been established,” appeared to the public mind to establish the proposition that colonial Legislatures were miniature Parliaments.

Further, colonial Legislatures were flattered by and clung to the idea that they were “the image and transcript” of that Constitution which we all so much admire and venerate, and whose standing orders they had so universally adopted; and last, but not least, in the working out of representative institutions, especially when responsible government has been superadded, colonial Legislatures, especially in those cases in which the Councils were bodies nominated by the Crown, instinctively followed the lines of “the mother of all the Parliaments” and adopted the practice, procedure, and respective relative positions of the Lords and Commons.

No doubt there is great force in the statement that in those colonies in which the Councils are nominated by the Crown it is advisable that they should accept the same relative position as the House of Lords.

The members of the House of Lords sit by virtue of summons by or grant from the Crown. In most instances the summons or grant may have been sent or made to an ancestor of the sitting member; but this does not alter the fact that he is intitled to legislate for the country solely in consequence of the summons by or grant from the Crown.

The members of the nominated Councils sit by virtue of a summons from the Crown. In both cases the members represent themselves only,§ and in both cases the Crown has the power to indefinitely increase their numbers.||

But to say that a thing is because we think it ought to be is unwarranted. Every Christian ought to love his neighbour as himself, but he who asserts that every Christian does so does not speak the truth. And so it is with nominated Legislative Councils. The same force of public opinion which has obliged the House of Lords to accept a position in reference to national taxation and expenditure, to which in theory it has never agreed, has obliged nominated colonial Councils to accept similar positions; but the fact that nominated Councils have found it expedient to assent in practice to a certain course of procedure is no proof whatever that they assent to such procedure, because it is part of their constitution that they should do so, or because of any constitutional analogy between them and the House of Lords. Similar causes have produced similar effects, with, however, one great difference in result. Long continual practice forms and alters that part of the elastic and extra-legal British Constitution which is unwritten. The statutory written colonial Constitution can only be altered by Statute.

All the reasons, however, which have formed and justify such public opinion are absent in South Australia, and the following considerations effectively disposes of any analogy which may be set up founded on similarity of position or Constitution between the House of Lords and the Legislative Council of South Australia:—

1. The House of Lords is non-elective; the members sit either by hereditary right or by nomination by the Crown.
The Council is elected by the people.
2. The Lords represent only their own order.
The members of the Council represent their constituents.
3. The Lords are a Court of Record; they have jurisdiction in cases of impeachment, and committees of the whole body have jurisdiction in other cases.
The Legislative Council is not a court in any sense, and has no jurisdiction of judicature.
4. The British Constitution is mainly unwritten, and consists of the accumulated practice of centuries.
The Legislative Council is the creation of statute law.
5. The British Constitution has always been, and is still, changeable and varying, usurpations by one or other of the three bodies which compose it having at different times altered the balance of power; the predominant partner has been at different times the Crown, the Lords, and the Commons.
The powers of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly are fixed by the Constitution Act, and cannot be altered except by an alteration of that Act.
6. In the House of Lords the church is represented by the Lords Spiritual.
The church is not, and cannot be, represented in the Legislative Council, as by section 36 of the Constitution Act “no clergyman or officiating minister shall be capable of being elected a member.”

* *Ex. gr.*: “According to the tenor and spirit of the Constitution Act, the mutual relation of the Council and the Assembly respectively should be for all practical purposes analogous to the House of Lords and Commons.”—Sir George Bowen, *Thirty Years of Colonial Government*, Vol. II., 158.

Keilly v. Carson, 4 M. P. C., cases 63.

† *Fenton and Fraser v. Hampton*, 11 M. P. C., cases 347.—“The *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti* applies exclusively to the Lords and Commons and does not apply to the supreme legislation of a colony by the introduction of the common law thereon.”

‡ See *The Powers of Canadian Parliament*, by S. J. Watson, librarian to the Parliament of Ontario. See also *Beaumont v. Barrett*, 1 M. P. C., cases 59.

§ This is not exactly accurate in the case of some Scotch and Irish Peers, but the exemptions are so unimportant, and the elected Scotch and Irish Peers represent so small a number, and that number exclusively members of their own order, that the statement is substantially correct.

|| This is not correct so far as the Dominion of Canada is concerned; only a limited increase can be made.

7. The Crown cannot send back to the House of Lords a Bill which has passed both Houses and been presented to her for her assent, and request the Lords to make amendments in such Bill.

The Governor can transmit* to the Legislative Council, by message, "any amendment which he shall deem to be needed in any Bill presented to him for Her Majesty's assent."

8. If any analogy can be or ought to be drawn (which is denied), the Legislative Council is analogous to the House of Commons. It was, in 1857, elected by the people on a considerably more extended franchise than the House of Commons, and its constituents pay the great bulk of the taxation.

CAP. IV.

If, therefore, the analogy sought to be established does not exist in consequence of similarity of position or constitution, it either does not exist at all or exists in consequence of either—

- (a) Statute law ;
- (b) Common law ;
- (c) Custom or prescription ;
- (d) Standing orders or rules.

(a) As to Statute law—

The only Statute law on the subject is the Constitution Act itself, which certainly does not establish or in any way refer to such analogy, or limit the power of the Council in the manner suggested. The only limitation on the power of the Council as to Bills is contained in the proviso to section 1, which prohibits the Council from "originating" a certain class of Bills; to interpolate after the word "originate" "shall not amend or alter" is gratuitous and unwarranted. The word "originate" has a well-known and well-defined meaning, which does not by necessary implication include (as it was argued that it did) the addition of any such words.

Every Bill must originate in one House or the other, and if the word has the meaning attributed to it by the Assembly no Bill received from the Council by the Assembly could be altered by the Assembly, and *vice versa*. The proviso to clause 1 being silent on the subject of alteration clearly gives the Council the same power to alter Bills coming within its scope as they have to alter other Bills.

The Victorian Constitution Act (passed by the Imperial Parliament as a schedule to an Imperial Act), after defining the clauses of Bills which must be initiated in the Assembly, contains the words— "Shall be initiated in the Legislative Council and shall not be altered by the Legislative Council." It was forcibly contended in 1857 that the latter part of this sentence would not have been inserted had it not been considered by the Imperial Parliament that the Legislative Council of Victoria had the power of alteration unless such power was taken away by express words, and that the two Constitution Acts being in *pari materia* concerning similarly elected Councils illustrated each other, and showed that the South Australian Council had the power to alter which the Victorian Council was deprived of.

Another argument was also strongly insisted upon. By the Constitution Bill of 1853 it had been intended to give to a nominated Council power to initiate Bills for altering or repealing taxes and *a priori* of amending or altering such Bills if initiated in the Assembly, the only limitation imposed on such proposed Council being as to the initiation of Bills "to impose new taxes," and that it was logically argued that it was unreasonable to suppose that when such powers were in 1853 proposed to be granted to a nominated Council it could have been intended, without express words, to take away from a body which represented the people to a far greater extent than the British House of Commons all powers over taxation and expenditure except the bare right of rejection.

It was further shown that the word "Bill" was used in its ordinary British Parliamentary signification; that the Standing Orders of both Houses contained a complete and elaborate set of rules providing for amendments and alterations by each House of Bills originated in the other, no exception being made as to any class of Bills or classes of amendments; that such Standing Orders in effect provided that, so long as amendments and alterations were relevant to the subject matter of a Bill, they could be made either in the House in which the Bill originated or in the House to which the Bill was sent without altering the identity of the Bill, and that therefore the argument of the House of Assembly that if the Council altered a Money Bill originated in the Assembly it became a different Bill, and could not be said to have originated in the Assembly, was far-fetched and erroneous.

(b) Common law—

In 1857 it was argued that the common law supplemented the Constitution Act, and prevented the Legislative Council from altering any Bill for imposing taxes, &c., which had originated in the House of Assembly. Mr. Hanson said—"Now, what was the state of the common law in England at the time the Constitution Act was passed. The privileges of Parliament are part of the common law, and the power of originating 'Money Bills' is known to and defined by the common law. Every constitutional lawyer and every statesman uses the word 'originate' for the purpose of defining the powers of the Commons with regard to Money Bills, and the sole right to all the subsequent dealings with them follows as a necessary consequence from this power, and so it will follow in this House."

In the first place the common law does not fix the relative powers of the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament. The practice of the two Imperial Houses, which has varied from time to time, has alone fixed (if fixed is the proper word to use) their relative powers.

The claim of the House of Commons that they have the exclusive right to originate money Bills, and that the Lords shall not alter the money parts of such Bills is not known to or defined by the common law. Those conventions or understandings which form so great a part of the British Constitution, and which determine and regulate the relative power of the two Imperial Houses concerning the procedure on

* Section 28 of the Constitution Act, and Standing Orders Nos. 300 and 320.

Bills are extra legal. It would be absurd to even imagine a mandamus applied for to compel the House of Lords to refrain from amendments in Money Bills or an injunction to restrain the Commons from refusing to consider such amendments.

It is true that part of the common law (generally called *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti*) has special reference to the British Houses of Parliament and fixes the power and privileges of the House of Commons over its own members and over persons outside the House, but this *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti* has nothing to do with the relative powers of the two Houses, applies solely to the British Parliament, and does not cross the seas unless by virtue of statute law.

"The law and practice of Parliament as established in the United Kingdom (say the English law officers, Cockburn and Bethell) are not applicable to colonial Legislatures, nor does the rule of one body furnish any analogy for the conduct of the other."*

"With respect to colonial Assemblies it is most important that any idea that they stand on the same footing as the English House of Commons should be excluded from consideration." †

(c) *Custom or prescription*—

As the Tonnage Bill was the first case that had arisen there could not by any possibility be any custom or prescription.

(d) *Standing Orders*—

The Standing Orders of both Houses were copied from the Standing Orders of the House of Commons. There were not in 1857, and there are not now, any Standing Orders which have any bearing on the question under discussion except Standing Order No. 256 of the Council, which provides that—

"If any Bill received from the House of Assembly be a Bill for the appropriation of any part of the revenue, or of any tax, rate, duty, or impost, the Council will not proceed with such Bill unless the Clerk of the House of Assembly shall have certified upon the Bill that the purpose of such appropriation had been first recommended to the House of Assembly by the Governor during the current session."

This standing order simply carries out the provisions of clause 40 of the Constitution Act, and it has never been asserted by any one that such a message was not a necessary preliminary to all appropriation of revenue, &c.

Section 35 of the Constitution Act was relied upon by the House of Assembly as helping to establish their case. Their argument amounted to this—"Because the Constitution Act gives the two Houses of the Legislature power in the future to pass an Act defining what 'privileges, immunities, and powers they shall respectively hold, enjoy, and exercise,' therefore the Legislative Council has no power in the present to amend Bills, votes, or resolutions of the House of Assembly for appropriating revenue, or for 'imposing, altering, or repealing taxes.'"

The fact is the section has little or no bearing on the subject. What it has, however, is certainly unfavorable to the contention of the House of Assembly. The proviso to the section prohibits either House from holding, enjoying, or exercising any privileges, immunities, or powers which shall exceed those held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament and by the members thereof in 1855-6. The Parliamentary Privilege Act of 1872 provides that "The Legislative Council and House of Assembly of South Australia respectively shall hold, enjoy, and exercise such and the like privileges, immunities, and powers as the privileges, immunities, and powers of the said Council and Assembly respectively are hereby defined to be the same as at the time of the passing of the Constitution Act were held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the committees and members thereof, whether such privileges, immunities, or powers were so held, possessed, or enjoyed by custom, statute, or otherwise." It is difficult to understand how it can be even argued that both or either of these Acts help to establish any analogy between the Legislative Council and the House of Lords. In a case which arose in New Zealand, in 1872, in reference to the respective powers of the two Houses concerning Money Bills referred to England for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, Lord Coleridge and Sir George Jessel observed that a similar Privilege Act (the Parliamentary Privilege Act of 1865), couched in almost identical words, and passed in pursuance of a similar section in the New Zealand Constitution Act, "was not intended to affect and did not affect the legislative powers of either House of the Legislature of New Zealand." ‡

A few words will dispose of the strenuously insisted upon contention of the Assembly, that the meaning of an Act of Parliament could be arrived at by collecting the intentions of the individual members who passed the Bill. No explanation was offered as to how the intentions of those members who did not speak were to be ascertained, or how the opinions of those who supported or opposed the various clauses of the Bill for different and antagonistic reasons were to be reconciled, or who was the individual member out of the majority of one who carried the resolution to insert the proviso to clause 1 competent to declare the opinions of those who voted with him, and no answer was made to those who pointed out the inextricable confusion and uncertainty as to the meaning of Acts of Parliament which would result if the contention were correct. But even if this false and untenable caution of interpretation were sound and tenable, the Council, who asserted that it had always been intended to give the Upper House co-equal powers in matters of taxation, except as to the initiation of Bills, the main object of which was to impose taxes, had the best of the position.

There are nearly as many of the members who assisted in passing the Bill who asserted that they had so intended as there were who asserted the contrary, and if any one was in a position to judge of intentions it was Mr. Kingston, who, in moving the proviso, said—"He (Mr. Kingston) had no objection to the Upper House dealing with rates and taxes; he only desired to restrict them from increasing them." §

* Forsyth's *Cases and Opinions*, p. 25.

† Chitty's *Prerogative of the Crown*, p. 36. See also Todd's *Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies* 2nd. ed. p. 691. See also Forsyth's *Opinion*, p. 25; and in addition *The Attorney-General of New South Wales v. McPherson*, 3 P.C., app. 268; the *Speaker of the Assembly of Victoria v. Glass*, 3 P.C., app. 560; *Giffes v. McElhone* 2 New South Wales Reports, 18, 1881; *Barton vs. Taylor*, 11 P.C., app. case 197, 1886; *Toohy v. Melville*, New South Wales case, 4th June, 1892; *Opinion of Attorney-General of New South Wales*, P.P. New South Wales, 30th January, 1894; *Norton v. Crick*, New South Wales, May, 1894; *Browne v. Cowley*, Queensland, May, 1895.

‡ Dated 18th June, 1872. See appendix to journals to Legislative Council for 1872. No. 3, New Zealand.

§ It is true Mr. Kingston added that he wished to give the Council the same power as the House of Lords, but he had no clear ideas on the subject, as his previous statement was inconsistent with any such wish.

CAP. V.

In construing the provisions of the Constitution Act itself, the question raised will be more clearly elucidated if they are considered—

- 1st. As to taxation :
- 2nd. As to expenditure.

1st. *As to Taxation.*—The only section in the Constitution Act which refers to taxation is the proviso to section 1, which enacts that “all Bills for imposing, altering, or repealing any tax, rate, duty, or impost” must originate in the House of Assembly. There is a fundamental difference between Bills for imposing, &c., and Bills which incidentally impose taxes, &c. The main object of Bills of the first class is the imposition, alteration, and repealing of taxes, and it is only Bills whose main object is for any of these purposes which come within the meaning of the words “for imposing,” &c.

Most Bills are intended either directly or indirectly to impose, alter, or repeal some tax, rate, duty, or impost, and to contend that the words “for imposing” are equivalent to “which incidentally impose” would be to prohibit the introduction of almost any Bill in the Council. Such a contention disregards the plain meaning of the words, and leads to an absurd conclusion. It is, therefore, untenable. And it would appear that by our Constitution Act any Bill, the main object of which is not to impose taxes or to appropriate revenue, can be originated and can be amended or altered in every particular in the Council, subject to, of course, the Standing Orders of the Council.

Bills the main object of which is to impose, alter, or repeal any tax, &c., &c., must originate in the Assembly.

It has been shown that except as to origination the Council is not limited in its power as to any such Bills by analogy, statute law, common law, custom, or prescription, and was justified and warranted by the terms of the Constitution in the stand taken in 1857. Its power as to taxation, except as to the initiation of a certain class of Bills, were and are co-equal with those of the Assembly.

No doubt if any proposed amendment amounted to the imposition of a new tax, a preliminary resolution in Committee of Supply would have to be obtained, but this was and is provided for by that Standing Order (No. 1) which adopted the practice and procedure of the House of Commons in cases not specifically provided for.

2nd. *Appropriation of Revenue.*—Section 40 of the Constitution Act, prohibiting the appropriation of revenue unless the “purpose” of such appropriation has been first “recommended by the Governor to the House of Assembly,” was intended to limit, and does limit, the powers of the two Houses in reference to expenditure. The object and intention of this section was not to define the relationship of the two Houses of Parliament. Its original and main object was to preserve the rights of the Crown. It formulates the practice of the House of Commons, in which the ancient theory that the revenue of the country is the revenue of the Crown and ought not to be appropriated without the consent of the Crown is still preserved as a theory. Parliamentary appropriation of the revenue is a comparatively modern innovation* which has arisen by successive encroachment of the Commons on the prerogatives of the Crown. Originally, in theory as in practice, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons granted aids and supplies to the Crown, which the Crown expended in the ordinary government of the country or otherwise, undictated to and untrammelled by the Houses of Parliament.

The House of Commons has in England gradually usurped all power over the expenditure of the revenue so raised, which, however, is still theoretically the revenue of the Crown.

From this theory the necessity of requiring a message from the Crown recommending any appropriation of its revenue arose, and the practice is still continued. The practice has survived after the reality of the theory has died, because it fulfils an important and essential purpose. It gives to that Executive Committee of Parliament called the Ministry the primary initiative of and great power over all expenditure.

It is this theory and practice which section 40 has embodied in the Constitution of South Australia. The fact that a similar message was required when we had only one House* is a further illustration that the primary and main object of the section was not to fix the relationship of the two Houses to each other.

There is, however, a secondary and incidental bearing and effect contained in the section. The message from the Governor cannot be sent to either House; it must be sent to the House of Assembly. This gives the House of Assembly the second say. That House has the right, after the Crown has exercised its initiative by sending a message, or passing a vote, resolution, or Bill appropriating any part of the revenue of any tax, rate, duty, or impost.† The clause is supplemental in the proviso to clause 1, which gives to the House of Assembly priority over the Legislative Council in the introduction of Bills for appropriating (that is, the main object of which is to appropriate) revenue.

The effect of the proviso to clause 1 and section 40, therefore, is to give to the House of Assembly the right of priority in dealing with expenditure “in gross or in detail.” It has been argued that as the only requirement as to the contents of the message from the Crown made necessary by clause 40 was that it should state the “purpose” of the proposed appropriation, that such having been stated either House could increase or decrease the amount; this is not so. The purpose of the clause was to prohibit the appropriation of any part of the revenue to any specified purpose unless the Crown (practically the Ministry) recommended such appropriation to the House of Assembly, which House, being bound by standing orders of its own adoption, sanctioned by the Crown, and therefore “binding and of force,” to follow the practice of the House of Commons could not increase although it could diminish the amount recommended to be appropriated by the message. It follows, then, that—

- (a) The House of Assembly has alone the right to initiate a vote or resolution for appropriating to specific purposes any part of the revenue after a message from the Crown has been first received by them.

* Hearn, *Government of England*, p. 368.

† If the words “tax, rate, duty, or impost” were intended to mean the “proceeds” of “any tax, rate, duty, or impost” they are surplusage, because such proceeds are clearly revenue. It is probable, however, that these words are an example of constitutional “atavism,” and a survival from Act to Act of words referring to the old practice of the British Parliament of appropriating specific taxes, &c., to specific purposes. When the consolidated revenue was first established the House of Commons had to pass 4,000 resolutions in committee to get rid of these appropriations of specific taxes.

- (b) Such right excludes by necessary implication the right of the Legislative Council to amend or alter the purposes to which the revenue has by such vote or resolution been appropriated, because if any such amendment or alteration was made the purposes would not be those recommended by the Governor and approved of by the Assembly by their initiatory vote or resolution.
- (c) The Council cannot increase the amount of revenue so appropriated, because they also are bound by the standing orders to follow the procedure of the House of Commons.
- (d) The Council has the same power to decrease the amount of any such vote as the House of Assembly.

None of these conclusions debar the Council from altering Bills for appropriating revenue so long as they do not alter the purposes of the proposed appropriation or increase the amount.

CAP. VI.

The compact of 1857 between the two Houses defines those Bills, which the Council cannot amend in the ordinary way, as being—"All Bills the object of which shall be to raise money, whether by way of loan or otherwise, or to warrant the expenditure of any portion of the same," and provides that "It shall be competent for the Council to suggest any alteration in any such Bill (except that portion of the Appropriation Bill that provides for the ordinary annual expenses of the Government).

For the sake of clearness and brevity, Bills which by the compact cannot be amended by the Council except by way of suggestion may be called "suggestion Bills."

It will be seen that this compact in some cases limits the action of the Council (assuming for the sake of argument that which in the Council has always been denied that it has not by the Constitution Act the power of altering or amending all Bills in every particular), as it prohibits the Council from amending in the ordinary manner Bills to raise money by way of loan, or Bills to expend loan money, which class of Bills are not mentioned in the Constitution Act, whilst, on the other hand, it warrants the Council in amending Bills to alter or repeal any tax, rate, duty, or impost, so long as the alteration does not increase the taxes (in other words, raise money).

If the compact was literally construed it would authorize the Council to amend or alter all clauses in Bills which are not "suggestion Bills," even though those clauses impose taxes or appropriate revenue, and would prohibit the Council from making any amendment at all except by way of suggestion in "suggestion Bills," even though the clauses proposed to be amended had nothing to do with money.

The compact must, however, be read and considered as illustrated and modified by the messages between the House of which the compact itself forms a part. The House of Assembly in such messages never contended that the Council was prohibited from amending in any particular what were called "Money Bills." They claimed that "they, like the House of Commons, had the sole right to direct, limit, and appoint the ends, considerations, conditions, limitations, and qualification of any tax or appropriation of revenue free from all change or alteration on the part of the Council," and never questioned the power of the Council to amend any Money Bill so long as the amendments did not alter the money clauses of such Bill, and it is in this spirit that the compact has been construed. In practice between the two Houses the Council has refrained from amending clauses to raise money or appropriate revenue in Bills which were not "suggestion Bills" (except by way of suggestion), but has amended in the ordinary manner clauses in admitted "suggestion Bills" when such amendments did not raise money or appropriate revenue.

In other words, instead of there being in the Council a distinct line of demarcation between Bills received from the House of Assembly (on the one side Bills which the Council cannot amend at all except by way of suggestion, and on the other Bills which the Council can amend in all parts in any manner), there is no line of demarcation at all. All parts of all Bills received from the House of Assembly which do not raise money or appropriate revenue are amended in the ordinary manner, and all parts of all Bills which raise money or appropriate revenue are amended by way of suggestion.

The results of the Constitution Act and the compact of 1857 as construed in practice are as follow:—

- (a) All Bills for appropriating (i.e. whose primary object is to appropriate)* revenue, or for imposing, altering, or repealing (as above) any tax, rate, duty, or impost must originate in the House of Assembly.
- (b) Any other Bill can be introduced in either House.
- (c) If a Bill is introduced in the Council the primary object of which is not to appropriate revenue, or to impose, alter, or vary any tax, rate, duty, or impost, but which contains, or ought to contain, in order to carry same into effect, clauses of that nature, such clauses should either be not inserted or struck out in committee and inserted in the House of Assembly.
- (d) Bills to alter or reduce any tax, rate, duty, or impost must originate in the House of Assembly, but can be amended by the Council in the ordinary manner.†
- (e) The Council can make any amendments in any Bill received from the House of Assembly, so long as such amendments do not touch the parts of the Bill which raise money or appropriate revenue.‡
- (f) Any clause in a Bill from the House of Assembly or series of clauses, the object of which is, or are, to raise money or warrant its expenditure, if the same can be segregated from the rest of the Bill, may be struck out by the Council by way of amendment.§

* See President's ruling, Minutes, 1894, p. 243.

† 378 of 1881, V. and P. 3; *Hansard*, 2414, Stamp Bill.

‡ 1862, Mineral Leases Bill. 1863, V. and P., page 247. 1868-9, V. and P., page 153, Northern Territory Bill. 1869-70, V. and P., page 102, Land Fund Bill. 1870-71, *Hansard*, page 1412, Intercolonial Free Trade Bill. 1874, Minutes, pages 27, 33, 51; P.P.s., Nos. 134, 123A, 123, 133; V. and P., page 160, Loan Bill. 1889, V. and P., page 243; *Hansard*, page 1491, Agent-General's Bill. 1891, *Hansard*, page 889, Public Salaries Bill. 1891, V. and P., page 183; *Hansard*, page 889, Tariff Revision Bill. 1892, Minute, page 174, Butter Bonus Bill. 1893, Minute, page 323, Appropriation Bill.

§ 1891, see *Hansard*, page 887, Public Salaries Bill. 1893, see *Hansard*, page 2053, Public Salaries Bill.

- (g) Any clause or series of clauses which merely alter or repeal a tax, rate, duty, or impost, and does or do not increase the tax, &c., can be dealt with by the Council by way of amendment.*
- (h) If the Council desire to alter any clause which raises money by way of loan or taxation, or appropriates revenue, such alteration must be by way of suggestion.
- (i) If a suggestion is agreed to the Bill is not taken out of committee, and the committee has leave to sit again on receipt of a reply from the House of Assembly.
- (j) Hitherto amendments and suggestions have not been made in the same Bill, but this is no reason why this should not be done, the message forwarding the suggestion informing the Assembly that in addition to the suggestion the Council reserves its right to forward at a later stage amendments to the House of Assembly in those parts of the Bill which the Council has a right to amend.†
If the Assembly adopts the suggestions, and introduces them in the Bill, the amendments would then be sent to the Assembly at a later stage, viz., upon the third reading in the Council.
- (k) When the House of Assembly receives a Bill in which the Council has made a suggestion to which the House of Assembly has agreed, the House of Assembly treats the Bill as if it was a new Bill, but the Council treats the Bill as if the Bill had been amended by the House of Assembly and proceeds in committee as if the Bill had been originally sent from the House of Assembly as amended.
- (l) If the House of Assembly does not agree to the suggestion made by the Council and the Council refuses to give way, the Bill "shall be either assented to or rejected as originally passed by the House of Assembly."

* 1891, see V. and P., page 370, Stamp Bill.

† Tariff Revision Bill see 1891, V. and P., page 153.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897-8.

PRIVY COUNCIL (AUSTRALIAN) APPEALS.

PARTICULARS SHOWING TIME OCCUPIED IN OBTAINING DECISIONS
IN THE UNDERMENTIONED AUSTRALIAN APPEALS.

Laid on the Table by Mr. J. H. Symon and ordered to be printed 21st February, 1898.

Name of Case and Reference.		Date of Supreme Court Judgment.	Date when Judgment Given on Appeal to Privy Council.
FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			
	L.R.		
The Queen v. Hughes	1 P.C., 81	20th Aug., 1864	1st Feb., 1866
National Bank v. Cherry	3 ,, 299	13th Oct., 1868	30th June, 1870
Ayers v. South Australian Banking Company	3 ,, 548	7th Jan., 1869	2nd Feb., 1871
Brown v. McLachlan	4 ,, 543	1st Sept., 1870	11th Dec., 1872
Blackmore v. North Australian Company	5 ,, 24	23rd Sept., 1871	13th Nov., 1873
Levi v. Ayers	3 A.C., 842	19th Dec., 1876	28th May, 1878
McEllister v. Biggs	8 ,, 314	27th July, 1880	15th March, 1883
White v. Neaylor	11 ,, 171	3rd July, 1882	9th Feb., 1886
Kirkpatrick v. South Australian Insurance Company	11 ,, 177	20th Nov., 1884	24th Feb., 1886
Colonial Insurance Company of New Zealand v. Adelaide Marine Insurance Company	12 ,, 128	19th Sept., 1884	18th Dec., 1886
FROM VICTORIA.			
Harding v. Board of Land and Works	11 A.C., 208	10th Dec., 1883	3rd April, 1886
Registrar of Titles v. Paterson	2 ,, 110	19th Sept., 1874	6th Dec., 1876
Garden Gully, &c., Company v. McLister	1 ,, 39	8th Oct., 1874	9th Nov., 1875
Mayor, &c., Essendon v. Blackwood	2 ,, 574	4th July, 1875	14th May, 1877
Woolley v. Attorney-General	2 ,, 163	4th Oct., 1875	6th Feb., 1877
Bell v. Master-in-Equity, &c.	2 ,, 560	26th Sept., 1876	24th April, 1877
Arnytage v. Wilkinson	3 ,, 355	13th Dec., 1876	22nd Feb., 1878
Urquhart v. Macpherson	3 ,, 831	17th April, 1877	22nd May, 1878
Melbourne Banking Corporation v. Brougham	4 ,, 156	8th Oct., 1877	25th Jan., 1879
National Bank of Australasia v. United Hand-in-Hand, &c., Company	4 ,, 391	30th Sept., 1878	14th June, 1879
Melbourne Banking Corporation v. Brougham	7 ,, 307	16th Nov., 1880	11th March, 1882
Blackwood v. The Queen	8 ,, 82	28th Sept., 1881	22nd Nov., 1882
Duffett v. McEvoy	10 ,, 300	3rd July, 1882	5th Feb., 1885
Union Steam-ship Company of New Zealand v. Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners	9 ,, 365	5th Sept., 1882	6th Feb., 1884
Clark v. Clark	9 ,, 733	12th Dec., 1882	12th July, 1884
Marshall v. Maclure	10 ,, 325	9th Oct., 1883	17th Mar., 1885
Harding v. Howell	14 ,, 307	1st July, 1886	9th Mar., 1889
Victorian Railways Commissioner v. Coultas	13 ,, 222	14th Dec., 1886	4th Feb., 1888
Bank of New South Wales v. O'Connor	14 ,, 273	2nd Nov., 1887	9th March, 1889
Main v. Stark	15 ,, 384	27th March, 1888	15th May, 1890
Woolcott v. Peggie	15 ,, 42	24th July, 1888	14th Nov., 1889
Gibbs v. Messer (1891)	,, 248	10th Nov., 1887	24th Jan., 1891
Musgrove v. Chun Teong Toy (1891)	,, 272	5th Nov., 1888	18th March, 1891
Harding v. Commissioner of Land Tax (1891)	,, 446	5th March, 1888	18th July, 1891
James v. Stevenson (1893)	,, 162	18th Dec., 1890	11th Feb., 1893
President, &c., of Colac v. Summerfield (1893)	,, 187	14th Dec., 1888	24th March, 1893
Moubray, Rowan, and Hicks v. Drew (1893)	,, 295	4th Sept., 1890	4th March, 1893
Canterbury (Corporation) v. Wyburn (1895)	,, 89	19th May, 1893	10th Nov., 1894
Country Estates Company v. Graves (1895)	,, 113	13th Oct., 1891	14th Dec., 1894
Beaver v. Master-in-Equity, &c. (1895)	,, 251	1st Oct., 1892	29th Jan., 1895
Aitken v. McMeckan (1895)	,, 310	8th March, 1892	9th Feb., 1895

Name of Case and Reference.		Date of Supreme Court Judgment.	Date when Judgment Given on Appeal to Privy Council.
FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.			
O'Shannassy v. Joachim	1 A.C., 82	15th June, 1874	5th Feb., 1876
Hoare v. Oriental Bank Corporation	2 ,, 589	22nd Dec., 1875	9th May, 1877
Prince v. Oriental Bank Corporation	3 ,, 325	11th Sept., 1876	24th Jan., 1878
Borough of Bathurst v. Macpherson	4 ,, 256	29th June, 1877	11th March, 1879
Barclay v. Bank of New South Wales	5 ,, 374	10th March, 1879	12th Feb., 1880
Blackburn v. Flavelle	6 ,, 628	25th March, 1880	20th May, 1881
Commissioner of Railways v. Toohey	9 ,, 720	18th May, 1883	12th July, 1884
Harris v. Davies	10 ,, 279	19th Nov., 1883	12th Feb., 1885
Bank of New South Wales v. Campbell	11 ,, 192	18th Dec., 1884	5th Feb., 1886
Farnell v. Bowman	12 ,, 643	7th Jan., 1886	23rd July, 1887
Teadle v. Edols	13 ,, 183	10th Nov., 1886	21st Jan., 1888
Cooper v. Stuart	14 ,, 286	17th May, 1886	3rd April, 1889
Railton v. Wood	15 ,, 363	30th Nov., 1888	28th June, 1890
MacLeod v. Attorney-General of New South Wales (1891)	,, 455	4th July, 1890	23rd July, 1891
National Bank of Australasia v. Morris (1892)	,, 287	21st Feb., 1890	29th Jan., 1892
Ricketson v. Barbour (1893)	,, 194	27th May, 1891	4th March, 1893
Makin v. Attorney-General of New South Wales (1894)	,, 57	30th March, 1893	12th Dec., 1893
Trew v. Perpetual Trust Company (1895)	,, 264	14th Nov., 1893	23rd Feb., 1895
FROM QUEENSLAND.			
Hollyman v. Noonan	1 A.C., 595	31st March, 1874	7th April, 1876
Smith v. The Queen	3 ,, 614	11th March, 1875	12th March, 1878
Miles v. McIlwraith	8 ,, 120	8th Sept., 1881	27th Feb., 1883
Attorney-General v. Gibbon	12 ,, 442	10th Sept., 1885	19th Feb., 1887
Osborne v. Morgan	13 ,, 227	5th March, 1886	4th Feb., 1888
Walsh v. Regina (1894)	,, 144	9th June, 1892	3rd Feb., 1894
Brabant v. King (1895)	,, 632	20th July, 1894	29th June, 1895
FROM TASMANIA.			
Commercial Bank of Tasmania v. Jones (1893)	A.C., 313	22nd Aug., 1891	13th May, 1893
FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA.			
Bateman v. Service	6 A.C., 386	20th Feb., 1880	23rd Feb., 1881
Thomas v. Sherwood	9 ,, 142	13th July, 1881	24th Nov., 1883
Manning v. Commissioner of Titles	15 ,, 195	16th Dec., 1887	22nd Feb., 1890
Jones v. Stone (1894)	,, 122	20th April, 1891	18th Jan., 1894
Shenton v. Smith (1895)	,, 229	16th Jan., 1893	2nd Feb., 1895
FROM NEW ZEALAND.			
Bell v. Receiver of Land Revenue	1 A.C., 707	10th Dec., 1874	11th March, 1876
Pearson v. Spence	5 ,, 70	6th Dec., 1877	19th Nov., 1879
Plummer v. Mayor, &c., of Wellington	9 ,, 699	6th June, 1883	25th June, 1884
Shaw Savill Company v. Timaru Harbor Board	15 ,, 429	5th June, 1888	30th April, 1890

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,
1897-8.

APPEALS FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA TO HER
MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

*Laid on the Table by the Honorable Mr. Holder and ordered to be printed
24th February, 1898.*

RETURN (*in part*) to the Order of the Convention of 22nd February, 1898—
Appeals from South Australia to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

(*The Honorable Sir J. P. Abbott.*)

RETURN RELATING TO APPEALS FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA TO HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

Cause or Suit.	Date of Order granting leave to Appeal.	Date when Transcript forwarded.	Date of Judgment.	Amount in Dispute.	Result.	Taxed Costs of Appeal.
Regina v. Hughes ...	24th Sept., 1864 ...	29th Oct., 1866 ...	1st Feb., 1866 ...	Writ of <i>scire facias</i> ...	Dismissed, with costs	£ 437 14 4
Elder v. Galbreath ...	28th July, 1868 ...	...	15th Dec., 1869 ...	Partnership ...	Compromised	...
National Bank of Australasia v. Mullen ...	12th Sept., 1868 ...	...	14th Dec., 1869 ...	£800 ...	Dismissed, with costs	...
Randall v. South Australian Insurance Co. ...	...	...	...	£1,300 ...	Dismissed, with costs	184 0 0
Palmer v. Klingbiel ...	21st May, 1869 ...	14th Sept., 1868 ...	...	...	Abandoned	...
Ayers v. South Australian Banking Co. ...	— Nov., 1870 ...	...	2nd Feb., 1871 ...	£40,000 ...	Dismissed, with costs	197 0 0
Brown v. McLachlan ...	23rd Sept., 1871 ...	24th August, 1872 ...	21st Dec., 1872 ...	£184 ...	Dismissed, with costs	674 8 8
North Australian Co. v. Blackmore (two appeals consolidated)	23rd Dec., 1873 ...	...	15th Nov., 1873 ...	£40,000 ...	Dismissed, with costs	...
Bank of South Australia v. Abrahams (<i>in re</i> Talisker Mining Co.)	24th Oct., 1874 ...	...	16th March, 1875 ...	...	Appeal allowed ...	211 14 2
Miles and others v. King ...	3rd Jan., 1877 ...	...	23rd Nov., 1876 ...	£2,000 ...	Dismissed, with costs	228 16 10
Levi v. Ayers and others (two appeals consolidated)	3rd Jan., 1877 ...	...	29th June, 1878 ...	£5,062 10s. 10d. ...	Dismissed, with costs	304 10 6
Williams v. Ayers and others ...	31st August, 1880 ...	End Feb., 1877 ...	10th Dec., 1877 ...	£4,000 ...	Dismissed, with costs	346 18 10
Biggs v. McEllister ...	31st July, 1882 ...	— Jan., 1881 ...	15th March, 1883 ...	To set aside Certificate of Title	Dismissed, with costs	219 8 10
Neaylon v. Neaylon and Whiteo	18th Oct., 1883 ...	30th Sept., 1884 ...	9th Feb., 1886 ...	Specific performance ...	Dismissed, with costs	221 10 8
White v. Corporation of City of Adelaide	28th July, 1884 ...	17th Sept., 1884 ...	4th March, 1886 ...	Injunction and £500 damages	Dismissed, with costs	...
Burns v. National Insurance Co. ...	18th Sept., 1884 ...	23rd Feb., 1885 ...	...	£1,500 ...	Abandoned	241 7 8
United Insurance Co. v. Cotton	1st Dec., 1884 ...	10th Dec., 1884 ...	3rd July, 1885 ...	£821 10s. ...	Dismissed, with costs	221 14 10
Kirkpatrick v. South Australian Fire Insurance Co.	1st Dec., 1884 ...	11th May, 1885 ...	24th Feb., 1886 ...	£4,500 ...	Upheld, with costs...	306 13 0
Adelaide Marine and Fire Insurance Co. v. The Colonial Insurance Co. of New Zealand	30th March, 1897 ...	27th March, 1885 ...	18th Dec., 1886 ...	£1,642 19s. 10d. ...	Dismissed, with costs	...
Rymill v. King (pending)	...	6th July, 1897 ...	...	...	...	...

During the last 33 years the average time from date of order giving leave to appeal to date of judgment of Privy Council is 1 year and 9 months.
 During the last 17 years it is 2 years and 1 month.
 During the last 17 years the average time from posting of transcript to date of Privy Council judgment is 1 year and 4 months.
 The average taxed costs of appeal to Privy Council in the 13 cases in which the amount of taxed costs is known amounts to £292.
 During the last 17 years the average taxed costs of an appeal to the Privy Council amounts to £200.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,
1897-8.

APPEALS FROM VICTORIA TO HER MAJESTY'S
PRIVY COUNCIL.

*Laid on the Table by the Right Honorable Sir G. Turner, and
ordered to be printed 28th February, 1898.*

RETURN (*in part*) to the Order of the Convention, 22nd February, 1898.

(*The Honorable Sir J. P. Abbott.*)

Memo. for the Honorable the Attorney-General.

Herewith I have the honour to forward, as desired, the Return showing particulars *re* Appeals from this Colony to the Privy Council.

The Attorney-General will notice that the Appeals date back to the year 1858, though the averages have only been calculated for 33 years, as required. In calculating these averages the Appeals that have been dismissed for want of prosecution have not been considered, as the time for prosecuting such Appeals must necessarily have been allowed to elapse.

Prothonotary's Office,
Supreme Court,
Melbourne, 25th February, 1898.

J. W. O'HALLORAN,
Prothonotary.

RETURN RELATING TO APPEALS FROM VICTORIA TO HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

Cause or Suit.	Date of Order granting leave to Appeal.	Date when Transcript forwarded.	Date of Judgment.	Amount Claimed.	Result.	Taxed Costs of Appeal.
1. McEwan and another v. Guthridge	7th Dec., 1858...	— Feb., 1859 ...	2nd Feb., 1860	£7,000 ...	Dismissed ...	£ s. d. No record of costs
2. Palmer v. Service and Others	14th Sept., 1860	— Dec., 1860 ...	11th Sept., 1861	£2,127 ...	Dismissed for want of prosecution	No record of costs
3. Re James Anselm Griever	14th Dec., 1860	— Aug., 1861 ...	6th May, 1862	Order absolute to strike appellant off the roll of attorneys	Dismissed for want of prosecution	No record of costs
4. A'Beckett and others v. Matthewson and others	10th Sept., 1861	— Aug., 1862 ...	7th July, 1863	Ejectment ...	Dismissed, with costs ...	275 1 6
5. Dill v. Murphy and another	5th Jan., 1863...	— Jan., 1863 ...	3rd Feb., 1864...	£10,000 ...	Dismissed, with costs ...	414 16 0
6. Evans and others v. The Queen	11th April, 1863	25th Jan., 1864	1st Feb., 1866...	Judgment upon demurrers to pleadings on a petition of right	Allowed ...	No record
7. The Colonial Bank of Australasia v. European Assurance Society	9th April, 1864	25th Aug., 1864	26th May, 1865	£2,000 ...	Dismissed for want of prosecution	No record
8. Clough and others v. Byrnes and another	23rd Sept., 1864	19th May, 1865	5th Feb., 1866	£1,500 ...	Dismissed for want of prosecution	No record
9. Jenkyn v. Elsdou	14th Sept., 1864	26th April, 1865	8th June, 1866	£49 10s.	Dismissed for want of prosecution	No record
10. The Queen v. Dallimore and others	14th Sept., 1864	— Oct., 1864 ...	3rd Feb., 1866...	Ejectment	Allowed, with costs ...	551 2 10
11. Williams v. The Board of Land and Works	15th Sept., 1865	28th July, 1866	No record of date	£20,000	Dismissed for want of prosecution	No record
12. Holmes and others v. Connor and another	6th Dec., 1865...	— Jan., 1867 ...	No record of date	£40,000	Dismissed for want of prosecution	No record
13. Lewis v. McMullen	1st May, 1867...	— Aug., 1867 ...	19th Feb., 1869	£20,000	Dismissed, with costs ...	284 9 10
14. Murphy and another v. Glass (executors, &c.)	14th Sept., 1867	— Dec., 1867 ...	19th Feb., 1869	£13,000	Dismissed, with costs ...	217 16 0
15. The Colonial Bank of Australasia v. Cherry and another	13th Sept., 1867	— April, 1868	19th July, 1869	£5,000 ...	Dismissed, with costs ...	189 17 10
16. Wilson and another v. Threlkeld	30th Sept., 1867	3rd Feb., 1868	8th July, 1869	£1,100 ...	Dismissed, with costs ...	207 0 4
17. Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Co. v. Anderson and others	16th July, 1868	9th Nov., 1868	9th July, 1869	£600 ...	Dismissed, with costs ...	158 3 4
18. Bateman and Moffatt	12th Sept., 1868	2nd Feb., 1869	15th Dec., 1869	£3,000 ...	Allowed, with costs ...	No record
19. The Bank of Van Diemen's Land v. the Bank of Victoria	6th Oct., 1869 ...	4th Jan., 1870	27th Jan., 1871	£5,000 ...	Dismissed, with costs ...	193 16 0
20. In the matter of Hugh Glass	11th Dec., 1869	29th March, 1870	31st Jan., 1871	This was an appeal from an order refusing to discharge an order made on writ of <i>habeas corpus</i>	Allowed, no order as to costs	

	6th July, 1870	No record ...	25th July, 1870	The question raised was whether Appellant, on his trial for murder, was entitled to challenge peremptorily a juror who was an alien	Allowed ...	No record
21. The Queen v. Levinger (on petition to Privy Council by prisoner)		No record ...	25th July, 1870	The question raised was whether Appellant, on his trial for murder, was entitled to challenge peremptorily a juror who was an alien	Allowed ...	No record
22. Stevenson and another v. Bear and others ...	8th June, 1872	10th Dec., 1872	26th Jan., 1874	£15,000 ...	Allowed, with costs ...	378 9 2
23. Forbes v. McDonald ...	4th Oct., 1872 ...	30th Dec., 1872	17th April, 1874	£3,000 ...	Allowed, with costs ...	161 17 11
24. The Queen v. Bowman and others ...	27th June, 1873	15th July, 1873	23rd March, 1874	Appeal against an order which quashed an order for the winding up of a company	Allowed, with costs ...	375 0 10
25. The Queen v. Supple (petition to Privy Council by prisoner)	No record ...	No record ...	No record ...	No record ...	Dismissed for want of prosecution	
26. The Colonial Bank of Australasia v. Etter-shank and another	13th Jan., 1874	10th Aug., 1874	11th June, 1875	£7,000 ...	Dismissed, with costs ...	256 14 4
27. Hancock v. Woolcott ...	17th July, 1874	4th Nov., 1874	29th June, 1875	£1,800 ...	Dismissed, with costs ...	97 15 8
28. The Queen v. Mount and another ...	12th May, 1874	7th Sept., 1874	16th March, 1875	Appeal from an order discharging respondents from their imprisonment	Appeal allowed	
29. Simpson (assignee, &c.) v. Guthrie and another	6th Aug., 1874	29th Dec., 1874. Supplemental transcript posted	12th Feb., 1876	£3,000 ...	Appeal dismissed, with costs	No record
30. Re Transfer of Land Statute and the application of Patterson	24th Sept., 1874	6th Sept., 1875	6th Dec., 1876	Appeal by Registrar of Titles against three orders	Appeal allowed, with costs	337 12 4
31. Smart v. O'Callaghan and another ...	8th April, 1876	24th Jan., 1877	2nd July, 1878	£1,500 ...	Dismissed for want of prosecution	No record
32. Blackwood v. the Mayor, &c., of Essendon and Flemington	11th July, 1876	7th Aug., 1876	14th May, 1877	Appeal from a judgment <i>re a</i> rate on Flemington Race-course	Appeal allowed, with costs	258 15 10
33. Richardson and another (trustees, &c.) v. Grice and another	22nd Dec., 1876	16th April, 1876	6th Dec., 1877	£2,000 ...	Appeal allowed, with costs	250 1 6
34. Urquhart v. Macpherson ...	21st April, 1877	9th July, 1877	22nd May, 1878	£40,770 3s. 10d. ...	Appeal dismissed, with costs	No record
35. Osborne (trustee) v. Synnot ...	14th July, 1877	3rd Oct., 1877	28th May, 1878	£2,500 ...	Appeal dismissed, with costs	99 6 10
36. Locke v. Collins ...	29th June, 1878	28th Oct., 1878	26th June, 1879	£1,000 ...	Appeal allowed as to verdict on first and second breaches, and as to judgment on the demurrer to fourth plea as to first and third breaches to judgment on demurrer to third plea affirmed; no order made as to costs	
37. The Queen v. Blackwood ...	22nd Dec., 1881	7th Jan., 1882	9th Dec., 1882	£5,000 ...	Appeal allowed ...	392 1 4
38. Duffett v. McEvoy ...	19th July, 1882	23rd Dec., 1882	5th Feb., 1885	<i>Re</i> delivery of solicitor's bill of costs	Appeal dismissed	

RETURN RELATING TO APPEALS FROM VICTORIA TO HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL—continued.

Cause or Suit.	Date of Order granting leave to Appeal.	Date when Transcript forwarded.	Date of Judgment.	Amount Claimed.	Result.	Taxed Costs of Appeal.
39. The Union Steamship Coy. of New Zealand v. the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners	23rd Sept., 1882	12th Feb., 1883	6th Feb., 1884	£10,000	Appeal dismissed, with costs	£ 211 7 6
40. Warren v. the Swiss Lloyd's Marine Insurance Company	21st Dec., 1883	27th May, 1884	27th April, 1885	£10,000	Dismissed for want of prosecution	No record
41. Harding v. The Board of Land and Works...	28th Dec., 1883	31st Oct., 1884	3rd April, 1886	£3,676 6s. 6d.	Appeal allowed. No order as to costs	No record
42. O'Shanassy v. Littlewood	13th March, 1885	6th July, 1885	21st July, 1886	£5,000	Appeal dismissed, with costs	210 16 8
43. Coultas (executor) v. The Victorian Railways Commissioners	18th Dec., 1886	30th March, 1887	4th Feb., 1888	£3,000	Appeal allowed, with costs	205 5 10
44. Howell v. Harding (administrator) and another	28th April, 1887	29th Dec., 1887	9th March, 1889	To have an estate administered	Appeal dismissed, with costs	256 15 5
45. Messer v. Gibbs	9th Dec., 1887	7th Feb., 1889	24th Jan., 1891	For an order for the calling in and cancellation of two Certificates of Title	Appeal allowed, with costs	392 14 1
46. In the matter of Harding and in the matter of the Land Tax Act 1877	13th June, 1888	25th July, 1889	18th July, 1891	Appeal re removal of Appellant's name from Land Tax Register	Appeal dismissed, with costs	305 19 5
47. O'Connor v. the Bank of New South Wales	29th Nov., 1886	26th July, 1888	9th Mar., 1889	£5,000	Appeal allowed. No costs	154 7 4
48. Woolcott v. Peggie	21st Aug., 1888	26th April, 1889	14th Nov., 1889	Specific performance of a contract	Appeal dismissed, with costs	No record
49. Wolfe v. Lang	17th Oct., 1888	11th Oct., 1889	27th June, 1890	Damage for wrongfully using and imitating a "Trade Mark" and an injunction	Dismissed for want of prosecution	No record
50. Stark v. Maine and others	17th Nov., 1888	13th Aug., 1889	15th May, 1890	Order Nisi, Mandamus	Appeal allowed ...	No record
51. Chung Teong Toy v. Musgrove	29th Jan., 1889	23rd Oct., 1889	18th Mar., 1891	£1,000	Appeal allowed. No costs	No record
52. Summerfield v. The President, &c., Shire of Colac	20th Dec., 1888	19th June, 1891	24th Mar., 1893	£2,000	Appeal dismissed, with costs	No record
53. Stevenson v. James	18th Mar., 1891	9th April, 1891	11th Feb., 1893	£600	Appeal dismissed, with costs	316 3 6
54. South Melbourne and Albert Park Land Investment Co. Limited v. Peel	21st July, 1890	28th Nov., 1890	29th July, 1891	£9,400	Appeal dismissed, with costs	241 1 1
55. Drew v. Moubay and others	19th Dec., 1891	11th April, 1892	4th Mar., 1893	£250 and an injunction	Appeal allowed, with costs	356 9 10
56. Graves v. the Country Estates Company Limited	11th Feb., 1892	8th Sept., 1893	14th Dec., 1894	Specific performance	Appeal dismissed	No record
57. McMeekan v. Aitken and another (executors)	29th June, 1892	20th April, 1893	6th Mar., 1895	Revocation of probate	Appeal allowed. New trial ordered	No record
58. Dougharty v. the Bank of Australasia	2nd Sept., 1892	30th Mar., 1896	...	£30,000*	...	...

59. In the matter of the <i>Administration and Probate Act 1890</i> and in the matter of Falk (deceased)	1st Feb., 1893 ...	10th March, 1893	29th Jan., 1895	£704 8s. 8d.	...	...	Appeal dismissed, with costs	274 15 6
60. Wyburn and others (executors) v. The Mayor, &c., City of Canterbury	22nd Sept., 1893	27th Nov., 1893	10th Nov., 1894	£10,000	...	...	Appeal allowed ...	No record
61. Mulholland v. Smith ...	17th Sept., 1894	21st March, 1895	22nd Nov., 1895	£5,000 ...	...	...	Appeal dismissed for want of prosecution	No record
62. The Mayor, &c., City of Melbourne v. The Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company	8th Nov., 1894	21st Jan., 1895	Pending	Rating appeal	...	...
63. The Master-in-Equity v. Pearson and others	3rd Dec., 1894	4th August, 1896	9th Dec., 1896...	£3,042 9s. 4d.	...	...	Appeal dismissed, with costs	237 17 2
64. Wilson v. Wm. Howard Smith and Sons Limited	3rd Sept., 1895	10th Oct., 1895	27th June, 1896	£3,058 4s. 3d.	...	...	Appeal dismissed, with costs	324 14 4
65. Henty v. The Queen and another ...	18th Oct., 1895	15th Feb., 1896	28th July, 1896	£978 17s.	...	...	Appeal dismissed, with costs	214 4 8
66. The City of Melbourne Bank Limited v. The Mayor, &c., City of Prahran (pending)	20th Dec., 1896	30th June, 1896	Pending	£3,109 11s. 10d.	...	...
67. The City of Melbourne Bank Limited v. The Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works (pending)	20th Dec., 1896	30th June, 1896	Pending	£7,647 10s.	...	...
68. Morrison v. The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co. Limited	14th Sept., 1896	10th March, 1897	15th Dec., 1897	£4,071 2s. 8d.	...	...	Appeal dismissed, with costs	
69. Webb v. England (pending) ...	27th Sept., 1897	11th Jan., 1898	Pending	£2,950 10s. 8d.	...	...
70. Smyth v. The Queen (pending) ...	22nd Nov., 1897	25th Jan., 1898	Pending	Petition of right	...	...

* Judgment delivered but no official intimation has yet been received.

During the last 33 years the average time from date of order giving leave to appeal to date of judgment of Privy Council is 1 year and 9 months.

During the last 17 years it is 1 year and 10 months.

During the last 17 years the average time from posting of transcript to date of Privy Council judgment is 1 year and 1 month.

The average taxed costs of appeal to Privy Council in the 33 cases in which the amount of taxed costs is known amounts to £266 14s. 11d.

During the last 17 years the average taxed costs of an appeal to the Privy Council amounts to £272 19s.

NOTE.—In calculating the above averages the appeals that have been dismissed for want of prosecution have not been taken into consideration.

Total—70	...	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Dismissed for want of Prosecution.	Pending.	J. W. O'HALLORAN, Prothonotary.
	...	23	29	...	6	J. W. O'H.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

1897-8.

APPEALS FROM QUEENSLAND TO HER
MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

*Laid on the Table by the Honorable Sir J. P. Abbott, and ordered to be printed
8th March, 1898.*

RETURN OF APPEALS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF QUEENSLAND, 1888-1899.

Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Date of Order granting leave.	Date when transcript of Record forwarded.	Date of Judgment of Privy Council.	Result of Appeal.	Costs of Appeal.	—
Willcocks	The Queensland Railway Commissioner	15th August, 1892	21st Dec., 1892 ...	11th July, 1893 ...	Appeal dismissed, with costs	...	£ s. d. 298 11 10
The Queen	Walsh ...	28th Sept., 1892...	13th Jan., 1893 ...	3rd March, 1894...	Appeal dismissed, with costs	In England In Queensland	£229 19 2 29 15 0
Martin	Council of Municipality of Brisbane	17th June, 1893...	18th Nov., 1893 ...	30th April, 1894...	Appeal allowed, without costs		259 14 2
Lascelles	McSwaine and others	11th Jan., 1894 ...	25th August, 1894	16th July, 1895 ...	Appeal dismissed. Costs of all parties out of estate	Appellant's Respondents'	219 5 0 2
Brabant	King (Cross Appeal)	9th Oct., 1894 ...	4th Jan., 1895 ...	29th June, 1895...	Defendant's appeal dismissed. New trial ordered. Defendant to pay costs of both appeals	In England In Queensland	£337 12 0 255 16 9
Clark and Fawcett	Council of Municipality of Brisbane	13th August, 1894	29th March, 1895	6th March, 1896...	Appeal dismissed, with costs	In England In Queensland	£307 13 4 48 16 0
Victoria Insurance Company	King ...	5th March, 1895...	1st Oct., 1895 ...	13th May, 1896 ...	Appeal dismissed, with costs	In England In Queensland	£197 17 6 58 2 4
							356 9 4 255 19 10

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,
1897-8.

APPEALS FROM TASMANIA TO HER
MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

*Laid on the Table by the Right Honorable Sir E. Braddon, and ordered to be
printed 9th March, 1898.*

RETURN RELATING TO APPEALS FROM TASMANIA TO HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

Cause or Suit.	Date of Order granting leave to appeal.	Date when Transcript forwarded.	Date of Judgment.	Amount in dispute.	Result.
The Tasmanian Main Line Railway Company v. The Queen	12th July, 1889	24th December, 1889	...	£15,081 19 4	Compromised
The Commercial Bank of Tasmania Limited v. Jones	12th December, 1891	25th March, 1892	13th May, 1893	600 0 0	Appeal disallowed
Nicholas v. Howells and others	12th March, 1892	...	...	Equity suit	Abandoned
The Bank of Van Diemens Land Limited v. Hall	19th July, 1892	...	...	£2,719 16 9	Abandoned
Whyte v. Burrows	30th April, 1895	...	...	Equity suit	Abandoned
In the matter of an application of H. A. Moses (known as H. A. Moss) for a grant of land	Leave to appeal refused by Supreme Court of Tasmania, and subsequently by Privy Council	...	...	Claim to grant of land	...
Dixon v. Henry and others	No order	...	...	Equity suit	...
Pike and another v. McGregor and others	17th September, 1897	...	...	Equity suit	Abandoned

In the only case in which judgment has been given by the Privy Council, the time from date of Order giving leave to appeal to date of judgment of Privy Council is one year and five months, and the time of posting Transcript to date of Privy Council judgment is one year and two months.

Information relating to costs of Appeal cannot be supplied by this office.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS.

*Laid on the Table by the Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon, and ordered to be printed
28th February, 1898.*

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS.

The Launceston Chamber of Commerce,
Launceston, 24th February, 1898.

COPY OF RESOLUTION passed by this Chamber at a Special Meeting held this day:—

“That in the opinion of this Chamber it is a matter of vital importance that in any Federation of the Australian Colonies there should be no relinquishment or diminution of the existing rights of all Her Majesty’s colonial subjects to appeal to the Highest Court of the Empire. That such an abridgment of these rights as is at present proposed by the Federal Convention would, if adopted, prove highly injurious and prejudicial to the interests of these Colonies. That the Right Honorable the Premier and his colleagues on the Convention be respectfully urged to use their best exertions in order to prevent any such alteration as is now proposed in the relations of Her Majesty’s Colonies to the Throne, and to retain the existing right to appeal to the Privy Council.”

Hobart, 22nd February, 1898.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Banks in Tasmania regarding the Abolition of the Right of Appeal to the Privy Council:—

1. That in the opinion of the Managers of the Banks in Tasmania—an opinion based on experience (acquired in the Australian Colonies)—the right of appeal to the Highest Court in the Empire should not be abolished or restricted as is proposed.
2. That, having regard to the extensive and increasing business relations between Australia and the other parts of the Empire, and to the necessity for securing and retaining the confidence of investors in Australian securities, it is of the utmost importance that the final Court of Appeal should be the Privy Council, so as to obtain certainty and uniformity in the decision of all mercantile and other questions depending on principles of law common to the Empire.
3. That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Honorable the Premier of Tasmania and the other Tasmanian delegates, in the hope that the provision in the Bill objected to may be omitted.

For the Bank of Australasia—

OWEN J. WILLIAMS, Manager.

For the Commercial Bank of Tasmania Limited—

C. J. BARCLAY, Managing Director.

For the National Bank of Tasmania Limited—

G. D. GLEADON, Chief Manager.

For the Union Bank of Australia Limited—

C. M. TENISON, Manager.

M. J. Clarke, Esq., M.H.A.

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897-8.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE VARIOUS COLONIES.

*Laid on the Table by the Right Honorable Sir George Turner, and ordered to be printed,
21st January, 1898.*

AMENDED RETURN to the Order of the Australasian Federal Convention, 1897 (Mr. Walker, 26th March), showing—

- (a) The TOTAL PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS of EACH of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES giving in TABULATED FORM the DUE DATE and AMOUNT of EACH LOAN, with RATE OF INTEREST it carries, also MENTIONING in EACH CASE the DATE of LATEST RETURN to which the STATISTICS APPLY.
- (b) The STATE DEBT per HEAD in EACH of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.
- (c) The ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE per HEAD on SAID STATE DEBTS, showing EACH COLONY SEPARATELY.

B AND C.—PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE ON 30TH JUNE, 1896.

Colony.	Debt.		Annual Interest payable.	
	Amount.	Average per Head of Population.	Amount.	Average per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	57,118,539	44·36	2,121,405	1·647
Victoria	46,854,311	39·79	1,839,491	1·562
South Australia	23,367,200	65·13	933,374	2·600
Western Australia	4,736,573	38·77	180,183	1·475
Tasmania	7,782,470	47·61	297,611	1·821
Total five colonies	139,859,093	44·98	5,372,064	1·728
Queensland	31,873,934	68·35	1,222,509	2·621
Total six colonies	171,733,027	48·02	6,594,573	1·844

Note.—This return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

FEDERAL CONVENTION.

POPULATION AND ELECTORS.—NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.

RETURN (*in completion*) to an Order made by the Federal Convention, dated 6th September, 1897, That there be laid upon the Table a Return showing, according to the latest available information:—

1. "The Population and number of Electors in each Electoral District for the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales; and
2. "The Population and number of Electors in each Electoral District for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria."

VICTORIA.

Return showing, for each Electoral District for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, the Population, the Number of Representatives; also the Number of Electors on the Rolls for 1896-7.

Electoral Districts.	Population on the 31st December, 1896.*	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1896-7.		
			Ratepayers.	Non-Ratepayers.	Total.
Albert Park	12,142	1	1,770	584	2,354
Anglesey	13,614	1	2,533	692	3,225
Ararat	9,135	1	1,403	267	1,670
Ballarat East	14,410	1	2,468	517	2,985
Ballarat West	26,224	2	4,500	652	5,212
Barwon	9,356	1	1,811	510	2,321
Benalla and Yarrawonga	11,820	1	2,141	452	2,593
Benumbra	8,837	1	1,717	248	1,965
Bogong	10,203	1	1,459	401	1,860
Borung	14,226	1	2,109	249	2,358
Bourke East	10,654	1	2,096	345	2,441
Bourke West	10,055	1	1,589	227	1,816
East Bourke Boroughs	41,879	2	7,484	927	8,411
Brighton	15,619	1	2,935	350	3,285
Carlton	15,574	1	2,918	538	3,456
Carlton South	11,992	1	1,767	373	2,140
Casilemaine	14,295	2	2,318	812	3,130
Clines and Allandale	9,870	1	1,427	231	1,658
Collingwood	25,369	2	4,114	557	4,671
Creswick	8,017	1	1,425	368	1,793
Dandenong and Berwick	15,284	1	3,213	247	3,460
Daylesford	9,867	1	1,530	182	1,762
DeLatite	12,579	1	2,270	173	2,443
Donald and Swan Hill	19,123	1	5,464	274	5,738
Dundas	10,054	1	1,805	363	2,173
Dunolly	8,351	1	1,620	393	1,913
Eaglehawk	9,380	1	1,737	207	1,944
Eastern Suburbs	21,683	1	3,950	541	4,491
Emerald Hill	12,241	1	1,748	536	2,284
Essendon and Flemington	22,972	1	4,383	459	4,842
Evelyn	15,066	1	3,131	170	3,301
Fitzroy	25,955	2	4,837	783	5,620
Footscray	16,996	1	3,253	322	3,575
Geelong	23,710	2	4,420	742	5,162
Gippsland Central	12,462	1	2,382	353	2,735
Gippsland East	12,920	1	2,507	375	2,882
Gippsland North	10,551	1	1,841	79	1,920
Gippsland South	11,398	1	2,307	204	2,511
Gippsland West	17,178	1	3,579	371	3,950
Grant	8,685	1	1,848	365	2,213
Grenville	14,532	2	2,800	719	3,519
Gumbower	10,490	1	2,053	418	2,471
Hawthorn	19,868	1	3,116	727	3,843
Horsham	10,450	1	1,520	255	1,775
Jolimont and West Richmond	12,265	1	1,635	528	2,163
Kara Kara	9,818	1	1,684	294	1,978
Kilmore, Dathousie, and Lanerfield	8,534	1	1,757	288	2,045
Korong	9,528	1	1,829	293	2,122
Kyneton	9,681	1	1,465	513	1,978
Lowan	12,821	1	2,176	198	2,374
Maldon	7,459	1	1,429	218	1,647
Mandurang	9,950	1	1,533	399	1,932
Maryborough	10,148	1	1,954	257	2,211
Melbourne	8,627	1	3,501	353	3,854
Melbourne East	19,321	2	3,420	616	4,036
Melbourne North	15,716	1	2,031	635	2,666
Melbourne South	10,704	1	1,704	526	2,230
Melbourne West	11,918	1	1,604	491	2,095
Mornington	20,321	1	3,388	786	4,174
Normanby	9,456	1	1,625	187	1,812
Numurkah and Nathalia	10,895	1	1,895	132	2,027
Ovens	8,657	1	1,463	321	1,784
Polwarth	11,910	1	2,272	580	2,852
Port Fairy	6,921	1	1,600	209	1,800
Port Melbourne	10,917	1	2,014	386	2,400
Portland	8,312	1	1,484	193	1,677
Prahran	14,243	1	2,241	453	2,694
Richmond	26,241	2	4,317	703	5,020
Ripon and Hampden	11,964	1	1,991	481	2,472
Rodney	29,945	2	4,028	652	4,680
Sandhurst	25,340	2	4,082	706	4,788
Sandhurst South	19,096	1	1,874	255	2,129
Shepparton and Euroa	10,432	1	1,816	244	2,060
South Yarra	14,368	1	1,865	431	2,296
St. Kilda	17,617	1	2,694	900	3,594
Stawell	10,056	1	1,723	372	2,095
Talbot and Avoca	7,550	1	1,550	238	1,788
Toora	20,764	1	3,128	502	3,630

* As returned by municipalities.

VICTORIA.

Return showing, for each Electoral District for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, the Population, the Number of Representatives; also the Number of Electors on the Rolls for 1896-7—*continued*.

Electoral Districts.	Population on the 31st December, 1896.*	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1896-7.		
			Ratepayers.	Non-Ratepayers.	Total.
Villiers and Heytesbury	10,403	1	1,884	376	2,260
Wangaratta and Rutherglen	12,122	1	2,453	437	2,890
Warrenheip	8,329	1	1,498	144	1,642
Warrnambool	9,038	1	1,545	274	1,819
Williamstown	12,850	1	2,747	345	3,092
Windermere	5,966	1	1,118	244	1,362
Total	1,137,289	95	203,325	34,714	238,039

* As returned by municipalities.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 17th September, 1897.

JAS. J. FENTON,
Assistant Government Statist.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897-8.

TELEGRAM

COMMUNICATED BY THE HONORABLE E. BARTON TO THE
CONVENTION.

Laid on the Table and ordered to be printed, 10th March, 1898.

RE WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED CLAUSE—FROM SIR HUGH NELSON.

To Hon. E. Barton, Federal Convention.

Home Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 2nd March, 1898.

We are indebted to you for the feeling of consideration which prompted you to suggest withdrawal of Mr. Walker's proposed new Clause in the Draft Federation Bill, until the views of this Government had been ascertained. We do not think the Clause would tend to promote the cause of Federation in this colony.

HUGH M. NELSON.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897-8.

TELEGRAM

COMMUNICATED BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT
TO THE CONVENTION.

*Laid on the Table, read by the Clerk at the Table, and ordered to be printed,
10th March, 1898.*

FROM REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, QUEENSLAND,
OF CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

The Honorable the President of the Federation.

Rockhampton (Old), 9th March, 1898.

We, the representatives of the people of Central Queensland in the Legislative Assembly, desire to place on record our conviction that the Federation of the Australian Colonies is absolutely essential for the safety and welfare of Australia. At the same time we trust the Convention will make provision in the Constitution for the admission of Central and Northern Queensland as separate States of the Commonwealth immediately it is proclaimed, and irrespective altogether of whether or not Southern Queensland desires to join.

J. B. FITZGERALD.
H. F. HARDACRE.
W. KIDSTON.
J. C. STEWART.
JASON BOLES.
J. M. CROSS.
J. MURRAY.
G. S. CURTIS.
A. T. CALLAN.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION.

*Laid on the Table by the Hon. Mr. Barton, and ordered to be printed
7th February, 1898.*

NOTES ON THE PROPOSAL TO PROVIDE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FOR THE REGULATION OF THE USE OF THE WATERS OF THE RIVER MURRAY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

Among the powers which are conferred upon the Federal Parliament by section 52 of this Draft Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia is "the regulation of trade and commerce with other countries and among the several States." A similar provision in the Constitution of the United States of America has been repeatedly declared by the Supreme Court of that country to have conferred upon Congress full authority to regulate the use of all navigable rivers which flow through more than one State for all purposes of commercial intercourse and communication. But there is not any direct provision in the Constitution of the United States for vesting in Congress the regulation of the use of the waters of any rivers for irrigation or manufacturing purposes, and Mr. Gordon and some of the other representatives of the colony of South Australia have contended that if some such provision is not inserted in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia the colony of New South Wales will retain the power which she now possesses to legislate for the use of the waters of the River Murray within her own borders in a manner that might seriously interfere with the supply of water from the same river to the people of South Australia.

In the speech made by Mr. Gordon in the Convention, on 21st of January, in which he supported the proposal to place the use of the waters of the River Murray and its tributaries under the control of the Federal Parliament he asks (*Official Record of Debates*, page 34)—

Is Victoria, relatively to New South Wales, and South Australia, relatively to New South Wales and to Victoria, to be placed at their mercy or caprice for the enjoyment of that which was designed by Providence for the benefit of the whole continent? Can it be seriously contended, as a matter of principle, that New South Wales and Victoria can deduct so much water from these rivers as will leave them absolutely and only at a navigable point, and will allow South Australia to take nothing for the irrigation and fertilization of her land?

And again (page 35)—

Is it right that these lower riparian states should be crippled in their resources, and made to depend upon another's caprice for a great part of that which enables nations to fulfil their vocation in the world? If the contention that New South Wales and Victoria can deduct from the waters of these rivers so much as will leave them only at a navigation point is upheld, we in South Australia shall not be able to take one drop for irrigation purposes.

And after deploring the absence of any federal regulation or control of the use of the large rivers of the Australian continent for the purpose of irrigation in the past, he refers to the inevitable increase of the importance of the subject in the future, and he asks—

If quarrels arise, what can settle them? And he answers—Nothing but war or disruption.

In the same debate, Sir John Downer expressed himself as follows (page 56):—

I agree that New South Wales has the control of the river within its territory. I believe that, legally, she can use every drop of water that is there, and I do not know of any precedent by which any other colony could interfere with her.

Mr. Dobson.—Has the honorable member any authority for saying that?

Sir John Downer.—It is the authority of power. They have got the river and they can use it, and every other State can do the same if the remaining States will endure it.

Mr. Symon also took part in the same debate, and said (pp. 76 and 79)—

The principles of justice governing riparian disputes between individual States are exactly of the same nature and character as the principles of justice governing riparian disputes between private individuals. . . . It is true, as has been said, that you cannot enforce these riparian rights as between States in the same way as you can enforce them as between individuals. There is no court of law which can give effect to the claims of one State against another.

My honorable friend (Mr. Howe) the other day spoke about an ulcer in connexion with old-age pensions.

This, at any rate, would be a sore which might be opened at any moment, and unless we have the Federal Parliament to deal with it we shall be utterly powerless to bring about a satisfactory result. . . . It would be a blot on federation to omit the control of this river system from our Constitution. If we are separate, look at the position we shall be placed in. If we are separate, States may wrangle and fight it out as best they may. If they are big enough and foolish enough they may go to war over it. If we are united, is the same state of things to continue? Are we to wrangle over the thing? Are these two States, with the Federation as a bottle-holder, to go to war if a dispute should arise?

So far, the foregoing extracts contain statements of the present position of the several colonies in relation to the use within their own boundaries of the waters of any rivers flowing through any two or more of them, I believe that they are perfectly correct; but so far as they assert or imply that, in the absence of some such provision in the Constitution of the Commonwealth as that which is proposed by Mr. Gordon, the relative positions of the several colonies, in regard to the use of the waters of such rivers, will remain the same after federation, I believe they are entirely incorrect.

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth all the federated colonies will be constituent parts of the same nation, and any act on the part of the Legislature or citizens of one State which would be a ground for national complaint on the part of another State, and of ultimate war if the two States were separate and independent nations, would be a violation of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and would therefore be a matter for redress by the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. Whenever several independent States enter into a federal union such as that which is created by the Constitution of the United States of America, and which is contemplated by the Draft Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia, the federated States give up their respective rights to vindicate their claims and complaints against one another by war or other acts of retaliation and aggression, and a federal system of judicial tribunals is established to adjudicate their controversies; and in every case in which a previously independent State enters into a permanent federal union with previously federated States under a Constitution which establishes a judiciary with power to adjudicate controversies between the several States, it thereby submits the validity of all its conduct which affects the rights of citizens of the other States in the Federation to the decision of the federal judiciary, which is required to adjudicate by the known and settled principles of international law or municipal jurisprudence as the particular case may demand (See 6 Wheaton, p. 380.)

The Draft Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia expressly provides that the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall extend "to all matters between States"; and it has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States of America that under the provision of the Constitution of that country which extends the power of the federal judiciary to "controversies between two or more States," one State may file a bill in equity against another State to determine the question of a disputed boundary (*Rhode Island v. Massachusetts*, 12 Peters, 657). And if the Federal Judiciary of the Commonwealth of Australia will have the like power to determine a question of a disputed boundary between two States, it must, as a logical sequence, have jurisdiction of the question whether any portion of the territory within the boundary of one State is to be deprived of all that makes that territory valuable by the aggressive legislation of another State.

The riparian rights of the owners of land abutting on the River Murray in the colony of South Australia are rights of property in South Australia, and if those rights shall be infringed by any private person or any public body professing to act under colour of the authority of an Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, when both colonies are constituent parts of the Commonwealth of Australia, the citizen of South Australia whose riparian right has been violated will have a remedy [in the federal courts of the Commonwealth, either for damages or for a writ of injunction to restrain the continuance of the injury, or for both. As a direct authority upon this point, I may refer to the case of the *Holyoke Water Power Company versus Connecticut River Company*, which was decided in the United States in the year 1884. (22 Blatchford, 131.) In that case the Legislature of Connecticut had authorized the Connecticut River Company to raise their existing dam across the river in Connecticut to improve the navigation and also maintain the water power of the company. The Connecticut River Company's dam was about 16 miles below the dam and factories belonging to the Holyoke Water Power Company in Massachusetts, and the Connecticut River Company proposed to raise its dam in Connecticut so high that it would cause a diminution in the fall of the river above the dam for six or seven months in the year to the detriment of Holyoke Company, and the Holyoke Company filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Connecticut praying for an injunction restraining the Connecticut River Company from raising their dam to the proposed height. The court granted the injunction, and the concluding portion of the judgment of Shipman, J. runs as follows:—

The owner of land abutting upon a navigable river owns it subject to the right of the State to improve the navigation of the river because the land is within the governmental control of the State; but it seems to me that the State obtains, by virtue of its governmental powers, no control over, or right to injure, land without its jurisdiction. Jurisdiction confers the power and right to inflict consequential injury, but where no jurisdiction exists the right ceases to exist. It is a recognised principle that the statutes of one State in regard to real estate cannot act extra-territorially. As Connecticut has no direct jurisdiction or control over real estate situate in another State, it cannot indirectly, by virtue of its attempted improvement of its own navigable waters, control or subject to injury foreign real estate. If this resolution is a bar to an action for any consequential injury to land, or to rights connected with land in Massachusetts, Connecticut is acting extra-territorially. Let there be a decree enjoining the defendant against any further raising of its present dams to a greater height than the height occupied by the respective portions of the present structure.

The same principle of inter-state law was enunciated and applied by Treat, J., in the case of *Rutz v. City of St. Louis* (7 Fed., Rep. 428)—

Missouri, said he, cannot pass a law to govern Illinois, its citizens, and their property situate in Illinois; and if, pursuant to a statute of Missouri, a dyke was erected destructive of property in Illinois belonging to citizens of that State, such statute cannot be pleaded against them, for the statute of Missouri could not operate extra-territorially.

The consideration of this subject, in the light of judicial decisions upon it in America, has directed my attention to the omission in the Draft Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia, of the provision in the Constitution of the United States which extends the jurisdiction of the federal judiciary to controversies between citizens of different States, and I am of opinion that it is desirable to include that provision in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in order to give the federal courts original jurisdiction in all cases in which a citizen of one State is aggrieved by the conduct of a citizen of another State, who may claim to act under the authority of the Legislature of his State. For the same reason, I am also of

opinion that it is equally desirable to insert in the Constitution of the Commonwealth the amendment proposed by the Parliament of Tasmania, which prohibits any State from making or enforcing any law that will deprive any person of his life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. Such a provision would place all rights of property under the direct protection of the Constitution as against all attempts to infringe them under colour of unconstitutional legislation by a State; and, in connexion with a provision giving the federal courts jurisdiction in all controversies between citizens of different States, would put beyond dispute the right to redress on the part of all the citizens of each State against all attempts at extra-territorial legislation by other States.

In regard to the particular question of the riparian rights of two or more States in relation to the same river, the States concerned could at any time refer the question to the Federal Parliament for legislative action upon it under sub-section (35) of section 52, and in the meantime, the separate States could pass such local legislation as might be beneficial to their own citizens without affecting injuriously the riparian proprietors of other States. But if the whole subject is transferred to the Federal Parliament in the Constitution, the Legislatures of the several States may find themselves deprived of all such power to the detriment of their local industries and local supplies of water for purely domestic purposes. Under this aspect of the question, the colonies of South Australia and Victoria may discover that they have as much interest as New South Wales in refraining from granting to the Federal Parliament exclusive jurisdiction on the subject in the Constitution.

A. INGLIS CLARK.

Hobart, 1st February, 1898.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION.

(Laid on the Table by the Hon. Mr. Barton, and ordered to be printed
11th February, 1898.)

AVERAGE ANNUAL AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY THAT WOULD
HAVE BEEN RECEIVABLE UNDER THE TASMANIAN TARIFF FROM CERTAIN
ARTICLES ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN FIVE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1891 TO 1895.

Colony.	Average Annual Amount Receivable from—							Total of Seven Articles.
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar and Molasses.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	518,700	288,898	21,741	361,500	130,882	12,605	294,805	1,629,131
New South Wales ...	780,150	291,206	37,518	346,776	147,590	9,652	166,566	1,779,458
South Australia ...	99,600	64,686	2,932	116,877	31,620	3,740	87,428	406,883
Western Australia ...	77,700	45,059*	17,741	49,896	7,247	1,052	15,475	214,170
Tasmania ...	54,600	24,345	5,920	45,413	11,993	678	34,530	177,479
Average per Head of Population.								
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	0 8 11	0 4 11	0 0 4	0 6 3	0 2 3	0 0 2	0 5 1	1 7 11
New South Wales ...	0 12 11	0 4 10	0 0 8	0 5 9	0 2 5	0 0 2	0 2 9	1 9 6
South Australia ...	0 5 11	0 3 10	0 0 2	0 7 0	0 1 11	0 0 3	0 5 3	1 4 4
Western Australia ...	1 2 9	0 13 2	0 5 3	0 14 8	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 4 7	3 2 9
Tasmania ...	0 7 1	0 3 2	0 0 9	0 5 11	0 1 7	0 0 1	0 4 6	1 3 1

* Return from Excise estimated at £20,000.

JAS. J. FENTON,
Assistant Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 9th February, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

FEBRUARY, 1898.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL FACTS

RELATING TO THE COLONY OF

WESTERN AUSTRALIA,

SHOWING POPULATION, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC DEBT,
GOLD PRODUCTION, CUSTOMS REVENUE, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST STATISTICS;

AND ALSO

A COMPLETE LIST OF GOODS AT THE PRESENT TIME ADMITTED
INTO WESTERN AUSTRALIA FREE OF DUTY.

(Amended Return.)

PRESENTED TO THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR
JOHN FORREST, PREMIER AND COLONIAL TREASURER OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Laid on the Table and ordered to be printed, 7th February, 1898.

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FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL FACTS RELATING TO THE COLONY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

TABLE I.—Estimated Population of Western Australia in each of the Years 1891 to 1897, compared with that of Australia and Tasmania.

Date.	Population of Western Australia.				Population of—		Proportion which Population of Western Australia bears to that of—	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Males to every 100 Females.	Australia and Tasmania. Six Colonies.	Australia and Tasmania, omitting Queensland. Five Colonies.	The Six Colonies (Column 6).	The Five Colonies (Column 7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31st December, 1891 ...	32,228	21,057	53,285	153	3,264,978	2,854,648	%	%
" " 1892 ...	36,095	22,579	58,674	160	3,334,840	2,913,543	1·63	1·87
" " 1893 ...	41,014	24,050	65,064	171	3,396,037	2,963,738	1·76	2·01
" " 1894 ...	55,072	27,000	82,072	204	3,467,638	3,022,483	1·92	2·20
" " 1895 ...	69,727	31,508	101,235	221	3,539,663	3,079,094	2·37	2·72
" " 1896 ...	96,952	40,994	137,946	236	3,609,042	3,136,863	2·86	3·29
30th June, 1897 ...	110,456	47,363	157,819	233	3,643,581	3,163,502	3·82	4·40
31st December, 1897 ...	110,364	51,544	161,908	214	...	...	4·33	4·98

* Figures not available.

The estimated number of adult males in Western Australia on the 31st December, 1897, was 82,573, equivalent to 51 per cent. of the total population at that date.

TABLE II.—Statement of the Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure and Balance to Credit in the Colony of Western Australia for each of the Calendar Years 1891 to 1897.

Year ending 31st December.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Credit Balance.	
			1st January.	31st December.
			£	£
1891	497,670	435,623	45,600	107,647
1892	543,888	550,616	107,647	100,919
1893	570,651	640,801	100,919	30,769
1894	863,679	755,564	30,769	138,884
1895	1,438,717	1,212,314	138,884	365,287
1896	2,440,390	2,362,003	365,287	443,674
1897	2,843,775	3,236,044	443,674	51,405

TABLE III.—Analysis of the Revenue of Western Australia in each of the Years 1893-4 to 1897.

Year ending—	Taxation.			Land.	Mining.	Railways and Public Works.	Post and Telegraph.	Other Sources.	Total.
	Customs.	Other Taxation.	Total.						
	£	£	£						
30th June, 1894	331,298	21,548	352,846	78,058	21,520	136,170	47,680	44,972	681,246
31st Dec., 1894	415,309	23,930	439,239	78,961	36,779	205,074	61,068	42,558	863,679
30th June, 1895	513,508	34,645	548,153	89,841	51,050	309,187	80,756	46,954	1,125,941
31st Dec., 1895	621,805	56,690	678,495	153,876	77,885	368,945	112,654	46,862	1,438,717
30th June, 1896	780,901	74,014	854,915	151,574	135,168	504,635	152,320	60,083	1,858,695
31st Dec., 1896	996,804	87,051	1,083,855	160,001	215,203	714,326	187,609	79,396	2,440,390
30th June, 1897	1,090,188	90,176	1,180,364	185,126	212,407	960,602	208,340	95,912	2,842,751
31st Dec., 1897	1,077,009	83,737	1,160,746	161,162	121,170	1,066,768	222,716	111,213	2,843,775

PERCENTAGE OF EACH ITEM TO TOTAL REVENUE.									
30th June, 1894	48·63	3·16	51·79	11·46	3·16	19·99	7·00	6·60	100
31st Dec., 1894	48·09	2·77	50·86	9·14	4·26	23·74	7·07	4·93	100
30th June, 1895	45·61	3·07	48·68	7·98	4·54	27·46	7·17	4·17	100
31st Dec., 1895	43·22	3·94	47·16	10·70	5·41	25·65	7·83	3·25	100
30th June, 1896	42·01	3·98	45·99	8·15	7·27	27·15	8·20	3·24	100
31st Dec., 1896	40·85	3·57	44·42	6·55	8·82	29·27	7·69	3·25	100
30th June, 1897	38·35	3·17	41·52	6·51	7·47	33·79	7·83	3·38	100
31st Dec., 1897	37·87	2·95	40·82	5·67	4·26	37·51	7·83	3·91	100

Table IV.—Analysis of the Expenditure of Western Australia in each of the Years 1893-4 to 1897.

Year ending—	Railways and Tramways.	Other Public Works.	Loans— Public Works.	Post and Telegraph.	Other Expenditure.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
30th June, 1894 ...	105,978	68,163	133,262	66,983	281,971	656,357
31st December, 1894 ...	136,616	85,801	148,964	77,459	306,724	755,564
30th June, 1895 ...	183,941	145,287	154,723	86,800	365,978	936,729
31st December, 1895 ...	215,351	284,206	174,279	108,578	429,900	1,212,314
30th June, 1896 ...	266,868	638,502	194,623	170,325	553,545	1,823,863
31st December, 1896 ...	371,724	800,548	204,269	269,012	716,450	2,362,003
30th June, 1897 ...	580,147	805,479	251,172	313,203	889,452	2,839,453
31st December, 1897 ...	746,705	981,061	303,153	298,724	956,401	3,236,044

PERCENTAGE OF EACH ITEM TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

30th June, 1894 ...	16·15	10·39	20·30	10·20	42·96	100
31st December, 1894 ...	18·08	11·35	19·72	10·25	40·60	100
30th June, 1895 ...	19·64	15·51	16·52	9·26	39·07	100
31st December, 1895 ...	17·76	23·44	14·38	8·96	35·46	100
30th June, 1896 ...	14·63	35·01	10·67	9·34	30·35	100
31st December, 1896 ...	15·74	33·89	8·65	11·39	30·33	100
30th June, 1897 ...	20·43	28·37	8·85	11·03	31·32	100
31st December, 1897 ...	23·07	28·77	9·37	9·23	29·56	100

TABLE V.—Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department of Western Australia during the Years 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				
	Postages.	Telegrams.	Telephones.	Money-order Commission.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1894 ...	31,301	25,936	2,533	1,298	61,068
1895 ...	44,791	61,673	3,853	2,337	112,654
1896 ...	76,342	99,088	6,264	5,915	187,609
1897 ...	...	...	...	...	222,716

Year ending 31st December.	Expenditure.				
	Salaries.	Repairs.	Construction.	Other Expenditure.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1894 ...	38,217	761	524	37,957	77,459
1895 ...	57,450	1,881	695	48,552	108,578
1896 ...	109,681	10,896	58,264	90,271	269,012
1897 ...	...	...	...	...	298,724

Year ending 31st December.	Excess of—	
	Revenue over Expenditure.	Expenditure over Revenue.
	£	£
1894 ...	...	16,391
1895 ...	4,076	...
1896 ...	...	81,403
1897 ...	...	76,008

TABLE VI.—Statement showing the Public Debt of Western Australia in each Year, 1894 to 1897, together with the Annual Charge on the Consolidated Revenue on account of Interest and Sinking Fund.

Date.	Debentures and Inscribed Stock.	Treasury Bills.	Total Debt.	Amount of Accumulated Sinking Fund.
	£	£	£	£
30th June, 1894 ...	3,232,254	185,085	3,417,339	138,531
„ 1895 ...	3,978,246	14,435	3,992,681	154,785
„ 1896 ...	4,723,753	12,820	4,736,573	175,033
„ 1897 ...	6,818,495	492,820	7,310,815	205,637
31st December, 1897	6,816,495	791,985	7,608,480	228,422

TABLE VI.—Statement showing the Public Debt of Western Australia, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Annual Charge on Consolidated Revenue on Account of—				
	Interest.			Sinking Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.
	Debentures and Stock.	Treasury Bills.	Total.		
30th June, 1894	£ 112,133	£ 6,236	£ 118,369	£ 14,893	£ 133,262
" 1895	136,800	3,014	139,814	14,909	154,723
" 1896	162,355	599	162,954	31,669	194,623
" 1897	205,217	8,037	213,254	37,918	251,172

TABLE VII.—Estimated Approximate Capital Value of some of the principal Works, Buildings, and other Properties of the Western Australian Government on 31st December, 1896 :—

	£	£
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—		
(a) Railways constructed (970 miles)	2,662,027	
(b) Rolling Stock	574,466	3,236,493
HARBOR WORKS		687,429
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—		
(a) Post Office Buildings	157,000	
(b) Telegraph and Telephone Lines (6,948 miles)	403,778	560,778
HOSPITALS		97,215
SCHOOLS		93,862
OCEAN LIGHTHOUSES, BUOYS, AND BEACONS—		
(a) Lighthouses	31,277	
(b) Buoys and Beacons	11,366	
(c) Boats, Vessels, &c.	12,885	
(d) Quarters (other than Lightkeepers')	13,500	69,028
CUSTOMS—		
(a) Buildings	47,105	
(b) Furniture and Fittings	5,000	
(c) Boats, Vessels, &c.	150	52,255
DEFENCES—		
(a) Armament	12,471	
(b) Barracks and Drill Rooms	12,200	
(c) Furniture and Fittings	1,000	25,671
QUARANTINE (INCLUDING QUARANTINE FOR STOCK)--		
(a) Buildings	4,327	
(b) Jetties	1,582	
(c) Furniture and Fittings	1,180	7,089
Total		4,829,820

TABLE VIII.—Gold Production of Western Australia.

Year ending 31st December.	Quantity of Gold Exported.	Value of Gold Exported.*
1886	302 ozs.	£ 1,148
1887	4,873	18,517
1888	3,493	13,273
1889	15,493	58,871
1890	22,806	86,664
1891	30,311	115,182
1892	59,548	226,284
1893	110,891	421,385
1894	207,131	787,099
1895	231,513	879,748
1896	231,265	1,068,803
1897	674,994	2,564,977
Total, 1886-97	1,642,620	6,241,956

* Value estimated at £3 16s. per oz.

TABLE IX.—Gold Production of Australasia.

Colony.	Quantity of Gold Produced.					
	Prior to 1894.	In 1894.	In 1895.	In 1896.	In 1897.	Total to end of 1897
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.
Victoria	58,698,066	716,955	740,086	805,087	812,765	61,772,959
Queensland	9,247,413	679,511	631,682	638,212	797,048	11,993,866
New South Wales	10,736,592	324,787	360,165	296,072	292,217	12,009,833
Western Australia	247,717	207,131	231,513	281,265	674,994	1,642,620
New Zealand	12,535,107	221,615	293,491	263,722	251,645	13,565,580
Tasmania	719,968	57,873	54,964	62,586	60,646	956,037
South Australia	417,253	35,844	47,343	29,004	33,989	563,433
Total	92,602,116	2,243,716	2,359,244	2,375,948	2,923,304	102,504,328

The quantity of gold exported from Western Australia to the end of 1897 amounts in the aggregate to 1,642,620 ounces, equivalent, at the rate of £3 16s. per ounce, to £6,241,956. The quantity produced in 1897 is, it will be seen, largely in excess of that produced in any previous year, and comprises 41 per cent. of the total quantity produced since 1886, when gold was first exported by Western Australia. The rapidly increasing output of gold in Western Australia is evidenced by the large return of gold exported during the month of January, 1898, namely, 93,395 ounces, valued at £354,902.

TABLE X.—Imports and Exports of Western Australia, and the Customs Duty collected during each of the Years 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Year ending 31st December.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.			Total Value of Imports and Exports.	Customs Revenue.
	General Imports.	Gold—Bullion and Coin.	Total.	General Exports.	Gold—Bullion and Coin.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1894	1,874,514	239,900	2,114,414	464,307	787,099	1,251,406	3,365,820	415,309
1895	2,866,951	908,000	3,774,951	452,806	879,748	1,332,554	5,107,505	621,805
1896	5,542,737	950,820	6,493,557	581,418	1,068,808	1,650,226	8,143,783	996,804
1897	6,387,389	45,000	6,432,389	730,836	3,190,917	3,921,753	10,354,142	1,077,009
Total for years 1894-7	16,671,591	2,143,720	18,815,311	2,229,367	5,926,572	8,155,939	26,971,250	3,110,927

TABLE XI.—Analysis of Imports into Western Australia in 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Country from which Imported.	Value of Articles Imported into Western Australia.								
	1895.			1896.			1897.*		
	British and Foreign Produce.	Australasian Produce.	Total.	British and Foreign Produce.	Australasian Produce.	Total.	British and Foreign Produce.	Australasian Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	461,891	1,421,256	1,883,147	454,249	1,974,129	2,428,378	363,406	1,233,291	1,596,697
South Australia... ..	245,172	421,943	667,115	407,944	795,975	1,203,919	227,183	792,426	1,019,609
New South Wales	81,411	66,516	147,927	155,487	287,854	443,341	128,608	370,501	499,109
Tasmania	6	513	519	35	3,042	3,077	218	4,292	4,510
Total of 4 colonies	788,480	1,910,228	2,698,708	1,017,715	3,061,000	4,078,715	719,415	2,400,510	3,119,925
Queensland	684	2,405	3,089	1,235	5,035	6,270	1,694	7,856	9,550
New Zealand	13	732	745	62	20,095	20,157	1,110	10,701	11,811
Total of 6 colonies	789,177	1,913,365	2,702,542	1,019,012	3,086,130	4,105,142	722,219	2,419,067	3,141,286
Great Britain and foreign countries	1,072,409	...	1,072,409	2,388,415	...	2,388,415	3,291,103	...	3,291,103
Total	1,861,586	1,913,365	3,774,951	3,407,427	3,086,130	6,493,557	4,013,322	2,419,067	6,432,389

* The figures for 1897 are not final.

TABLE XII.—The total value of Imports into Western Australia in each of the Years 1894, 1895, and 1896, and the rates of the Duties of Customs levied thereon :—

Duties Charged.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	£	£	£
Specific	801,559	1,096,988	1,664,437
5 per cent.	214,115	373,210	691,394
10 "	261,832	414,614	648,074
15 "	286,753	460,033	836,441
20 "	58,292	103,627	252,221
Free	491,863	1,326,479	2,400,990
Total	2,114,414	3,774,951	6,493,557

The following three Schedules give the complete list of goods at the present time (February, 1898) admitted free of duty into Western Australia; the value of such goods for the year 1896, including £950,820 worth of gold (coin and bullion) as shown in Table X., *ante*, was £2,400,990, equivalent to 37 per cent. of the total value of imports:—

Schedule No. 1.—Goods admitted free of duty under the *Tariff Act 1893* (57 Vict., No. 11).

Schedule No. 2.—Additional goods admitted free of duty under the *Customs Duties Repeal Act 1895* (59 Vict., No. 8).

Schedule No. 3.—Additional goods admitted free of duty under the *Customs Duties Repeal Act 1896* (60 Vict., No. 13).

GOODS FREE OF DUTY WHEN IMPORTED INTO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Goods admitted free of duty under the *Tariff Act 1893* (57 Vict. No. 11).

Bells for places of worship.
 Books (printed, of all kinds) N.O.E.
 Bulbs.
 Bulls for stud purposes.
 Coal and coke and patent fuel.
 Copy-books and slates for schools.
 Disinfectants.
 Fire engines.
 Fruit and ornamental trees, scions, and grafts.
 Garden seeds.
 Glass (coloured) for church windows.
 Horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, for stud and breeding purposes.
 Immigrants' baggage and effects (including only wearing apparel and other personal effects that have been worn or are in use by persons arriving in the colony); also implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of such persons, and household effects not exceeding £50 in value, used abroad for more than a year by persons or families bringing them to the colony, and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale.
 Iron and steel (bar, rod, pig, plate, hoop, and sheet).
 Manures of all kinds.
 Musical instruments for churches and for bands of defence forces.
 Outside packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods.
 Plants.
 Printing paper for newspapers and posters.
 Rails, fastenings, and rolling-stock for railways and tramways.
 Sheathing (copper, metal, and felt).
 Specie, bullion, and coin.
 Stearine.
 Stones and slates imported by municipalities for flagging and paving.
 Uniforms and appointments for defence forces.
 Vine cuttings.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Additional goods admitted free of duty under *The Customs Duties Repeal Act 1895* (59 Vict., No. 8), as from the 1st October, 1895.

Arrowroot, sago, tapioca, cornflour, and other farinaceous foods, N.O.E.
 Atlases, maps, charts, and globes.
 Bags and sacks (including corn and flour sacks), gunny bags, ore bags, and bagging in the piece for wool bales and sacks.
 Blankets and rugs.
 Cocoa and chocolate, N.O.E.
 Cocoa in slabs.
 Cocoa nibs.
 Coffee (raw).
 Copper—wire, rod, sheet and ingot.
 Cream separators, and parts thereof.
 Explosives of all kinds, not including powder (gun and sporting), ammunition and fireworks.
 Galvanized iron (corrugated and plain).

N.O.E. denotes not otherwise enumerated in the Tariff Acts in force.

SCHEDULE NO. 2—*continued.*

Iron wire netting, iron and steel fencing wire, and also standards, droppers and staples (for fencing only).
 Lead—sheet, tea, scrap, and pig.
 Molasses and golden syrup.
 Oil (mineral).
 Paraffine wax.
 Photographs.
 Picture cards for school use.
 Rice—paddy, ground, and meal.
 Sheep dip.
 Sugar.
 Sulphur.
 Tea.
 Tin plates and tinned sheet iron.
 Wool bales.
 Zinc—sheet, perforated and plain—and ingot.

SCHEDULE NO. 3.

Additional Goods admitted free of duty under *The Customs Duties Repeal Act 1896* (60 Vict., No. 13), as from the 1st October, 1896.

Agricultural, horticultural (not garden rollers), and viticultural implements, and machinery, and parts of same.
 Asbestos.
 Asphaltum.
 Bellows (blacksmiths' and moulders').
 Belting for machinery.
 Bench screws (iron and wood).
 Blocks and sheaves, and lifting tackle.
 Boiler fluid.
 Boilers (steam, and parts of), N.O.E.
 Bookbinders' machinery and materials, N.O.E.
 Candlemakers' materials, N.O.E., including candlewick, cardboard, candle wrappers, candle labels, tissue paper for wrapping, and Japan wax.
 Cardboard for boxmaking.
 Carriage and cart makers' materials, N.O.E.
 Chalks, prepared.
 Cotton waste.
 Crucibles.
 Cyanide.
 Dyers' materials.
 Electrical machinery.
 Emery wheels.
 Engine packing of all kinds.
 Engines (steam) and parts, N.O.E.
 Files.
 Fire clay.
 Flock, kapock, and horsehair.
 Forges, anvils, and vices.
 Furniture makers' material, N.O.E.
 Grindery and materials for shoemakers, N.O.E.
 Hose of all kinds, N.O.E.
 Ice-making machinery, and parts of.
 Kindergarten materials.
 Lead piping.
 Lithographic machinery, presses, and materials, including stones.
 Machinery, and parts of, N.O.E.
 Metals, N.O.E.
 Millstones.
 Mining machinery of all kinds, and parts thereof, N.O.E.
 Nails, screws, tacks, bolts, nuts, rivets, spikes, and washers.
 Oakum.
 Oil—cod, fish, vegetable, and turpentine, other than in bottles.
 Paper (unprinted) in the flat, in original wrappers, N.O.E.
 Printing machinery, presses, type, and material, N.O.E.
 Pumps and apparatus for raising water, N.O.E.
 Quicksilver.
 Resin, pitch, and tar.
 Retorts.
 Saddlers' materials, furniture, and ironmongery, N.O.E.

N.O.E. denotes not otherwise enumerated in the Tariff Acts in force.

SCHEDULE NO. 3—*continued.*

Sieves of all kinds.
 Silk for flour dressing.
 Slate pencils.
 Smelting material, N.O.E.
 Soapmakers' materials (including caustic soda, resin, cocoanut oil, palm oil, and olein), N.O.E.
 Soda ash and nitrate of potash.
 Tanning materials—sumach, myrabollams, valonia.
 Telegraph and telephone material, including instruments.
 Timber in short lengths for case making.
 Tin (ingot, stream, strip, and foil).
 Tools and parts thereof and handles.
 Winches and jacks (lifting).
 Wire cloth, gauges, and screens for quartz crushing.
 Wire rope.

N.O.E. denotes not otherwise enumerated in the Tariff Acts in force.

EDGAR T. OWEN,
 Government Actuary for Western Australia.

Melbourne, 7th February, 1898.

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897-8.

*Laid on the Table by the Right Honorable Sir John Forrest, and ordered to be printed,
21st January, 1898.*

NOTE ON INTERCOLONIAL FREE-TRADE IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIAN
FEDERATION AS AFFECTING WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

To the Right Honorable the Premier of Western Australia.

In order to ascertain what was the proportion of Customs Duty collected in Western Australia during the years 1895 and 1896 on articles of Australasian produce and manufacture imported therein, I have prepared the following table. The figures have been obtained by calculating the duty collectable on the quantities or values of articles of Australasian produce which were imported according to the details furnished by the Collector of Customs, and although the quantity or value said to be imported does not always correspond with the quantity or value entered for consumption, and on which duty was actually paid, still, on the whole, the difference between the duty collected and collectable on Australasian produce is probably very small.

TABLE showing the Value of Importations into Western Australia in 1895 and 1896 of Australasian and British and Foreign Produce, the duty collectable thereon, and the ratio which the several amounts bear to the Total Value and Duty respectively.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Value of Articles imported into Western Australia.				Duty Collectable thereon in Western Australia.			
	1895.		1896.		1895.		1896.	
	Amount.	Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Victoria	1,421,256	37·65	1,974,129	30·40	122,467	19·93	187,155	18·92
South Australia	421,943	11·18	795,975	12·26	84,963	13·83	140,497	14·21
New South Wales.....	66,516	1·76	287,854	4·43	8,580	1·40	25,473	2·58
Queensland.....	2,405	·06	5,035	·08	438	·07	436	·04
Tasmania	513	·01	3,042	·05	80	·01	501	·05
New Zealand.....	732	·02	20,095	·31	128	·02	1,038	·11
The six Australasian Colonies...	1,913,365	50·68	3,086,130	47·53	216,656	35·26	355,100	35·91
British and Foreign Produce ...	1,861,586	49·32	3,407,427	52·47	397,801	64·74	633,809	64·09
Total	3,774,951	100·00	6,493,557	100·00	614,457	100·00	988,909	100·00

The total Customs Duty collected on all Imports during 1897 being £1,077,009, the portion of Duty received on account of articles of Australasian produce and manufacture would (on the assumption that the proportion is the same as that for 1896, 35·91 per cent.) be £386,754, equal to £2 12s. per head of the population.

Suppose Federation of the Australian Colonies were brought about on the basis of Intercolonial Free-trade, as far as Articles of Australasian Produce and Manufacture are concerned, and a continuance for the present of the existing Import Tariffs (border and seaward) in respect of articles of British and Foreign Produce and Manufacture; Western Australia would, it will be seen (according to the experience of the years 1895 and 1896) be involved in an annual deficiency of over 35 per cent. of its total Customs Revenue, equal in 1896 to nearly £3 per head of the population, and at the same time be deprived of all protection on flour, chaff, and other home products, except that comprised in the cost of shipment from the other colonies. The local consumer would, presumably, receive a portion of the benefit caused by the remission of import duties on Australasian produce; but, on the other hand, two results would follow: a large and absolutely free market would at once be thrown open to the producer and manufacturer of the Eastern Colonies, and the establishment of new industries within this colony would be seriously retarded, except such as would be able to exist locally independent of protection.

EDGAR T. OWEN,
Government Actuary.

Friendly Societies Office,
Perth, 7th January, 1898.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897,

ACCOMPANIED BY THE

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

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

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 30 June, 1898.

SYDNEY : WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1898.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897, WITH 27TH REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 30 June, 1898.

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

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 22 June, 1898.

Under the provisions of the Audit Act of 1870, I do myself the honor to transmit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, a copy of the Colonial Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and other moneys for the Year ended 30th June, 1897, together with my Report thereon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD A. RENNIE,

Auditor-General.

ABSTRACTS
OF THE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF THE
COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, GENERAL POST OFFICE NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT), CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT), ADVANCES TO GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, THE RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND, TREASURY BILLS REDEMPTION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES 1924 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES 1925 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND, TREASURY NOTES WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT, THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S SPECIAL TRUST ACCOUNTS, THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, AND THE TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS (NOS. 9 TO 14);

SHOWING ALSO THE

BALANCES ON 30TH JUNE, 1896, AND 30TH JUNE, 1897,
RESPECTIVELY.

PUBLIC

STATEMENT showing the BALANCES on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT), the ADVANCES TO BILLS REDEMPTION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES 1924 STOCK REDEMPTION WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT, the COLONIAL TREASURER'S SPECIAL TRUST GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, on the 30th June, 1896; the RECEIPTS thereon on 30th June, 1897, as per

Reference to Statements of Detail.		HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Credit Balances on 30th June, 1896.		
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9	75	Public Instruction Endowment Account	196,686	16	7
10	79	Civil Service Superannuation Account (48 Vic. No. 24) ...	518,070	17	9
11	83	Police Reward Fund	6,359	17	4
12	87	Police Superannuation Fund	6,749	11	5
13	94	Trust Moneys Account (20 Vic. No. 11)	4,429	15	11
14	95	Special Deposits Account	6,063,160	1	4
		Total, Trust Fund	6,795,457	0	4
1	7	CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	476,530	1	10
			7,271,987	2	2
		<i>Less—</i>			
D	99	General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account (Suspense Account) Debit Balance	Dr. 469,237	17	6
E	103	Centennial Park Account (Suspense Account) Debit Balance	Dr. 224,371	19	9
F	107	Advances to General Loan Account Debit Balance ...	Dr. 1,500,000	0	0
			Dr. 2,193,609	17	3
		TOTAL, PUBLIC ACCOUNT	£ 5,078,377	4	11
8	53	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT	2,867,951	8	1
2	33	RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND	375,000	0	0
3	37	TREASURY BILLS REDEMPTION FUND ... ..	.....	
4	41	NEW SOUTH WALES 1924 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND ...	6,602	3	4
5	45	NEW SOUTH WALES 1925 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND ...	7,408	10	0
6	49	TREASURY NOTES WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT	127	10	0
7	52	COLONIAL TREASURER'S SPECIAL TRUST ACCOUNTS	473,146	0	4
		GRAND TOTAL	£ 8,808,612	16	8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL POST OFFICE NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT), GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, the RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND, TREASURY FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES 1925 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND, TREASURY NOTES ACCOUNTS, the GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, and the TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS OF THE and PAYMENTS during the year ended 30th June, 1897; and the BALANCES accompanying Statements of Details.

Receipts in the Year ended 30th June, 1897.	Total.	Payments in the Year ended 30th June, 1897.	Credit Balances on 30th June, 1897.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16,127 17 1	212,814 13 8	17,799 2 3	195,015 11 5
56,160 16 7	574,231 14 4	124,033 3 1	450,198 11 3
14,870 1 8	21,229 19 0	19,639 4 5	1,590 14 7
17,473 1 3	24,222 12 8	22,180 4 7	2,042 8 1
200 0 8	4,629 16 7	4,347 19 6	281 17 1
5,170,326 7 6	11,233,486 8 10	3,815,917 10 5	7,417,568 18 5
5,275,158 4 9	12,070,615 5 1	4,003,917 4 3	8,066,698 0 10
9,469,693 19 4	9,946,224 1 2	9,831,779 4 8	114,444 16 6
14,744,852 4 1	22,016,839 6 3	13,835,696 8 11	8,181,142 17 4
.....	<i>Dr.</i> 469,237 17 6	25 2 2	<i>Dr.</i> 469,262 19 8
.....	<i>Dr.</i> 224,371 19 9	.....	<i>Dr.</i> 224,371 19 9
.....	<i>Dr.</i> 1,500,000 0 0	.....	<i>Dr.</i> 1,500,000 0 0
.....	<i>Dr.</i> 2,193,609 17 3	25 2 2	<i>Dr.</i> 2,193,634 19 5
14,744,852 4 1	19,823,229 9 0	13,835,721 11 1	5,987,507 17 11
1,560,369 14 4	4,428,321 2 5	3,745,518 4 8	682,802 17 9
75,000 0 0	450,000 0 0	375,000 0 0	75,000 0 0
150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	.....
6,602 3 4	13,204 6 8	.....	13,204 6 8
7,408 10 0	14,817 0 0	.....	14,817 0 0
.....	127 10 0	18 0 0	109 10 0
184,077 6 5	657,223 6 9	154,310 1 9	502,913 5 0
16,728,309 18 2	25,536,922 14 10	18,260,567 17 6	7,276,354 17 4

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES ON 30TH JUNE, 1897.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CASH:—												
Cash in hands of the Receiver	...	...	...	.....			.....			15,000	0	0
Sydney Account—												
Bank of New South Wales—		£	s. d.									
General Loan Account	...	682,802	17 9									
Railway Loan Redemption Fund	... ..	75,000	0 0									
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund	...	13,204	6 8									
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund	...	14,817	0 0									
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Account	... ..	109	10 0									
Colonial Treasurer's												
Master in Equity Account	...	86,117	19 10									
Master in Lunacy Account...	...	17,804	1 2									
Curator of Intestate Estates Account	... ..	67,549	13 4									
Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	... ..	1,638	3 9									
Registrar of Probates Account	... ..	9,020	19 2									
Prothonotary Account	...	2,228	7 9									
City Bank of Sydney—												
Public Account...	... ..	5,200	6 9									
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney—												
Public Account, Cr.	... ..	233,923	16 9									
		1,209,417	2 11									
<i>Less</i> Bank of New South Wales Public Account, Dr., Balance	... ..	470,670	8 11									
				788,746	19	0						
Fixed Deposits:—												
From the Public Account—												
With the Bank of New South Wales	... ..	300,000	0 0									
With the City Bank of Sydney	...	150,000	0 0									
				450,000	0	0						
Total Credit Balance, Sydney Account...							1,188,746	19	0			
London Account—												
Balance at the credit of the London Account at date of latest advices	... ..			.....			1,211,649	5	2			
										2,400,396	4	2
Net Credit Cash Balance carried forward...				.....			£			2,415,396	4	2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES ON 30TH JUNE, 1897— <i>continued.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net Credit Cash Balance brought forward ...	.....	.....	2,415,396 4 2
SECURITIES—			
Treasury Chest—			
Public Instruction Endowment Account—			
Debentures £ 56,000 0 0			
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 12,490 0 0			
New South Wales Four per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21 ... 106,781 19 3			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 18,600 0 0			
	193,871 19 3		
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act—			
Debentures £ 64,900 0 0			
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 30,000 0 0			
New South Wales Funded Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14 30,000 0 0			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 16,000 0 0			
	140,900 0 0		
Government Savings Bank Fund—			
Debentures £113,200 0 0			
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 1,000,000 0 0			
New South Wales Four per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21 ... 296,466 13 11			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 809,000 0 0			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22 1,024,700 0 0			
New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14 20,000 0 0			
New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6 150,000 0 0			
New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6 ... 380,000 0 0			
	3,793,366 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— 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— New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	7,000 0 0		
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account— New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	172,000 0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 ...	104,770 0 0		
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account— New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	41,784 0 0		
Miscellaneous	18,766 0 0		
		4,860,958 13 2	
Total Securities ... ..	.....		4,860,958 13 2
Total Cash and Securities, 30th June, 1897 ...	.....	£	7,276,354 17 4
Ledger Balances on 30th June, 1897, as shown on page 3 ... ..	.....	£	7,276,354 17 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 1.

ACCOUNT CURRENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
IN THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

No. 1.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT CURRENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Cash Balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 30th June, 1896	476,580 1 10	By Payments in the year ended 30th June, 1897, as per Statement marked B, page 15, viz. :—		
To Receipts in the Year ended 30th June, 1897, as per Statement marked A, page 9	9,469,693 19 4	For Services of the Year 1892 (Special Transfer)	1,359 7 9	
		For Services of the Year 1894, provided for by Treasury Bills	360 0 0	
		For Services of the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895, provided for by Treasury Bills	2,362 17 1	
		Treasury Bills under Deficiency Act of 1895, 59 Vic. No. 22, withdrawn and cancelled	150,000 0 0	
		For Services of 1895-6, in adjustment of Vote "Advance to Treasurer, 1895-6"	26,239 15 5	
		For Services of 1896-7	9,489,820 3 7	9,620,142 3 10
		Other Payments	211,637 0 10	
		By Cash Balance at the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, 30th June, 1897		114,444 16 6
TOTAL	£ 9,946,224 1 2	TOTAL	£ 9,946,224 1 2	

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
 Accountant.

G. H. REID,
 Treasurer.

A.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS IN THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE, 1897, ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE
FUND.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
TAXATION.		
CUSTOMS :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Spirits	670,170 2 5	
Wine	23,137 7 9	
Alc and Beer	55,304 15 10	
Tobacco and Cigars	257,106 18 4	
Coffee and Chicory	0 14 3	
Sugar and Molasses	126,868 15 2	
Opium	16,847 11 4	
Rice	2 6 7	
Dried Fruits	62,564 0 11	
Specific Duties†	61,521 11 9	
Ad Valorem Duties	4 7 4	
Bonded Warchouses	7,145 3 5	
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses... ..	41 1 10	
		*1,280,714 16 11
EXCISE :—		
Duty on Beer brewed in the Colony	130,776 19 0	
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony... ..	5,295 8 10	
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	139,793 11 6	
Tobacco Factory License Fees	1,266 5 0	
		277,137 4 4
STAMP DUTIES		332,345 0 4
LAND TAX		141,022 3 11
INCOME TAX		305,316 7 4
LICENSES :—		
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers and Brewers	6,930 0 0	
To Auctioneers	4,113 14 5	
To retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	94,546 5 6	
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans	6,832 0 0	
To Distillers and Rectifiers	106 7 6	
To Hawkers and Pedlers... ..	2,666 10 3	
To Pawnbrokers	580 0 0	
To retail Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry	1,700 0 0	
Licenses, Gunpowder Act of 1876	837 0 0	
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,422 2 0	
All other Licenses	804 16 0	
		121,538 15 8
TOTAL, TAXATION...	£	2,458,074 8 6
LAND REVENUE.		
SALES :—		
Auction Sales	60,710 4 10	
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Sales	1,541 18 8	
Improved Purchases	2,022 3 2	
Deposits and Improvements on Conditional Purchases	28,232 4 3	
Instalments and Interest, Conditional Purchases	885,354 10 6	
Balances of Conditional Purchases	62,976 2 9	
Miscellaneous Purchases	4,324 16 3	
		1,045,162 0 5
Interest on Land Conditionally Purchased		75,800 2 3
LAND REVENUE carried forward ...	£	1,120,962 2 8
Carried forward	£	2,458,074 8 6

* Collected at Sydney	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Collected at Outports, including the Bonds at Morpeth and Maitland		1,070,601 0 5
Inland Customs :—		85,783 9 2
On Importations from Victoria	55,453 0 6	
Do from South Australia	44,460 4 2	
On New South Wales Importations	23,227 6 2	
On Importations from Queensland	1,104 16 6	
		134,325 7 4
		<u>£1,280,714 16 11</u>

† See detailed statement, page 14.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward... ..	£			2,458,074	8	6
LAND REVENUE—continued.						
Brought forward... ..	£			1,120,962	2	8
PASTORAL OCCUPATION:—						
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	320,535	8	1			
Conditional Leases	153,512	11	2			
Annual Leases	44,130	4	1			
Occupation Licenses	122,977	19	5			
Homestead Leases	61,024	0	4			
Snow Leases	517	6	6			
Inferior Leases	398	1	4			
Scrub Leases	444	19	5			
Homestead Selections (Improvements)... ..	467	17	4			
Do (Rent)	7,543	13	7			
Settlement Leases... ..	14,356	12	4			
Improvement Leases	1,493	12	4			
Quit Rents... ..	468	10	8			
				727,870	16	7
MINING OCCUPATION:—						
Mineral Leases	11,420	15	6			
Mineral Licenses	414	12	8			
Leases of Auriferous Lands	15,174	5	6			
Miners' Rights	5,790	11	9			
Business Licenses... ..	1,288	10	0			
Royalty on Minerals	10,800	5	9			
Residential Leases	376	9	11			
				45,263	11	1
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS:—						
Timber Licenses, &c.	4,534	2	2			
Royalty on Timber	3,682	7	4			
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases	818	1	0			
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	2,175	0	0			
Survey Fees	22,809	0	8			
Rents, Special Objects	17,413	7	4			
Sale of Lithographs, &c... ..	612	12	0			
Ringbarking Fees... ..	524	0	0			
Inspection Fees	1,522	6	4			
Survey Fees, Mining Tenements	560	16	0			
Rent of Prickly Pear Leases	353	4	5			
Other receipts	4,272	8	6			
				59,277	5	9
TOTAL, LAND REVENUE...	£			1,953,373	16	1
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.						
RAILWAY RECEIPTS:—						
Railway Tolls	3,032,550	8	0			
Miscellaneous	28,082	0	7			
Tramway Tolls	305,120	6	3			
Miscellaneous	1,799	9	6			
				3,367,552	4	4
POST OFFICE:—						
Postage	488,973	11	8			
Electric Telegraph Receipts	159,280	7	9			
Telephone Receipts	33,925	8	10			
Commission on Money Orders	15,444	2	11			
Postal Notes Poundage	8,496	17	0			
				706,120	8	2
MINT RECEIPTS				12,906	17	3
FEES FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD				681	10	2
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR AND LIGHT RATES, AND FEES:—						
Pilotage	24,004	15	11			
Harbour and Light Rates	23,883	2	4			
Harbour Dues	7,055	0	0			
Marine Board	2,198	0	0			
				57,140	18	3
Carried forward...	£			4,144,401	18	2
Carried forward...	£			4,411,448	4	7

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	4,411,448 4 7
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED—continued.		
Brought forward... ..	£	4,144,401 18 2
FEES UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT ... ..	.....	830 7 6
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES ... ..	.....	74,405 12 4
METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD:—		
Water Rates	167,998 1 2	
Miscellaneous	4,359 17 6	
		172,357 18 8
Sewerage Rates	85,028 16 1	
Miscellaneous	1,563 5 6	
		86,592 1 7
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER RATES ... ..	.....	22,560 16 5
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ... ..	.....	2,592 13 9
FEES OF OFFICE:—		
On Certificates of Naturalization	195 0 0	
Registrar-General	31,485 12 1	
Prothonotary of Supreme Court... ..	6,095 11 3	
Registrar of Probates	2,004 12 9	
Master in Equity	3,969 17 2	
Curator of Intestate Estates	1,887 5 5	
Registrar in Bankruptcy	4,891 8 2	
Sheriff	1,369 7 1	
District Courts	4,518 11 10	
Courts of Petty Sessions... ..	8,672 8 5	
Shipping Masters	3,083 17 9	
Department of Mines	2,767 19 7	
Public Officers Fees	1,837 14 1	
Dog Fees	15,239 11 4	
Examiner of Patents	103 13 0	
Wardens' Courts	114 12 7	
Board of Pharmacy	89 0 0	
Copyright Act	39 4 0	
Lunacy Act	167 19 4	
Imported Stock Act	565 0 2	
Cattle Export Act	514 8 0	
Crown Solicitor	735 4 0	
Public Instruction Department	256 18 4	
Registrar, Land Court	86 16 10	
Inspector, Weights and Measures	182 19 0	
Other Fees	5,090 15 6	
		95,965 7 8
TOTAL, RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED £		4,599,706 16 1
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
RENTS—EXCLUSIVE OF LAND:—		
Tolls and Ferries	5,115 15 5	
Wharfs, Sheds, and Jetties	13,701 11 8	
Wharfage	26,174 7 4	
Tonnage	15,230 5 7	
Miscellaneous	1,030 13 2	
Government Buildings and Premises	10,938 14 0	
		72,191 7 2
FINES AND FORFEITURES:—		
Sheriff	867 2 6	
Courts of Petty Sessions	11,213 15 11	
Crown's Share of Seizures	299 8 2	
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	25 12 6	
Other Fines	1 17 6	
		12,407 16 7
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE WORKS:—		
Interest	10,592 12 3	
Repayments	534 18 8	
		11,127 10 11
Carried forward... ..	£	95,726 14 8
Carried forward... ..	£	9,011,155 0 8

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward... ..	£			9,011,155	0	8
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—continued.						
Brought forward... ..	£			95,726	14	8
WATER RIGHTS RECEIPTS				7	0	0
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS :—						
Sale of Government Property		9,933	19 8			
For the support of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums		13,745	10 10			
Collections by the Government Printer		6,354	14 4			
Store Rent and Carriage of Gunpowder		6,764	7 10			
For work performed by Prisoners in Gaols		6,776	6 1			
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament		178	1 4			
Fees under the Patents Law Amendment Act 51 Vic. No. 3... ..		3,824	0 0			
Interest on Bank Deposits and on other Temporary Invest- ments of Public Moneys		18,239	10 5			
Glebe Island Abattoirs Receipts		9,515	0 10			
For docking vessels, Fitzroy Dock, &c.... ..		3,051	8 5			
Assessment on Sugar Refinery		1,500	0 0			
Receipts under Fisheries Act		2,641	10 0			
Repayments to Credit of Votes. (See pages 123 to 128)		46,995	3 6			
Amount transferred from the Public Instruction Endowment Account, Surplus Receipts, balance for 1896-7		13,000	0 0			
Amount of unclaimed Sums at the credit of the following Trust Fund Accounts, transferred, in accordance with the provisions of the Audit Act, to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 30th June, 1897, viz.:—						
Sundry Accounts—						
Seamen's Wages, 1895... ..		64	2 4			
Unclaimed Moneys, 1895		913	18 5			
Deposits on Tenders, 1895		23	12 0			
Value of Improvements, Homestead Leases		224	0 4			
Deposits under the Land Act, 1895		8,354	3 11			
Do Mining Act, 1895		330	10 2			
Poundage, 1892		305	3 1			
Revenue Suspense Account, 1894		70	11 5			
Do do 1895		502	8 2			
Immigration Remittances		728	9 7			
Gold-field Survey Fees Account		1	12 9			
Survey Fees Mineral Leases		53	8 3			
Transfer from Trust Fund, Government Savings Bank Account, the estimated amount of Departmental Expenses for the year 1896-7, pursuant to clause 15 of Savings Bank Act, 1870		8,000	0 0			
Seed Wheat		2,591	17 1			
Influx of Chinese (Restriction Act)		200	0 0			
Balances of Intestate Estates, 1890		10,016	8 3			
Unexpended balance of annual grant to Sydney Branch of Royal Mint, for the year 1895—repaid		1,113	16 3			
Do do 1896		786	1 7			
Use of Diamond Drills and Water Augers		1,287	19 9			
Government Labour Bureau		2,944	16 3			
Amount received for dredging at private wharfs, &c.		1,653	5 0			
Contributions towards the Support of Children, &c., in the In- dustrial Schools and Charitable Institutions of the Colony		1,722	19 6			
Towards support of British Prisoners and Lunatics to 31 Dec., 1896		181	10 0			
Fees for watering Live Stock		2,178	15 10			
Rent of Public Watering Places		4,277	18 11			
Hurlstone Training School, 1895		604	2 6			
Do do 1896		349	0 8			
Advertising under Real Property Act		400	0 0			
Technical Education, 1895		561	15 2			
Do 1896		776	14 7			
Interest on Loan, Lismore Council		175	0 0			
Carried forward... ..	£	193,913	15 0			
Carried forward... ..	£			95,733	14	8
Carried forward... ..	£			9,011,155	0	8

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward... ..	£		9,011,155	0	8
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—<i>continued.</i>						
Brought forward	£		95,733	14	8
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—<i>continued.</i>						
Brought forward... ..	£	193,913	15 0			
Glenfield Farm Account		229	1 10			
Mining on Private Lands		235	19 0			
Commission on Imperial Pensions		591	14 10			
Contribution under section 137 of Bankruptcy Act of 1887		701	7 6			
Contribution under section 19 of Lunacy Act of 1894		456	18 8			
Interest on Bankruptcy Estate Fund		450	0 0			
Costs recovered in various actions		899	13 1			
Unclaimed Balances, section 32, subsection 2, Lunacy Act		91	7 1			
Unclaimed Money, Dead Letter Office, 1894		32	1 5			
Amounts forfeited for non-fulfilment of Contracts		3,334	15 4			
Sale of Overtime Goods and Samples		157	1 3			
Amounts received by Customs Department for superintending Repacks		14	14 0			
Exchange on Letters of Credit		710	16 6			
Fees for testing Cement		242	2 6			
Value of Materials issued by the Government Stores Department		4,664	17 1			
Premium on £7,600, raised as part of Loan, 56 Vic. No. 1		456	0 0			
Board of Exports		234	18 2			
Expenses of Ships in Quarantine		332	4 5			
Advances, 1895-6, to Cash Stamps		142	18 7			
Other Miscellaneous Receipts		2,655	0 0			
				210,547	6	3
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	£			306,281	0	11
TOTAL, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	£			9,317,436	1	7
<i>Less</i> Repayments to the credit of Votes, page 128, the Expenditure of which has been reduced to a like extent in the accompanying Statement of Disbursements...				30,436	9	6
	£			9,286,999	12	1
ADVANCES REPAID—						
Advances to Public Accountants in 1896-7 to cash Stamps received as Revenue				1,348	15	7
Advances to Contractors, various years, 1886 to 1896-7				3,655	16	7
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1894				7,211	5	9
Do do 1895				2,156	16	8
Do do 1895-6				28,702	17	5
Do do 1896-7				35,546	5	11
Prevention of Scab in Sheep, 1895-6				1,465	6	10
Do do 1896-7				16,044	0	0
Advances on account of Loan Services, 1895-6				10,425	4	5
Do do do 1896-7				74,392	19	5
Repayments on account of Loan Vote 60 Vic. No. 32				385	10	11
	£			181,334	19	6
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—						
Repayment Parramatta Post and Telegraph Office Land for Extension	£			1,359	7	9
TOTAL	£			182,694	7	3
GRAND TOTAL	£			9,469,693	19	4

DETAIL STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Bacon and Hams, &c.	7	12	0
Biscuits	823	16	6
Butter	16	12	6
Candles	8,534	7	3
Cement	6	6	0
Cheese	0	12	10
Cocoa and Chocolate	0	8	4
Confectionery	5,510	17	8
Cornflour and Maizena	0	7	8
Doors (wood)	0	2	0
Fish (dried, preserved, or salt)	2	11	1
Fruits (boiled, &c.)	394	18	3
Fruits (green)	0	2	0
Galvanized iron	13	2	5
Gasoline	26	12	3
Glucose (liquid and syrup)	1,462	2	4
Glucose (solid)	1,018	6	11
Honey	0	2	0
Jams and Jellies	4,854	8	5
Milk (condensed or preserved)	0	15	2
Naphtha	35	0	2
Oils (kerosene)	27,910	17	8
Oils (other)	6,358	14	11
Powder (sporting)	0	0	9
Preserves	2,000	16	10
Salt	2,256	16	0
Sashes... ..	0	4	0
Shot	1	16	5
Timber (dressed)	25	17	2
Timber (undressed)	36	10	8
Vegetables (fresh)	0	2	6
Wax and Stearine	216	7	3
Wire Netting (galvanized)	4	3	10
Total	<u>£61,521</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>

B.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897, AS DETAILED IN THE ANNEXED STATEMENT.

GENERAL HEAD OF SERVICE.	SERVICE OF THE YEAR.						TOTAL.	
	Special Transfer.		From Proceeds of Treasury Bills.		In adjustment of Advance to Treasurer, 1895-6.			
	1892.		1894.		1895-6.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICTORIE, CAP. 54							30,509 1 9	30,509 1 9
I.—SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B							16,631 16 0	16,631 16 0
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE							30,985 17 11	31,124 18 6
III.—CHIEF SECRETARY				139 0 7			936,015 18 1	1,006,400 1 8
IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE				9,784 3 7			647,415 11 9	654,747 12 5
RAILWAYS (INCLUDING TRAMWAYS)				153 3 7			1,827,150 5 9	1,827,150 5 9
V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL							41,349 19 7	42,511 18 5
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS							294,944 6 4	294,944 6 4
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	1,359 7 9	360 0 0	2,080 19 11				840,595 4 2	846,725 4 1
VIII.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE							247,453 15 2	249,375 15 10
IX.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY							721,448 19 2	722,824 17 1
X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE							138,321 15 6	141,698 13 7
XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL							706,119 1 5	706,119 1 5
UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE							2,900,278 11 0	3,050,278 11 0
TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST APPROPRIATIONS, &c.	1,359 7 9	360 0 0	152,362 17 1			26,239 15 5	9,439,820 3 7	9,620,142 3 10
OTHER PAYMENTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND								211,562 3 0
GRAND TOTAL								9,831,804 6 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

**STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897,
OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, &c.**

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1892.				
	Ac. III.—Secretary for Public Works.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
305	ARCHITECT:— Post and Telegraph Offices—Purchase of Sites			1,359 7 9	1,359 7 9
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS			1,359 7 9	1,359 7 9
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1892.....£			1,359 7 9	1,359 7 9
	(Provided for by Treasury Bills issued under the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1895, 59 Vic. No. 22.)				
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894.				
	Ac. III.—Secretary for Public Works.				
218	ARCHITECT, as per Schedule (see page 129)			360 0 0	360 0 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS			360 0 0	360 0 0
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894.....£			360 0 0	360 0 0
	SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895.				
	Ac. 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
	Ac. III.—Secretary for Public Works.				
241	HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY, as per Schedule (see page 129)			812 1 4	812 1 4
242	ARCHITECT, as per Schedule (see page 129).....			1,168 18 7	1,168 18 7
	ROADS AND BRIDGES:— Further compensation to A. J. C. Single, late Road Superintendent, Cowra, on his retirement, through loss of sight whilst in execution of his duty			100 0 0	100 0 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....£			2,080 19 11	2,080 19 11
	Ac. II.—Public Instruction.				
278	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA		9 6 5		9 6 5
292	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (irrespective of date of claims):— Royal Geographical Society of Australasia—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private con- tributions			19 7 2	19 7 2
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		9 6 5	19 7 2	28 13 7
	OTHER PAYMENTS (to be recovered):— Cooma Pastoral and Agricultural Association—In antici- pation of revote of special grant to protect Show Ground from floods			100 0 0	100 0 0
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895, FROM PROCEEDS OF SALES OF TREASURY BILLS		9 6 5	2,353 10 8	2,362 17 1
	Treasury Bills issued under Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1895, 59 Vic. 22, withdrawn and cancelled.....			150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	(In adjustment of Vote "Advance to Treasurer," 1895-6, for payments made during the financial year 1895-6.)				
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1895-6.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	No. II.—Executive and Legislative.				
7	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY		139 0 7		139 0 7
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.....£		139 0 7		139 0 7
	No. III.—Chief Secretary.				
30	COAST HOSPITAL	16 13 4			16 13 4
	CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD	62 10 0			62 10 0
32	MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS			1,229 14 6	1,229 14 6
36	ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE		692 15 4		692 15 4
40	CIVIL SERVICE BOARD	290 16 8			290 16 8
48	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES			354 16 4	354 16 4
	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:—				
63	Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred institutions—For support of Women and Children.....			466 0 3	5,916 0 3
53	Sydney Hospital—Aid, on the usual conditions			3,000 0 0	
64	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—Special grant towards Outdoor Relief Department			2,000 0 0	
	West Maitland Hospital—Further grant in connection with outbreak of Typhoid Fever			150 0 0	
	Wyalong District Hospital—Special grant.....			100 0 0	
	Tumut Ladies' Benevolent Society—Special grant			100 0 0	
	Parke's Hospital—Special grant			100 0 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—				
	Paddington Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special grant.....			80 0 0	
	Granville Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special grant.....			50 0 0	
156	Expenses incurred in connection with the "Costa Rica Packet" Case			325 0 0	1,320 17
	Expenses of the Royal Commission, Coal-mining Regulation Bill			813 10 6	
100	Relief to Distressed Persons in Sydney and Suburbs			23 7 0	
148	Gratuities to Officers who have been retired under the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1885			78 19 8	
	TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY	370 0 0	592 15 4	8,821 8 3	9,784 3 7
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
163	GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT			6,157 6 2	6,157 6 2
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—				
183	Advertising for the Public Service			227 14 9	1,021 10 11
189	Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney			58 15 4	
187	Management of, and expenses in connection with, payment of half-yearly dividends on Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England			68 2 1	
203	Interest on Special Deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales			25 15 7	
186	Insurance on English shipments			85 12 0	
	Subsidy Tug-boats for Wollongong.....			125 0 0	
	Claims against the late Wollongong Harbour Trust			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 Globe Island Abattoirs.....			52 4 4	
204	Legal Expenses, Treasury Department			195 9 0	
	Allowance to Lady Parkes and the children of the late Sir Henry Parkes			41 13 4	
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE			7,178 17 1	7,178 17 1
	No. V.—Attorney-General.				
230	ATTORNEY-GENERAL		1,161 18 10		1,161 18 10
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....£		1,161 18 10		1,161 18 10
	Carried forward	370 0 0	1,893 14 9	16,000 5 4	18,264 0 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	(In adjustment of Vote "Advance to Treasurer," 1895-6, for payments made during the financial year 1895-6.)—continued.				
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1895-6—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	370 0 0	1,893 14 9	16,000 5 4	18,264 0 1
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
262	HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY, as per Schedule (see page 129).....			113 19 1	113 19 1
263	ARCHITECT, as per Schedule (see page 130).....			1,565 13 2	1,565 13 2
269	HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD:— 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	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 0 100 0 0	150 0 0
	Expenses of Public Works Inquiry Commission.....				
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....			2,329 12 3	2,329 12 3
	No. VIII.—Administration of Justice.				
272	PROTHONOTARY.....		1,439 15 8		1,439 15 8
280	PETTY SESSIONS.....	47 3 4			47 3 4
281	PRISONS.....	10 0 0			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	25 1 8
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.....	57 3 4	1,439 15 8	25 1 8	1,522 0 8
	No. IX.—Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry.				
313	CENTENNIAL PARK (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT):— Clearing, levelling, and other improvements, Centennial Park.....			847 4 4	847 4 4
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.....			847 4 4	847 4 4
	No. X.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.				
330	DEPARTMENT OF MINES.....		383 6 8		383 6 8
335	PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORINGS.....	122 10 0			122 10 0
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:— Distribution of seed to distressed farmers, to be repaid by the farmers.....			2,263 10 4	
	Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales—Special grant for Special Prizes.....			250 0 0	
	Law Costs against Mr. Warden Maunsell, <i>in re</i> Homeward Bound Gold-mining Co., Yalwal—Macpherson and others v. Maunsell.....			226 1 1	
	Gratuities to the Widows of Miners who were killed by an explosion at the Helensburgh Colliery.....			31 10 0	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.....	122 10 0	383 6 8	2,771 1 5	3,276 18 1
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE SERVICES OF 1895-6, IN ADJUSTMENT OF VOTE "ADVANCE TO TREASURER," 1895-6.....	549 13 4	3,716 17 1	21,973 5 0	26,239 15 5

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED					
30th JUNE, 1897.					
Part I.—Schedules.					
	SCHEDULE A.....			17,545 0 1	17,545 0 1
	SCHEDULE B:—				
	Pensions to Judges.....			1,837 10 0	} 6,237 10 0
	Pensions to Political Officers.....			900 0 0	
	Pensions to Superannuated Officers (transferred to Civil Service Superannuation Fund).....			3,500 0 0	
	SCHEDULE C:—				
	Church of England.....			3,537 1 8	} 6,726 11 8
	Roman Catholic Church.....			1,887 10 0	
	Presbyterian Church.....			552 0 0	
	Wesleyan Methodist Church.....			750 0 0	
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C.....£			30,509 1 9	30,509 1 9
SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULES A AND B.					
	SCHEDULE A—SUPPLEMENT:—				
	Chief Justice.....			1,500 0 0	} 13,772 4 4
	Puisne Judges.....			12,152 4 4	
	Colonial Treasurer.....			120 0 0	
	SCHEDULE B—Supplement:—				
1	Pensions to Judges, 46 Vic. No. 15.....			1,347 10 0	1,347 10 0
2	Do Widows and others.....			325 0 0	} 1,512 1 8
	Do Military.....			1,187 1 8	
	TOTAL, SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULES A AND B ... £			16,631 16 0	16,631 16 0
Part II.—Executive and Legislative.					
3	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.....	1,045 7 6	179 15 7		1,226 3 1
4	THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.....	963 0 0	4 11 6		967 11 6
5	THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.....	5,649 1 1	82 2 2		5,731 3 3
6	THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.....	9,885 13 2	416 2 8		10,301 15 10
7	THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.....	2,728 5 0	890 9 10		3,618 14 10
8	THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.....	1,251 15 0	716 9 0		1,968 4 0
9	THE PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF.....	5,563 0 0	593 13 11		6,156 13 11
10	PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.....	700 0 0	315 11 6		1,015 11 6
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.....£	27,787 1 9	3,198 16 2		30,985 17 11
Part III.—Chief Secretary.					
11	CHIEF SECRETARY.....	7,418 16 5			7,418 16 5
12	AUDITOR-GENERAL.....	9,034 14 1	1,366 10 10		10,401 4 11
13	REGISTRAR-GENERAL.....	16,436 8 11	6,180 15 0		22,617 3 11
14	VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.....	229 3 4			229 3 4
15	ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD.....		9,388 6 0		9,388 6 0
16	POLICE.....	270,761 15 11	59,884 9 1		330,646 5 0
17	LUNACY:—				
	Institutions for the Insane generally.....	40,523 7 2			40,523 7 2
18	Hospitals for the Insane generally.....		44,969 16 0		44,969 16 0
19	Lunatic Patients.....			1,848 18 8	1,848 18 8
20	MASTER IN LUNACY.....	2,598 6 8	109 1 2		2,707 7 10
21	MEDICAL BOARD.....	120 0 0	3 15 0		123 15 0
22	THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.....	4,998 0 10	6,824 4 2		11,822 5 0
23	COAST HOSPITAL.....	3,378 19 5	5,981 9 7		9,360 9 0
24	ANALYTICAL BRANCH.....	885 0 0	130 17 1		1,015 17 1
25	MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS.....			10,999 17 5	10,999 17 5
26	GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.....	3,702 16 5	1,145 12 4		4,848 8 9
27	REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND TRADES UNIONS.....	1,112 0 0	20 12 3		1,132 12 3
28	AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY.....	3,889 0 0	1,775 0 0		5,664 0 0
29	CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.....	12,761 0 2	82,279 19 2		95,040 19 4
30	FISHERIES COMMISSION.....	1,692 5 10	912 13 7		2,604 19 5
31	FIRE BRIGADES.....	809 0 0	139 12 4		939 12 4
32	REORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.....			7,992 15 2	7,992 15 2
33	CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.....	245 5 0			246 5 0
34	BOTANIC GARDENS.....	935 0 0	5,092 5 9		6,027 5 9
35	NURSERY GARDEN, CAMPBELLTOWN.....	225 0 0	773 12 3		998 12 3
36	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS.....	295 0 0	2,236 4 3		2,531 4 3
37	GARDEN PALACE GROUNDS.....	275 0 0	818 8 9		1,093 8 9
	Carried forward.....£	388,318 0 2	230,123 4 7	20,841 11 3	639,282 16 0
	Carried forward.....£	27,787 1 9	3,198 16 2	47,140 17 9	78,126 15 8

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED					
30th JUNE, 1897—continued.					
	Brought forward	£ 27,787 1 9	3,198 16 2	47,140 17 9	78,126 15 8
Ac. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.					
	Brought forward	£ 338,318 0 2	230,123 4 7	20,841 11 3	639,282 16 0
38	CENTENNIAL PARK	175 0 0	4,094 12 8	4,269 12 8
39	ELECTORAL OFFICE	2,565 16 8	2,565 16 8
40	MILITARY SECRETARY	1,820 0 0	96 8 5	1,916 8 5
41	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES	157,701 12 6	157,701 12 6
42	NAVAL FORCES	8,705 5 2	8,705 5 2
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:—					
43	Charitable Institutions—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, had the right of recommending the admission of Patients	27,969 1 3	} 56,808 6 1
44	Country and Suburban Hospitals, Building Fund—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions .....	.....	.....	763 9 7
45	Sydney Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions .....	.....	.....	3,999 9 2
46	Sydney Hospital—grant in aid of the annual cost of the Regent-street Dispensary .....	.....	.....	700 0 0
47	Prince Alfred Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions .....	.....	.....	3,575 16 9
48	Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—aid, on the usual conditions .....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
49	Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid, on the usual conditions .....	.....	.....	500 0 0
50	Carrington Centennial Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions .....	.....	.....	641 12 4
51	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
52	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	450 0 0
53	Home for Industrial Blind Women, Strathfield—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	500 0 0
54	Sydney Rescue Work Society—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	969 8 0
55	Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred institutions—for support of Women and Children .....	.....	.....	5,434 9 0
56	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—Special grant towards Outdoor Relief Department .....	.....	.....	4,250 0 0
57	Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant towards Outdoor Relief .....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
58	Bathurst Poor Relief Society—Special grant towards establishing a Benevolent Asylum (re-vote) .....	.....	.....	200 0 0
59	Albert Memorial Hospital, Wollongong—Special grant for purchase of surgical instruments .....	.....	.....	50 0 0
61	Ballina District Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	80 0 0
62	Balmain Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	50 0 0
63	Balmain Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	100 0 0
64	Bombala Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	39 0 0
65	Bombala Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	75 0 0
66	Bega District Hospital—Special grant for additions, &c. ....	.....	.....	75 0 0
67	Berrima District Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	100 0 0
68	Braidwood Hospital—Special grant for purchase of surgical instruments .....	.....	.....	20 0 0
69	Brewarrina Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	100 0 0
70	Broken Hill and District Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	500 0 0
71	Bulli Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	50 0 0
72	Burrangong District Hospital—Special grant for building purposes .....	.....	.....	350 0 0
73	Central Mission Children's Home—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	100 0 0
74	Collarendabri Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	100 0 0
76	Forbes District Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	50 0 0
77	Glen Innes Hospital—Special grant for purchase of surgical instruments .....	.....	.....	20 0 0
78	Goodooga Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	50 0 0
79	Goulburn Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	100 0 0
80	Grafton Benevolent Asylum—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	100 0 0
81	Grafton Benevolent Asylum—Special grant for furnishing .....	.....	.....	50 0 0
	Carried forward	£ 392,878 16 10	234,314 5 8	244,051 15 0	871,244 17 6
	Carried forward	£ 27,787 1 9	3,198 16 2	47,140 17 9	78,126 15 8

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1897—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	£ 27,787 1 9	3,198 16 2	47,140 17 9	78,126 15 8
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	£ 392,878 16 10	234,314 5 8	244,051 15 0	871,244 17 6
	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES—continued.				
82	Hillgrove Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
83	Inverell Hospital—Special grant in aid of.....			100 0 0	
84	Junee Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of.....			75 0 0	
85	Leichhardt Ladies' Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of			75 0 0	
86	Lismore Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
87	Lithgow Hospital—Special grant in aid of.....			150 0 0	
88	Macleay District Hospital—Special grant in aid of			75 0 0	
89	Maitland Hospital—Special grant in aid of			150 0 0	
90	Maitland Benevolent Society—Special grant.....			250 0 0	
91	Manly Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of.....			250 0 0	
92	Manning River District Hospital—Special grant for erection of fever ward			500 0 0	
93	Milton Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of.....			100 0 0	
97	Narrabri Ladies' Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of			50 0 0	
98	Narrandera Hospital—Special grant in aid of			75 0 0	
99	Nepcan Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
100	Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant for building purposes			2,000 0 0	
101	Newcastle Hospital—Special grant in aid of			500 0 0	7,250 0 0
102	Newcastle Mutual Help Society—Special grant in aid of.....			100 0 0	
103	Newcastle Relief Society—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
104	Nyngan Hospital—Special grant towards furnishing			200 0 0	
105	Parkes Hospital—Special grant in aid of			150 0 0	
106	Parramatta Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of			50 0 0	
107	Sofala Hospital—Special grant in aid of			50 0 0	
108	Temora Hospital—Special grant for purchase of surgical instruments and outfits.....			100 0 0	
109	Tibooburra Hospital—Special grant in aid of			250 0 0	
110	Walcha Ladies' Relief Society—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
111	Walgett Hospital—Special grant in aid of.....			100 0 0	
112	Wallsend Mining District Hospital—Special grant in aid of			300 0 0	
113	Warialda Hospital—Special grant for furnishing.....			300 0 0	
114	Wilcannia Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
115	Wyalong and District Hospital—Special grant in aid of.....			350 0 0	
116	Cooma Hospital—Special grant			200 0 0	
117	Wallsend Mining District Hospital—Special grant for erection of contagious diseases ward			150 0 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—				
118	Expenses in connection with Electoral System			1,988 2 2	
119	Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.			460 1 7	
120	Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held			645 2 5	
121	Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, charitable, relief, &c.....			7,286 8 1	
122	Rewards for apprehension of Offenders			225 0 0	
123	Royal Naval House—Special grant in aid of.....			200 0 0	
124	Animals Protection Society—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions.....			128 3 2	
125	New South Wales Zoological Society—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions.....			52 4 0	
127	Municipal rates on Government buildings.....			10,096 4 3	32,223 12 2
128	Protectorate of New Guinea—Proportion of the Colony's share of expense of—as agreed at the Convention			5,000 0 0	
129	General improvements, National Park			4,000 0 0	
130	Wages for gardener, and tools and incidental expenses for East Maitland Gaol Reserve			137 19 0	
131	Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London			409 16 1	
132	Hospital for Sick Children—Rent of premises			250 0 0	
133	Completion of contracts and outstanding liabilities in connection with Immigration.....			456 4 1	
134	Preparation of Statistics containing information respecting the resources and industrial capabilities of the Colony, for publication in the United Kingdom			400 0 0	
135	Freight, insurance, carriage of goods, incidental, unforeseen, and petty expenses, &c., of Department.....			458 7 4	
	Carried forward	£ 392,878 16 10	234,314 5 8	283,525 7 2	910,718 9 8
	Carried forward	£ 27,787 1 9	3,198 16 2	47,140 17 9	78,126 15 8

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1897—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward	£	27,787 1 9	£	3,198 16 2	£	47,140 17 9	£	78,126 15 8
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.								
	Brought forward.....	£	392,878 16 10	£	234,314 5 8	£	283,525 7 2	£	910,718 9 8
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.								
136	Proportion paid by this Colony to the Government of Western Australia for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Albany.....						709 9 1		
137	Proportion paid by this Colony to the Government of Queensland for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Thursday Island						2,345 2 2		
138	National Shipwreck Relief Society of New South Wales—Special grant in aid of						250 0 0		
139	Rent of Moorcliff and Victoria Lodge, Miller's Point, in connection with Sydney Hospital						350 0 0		
140	Rent of Government premises occupied by various sub-departments						1,995 0 0		
141	Maintenance, &c., of Telephones						201 16 8		
142	New South Wales Zoological Society—Special grant in aid of						1,000 0 0		
143	Special grants in aid of Suburban and Country Fire Brigades						3,955 0 0		
144	Expenses in connection with revising List of Australian Fishes						86 13 4		
145	National Rifle Association of New South Wales—Grant in aid of						1,000 0 0		
146	Northern Rifle Association—Grant in aid of						250 0 0		
147	Southern Rifle Association—Grant in aid of						250 0 0		
148	Western Rifle Association—Grant in aid of						250 0 0		
149	Wollongong Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements						100 0 0		
150	Lady Robinson's Beach Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements						100 0 0		
151	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						45 12 6		
152	Expenses in connection with and relief to sufferers by floods						104 8 5		26,505 10 4
153	Disbursements in London in connection with the "Costa Rica Packet" case						350 0 0		
154	Lismore Water Brigade—Special grant in aid of						25 0 0		
155	West Maitland Water Brigade—Special grant in aid of						200 0 0		
156	St. Leonards Civilian Rifle Club—Special grant in aid of						25 0 0		
157	Bingara Civilian Rifle Club—Special grant in aid of						20 0 0		
158	Hillgrove Civilian Rifle Club—Special grant in aid of						20 0 0		
159	Outstanding Railway claims for transmission of Paupers, &c.						2,201 16 10		
160	Expenses Royal Commission, Works Department.....						1,013 1 5		
161	Erection of Statue, Governor Phillip						4,420 19 9		
163	Hawkesbury Agricultural Association in respect of Pavilion Exhibits—Special grant in aid of						300 0 0		
164	Contribution in aid of Alterations in Operating-room, &c., Prince Alfred Hospital						300 0 0		
165	Women's Co-operative Silk Growing and Industrial Association of New South Wales—Special grant in aid of						200 0 0		
166	Boundary Road, Centennial Park—cost of construction (re-vote)						1,188 6 4		
167	Intercolonial Band Contest—special grant in aid of.....						250 0 0		
168	Expenses of conveying Chinese Lepers to China						2,072 9 11		
169	Royal Commission of Inquiry into the dangers to which Ships carrying Coal Cargoes are liable						427 3 1		
170	Cost on Privy Council Appeal, Attorney-General and Rennie (Auditor-General) in re Payment of Members						213 6 11		
171	Grafton Water Brigade—Special grant in aid of						50 0 0		
172	South Grafton Water Brigade—Special grant in aid of						50 0 0		
173	Board of International Exchanges - expenses in connection therewith.....						65 3 11		
	Special Grants to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to 5s. per £ of the total amount of the general rates collected during the period from 4th August, 1895 to 3rd August, 1896, subject to special conditions. (Supply Act 65 Vic. No. 6)						59,391 18 1		59,391 18 1
	TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY	£	392,878 16 10	£	234,314 5 8	£	369,422 15 7	£	996,615 18 1
	Carried forward.....	£	420,665 18 7	£	237,513 1 10	£	416,563 13 4	£	1,074,742 13 9

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1897—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
	Brought forward.....	£ 420,665	18 7	237,513	1 10	416,563	13 4	1,074,742	13 9
	Ac. F.D.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.								
174	TREASURY.....	19,588	9 11	1,233	6 5			20,821	16 4
175	STAMP DUTIES.....	4,339	13 11	49	16 4			4,389	10 3
176	LAND AND INCOME TAX*.....	800	0 0	54,858	9 1			55,658	9 1
177	CUSTOMS.....	41,452	1 6	8,584	10 3			50,036	11 9
178	GOLD RECEIVERS.....	54	0 10					54	0 10
179	GOLD AND ESCORT.....			291	0 4			291	0 4
180	GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT.....					78,516	0 11	78,516	0 11
181	STORES AND STATIONERY.....	5,201	17 6	87,128	10 2			92,330	7 8
182	MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT.....	5,583	1 9	1,536	8 1			7,119	4 10
183	BOARD OF HEALTH.....	10,977	19 11	9,151	13 4			20,129	13 3
184	BOARD OF PHARMACY.....	128	0 0	0	10 0			128	10 0
185	SHIPPING MASTERS.....	2,169	4 3	22	18 0			2,192	2 3
	MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES:—								
186	Marine Board, Sydney.....	4,779	3 7						
187	Local Marine Board, Newcastle.....	1,658	19 0						
188	Harbour Masters.....	933	0 0						
189	Colonial Light-houses.....	6,821	0 0						
190	Sea and River Pilots.....	11,444	15 0						
191	Boatmen.....	11,789	15 10						
192	Telegraph Stations.....	1,128	7 1						
193	Australian Coast Light-houses.....					773	0 0		
194	Miscellaneous.....					18,619	17 3		
195	Life Boats.....					1,613	8 6		
196	PUBLIC WHARVES.....	3,368	12 4	1,173	17 2			4,542	9 6
197	BOARD OF EXPORTS.....	250	0 0	588	4 0			838	4 0
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—								
198	Postage of Public Departments.....					20,402	18 0		
199	Advertising for the Public Service.....					6,132	0 6		
200	Transmission of Telegraphic Messages.....					19,999	11 10		
201	Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents.....					2,000	0 0		
202	Insurance, &c., on English Shipments.....					44	14 9		
203	Management of, and expenses in connection with payment of half-yearly dividends on Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England.....					18,558	0 1		
204	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony.....					19,997	6 2		
205	Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney.....					293	17 7		
206	Relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from Wrecked Vessels, &c.....					6	10 0		
207	In aid of the Sailors' Home, Newcastle.....					350	0 0		
208	In aid of the Sailors' Home, Sydney.....					350	0 0		
209	Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government, belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients.....					1,660	14 1		
210	Amount paid to Railway Department for conveyance, without charge, of Members of Parliament, Disting- uished Visitors, School Children, and others.....					15,000	0 0		
211	Interest on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account.....					6,929	0 6		
212	Interest on the balance uninvested at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account.....					630	7 4		
213	Interest on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Un- claimed Dividend Fund.....					96	3 1		
214	Interest on the uninvested balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account.....					240	0 0		
215	Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings, &c.....					3,932	17 10		
216	Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, &c., Sydney and Country Towns.....					4,544	17 10		
217	Interest on special deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales.....					51,717	0 0		
	Carried forward.....	£ 135,453	2 5	164,618	18 2	282,508	6 3	582,580	6 10
	Carried forward.....	£ 420,665	18 7	237,513	1 10	416,563	13 4	1,074,742	13 9

* Includes expenditure of £10,000, provided under Item No. 230, for "Contribution towards expense of enumerating all landowners, and ascertaining the unimproved value of their holdings."

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

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED					
30th JUNE, 1897—continued.					
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward.....	420,665	18 7	237,513	1 10
				416,563	13 4
					1,074,742 13 9
	Ac. FD.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	135,453	2 5	164,618	18 2
				282,508	6 3
					582,580 6 10
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.				
218	Legal Expenses, Treasury Department			299	14 6
219	Interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account			666	16 2
220	Interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account			60	0 0
221	Interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account.....			163	5 0
222	Unforeseen Expenses—				
	Purchase of 2,982 copies of "Beautiful Sydney".....			298	4 0
	Honorarium paid to the Chief Surveyor for services in connection with the Electoral District Commission			250	0 0
	Expenses of the funeral of Sir Henry Parkes			175	0 0
	Expenses of the Agent General whilst attending the International Telegraph Conference at Buda-Pesth			141	2 6
	Fees to Board of Inquiry in connection with a doubtful case of leprosy			110	5 0
	Expenses in connection with Post and Telegraph Conferences			101	16 2
	Supplies to Lady Parkes and family of Sir Henry Parkes			100	0 0
	Income-tax due to British Government by the officers of the Agent-General's Department			99	8 0
	Travelling expenses of the Minister for Works			97	16 3
	Amounts placed to the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account, having been abatement due on the pension of Mr. T. Alphen, retired from Lands Department 31st December, 1895, £79 19s. 3d.; and balance abatement due by Mr. J. R. Edwards, chairman, Local Land Board, Forbes, retired 21st November, 1895, £1 11s. 9d.....			81	11 0
	Expenses in connection with the Conference of Premiers at Hobart			76	1 0
	Travelling expenses of the Premier, &c., in connection with Federation			72	8 0
	Instalment and interest due on land purchased from the Government for the Ragged School at the Glebe			56	13 4
	Exchange and Stamp Duty on remittances of allowances to distressed persons			55	11 6
	Fees to Experts reporting, &c., upon samples of tea, &c., supplied to Public Institutions			52	10 0
	Relief to distressed persons, Wallsend			50	0 0
	Fee to City Surveyor, reporting upon works at Sewage Farm, Botany			31	10 0
	Fee to Mr. Goldstein for report on reorganisation of the Charitable System			26	5 0
	Payment to Mr. Kennedy, late Tide-waiter, Customs, for conveyance of self and family to Western Australia, in special circumstances			25	0 0
	Gratuity to the widow of the late T. Delahunty of the Public Wharfs Department			25	0 0
	Special allowance to the Warden's Clerk, Yalgogrin, for travelling expenses to and from Wyalong			25	0 0
	Fixing additional Lights, Cowper Wharf and Circular Quay			22	4 7
	Cost of medical operation upon the late Mrs. Howe, sister of the late City Coroner			21	0 0
	Fee for assisting in drafting Fisheries Bill			20	0 0
	Compensation to Mrs. Jay, the death of whose husband was accelerated by serving as a juror at the Parramatta Quarter Sessions			20	0 0
	Miscellaneous items under £20			118	6 2
	Carried forward	135,453	2 5	164,618	18 2
				282,508	14 5
					582,922 15 0
	Carried forward	420,665	18 7	237,513	1 10
				416,563	13 4
					1,074,742 13 9

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th June, 1897—continued.					
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	£ 420,665 18 7	237,513 1 10	416,563 13 4	1,074,742 13 9
No. FD.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
	Brought forward	£ 135,453 2 5	164,618 18 2	285,850 14 5	585,922 15 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.					
223	Discount on Bills of Exchange remitted to London, and Interest on Advances by Banks			36 19 8	} 61,468 19 3
224	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			302 19 0	
225	Refund of Pilotage and Harbour and Light Rates in certain cases			295 3 7	
226	Insurance on properties resumed by the Government, occupied by tenants; on Cargo Sheds, Public Wharfs; and on Goods in Government Stores			210 13 9	
227	Cost of Private Letter-boxes for Public Departments			394 4 3	
228	Expenses in connection with the compilation of the Historical Records of New South Wales			500 0 0	
229	Outstanding Claims, late Wollongong Harbour Trust			664 0 0	
231	Gratuities to officers upon retirement through abolition of office			49,257 9 1	
232	Adjustments of salaries on revision by Public Service Board			8,807 9 11	
233	Expenses of the visit to London of the Prime Minister in connection with the Record Reign Celebrations			1,000 0 0	
	Expenses connected with payment of Imperial, Military, and Naval Pensioners in the Colony			23 17 6	23 17 6
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	£ 135,453 2 5	164,618 18 2	347,343 11 2	647,415 11 9
No. FD.—Railways.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS:—					
235	Existing Lines—Working Expenses— Railways			1,571,109 5 10	} 1,821,097 18 9
	Tramways			250,888 12 11	
237	Gratuities at rate of one month's pay for each year of service to Officers of Permanent Staff not entitled to pensions, whose services have been dispensed with			421 13 4	} 5,152 7 0
238	Abatement which, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from the pensions paid to Officers whose services have been dispensed with; also gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff dispensed with			2,480 13 8	
239	Gratuities to relatives of Employees fatally injured while in execution of their duty			2,250 0 0	
	TOTAL, RAILWAYS .....	£ .....	.....	1,827,150 5 9	1,827,150 5 9
No. G.—The Attorney-General.					
240	THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL	7,552 13 11	4,382 6 1	.....	11,935 0 0
241	CROWN SOLICITOR	9,252 11 10	20,162 7 9	.....	29,414 19 7
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL	£ 16,805 5 9	24,544 13 10	.....	41,349 19 7
	Carried forward	£ 572,924 6 9	426,676 13 10	2,591,057 10 3	3,590,658 10 10

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1897—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 572,924 6 9	426,676 13 10	2,591,057 10 3	3,590,658 10 10
	Ac. GE.—Secretary for Lands.				
242	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.....		4,093 19 11		4,093 19 11
243	MINOR ROADS:— Expenses of fencing Public Roads proclaimed through enclosed land			1,076 4 2	} 2,520 5 4
244	Claims for Compensation for Land taken for proclaimed roads and extension of streets			1,444 1 2	
245	LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS		36,748 0 11		36,748 0 11
246	LAND APPEAL COURT.....		1,368 6 0		1,368 6 0
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—				
248	Public Cemeteries—Purchase and resumption of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.....			2,413 2 8	} 26,735 9 10
249	Purchase and resumptions of sites for, and improvement and general maintenance of, Public Parks and Recreation Grounds and Bathing-places			14,153 8 3	
	Improvement and maintenance of the following Parks and Recreation Grounds:—				
250	Wentworth Park			250 0 0	
251	Victoria Park			250 0 0	
252	Parks, North Sydney.....			250 0 0	
253	Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks			1,000 0 0	
254	Rushcutter Bay Park			250 0 0	
255	Islands in Port Jackson			249 19 5	
256	Rodd Island			100 0 0	
257	Improvement and maintenance of the Recreation Reserves between Glenbrook and Mount Victoria.....			500 0 0	
259	Legal Expenses			6,379 19 8	
261	Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited).—Compensation for deficient area (17a. 1r. 22p.) of B. Davis' grant, portion 126, parish of Kincumber, county of Northumberland			17 7 9	
262	Abbott, W. H.—Compensation for land taken for a road through sections 19, 21, and 22, town of Dangog, in lieu of portions of Mary-street, Dangog, purchased by him from the Crown for an equivalent sum			125 0 0	
263	Hunter, John, and Party.—Providing for resumption of a 4-acre sluicing claim, at Soldier's Gully, town of Young			100 0 0	
264	McColl, D.—Compensation for improvements effected by him on the area excised by amended survey from his C.P. 85-3, Lithgow			13 14 8	
265	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			69 17 5	
266	Compensation to E. W. C. and G. F. Giles for erroneous survey of C.P. 65-1,988, Orange.....			68 5 0	
267	Compensation for value of improvements effected on C.P. 72-7,195, Albury, granted to Francis Breast.....			44 15 0	
268	Gratuity to the Widow of the late G. C. Thompson, Chairman of the Local Land Board, Bourke			500 0 0	
269	SURVEY OF LANDS		69,249 10 6		69,249 10 6
270	TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF THE COLONY.....		2,226 16 4		2,226 16 4
	SPECIAL SERVICES:—				
271	Detail Surveys of cities, towns, and suburbs		2,386 8 4		2,386 8 4
272	Labour Settlements			556 12 10	556 12 10
273	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.....	149,058 16 4			149,058 16 4
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS.....	£ 149,058 16 4	116,073 2 0	29,812 8 0	294,944 6 4
	Carried forward...	£ 721,983 3 1	542,749 15 10	2,620,869 18 3	3,885,602 17 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1897—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	£ 721,983 3 1	542,749 15 10	2,620,869 18 3	3,885,602 17 2
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—				
274	Salaries	41,354 11 11	.....	.....	41,354 11 11
275	Contingencies .....	.....	3,698 8 0	.....	3,698 8 0
276	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES .....	.....	.....	1,333 11 7	1,333 11 7
277	ROADS AND BRIDGES, as per Schedule (see page 130) .....	.....	.....	547,761 18 9	547,761 18 9
278	HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
279	COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
280	DOCK.....	.....	.....	37,803 9 9	37,803 9 9
281	DREDGE SERVICE.....	.....	.....	78,553 16 5	78,553 16 5
282	ARCHITECT, as per Schedule (see page 132) .....	.....	.....	50,121 2 9	50,121 2 9
283	METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.....	10,272 19 5	59,510 4 11	.....	69,783 4 4
284	HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.....	1,948 0 0	8,237 0 8	.....	10,185 0 8
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	£ 53,575 11 4	71,445 13 7	715,573 10 3	840,595 4 2
	No. VIII.—Administration of Justice.				
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	7,356 1 8	624 0 6	.....	7,980 2 2
286	MASTER IN EQUITY.....	3,086 3 0	169 2 9	.....	3,255 5 9
287	PROTHONOTARY	5,883 10 0	1,697 7 10	.....	7,580 17 10
288	SHERIFF.....	12,946 7 7	8,243 4 5	.....	21,189 12 0
289	BANKRUPTCY COURT	2,311 9 0	94 6 9	.....	2,405 15 9
290	PROBATE AND INTERSTATE ESTATE OFFICE	2,270 18 4	347 10 2	.....	2,618 8 6
291	DISTRICT COURTS.....	4,207 1 8	2,780 16 5	.....	6,987 18 1
292	CORONERS	1,314 9 2	5,996 3 0	.....	7,310 12 2
293	PEITY SESSIONS	70,682 2 10	14,009 4 11	.....	84,691 7 9
294	PRISONS.....	68,960 19 6	29,841 19 5	.....	98,801 18 11
295	PATENTS AND COPYRIGHT	1,209 12 2	145 10 7	.....	1,355 2 9
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—				
296	Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14 .....	.....	.....	572 5 10	.....
297	Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c. ....	.....	.....	119 10 5	.....
298	Purchase of 50 bound Copies of the New South Wales Weekly Notes.....	.....	.....	105 0 0	.....
299	Purchase of 100 Copies of Supreme Court Law Reports .....	.....	.....	420 0 0	.....
300	Expenses of inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, and inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act (see 393) .....	.....	.....	65 1 3	.....
301	Services of a Law Reporter for Bankruptcy and Probate Courts .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....
302	Necropolis—For improving, draining, trenching, planting, and other contingencies at the Cemetery .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....
303	Long Bay Cemetery—General improvements .....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
305	Expenses in connection with an Appeal to the Privy Council, in the case of Stuart v. Gould .....	.....	.....	56 15 11	.....
306	South Head General Cemetery—Towards improvements.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
307	Costs of Appeal in case Smith v. Giles—Prohibition .....	.....	.....	27 10 8	.....
308	Purchase of Law Books, Equity Court Library—Special vote .....	.....	.....	126 17 6	.....
309	Salary of late District Court Bailiff, Moama, 1880 .....	.....	.....	2 11 7	.....
311	Expenses of compilation of Supreme Court Law Reports, 1824 to 1862 .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....
312	Legal Expenses, Justice Department .....	.....	.....	114 0 4	.....
313	Expenses in connection with case Stuart v. Gould .....	.....	.....	241 0 0	.....
314	Gratuity to Widow of late Police Magistrate, Bega.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....
315	Gratuity to Widow of late Police Magistrate, Hay.....	.....	.....	258 0 0	.....
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	£ 180,192 14 11	63,949 6 9	3,311 13 6	247,453 15 2
	Carried forward.....	£ 955,751 9 4	678,144 16 2	3,339,755 11 0	4,973,651 16 6

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1897—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	£ 955,751 9 4	678,144 16 2	3,339,755 11 0	4,973,651 16 6
No. F.F.—Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry.					
316	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER THE ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23.....			660,535 0 0	660,535 0 0
317	NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON"	2,893 8 7	4,997 18 7		7,891 7 2
318	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.....	892 8 6	2,104 11 2		2,996 19 8
319	OBSERVATORY	3,427 10 0	468 1 7		3,895 11 7
320	MUSEUM	2,648 5 2	2,486 0 0		5,134 5 2
321	FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.....	4,714 6 11	2,569 19 4		7,284 6 3
322	NATIONAL ART GALLERY.....	769 0 0	3,197 16 10		3,966 16 10
323	LABOUR AND INDUSTRY BRANCH	2,059 19 3	8,953 17 9		11,013 17 0
324	CENTENNIAL PARK (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT) CLEARING, LEVELLING, AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS			3,203 13 7	3,203 13 7
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—					
Sydney University—					
325	Additions, Repairs, and Furniture			977 16 10	} 14,252 8 8
326	Additional Endowment			4,000 0 0	
327	Evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures and Lectures in Law)			2,000 0 0	
328	Matriculation and other Fees for Students of the Training Schools under the Department who attended University Lectures			113 14 9	
329	Maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales.....			500 0 0	
331	Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions			500 0 0	
332	The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions			49 8 0	
333	Instruction to the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions			500 0 0	
334	In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions			3,999 8 5	
335	In aid of buildings (Educational Institutions), in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings			1,562 0 8	
336	In aid of the "Women's Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," to assist it in its work in connection with Public Schools			50 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES :—					
337	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 0 0	} 1,274 13 3
338	Amount paid to Commissioner for Stamps on account of impressed stamps			528 0 0	
339	Amount paid to Department of Lands for survey of School sites			646 13 3	
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.....		£ 17,404 18 5	24,778 5 3	679,265 15 6	721,448 19 2
No. F.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.					
340	DEPARTMENT OF MINES	29,714 2 6	36,812 0 5		66,526 2 11
342	IMPORTED STOCK	703 0 0	2,993 2 9		3,696 2 9
343	REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.....	638 15 0	0 14 0		639 9 0
344	MANAGEMENT OF POUNDS AND COMMONS.....			82 8 5	82 8 5
345	PUBLIC WATERING-PLACES AND ARABIAN BORING	3,051 8 7	9,507 6 7		12,558 15 2
346	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	8,015 3 5	17,511 12 11		25,526 16 4
347	SCHOOL OF MINES AND ASSAY WORKS			1,354 14 8	1,354 14 8
	Carried forward	£ 42,122 9 6	66,824 16 8	1,437 3 1	110,384 9 3
	Carried forward	£ 973,156 7 9	702,923 1 5	4,019,021 6 6	5,695,100 15 8

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED									
30th JUNE, 1897—continued.									
	Brought forward.....	£	973,156 7 9	702,923 1 5	4,019,021 6 6	5,695,100 15 8			
No. F.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture—									
continued.									
	Brought forward	£	42,122 9 6	66,824 16 8	1,437 3 1	110,384 9 3			
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—									
348	Pastures and Stock Protection Act				1,590 12 3				
349	Control, marking, fencing, and improving Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, removal of obstructions, and suppression of trespass, and expenses in connection with the acquiring of land for the benefit of Travelling Stock				254 6 1				
350.	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				5,894 3 9				
351	Distribution of Seed to distressed Farmers (to be repaid by the Farmers)				12,586 5 3				
352	Special grant to encourage Dairying Industry.....				350 0 0				
353	Compensation to New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co. (Ltd.) for water used for mining purposes at Gillingunna				200 0 0				
354	Special grant—Tenterfield Interecolonial Pastoral, Agricultural, and Horticultural Society				500 0 0				
355	Special grant—Berrima District Agricultural Society				100 0 0				
356	Special grant—Bombala Agricultural Society				53 0 0				
357	Special grant—Southern New England Society, Uralla				200 0 0				
358	Special grant—Central Australian Agricultural Association, Bourke.....				500 0 0				
359	Special grant—Upper Manning Agricultural and Horticultural Society				50 0 0				
360	Special grant—Rylstone Horticultural Society				50 0 0			27,937 6 3	
361	Special grant—Nyngan and District Pastoral and Agricultural Association				200 0 0				
362	Special grant—Armidale and New England Pastoral, Agricultural, and Horticultural Association				300 0 0				
363	Special grant—Lismore Agricultural and Pastoral Association				300 0 0				
364	Special grant—Alstonville Agricultural and Horticultural Society				100 0 0				
365	Special grant—Gosford Agricultural Society.....				50 0 0				
366	Special grant—Castle Hill Agricultural Association				200 0 0				
367	Special grant—Wollongong Agricultural Association				100 0 0				
368	Special grant—Hunter River Agricultural Association.....				500 0 0				
369	Special grant—Glen Innes Pastoral, Agricultural, and Mining Association				200 0 0				
370	Special grant—Williams River Agricultural Association.....				200 0 0				
371	Special grant—Adamstown Agricultural and Horticultural Society				25 0 0				
372	Special grant—Northern Agricultural Association				500 0 0				
373	Special grant—Brewarrina Agricultural Society				150 0 0				
374	Special grant—Walgett Agricultural Society				150 0 0				
375	Special grant—Wilcannia Agricultural Society				150 0 0				
376	Cost of administering the Act for the regulation of Coal Mines and Collieries				490 11 10				
377	Expenses in connection with the eradication of Phylloxera and administration of the Vine Diseases Act				1,993 7 1				
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE	£	42,122 9 6	66,224 16 8	29,374 9 4	138,321 15 6			
No. FF.—Postmaster-General.									
	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT		384,370 14 3	92,596 11 2		476,967 5 5			
	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS				211,901 17 10	211,901 17 10			
	CABLE SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEES:—								
378	British and Australian				13,150 15 8	} 17,122 15 1			
	New Caledonian				2,000 0 0				
	Tasmanian				1,971 19 5				
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—								
	Gratuity to widow of J. M'Farlane, line repairer, who died from injuries received whilst in the performance of his duties.....				127 3 1	127 3 1			
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL	£	384,370 14 3	92,596 11 2	229,151 16 0	706,119 1 5			
	Carried forward	£	1,399,649 11 6	862,344 9 3	4,277,547 11 10	6,539,541 12 7			

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1897—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	£1,399,649 11 6	862,344 9 3	4,277,547 11 10	6,539,541 12 7
	Special Appropriations.				
	INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT:—				
	On Debentures, Inscribed and Funded Stock			2,135,523 18 8	2,135,523 18 8
	On Railway Loan of 1867, 31 Vic. No. 11.....			11,435 0 0	11,435 0 0
	On Treasury Bills for Loan Services, 55 Vic. No. 7.....			36,239 10 0	36,239 10 0
	On Treasury Bills Deficiency of 1886 and previous years, 53 Vic. No. 9			51,971 10 4	51,971 10 4
	On Treasury Bills Deficiency Debt to 30th June, 1895, 59 Vic. No. 22			32,691 0 6	32,691 0 6
	INTEREST AT 3 PER CENT. ON UNINVESTED FUNDS AT CREDIT OF GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK IN THE TREA- SURY, 34 VIC. NO. 15.....			16,093 13 9	16,093 13 9
	REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT:—				
	Railway Loan of 1867, 31 Vic. No. 11			26,800 0 0	26,800 0 0
	Railway Loan, 53 Vic. No. 24.....			75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0
	Treasury Bills Deficiency of 1886 and previous years, 53 Vic. No. 9			150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0
	SINKING FUNDS:—				
	New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14			6,602 3 4	6,602 3 4
	New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6			7,408 10 0	7,408 10 0
	DRAWBACKS AND REFUND OF DUTIES			24,829 16 11	24,829 16 11
	REVENUE AND RECEIPTS RETURNED:—				
	LAND REVENUE:—				
	Conditional Purchases of Crown Lands			10,513 12 0	54,271 0 8
	Conditional Leases.....			2,131 14 1	
	Mineral and Auriferous Leases			2,454 12 0	
	Annual Leases			4,549 19 7	
	Homestead Leases			591 4 9	
	Resumed Areas, Pastoral Holdings, Rent of Runs, and Occupation Licenses			14,383 14 4	
	Homestead Selections			1,187 19 4	
	Settlement Leases			3,239 8 2	
	Survey Fees.....			8,181 15 0	
	Appraisalment Fees			791 4 3	
	Improved Land			886 15 10	
	Residential Leases of Crown Lands.....			39 12 9	
	Ringbarking Fees			32 18 0	
	Registration Fees and Stamp Duty on Conditional Purchase Transfers			34 9 6	
	Auction Sales of Land			388 19 7	
	Oyster Leases			120 0 0	
	Complaint Deposits			79 13 0	
	Inferior Leases			23 6 5	
	After Auction Selections			86 0 0	
	Fines			45 16 11	
	Deposits under section 9 of Land Act of 1895.....			3,532 0 7	
	Deposits under section 28 of Land Act of 1895			20 5 0	
	Deposits under section 56 of Land Act of 1895			557 17 9	
	Subdivision Fees			20 3 3	
	Improvement Leases			137 19 6	
	Stamp Duty, Transfer, and Deed Fees (Mining Occupation) Amount overpaid for Alignment of Streets			67 4 3	
	Other Refunds on account of Land.....			143 16 10	
	RAILWAY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:—				
	Railway Tolls for Traffic beyond the Borders of New South Wales, paid to Governments of Victoria and Queens- land, for 1896-7			4,441 14 7	29,904 7 1
	Steam Freight collected at various Railway Stations			3,506 19 6	
	Rebate on goods to and from various Railway Stations and Sydney			18,946 18 1	
	Proportion of Fares due for the conveyance of Passengers on the Toronto Tram-line			131 0 0	
	Proportion of Fares to Lady Robinson's Beach.....			806 19 0	
	Proportion of Traffic on the West Wallsend Co.'s Line			55 9 1	
	Commission on sale of Steamer Tickets, Hawkesbury River			679 4 0	
	Erroneous Credits			15 4 5	
	Customs Duties recharged.....			610 12 7	
	Russell, J., Crane Penalties at Newcastle			110 5 10	
	Carried forward	£		2,658,775 11 3	2,658,775 11 3
	Carried forward	£1,399,649 11 6	862,344 9 3	4,277,547 11 10	6,539,541 12 7

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1897—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward	1,399,649	11 6	862,344	9 3	4,277,547	11 10	6,539,541	12 7
	Special Appropriations—continued.								
	Brought forward					2,658,775	11 3	2,658,775	11 3
	REVENUE REFUNDED—continued.								
	RAILWAY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.								
	Wharfage on Coal and Timber over the Pymont and Darling Harbour Wharfs, collected on behalf of the Colonial Treasurer					194	1 0		
	Interchangeable Railway and Steamer Tickets from Adelaide and Melbourne to Sydney					259	10 0		
	Proceeds of Sale of Goods misdelivered					45	4 9		
	Amount paid in excess for Goods purchased from Government					20	8 2	3,331	10 0
	Greta Coal Co., Haulage of coal in private waggons					920	10 7		
	Proportion of Traffic on Narrabri—Moree Railway Line due to Contractor					1,841	9 0		
	Other Railway Receipts refunded					50	6 6		
	MISCELLANEOUS:—								
	Land Tax					1,942	15 8		
	Income Tax					25,662	16 2		
	Stamps received in lieu of cash					14,011	2 10		
	Erroneous credits					1,645	17 4		
	Licenses					4,858	14 8		
	Late Revenue Suspense Account					797	6 5		
	Stamp and Probate Duty					2,278	8 7		
	Wharfage, Pilotage, Harbour and Light Rates and Tonnage					1,015	15 9		
	Amount of Intestate Estates refunded to nearest surviving relatives					4,239	6 1		
	Fines					220	11 0		
	Fees on Private Bills submitted to Parliament					66	19 7		
	Refund of Rates on account of Water Supply and Sewerage					246	11 8		
	Fees under Land Titles Regulations					111	2 0		
	Commissioners' Fees—Real Property Act					27	10 0		
	Amount paid to Electric Telegraph Departments of Victoria and South Australia on account of Intercolonial business					1,039	17 0		
	Deposits under the Land and Mining Acts (1894 and previous years)					323	19 9	66,769	0 8
	Excess of Tonnage Dues collected on the gross instead of the net Tonnage					611	17 6		
	Postage Stamps affixed to Postal Notes					3,920	7 6		
	Postal Department—Refunds from Petty Cash					40	4 10		
	Deposits on Tenders					270	17 0		
	Fees under the Trade Marks Act					122	17 0		
	Restreated Bail					63	18 11		
	Poll-tax under Influx of Chinese Restriction Act					100	0 0		
	Bond Tax on Store overpaid					80	8 4		
	Duty paid on Salt used for Mining purposes					1,977	10 0		
	Proportion of Fees refunded to Officers under Regulation 75 and Amended Regulation of the Public Service Act					355	7 9		
	Porterage on Telegrams					23	12 0		
	Amount overpaid for Dredging					119	16 3		
	General Post Office Cadet Fees					152	11 6		
	Fees overpaid for Testing Cement					42	0 0		
	Amount overpaid for use of Diamond Drill					190	10 1		
	Amount overpaid in connection with Bulk Assay					24	0 3		
	Amount overpaid for maintenance in Charitable Institutions					34	12 6		
	Fees overpaid for Letters Patent					20	0 0		
	Cost of revaluation of Estate in connection with Probate Duty					31	10 0		
	Amount overpaid for maintenance of Telephone					37	10 0		
	Other Fees					54	12 0		
	Other Miscellaneous					106	2 9		
	CHARGES ON COLLECTIONS:—								
	Repairs and improvements effected on property resumed by the Government					685	17 0	685	17 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
	Carried forward					2,738,561	18 11	2,738,561	18 11
	Carried forward	1,399,649	11 6	862,344	9 3	4,277,547	11 10	6,539,541	12 7

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1897—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	1,399,649 11 6	862,344 9 3	4,277,547 11 10	6,539,541 12 7
	Special Appropriations—continued.				
	Brought forward			2,738,561 18 11	2,738,561 18 11
	ENDOWMENT OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE, SYDNEY UNIVERSITY, 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 SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873			2,744 8 2	2,744 8 2
	PENSION UNDER RAILWAY ACT, 51 VIC. NO. 35			362 18 0	362 18 0
	ENDOWMENT UNDER FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 47 VIC. NO. 3			7,656 9 7	7,656 9 7
	ENDOWMENT UNDER THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT			26,363 16 2	26,363 16 2
	PRELIMINARY EXPENSES OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS			68 18 0	68 18 0
	COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS, 42 VIC. NO. 19			161 7 9	161 7 9
	EXPENSES OF PARLIAMENTARY WITNESSES, 45 VIC. NO. 5			76 9 0	76 9 0
	METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD, 43 VIC. NO. 32, AND 51 VIC. NO. 28			29 9 6	29 9 6
	HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD, 55 VIC. NO. 27			28 11 6	28 11 6
	RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS, 51 VIC. NO. 35, AND 52 VIC. NO. 5			5,750 0 0	5,750 0 0
	ALLOWANCES TO PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES, 53 VIC. NO. 12			34,152 10 0	34,152 10 0
	REMUNERATION TO PARLIAMENTARY PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE, 53 VIC. NO. 11			8,271 3 0	8,271 3 0
	PROPORTION PAYABLE BY COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES IN TERMS OF "THE AUSTRALASIAN NAVAL FORCE ACT OF 1887," 51 VIC. NO. 22			37,989 0 0	37,989 0 0
	PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS, LAND APPEAL COURT, 55 VIC. NO. 26			4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
	PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORATES AND ELECTIONS ACT OF 1893, 56 VIC. NO. 38			1,766 15 8	1,766 15 8
	PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD, 59 VIC. NO. 25			2,840 0 0	2,840 0 0
	EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION ACT, 59 VIC. NO. 24			156 8 0	156 8 0
	ALLOWANCE FOR MAINTENANCE OF WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF THE LATE SIR HENRY PARKES, 60 VIC. NO. 3			548 7 9	548 7 9
	PROVIDING HOME FOR THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF THE LATE SIR HENRY PARKES, 60 VIC. NO. 3			500 0 0	500 0 0
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS			2,900,278 11 0	2,900,278 11 0
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897	£1,399,649 11 6	862,344 9 3	7,177,826 2 10	9,439,820 3 7
	EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1892				1,359 7 9
	EXPENDITURE PROVIDED FOR BY TREASURY BILLS ISSUED UNDER THE TREASURY BILLS DEFICIENCY ACT OF 1895, 59 VIC. NO. 22				2,722 17 1
	TREASURY BILLS, UNDER DEFICIENCY ACT OF 1895, 59 VIC. NO. 22, WITHDRAWN AND CANCELLED				150,000 0 0
	IN ADJUSTMENT OF VOTE "ADVANCE TO 'TREASURER,'" 1895-6, FOR PAYMENTS MADE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1895-6				26,239 15 5
	OTHER PAYMENTS:—				
234	Advance to Treasurer				92,973 4 11
236	Advances to Contractors				3,000 0 0
	Advances to Public Officers to cash Stamps				1,360 0 0
341	Prevention of Scab in Sheep				21,312 3 5
	General Post Office Approaches Improvements Act, 53 VIC. NO. 13				25 2 2
	Sewerage (Construction of Drain across Reclamation, &c., Long Cove)				385 10 11
	State Children's Relief Act of 1881, 44 VIC. NO. 24				6,160 0 0
	IN ANTICIPATION OF AND CHARGEABLE TO LOAN VOTES:—				
	Railways—				
379	Towards Improvements in Grades and Curves—further sum				43,474 3 7
	Public Works and Services—				
	Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply—Improvement of the Navigation of the Macleay River				2,952 15 10
	Towards conversion of Grab Dredges into Sand Pumps—further sum				3,278 2 8
381	Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage— For further Reticulation and Improvements in connection with the Sydney Water Supply				7,426 11 1
	Wollongong Harbour Trust— Cost of Works taken over by the Government—further sum				12,090 2 10
382	Miscellaneous Services— Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally—further sum				17,224 5 7
	TOTAL, OTHER PAYMENTS				211,662 3 0
	GRAND TOTAL				£9,831,804 6 10

No. 2.

RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND.
(53 VIC. No. 24.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

RAILWAY LOAN

(53 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
To balance, 30th June, 1896	375,000	0	0
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in terms of Section 1 of the Act 58 Vic. No. 24. (Sixth Instalment.)	75,000	0	0
TOTAL... ..	£ 450,000	0	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

2.

REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 24.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
By Debentures matured 1st July, 1896, issued under the Act 29 Vic. No. 23, being portion of £689,000 Loan raised for Railway purposes and included in Debentures to the extent of £758,000 sold in 1868	375,000	0	0
By Balance, 30th June, 1897	£	75,000	0 0
TOTAL	£	450,000	0 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

TREASURY BILLS REDEMPTION FUND.

(53 Vic. No. 9.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

No.
TREASURY BILLS
(53 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

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

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

3.

REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 9.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
By Redemption of Treasury Bills, Nos. 14, 15, and 16, held on behalf of the Government			
Savings Bank	150,000	0	0
TOTAL... ..	£ 150,000	0	0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 4.**NEW SOUTH WALES 1924 STOCK REDEMPTION
FUND.**

(58 Vic. No. 14.)

**ACCOUNT CURRENT
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
IN THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.**

No.
NEW SOUTH WALES 1924
 (58 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and DIS-

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	6,602 3 4
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in terms of section 2 of the Act 58 Vic. No. 14 (Second Instalment)	6,602 3 4
TOTAL	£ 13,204 6 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
 Accountant.

4.
STOCK REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 14.)

BURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
/			
By Balance, 30 June, 1897	£	13,204	6 8
TOTAL	£	13,204	6 8

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 5.

**NEW SOUTH WALES 1925 STOCK REDEMPTION
FUND.**

(59 VIC. No. 6.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

NEW SOUTH WALES 1925

(59 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
To Balance on 30th June, 1896	£ s. d. 7,408 10 0
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in terms of section 2 of the Act 59 Vic. No. 6 (second instalment)	7,408 10 0
TOTAL... .. .	14,817 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

5.
STOCK REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 6.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
/			
By Balance, 30th June, 1897... ..	£	14,817	0 0
TOTAL... ..	£	14,817	0 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 6.

TREASURY NOTES WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT.

(56 Vic. No. 17.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

6.

WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT.

No. 17.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
By Treasury Notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled in terms of the 9th section of the Act 56 Vic. No. 17	£	s.	d.
„ Balance, 30th June, 1897			
TOTAL	£		

G. H REID,
Treasurer.

No. 7.

COLONIAL TREASURER'S SPECIAL TRUST ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1896.			DEPOSITS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.			TOTAL.			RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.			BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1897.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account	113,224	12	2	426,310	2	1	63,428	2	3	362,887	19	10	
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account	26,497	19	1	83,214	1	7	23,626	0	5	59,588	1	2	
Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	31,829	7	2	126,440	11	9	59,890	18	5	67,549	13	4	
Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	2,485	17	8	4,108	9	1	2,470	5	4	1,638	3	9	
Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account	6,367	4	5	10,806	2	2	1,785	3	0	9,020	19	2	
Colonial Treasurer's Prothonotary Account	3,662	5	11	6,338	0	1	4,109	12	4	2,228	7	9	
Totals	£	473,146	0	4	184,077	6	5	657,223	6	9	154,310	1	9	502,913	5	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 8.

THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897,

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

THE GENERAL

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, in the Year ended 30th

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.		TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.
To balance on 30th June, 1896	... ..	2,867,951	8	1
To proceeds of sale of Stock in the Colony—				
Under Act 56 Victoria No. 1 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	... ..	7,600	0	0
Under Act 58 Victoria No. 14 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	... ..	862,776	0	0
Under Act 58 Victoria, No. 14 (1924 Stock)	... ..	177,650	12	6
Under Act 59 Victoria No. 6 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	... ..	340,207	14	4
Under Act 59 Victoria No. 6 (1925 Stock)	... ..	172,135	7	6
Carried forward		£ 4,428,321	2	5

10.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

June, 1897, on account of PUBLIC WORKS provided for by the various LOAN ACTS named. Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
45 VICTORIA No. 22. Harbours and Rivers— Completion of Darling Harbour Wharf, &c.				8,586	16	3
48 VICTORIA No. 26. Harbours and Rivers— Improving Entrance, Nambuccera River				2,716	15	2
Colonial Architect's Branch— Government Printing Office—Additions, further sum				1,799	15	3
Railway Branch— City Extension	996	2	0			
Inverell to Glen Innes	118	6	3			
South Grafton to Glen Innes	1,244	16	7			
Gundagai to Tumut	4	14	10			
Galong to Burrowa	400	12	8			
				2,764	12	4
48 VICTORIA No. 26 and 54 VICTORIA Nos. 10 and 33. Railways— Lismore to the Tweed				1,468	5	10
48 VICTORIA No. 26 and 54 VICTORIA Nos. 4 and 33. Railways— Kiama to Nowra				383	6	5
48 VICTORIA No. 26 and 54 VICTORIA Nos. 5 and 33. Railways— Molong to Parkes and Forbes				386	9	7
48 VICTORIA No. 26 and 58 VICTORIA No. 17. Railway Branch— Narrabri to Moree				32,939	13	1
50 VICTORIA No. 28. Railway Branch— Tamworth to Tenterfield—further sum		1	4			
Cootamundra to Gundagai	17,361	13	8			
				17,362	18	0
52 VICTORIA No. 17. Fortifications— Cost of Warlike Stores, new Submarine Mining and Electric Light Stores				336	1	10
Harbours and Rivers Branch— Towards improving the navigation of the Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers	642	12	9			
Woolloomooloo Bay Improvements	13,735	13	8			
Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs and district north of the Parramatta River	2	12	5			
				14,380	18	10
Colonial Architect— Completion of new Lands Office				163	5	10
Railways— Homebush to Waratah—Amount required to cover cost of constructing Nine Iron Bridges and Eight Tunnels for a double line				207	15	7
52 VICTORIA No. 17 and 52 VICTORIA No. 20. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Circular Quay Improvements				4,636	19	7
Carried forward	£			88,133	13	7

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£ 4,428,321	2	5
Carried forward	4,428,321	2	5

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897—continued.

Gr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			88,133	13	7
52 VICTORIA No. 17 and 52 VICTORIA No. 27. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Storage Reservoir, Potts' Hill				5	0	8
52 VICTORIA No. 17 and 53 VICTORIA No. 18. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Laying Second Pipe between Potts' Hill and Crown-street				8	2	6
53 VICTORIA No. 23. Railways— Meat Market at Pymont				623	0	9
Tramways— Wood-paving portions of Trainway Lines				2,549	17	9
Public Instruction— Technical College—erection of				537	17	2
Harbours and Rivers Branch— White Bay Reclamation		1	2 3			
Byron Bay Jetty—Cranes, Moorings, &c.		731	2 11			
Sydney Water Supply Works—Further sum		5	2 8			
				737	7	10
Colonial Architect's Branch— New Houses of Parliament—Towards erection of				317	13	6
Roads and Bridges Branch— Road from Main Southern Road, near Bowral, to the Wombeyan Caves				114	18	10
Sewerage Branch— Waterloo Sewerage		831	0 2			
Waverley Drainage		292	7 3			
Macdonaldtown Drainage... .. .		2,763	6 7			
				3,886	14	0
53 VICTORIA No. 23 and 52 VICTORIA No. 22. Sewerage Branch—North Shore Sewerage				13,367	2	6
53 VICTORIA No. 23 and 53 VICTORIA No. 15. Sewerage Branch—Sewerage Main Scheme, Western Suburbs				69,921	10	8
54 VICTORIA No. 33. Tramways— Additional Rolling-stock and to meet the expenses of experi- ments in connection with Electric Trams				1,062	2	9
Railway Construction Branch— To complete the Railway from Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama				117	11	10
Harbours and Rivers Branch— Light House, Point Perpendicular, Jervis Bay				3,847	15	10
Government Architect's Branch— For the erection and completion of Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups— Lock-up at Singleton... .. .		571	18 10			
Milparinka Court-house		876	0 0			
Court-house, Redfern		4,107	16 6			
Lock-up, Minmi		119	19 0			
Court-house, Nowra		63	7 4			
Lock-up, Sofala		127	8 9			
Murrumburrah Police Buildings		615	0 0			
Police Buildings, Fernmount		5	19 11			
Alma, South Broken Hill, Police Barracks... .. .		1,899	0 0			
Barraba Police Buildings		57	5 0			
				8,443	15	4
Carried forward	£			193,674	5	6

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£ 4,428,321	2	5
Carried forward	£ 4,428,321	2	5

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			193,674	5	6
54 VICTORIA No. 33— <i>continued.</i>						
Miscellaneous Buildings—						
Benevolent Asylum—Additions	1,610	18	8			
Government Printing office—Additional Storey	1,574	11	2			
Roads and Bridges—				3,185	9	10
For the erection of Bridges at the undermentioned sites:—						
Bullock Island, &c.				2,046	7	6
Sewerage Branch—						
Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewers, east and west sides— further sum	29	15	4			
Storm-water Sewers—						
Wallsend Storm-water Channel, to its junction with Ironbark Creek	663	8	5			
Stormwater Channel from Eyeleigh Railway Siding to Storm- water Channel, Alexandria Park	804	9	4			
Rose Bay Side Drainage Storm-water Channel	31	15	3			
Pymont Bridge Road Stormwater Channel—further sum	71	12	7			
Double Bay Creek Channel from main Bondi Sewer to Double Bay	3,435	17	6			
Minor Storm-water Sewer—Western Drainage, &c.	377	5	7			
Minor Stormwater Sewers, Northern Drainage—draining parts of Petersham, Leichhardt, and Ashfield	4,395	6	7			
Homebush Creek Storm-water Sewer to drain parts of Burwood Storm-water Channel from Orphan School Creek through University Reserve to dam in St. Paul's College Reserve... .. .	3,364	15	3			
106	12	9				
Water Supply and Sewerage—				13,280	18	7
Construction of New Sewers, Ventilating Shafts, &c., Sydney and Suburbs				28,993	8	10
Military Works Branch—						
Magazines at Newington				2,709	14	10
Technical Education—						
Technical Colleges and Technological Museums, Bathurst, £3,217 10s. 11d., and Newcastle, £7 0s. 6d.—Erection of... .. .				3,224	11	5
Additional areas to existing Public School grounds—Purchase of				1,685	5	1
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 13.						
Harbours and Rivers—Clarence River Improvements				12,582	1	0
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 17, Schedule A.						
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Reticulation of Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme				24,086	2	0
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 59 VICTORIA, No. 2.						
Cottage Creek, Newcastle, Storm-water Sewer				2,976	18	9
55 VICTORIA, No. 35.						
Military Works—						
Erection of Submarine Mining Establishment				46	1	8
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Appliances for reclaiming lands by Sand-pump Dredges				10	0	9
Sewerage Branch—						
Potts Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewers—further sum				33	15	11
Storm-water Sewers—						
Rookwood Necropolis Drainage	100	4	6			
Beattie-street to White's Bay, Balmain	22	12	4			
Storm-water Sewer, White Creek	7	0	0			
				129	16	10
Roads and Bridges—						
Swan Hill Bridge—Moiety of Cost				2,719	9	11
Electric Telegraph Department—						
Construction and Extension of Lines generally				2,285	19	0
55 VICTORIA, No. 35, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 3.						
Railways—Culcairn to Corowa				31	5	6
Carried forward	£			293,701	12	11

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
<p style="text-align: right;">Brought forward</p>	£	4,428,321	s. d. 2 5
<p style="text-align: right;">Carried forward</p>	£	4,428,321	s. d. 2 5

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897—continued.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			293,701	12	11
55 VICTORIA, No. 35, and 57 VICTORIA, No. 33. Johnstone's Creek Storm-water Sewer				1,061	4	6
Do do Newtown Branch				328	15	2
55 VICTORIA, No. 35, and 60 VICTORIA, No. 11. Government Architect— Treasury new Strong Room—Erection of				2,489	7	6
56 VICTORIA, No. 24. Military and Defence Works— For erection of and completion of Fortifications, and for Military Works generally				1,233	12	11
Harbours and Rivers Branch— Long Cove Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c.	1,662	1	3			
Reclamation of Careening Cove and Neutral Bay, North Shore, including construction of necessary sea-walls and purchase of land—further sum... .. .		10	10	0		
New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay, and extending old A.S.N. Company's Berth	4,939	3	8			
Sewerage Branch— Euston Park, Balmain, Storm-water Channel				6,611	14	11
Electric Telegraph Department— Construction and Extension of Lines generally... .. .				17	7	10
				5,401	11	9
56 VICTORIA, No. 24, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 22. Water Supply and Sewerage— Completion of New Offices				206	15	8
57 VICTORIA, No. 17. Railway Construction Branch— Towards the Construction of Tramways generally—further sum				*9,316	10	8
Harbours and Rivers Branch— Towards reclamation, North Harbour, Newcastle	1,365	3	10			
Snagging Tributaries of Richmond River	1,332	4	2			
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board— To provide for Additional Reticulation and other Works				2,697	8	0
Roads and Bridges Branch— Bridges— Bridge, MacIntyre River, Inverell	582	0	11			
Bridge, Edward River, Deniliquin	11	18	2			
Bridge, Victoria, East Maitland	481	15	0			
Sewerage— Clay Cliff Creek, Parramatta Storm-water Channel, from station beyond Harris-street... .. .	11	14	0			
Raising Storm-water Channel from Eveleigh Railway Sheds to Copeland-street	670	2	6			
Bay-street Overflow Sewer	34	18	0			
Double Bay Low-level Sewerage Scheme	6,014	19	4			
Storm-water Sewer from Point Piper Road to Rushcutter Bay Sea-slopes, Bondi and Waverley, draining into Bondi Sewer	1,027	17	10			
	10	8	4			
Public Watering Places— Construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, &c.				7,770	0	0
Repayment of Loans— To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st January, 1895, Public Works, 27 Victoria, No. 14				113	15	6
				600	0	0
58 VICTORIA, No. 14. Public Wharfs—Resumption of land for construction of Public Wharfs—further sum				3,712	15	11
Harbours and Rivers Branch— Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	5,720	6	3			
Manning River Improvements	10,480	7	9			
Flood Relief Works, Richmond River, via Evans River	2,702	10	4			
Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	†22,227	13	0			
				41,130	17	4
Carried forward	£			381,971	2	11

* Includes £13 18s. 6d. towards the completion of tramway from King-street to Ocean-street.—E.A.R., A.G.

† Includes £7,380 6s. 9d. for Water Supply Works at Arncliffe, authorised by Special Acts, 57 Victoria, No. 23 and 58 Victoria, No. 15. Also £3,481 12s. 4d. for Water Supply Works at Tamworth, authorised by Special Acts, 57 Victoria, No. 29 and 60 Victoria, No. 23.—E.A.R., A.G.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
<p style="text-align: right;">Brought forward</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ 4,428,321 2 5</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Carried forward</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ 4,428,321 2 5</p>

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			381,971	2	11
58 VICTORIA, No. 14— <i>continued.</i>						
Government Architect—						
Kenmore Hospital for Insane—towards erection				3,359	1	4
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Reticulation (Water), Supply of Meters, Water Main Extensions, and other urgent works	22,200	7	9			
Liverpool Water Supply	5	4	3			
Erection of Buildings and Depôts, Prospect, and Meter-testing Branch, Crown-street Reservoir	446	3	11			
Supplementary Tank at Hurstville	1,831	18	4			
Richmond Water Supply	248	4	9			
Roads and Bridges—				24,731	19	0
Iron Bridge, Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley, Moss Vale				4,860	19	7
Sewerage—						
Storm-water Sewer, Brickfield Creek, Parramatta	811	12	8			
Storm-water Sewer, Euroka Creek	139	7	2			
Storm-water Sewer, Newcastle District Pasturage Reserve drainage	123	5	2			
Resumption of Land, North Sydney	0	7	6			
Storm-water Sewer, Willoughby Falls Creek, North Sydney	1,000	7	3			
Water Conservation and Irrigation—				2,074	19	9
Construction of Works in connection with Water Conservation, Distribution, Drainage, Public Watering Places, &c.				70,132	10	4
Military and Defence Works—						
Defence Works, Armaments, &c.				1,054	2	2
Local Land Board and District Surveyor's Offices (including sites)—Dubbo, £40; Hay, £1,202 17s.; East Maitland, £2,227 13s. 10d.				3,470	10	10
Government Architect—						
Lismore Lock-up	2,000	0	0			
Maitland Gaol—Additions	153	7	0			
Wilcannia Gaol—Additions	611	0	0			
West Maitland Court-house	4,212	9	7			
Milparinka Court-house	48	0	0			
Boggabilla Court-house	230	5	8			
Mudgee Gaol—Additions	1,168	11	6			
Greta Court-house	247	11	9			
Katoomba Court-house	122	19	5			
Milton Court-house	10	11	6			
Parramatta Court-house and Police Buildings	4,202	6	10			
Drake Court and Watch House	364	17	9			
Erection of and Additions to Post and Telegraph Offices at Adamstown, £69 10s.; Minmi, £852 17s.; Moree, £848 7s. 2d.; Glen Innes, £1,290 9s. 11d.; Parramatta, £562 3s.; Robertson, £122 12s. 6d.; Engonia, £28 10s. 6d.; Annandale, £9 12s. 6d.				3,784	2	7
Erection of and Additions to Police Buildings, &c., at Fernmount, £834 19s.; Murrumburrah, £603 19s.; Rylstone, £18 18s.; Sofala, £1,141 6s. 6d.; Darlinghurst, £375 0s. 8d.; Tumut, £343 15s.; Daysdale, £854 8s. 1d.; Forbes, £1,549 8s.; Gerogery, £342 4s. 3d.; Jindera, £214 5s. 8d.; Kyamba, £325 6s. 4d.; Maclean, £404 3s. 6d.; Marsden, £678 19s. 9d.; Tweed River Heads, £221 10s.				7,908	3	9
Agricultural Branch—				25,064	7	4
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations				6,243	1	3
58 VICTORIA, No. 14, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 14.						
Railway Construction Branch—						
Cootamundra to Temora Railway—further sum				1	12	5
58 VICTORIA, No. 14, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 21.						
Railway Construction Branch—						
Milson's Point Extension—further sum				1,935	7	7
58 VICTORIA, No. 14, and 58 VICTORIA, No. 12.						
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Centennial Park Reservoir				12,083	17	2
Carried forward	£			536,983	11	8

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£ 4,428,321 2 5
Carried forward	£ 4,428,321 2 5

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward...				586,983	11	8
59 VICTORIA, No. 5.						
Repayment of Loans—						
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in January, 1896, 29 Victoria, No. 9	1,200	0	0			
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in July, 1896, 29 Victoria, No. 23	380,800	0	0			
				382,000	0	0
59 VICTORIA, No. 6.						
Newington Asylum—Permanent Additions				3,979	1	10
Railways—						
Additions to Railway Lines, Stations, and Buildings; for Rolling Stock and for other purposes, including safety appliances—further sum	69,400	0	9			
Towards Improvement of Grades and Curves between Wellington and Dubbo, Locksley and Brewongle, and other places	*18,371	11	0			
				87,771	11	9
Tramways—						
Additions to Workshops and Buildings, and for other purposes				7,117	14	5
To promote Settlement under the Crown Lands Act of 1895—						
Towards meeting the Cost of Clearing and otherwise Im- proving of Lands for Settlement purposes, and Expenses incidental thereto				36,678	7	6
Railway Construction Branch—						
Railway Trial Surveys—further sum	12,378	17	5			
Further Extension of Railway into Cemetery at Rookwood	4,558	13	4			
Land Claims on old Railway Lines	87	16	11			
Land Resumptions for authorised Railways	3,714	3	8			
				20,739	11	4
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Rushcutter's Bay—Northern Extension of Reclamation, east side, and for Formation of Beach Road	2,133	18	2			
Nambucca River Improvements	497	18	10			
Bellinger River Improvements	578	8	10			
Tweed River Improvements	1,506	17	6			
Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c.—Cook's River	37,436	0	7			
Trial Bay Harbour Improvements	4,628	18	4			
Towards improving Entrance to Camden Haven	97	6	8			
				46,879	8	11
Government Architect—						
Supreme Court, Sydney—Additions	2,101	12	2			
Art Gallery—Additions, &c.	8,213	2	2			
Public Works and Chief Secretary's Office—Additions, &c.— further sum	65	4	2			
Erection of Offices for Board of Health	4,776	11	6			
Kenmore Hospital for Insane	30,000	0	0			
Museum—Additions	3,048	11	7			
				48,205	1	7
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Country Towns Sewerage	2,102	15	10			
Towards Straightening Course of Styx and Throsby Creeks, to facilitate the Discharge of Flood-waters	6,633	13	7			
				8,736	9	5
Department of Mines—						
Metallurgical Works and Appliances and expenditure incidental thereto				3,635	9	10
Agricultural College and Experimental Farms and Stations				5,901	19	6
Water Conservation—						
Water Supplies for Mining Townships				1,039	11	4
Construction of Works in connection with Water Conservation, Distribution, Drainage for Artesian Boring on Stock Routes and Crown Lands, and for the construction of Public Watering Places and Appliances, and Expenditure incidental thereto				18,195	0	0
Carried forward...			£	1,207,862	19	1

* Includes £4,250 0s. 10d. for service between Locksley and Brewongle, and should appear as chargeable Special Act, 59 Victoria, No. 21, in conjunction with 59 Victoria, No. 6.—E.A.R., A.G.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£ 4,428,321 2 5
Carried forward	£ 4,428,321 2 5

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897—continued.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				1,207,862	19	1
59 VICTORIA, No. 6—continued.						
Miscellaneous Services—						
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally				1,538	13	0
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
New Lighter for Newcastle Harbour	564	11	5			
Improvements to Entrance, Cape Hawke	21	7	5			
Towards conversion of Grab Dredges into Sand-pump Dredges	2,201	0	11			
Straightening Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, and erection of Shed, &c., thereon	1,757	19	0			
Dock at Richmond River	3	5	8			
				4,548	4	5
Government Architect—						
Post Offices—Erection—Five Dock, £429 14s. 2d.; Petersham, £1,900; Mount Victoria, £421	2,750	14	2			
Post Offices, minor Towns—Erection	2,879	17	0			
Post Offices—Purchase of Sites	1,843	10	4			
Lock-ups—Erection and Sites—Surry Hills, £57 18s. 2d.; Junee, £1,521 2s. 5d.; Wee Waa, £1,308 5s. 11d.	2,887	6	6			
Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere—Additional Accommodation	2,141	2	2			
Benevolent Asylum, Rookwood—Two (2) Additional Pavilions	50	0	0			
Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	1,000	0	0			
Gaols—Additions, &c.—Young, £1,631 5s. 7d., and Tamworth, £840 11s. 5d.	2,471	17	0			
Police Stations—Erection—Wyalong	1,272	13	4			
				17,297	0	6
Roads and Bridges—						
Bridges (3), Warrambools, on road Walgett towards Brewarrina, £1,190 11s. 10d.; Fall's Creek, £866 2s. 8d.; Ellenborough River, £1,778 8s. 5d.; Mara Creek, near Butterbone, £1,105 11s. 9d.; Gobaralong, Murrumbidgee River, £1,877 9s. 7d.; Fish River, at O'Connell, £1,463 17s. 11d.; Bogan River, at Monkey, £962 2s. 8d.; Namoi River, at Walgett, £2,145 19s. 10d.; Giant's Creek, £651 2s. 11d.; Turon River, at Wallaby Rocks, £3,075 13s.; Cuttaburra Creek (3), £2,064 13s. 7d.; Molonglo River, at Foxclow, £1,695 9s. 8d.; Adelong Creek, at Moore's Crossing, £821 19s. 5d.; Colombo Creek, £576 2s. 10d.; Nunnock Creek, £1,253 9s.; Cooradigbee Creek, £599 19s.; Tenterfield Creek, £1,110 12s. 8d.; Narran River, at Angledool, £434 19s. 5d.; Page's River, near Blandford Station, £151 8s. 5d.	23,825	14	7			
Windsor Bridge—Raising and Repairs—further sum	1,630	10	8			
Gundagai Bridge—Reconstruction, &c.	6,148	0	3			
Denison Bridge, Bathurst—Protection of Macquarie River Bank at	1,200	2	10			
Road through Grand Arch—Jenolan Caves	28	3	7			
Bridge at Morpeth—Hunter River	3,882	18	5			
Bridge at Blaxland's Crossing, over Nepean River	1,347	18	1			
Road—Fitzroy Falls, via Belmore Falls, to Robertson Deviation	441	5	0			
Road—Main Western—Wood-blocking portions between City Boundary and Glebe Road	2,370	6	9			
Bridge at Melville Ford, Hunter River	637	15	7			
				41,512	15	9
Department of Mines—						
Compensation for cancellation of Sale or Lease of Land in terms of section 45, Lands Acts, 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act of 1889				13	3	3
Forest Branch—						
For Thinning-out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves				11,001	19	0
59 VICTORIA, No. 6, AND 59 VICTORIA, No. 1—						
Railway Construction Branch—						
Berrigan to Jerilderie Railway				17,400	3	7
59 VICTORIA, No. 6, AND 59 VICTORIA, No. 4—						
Parkes to Condobolin Railway				75,050	2	8
59 VICTORIA, No. 6, AND 54 VICTORIA, No. 27—						
Marrickville to the Burwood Road Railway				1,573	11	0
Carried forward				£ 1,377,803	12	3

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward...	£			1,377,803	12	3
59 VICTORIA, No. 6, AND 54 VICTORIA, No. 9— Harbours and Rivers Branch— Richmond River Improvements				19,529	18	6
59 VICTORIA, No. 6, AND 59 VICTORIA, No. 8— Harbours and Rivers Branch— Towards Harbour Works and Improved Shipping Facilities, Port of Newcastle				33,756	2	3
59 VICTORIA, No. 6, AND 59 VICTORIA, No. 9— Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board— Duplicate Rising Main—Walka to Buttai				17,451	0	11
60 VICTORIA, No. 32. Military— For Defence Purposes generally, including Electric and Search Lights and Submarine Mines					2	0
Railways— Towards Improvements of Grades and Curves—further sum	*129,047	7	10			
Additions to Rolling Stock	34,216	12	7			
Additions to Railway Lines, Stations, and Buildings, and other purposes, including Safety Appliances	24,419	2	2			
Department of Lands— For Hay Irrigation Works				187,683	2	7
Roads— Road from Albion Park <i>via</i> Macquarie Pass to Robertson				7,812	2	8
Bridges— Dunmore, Paterson River	81	5	4			
Tweed River, at Murwillumbah	123	18	0			
Harbours and Rivers— Tweed River Improvements	4,537	0	6			
Clarence River—Removal of Reefs, Maclean—further sum	863	19	11			
Improvement of the Navigation of Macleay River	10,829	11	1			
Landing Silt from Sand-pumps and other Dredges, and forming Ground	6,953	5	4			
Bellinger River Improvements—further sum	4,967	11	4			
Manning River Entrance Improvements—further sum... .. .	322	18	4			
Wollongong Harbour Trust—Cost of Works taken over by the Government	8,000	0	0			
Long Cove Reclamation and Wharfage	713	17	3			
Dredge Dock, Clarence River	6	15	0			
Extension and Reconstruction of Queen's Wharf, Newcastle	4,700	0	0			
Boiler-shop, Store, Tools, &c., Fitzroy Dock	1,545	9	4			
Completion of Sea-wall, Rushcutters' Bay, east side	2,089	4	9			
Government Architect— To complete the Sydney Hospital—further sum	1,684	10	10			
Court-houses—Erections, Additions, &c.—Parkes, £884 18s. 3d.; West Maitland, £238 9s. 8d.; Redfern, £3,191 11s. 8d.; White Cliffs, £597; and Taree, £410 9s. 2d.	5,322	8	9			
Colonial Secretary's and Public Works Buildings—To complete Additions	1,499	19	11			
Government Printing Office—Electric Light Plant, Additional Accommodation, and Appliances	7,208	8	10			
Kenmore Hospital for Insane—Additional Buildings	12,942	3	7			
Hospitals—Additions, &c.—Rydalmere	1,049	7	0			
Royal Mint—Alterations and Repairs to Buildings, &c., Renewal of Machinery—further sum... .. .	3,220	5	2			
Local Land Board and Survey Offices—East Maitland, £700; Dubbo, £150; and Hay, £150: Completion—further sum	1,000	0	0			
Law Offices, Chancery-square—Additional Accommodation	1,900	0	0			
Australian Museum—New Roof	642	6	10			
Newcastle Boatmen's Quarters	1,123	0	0			
Customs House—Alterations	168	2	10			
Governor's Country Residence—Hill View	800	0	0			
Police Station and Quarters—Erection, &c.—Lismore	40	5	0			
Post Office—Erections, Additions, &c.—Randwick	175	0	0			
Government House, Sydney—External Rebuilding	1,000	0	0			
				39,775	18	9
Carried forward	£			1,729,635	3	10

* Includes £4,739 4s. 8d. for improvements between Locksley and Brewongle, as authorised by Special Act, 59 Victoria, No. 21. See note on page 65.—E.A.R., A.G.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
Brought forward	£ 4,428,321	s. 2	d. 5
Carried forward	£ 4,428,321	s. 2	d. 5

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. .	£	1,729,635 3 10
60 VICTORIA, No. 32—<i>continued.</i>		
Sewerage Construction—		
Mossman's and Outfall Works	32 10 8	
Storm-water Sewer, Newcastle District, Pasturage Reserve Drainage Extension	2,461 14 11	
Storm-water Channel through Callan Park Reclamation ...	17 9 5	
Providing new Sewers and for elevating Sewage into Main Bondi Outfall Sewer at Woolloomooloo	151 3 1	
Branch Sewer Draining parts of Randwick and Waverley ...	86 0 1	
Construction of Drain across Reclamation to connect Main Drain, Long Cove	661 5 6	
Tramways Construction—		3,410 3 8
Electric Tramway from Circular Quay to Redfern Railway Station, and also along Harris-street to the intersection of John-street (60 Vic. No. 10) ... .. .	.....	2,588 12 8
Railway Construction—		
Nevertire to Warren Railway, 60 Victoria, No. 8	3,583 15 7	
Tamworth to Manilla Railway, 60 Victoria, No. 31	1,393 17 1	
Berrigan to Finley Railway, 60 Victoria, No. 26	616 1 0	
		5,593 13 8
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—		
Water—		
General Reticulation and other works in connection with Water Supply within the county of Camberland ...	41,969 6 10	
Improvement to Water Supply of Boroughs of Leichhardt and Balmain	11,572 6 8	
Manufacture and Erection of Steel Storage Tanks at Wahroonga, Pymble, and Hornsby, for districts along Milson's Point to Hornsby Railway Line and Duplicate Engine at Chatswood	6 6 4	
Improvements, &c., to Supply Canal above Prospect Reservoir... .. .	1,299 13 3	
Duplicate Trunk Main, Chatswood to North Sydney (to recoup advance from Revenue)	10,944 14 0	
Sewerage—		65,792 7 1
Extension of Reticulation in the City	90 18 7	
Reticulation in Waverley, Paddington, Randwick, Waterloo, and North Sydney	3,759 8 7	
Darling Harbour low-level works	106 17 8	
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—		3,957 4 10
Extension of Water Mains and Constructing a Reservoir to supply the Sulphide Corporation, Cockle Creek ... .. .	.....	4,482 1 7
Miscellaneous Services—		
For Additions to Technical College, Sydney	859 2 10	
For Erection of New School Buildings of a permanent character	14,000 0 0	
		14,859 2 10
Mines—		
To provide Water Supplies for Mining Townships, &c.—further sum ... .. .	.....	7,398 18 6
Miscellaneous Services—		
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally—further sum ... .. .	.....	59,437 13 10
Roads—		
Relaying Wood-blocks in King-street, Newtown, from Bligh- street to the Railway Bridge ... .. .	.....	3 10 0
Bridges—		
For erection of Bridges at the undermentioned sites—Wollon- dilly River, at Rossi's Crossing, £1 7s. 10d.; Bargo River, Main South Road, £19 5s.; Culgoa River, at Weilmoringle, £822 4s. 11d.; Narromine, £27 19s. 9d.; Coalbaggie Creek, Dubbo, Coonamble to Collie, £114; Warren Creek, Coon- amble to Tunderbrine Creek, £340 16s. 5d.; Wheeny Creek, at Blaxland's Ridge, £1 9s. 6d.; Bow Bridge, Main South Coast Road, £101 14s. 4d.; Queanbeyan River, at Queanbeyan, £21 10s. 11d.; Seven Hills, No. 1 near Station, £328 4s. 6d.; Seven Hills, No. 2 near Station, £215 5s. 8d.; Sandy Creek, Tenterfield to Ballina, £385 ... .. .	.....	2,378 18 10
Carried forward... .. .	£	1,899,537 11 4

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
<p>Brought forward... .. .</p>	£	4,428,321	s. d. 2 5
<p>TOTAL... .. .</p>	£	4,428,321	s. d. 2 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Disbursements in the Year ended 30th June, 1897—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward... ..			1,899,537	11 4
60 VICTORIA, No. 32—<i>continued.</i>				
Harbours and Rivers—				
Byron Bay Jetty	54	13 3		
New Wharf, Circular Quay, late A.S.N. Company's Wharf ...	1,187	0 7		
Conversion of Grab Dredges to Sand-pump Dredges	13,180	16 3		
Towards fitting Steam-steering Gear on Tugs, and Electric Light on Dredges and "Thetis"	116	11 0		
Wharf and Crane at Bourke	5	0 6		
Self-propelled Steam Sand-pump Dredge for deepening Shallow Bars	3	9 0		
			14,547	10 7
Government Architect—				
Court-houses—Erections, Additions, &c.—Lismore, £152; Tibbooburra—purchase of Building, £13; West Kempsey—further sum, £902 9s. 8d.; Darlinghurst, £341 10s. 6d.; Buckley's Crossing Court and Watch House, £349 17s. 6d.; Armidale, £33 6s.; Court-houses generally, £2,025 7s. 7d.	3,817	11 3		
Governor Phillip's Statue—Foundations, &c.	260	5 6		
Government Printing Office—Installation of a System of Fire Extinction	135	2 6		
Gaols, Additions, &c.—Maitland—Quarters in connection with New Wing for Females, £163 2s. 11d.; Gaols—Additions, Repairs, &c.; £2,103 5s. 9d.; and Cobar Lock-up Gaol, £50	2,316	8 8		
Parramatta Hospital—Additions, Medical Superintendent's Quarters	602	6 2		
Police Stations and Quarters—Additions, &c.—Tamworth, £22 7s. 6d.; Forbes, £70; Jindera, £140 15s.; Nowendoc, £457 4s. 1d.; Gloucester, £472 1s. 8d.; Police Buildings generally, and Lock-ups, £3,362 1s. 9d.	4,524	10 0		
Post and Telegraph Offices—Erection, Additions, &c.—Cooma, £366; Moree, £87; and Minor Towns, £3,007 7s.	3,460	7 0		
			15,116	11 1
Mines—				
Resumption of Accommodation House, &c., at Jenolan Caves, and to provide improved buildings			1,503	11 8
REPAYMENT OF LOANS—				
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in January, 1897, Railways, &c.; 30 Victoria, No. 23	65,700	0 0		
Repayment of Treasury Bills under Act 55 Victoria, No. 7... ..	1,747,600	0 0		
			1,813,300	0 0
TOTAL PAYMENTS			3,744,005	4 8
Re-erection of Hawkesbury Agricultural College Buildings, at Richmond, destroyed by fire... ..			1,513	0 0
GRAND TOTAL	£		3,745,518	4 8
By Balance on 30th June, 1897	£		682,802	17 9
TOTAL	£		4,428,321	2 5

No. 9.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To BALANCE, 30TH JUNE, 1896—		
Investments—		
Debentures in Treasury Chest £56,000 0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 12,490 0 0		
New South Wales Four per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21... .. 106,781 19 3		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 18,600 0 0		
	193,871 19 3	
Cash in Treasury 2,814 17 4		196,686 16 7
To COLLECTIONS—		
Rent of Leases 7,943 7 6		
Deed Fees, Special Permits to cut Timber, &c. 473 4 8		
Interest on Investments 7,602 17 8		
Proceeds of sale of Property 108 7 3		
		16,127 17 1
TOTAL	£	212,814 13 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

No. 10.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.

(48 VICTORIA, No. 24.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPER-

(48 VIC.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance, 30th June, 1896—						
Investment—New South Wales Treasury Bills 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	338,000	0	0			
Cash	180,070	17	9			
						518,070 17 9
To deductions from the Salaries of Public Officers, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, during the year ended 30th June, 1897... ..	32,031	3	7			
To amount of fines received in year ended 30th June, 1897	99	1	6			
To transfer from Schedule B, amount provided for Pensions to Superannuated Officers, for the year ended 30th June, 1897	3,500	0	0			
To interest on investment, New South Wales Treasury Bills, 1st January to 31st December, 1896	13,520	0	0			
To interest on Uninvested Funds, 1st January to 31st December, 1896	6,929	0	6			
To transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet abatements which should have been deducted from Pensions paid to officers whose services have been dispensed with from the undermentioned Department, viz.:—						
Lands	81	11	0			
						56,160 16 7
TOTAL	£					574,231 14 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant

10.

ANNUATION ACCOUNT.

No. 24.)

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By pensions authorised under Schedule B	3,499 16 6	
By pensions authorised under Civil Service Act of 1884	91,701 14 7	95,201 11 1
By gratuities granted under section 46	406 16 1	
By gratuities granted under sections 46 and 49	272 4 5	
By gratuities granted under section 49	801 18 0	
By gratuities granted under section 51	792 19 1	2,273 17 7
By Miscellaneous—		
Refund of contributions under section 62 of Public Service Act of 1895	26,269 8 0	
Refund of improper deductions	288 6 5	26,557 14 5
Total payments	£	124,033 3 1
By Balance, 30th June, 1897—		
Investment—New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	338,000 0 0	
Cash	112,198 11 3	450,198 11 3
TOTAL	£	574,231 14 4

No. 11.

POLICE REWARD FUND.

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

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

11. WARD FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

MENTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
By PENSIONS PAID:—				
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Catherine Bannon, widow of late Constable William Bannon	1 April, 1896.	30 June, 1896.	9 2 0	
Margaret Beatty, widow of late Sergeant James Beatty	"	31 Mar., 1897.	75 0 0	
Louisa Codrington, widow of late Trooper Codrington, of the Western Gold Escort	"	"	18 5 0	
Mary Callaghan, widow of late Constable John Callaghan	"	"	50 0 0	
Annie Foy, widow of late Constable John Foy, of the Tabulam Police	"	"	30 0 0	
Julia Ledgerwood, widow of late Constable William Ledgerwood, of the Newcastle Police.	"	"	40 0 0	
Georgina Mitchell, widow of late Constable John Mitchell	"	"	50 0 0	
Clara I. McGuffie, widow of the late Sergeant John McGuffie	31 Jan., 1897.	"	10 0 0	
Elizabeth Nelson, widow of late Constable Samuel Nelson	1 April, 1896.	"	15 0 0	
Mary Jane Donaldson, widow of the late Senior-constable Richard Donaldson	"	"	50 0 0	
				347 7 0
By GRATUITIES PAID:—				
Jane Barnet, widow of the late Sergeant James Barnet			249 15 0	
Martha Browne, widow of the late Constable F. C. Browne			31 10 0	
Elizabeth Dick, widow of the late Senior-sergeant W. Dick			315 0 0	
Mary Dunn, widow of the late Constable P. M. Dunn			112 10 0	
Mary Hogan, mother of the late First-class Constable Thomas Hogan			78 15 0	
Mary McCabe, widow of the late First-class Constable E. McCabe			225 0 0	
Isabella McKinly, widow of the late Constable Thomas McKinly			225 0 0	
Annie F. Smith, widow of the late Sub-inspector James Smith			408 6 8	
Margaret Vizzard, widow of the late Senior-constable J. P. Vizzard			203 12 0	
Bridget Wallace, widow of the late First-class Constable R. P. Wallace			90 0 0	
				1,939 8 8
By MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:—				
Gratuities for assisting the Police			156 0 0	
Transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund—amounts credited in error to this Fund			17 10 9	
Refund of fines			98 18 0	
Funeral expenses of deceased constables			80 0 0	
				352 8 9
TOTAL PAYMENTS.....			£	2,639 4 5
By SALE OF DEBENTURES under Act 39 Vic. No. 18				7,500 0 0
By TRANSFER TO POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND				9,500 0 0
By BALANCE, 30TH JUNE, 1897:—				
Cash				1,590 14 7
TOTAL.....			£	21,229 19 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 12.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND

(16 VICTORIA No. 38, AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

POLICE SUPER

(16 VICTORIA No. 33,

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSE

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.
To BALANCE, 30TH JUNE, 1896—	
Cash in Treasury	6,749 11 5
To AMOUNT OF DEDUCTIONS from the SALARIES of the POLICE FORCE, paid into the Treasury in year ended 30th June, 1897	7,978 1 3
To TRANSFERS from the POLICE REWARD FUND	9,500 0 0
Carried forward	£ 24,222 12 8

12.

ANNUATION FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

MENTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
BY PENSIONS PAID—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Superintendent Edward M. Battye ...	1 April, 1896	31 Mar., 1897	500 0 0	
Superintendent John D. Brown ...	"	"	337 10 0	
Superintendent James Garland ...	"	"	300 0 0	
Superintendent John D. Meares ...	"	"	470 0 0	
Inspector Robert Anderson ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector James Stephenson ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector Charles Thorpe ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector Thomas Thompson ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector Alexander Mackay ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector A. Atwill ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Sub-Inspector Miles Burns ...	1 Jan., 1897	"	41 9 0	
Sub-Inspector John Carroll ...	1 April, 1896	"	250 0 0	
Sub-Inspector James Cornet ...	"	5 April, 1896	8 7 4	
Sub-Inspector John J. Fitzpatrick ...	"	31 Mar., 1897	191 12 6	
Sub-Inspector Samuel D. Johnston ...	"	"	187 10 0	
Sub-Inspector Thomas Kerrigan ...	"	7 July, 1896	73 19 7	
Sub-Inspector William Long ...	"	31 Mar., 1897	250 0 0	
Sub-Inspector Richard Musgrove ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Sub-Inspector Wm. M'Cormack ...	27 Jan., 1897	"	83 12 0	
Sub-Inspector Stephen Steele ...	1 April, 1896	"	187 10 0	
Acting Sub-Inspector Thomas H. Webb ...	"	"	127 15 0	
Senior Sergeant Hugh Abercrombie ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant John Buckley ...	"	"	86 13 9	
Senior Sergeant John Church ...	4 Nov., 1896	"	77 14 0	
Senior Sergeant John P. Ewing ...	1 April, 1896	"	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant Jeremiah Frewin ...	"	"	63 17 6	
Senior Sergeant John Harmer ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant John Healey ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant John Kenny ...	"	"	142 19 2	
Senior Sergeant William Lawler ...	"	"	142 19 2	
Senior Sergeant William Lee ...	"	"	142 19 2	
Senior Sergeant A. Moloney ...	1 Oct., 1896	"	95 11 0	
Senior Sergeant Thomas M'Namara ...	1 April, 1896	"	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant R. M'Garvy ...	"	"	189 10 6	
Senior Sergeant Joseph Parker ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant Robert W. Thomson ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Sergeant Bennett Bennett ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant James Brennan ...	27 Jan., 1897	"	29 12 0	
Sergeant Gordon Dawson ...	1 April, 1896	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant John Dawson ...	"	"	106 9 2	
Sergeant John Flaherty ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant Lewis Griffiths ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant Edward Grennan ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant John Gordon ...	"	26 Aug., 1896	63 9 0	
Sergeant Thomas Goldrick ...	"	31 Mar., 1897	168 16 3	
Sergeant John Hurley ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant David Hawkins ...	"	29 Aug., 1896	39 12 9	
Sergeant James Harper ...	27 Jan., 1897	31 Mar., 1897	29 12 0	
Sergeant M. Higgins ...	1 April, 1896	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant William Morrow ...	"	"	126 4 7	
Sergeant Thomas Mulqueeny ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant Alexander Miller ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant James M'Gee ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant Henry M. Stapylton ...	"	"	126 4 7	
Sergeant William Sutton ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant George Thompson ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant Henry Tubman ...	"	"	106 9 2	
Senior Constable John Benton ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Senior Constable Henry Bassmann ...	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Arthur Berckelman ...	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Edward Broomfield ...	"	"	68 8 9	
Senior Constable James Brennan ...	1 Oct., 1896	"	72 16 0	
Senior Constable James Campbell ...	1 April, 1896	"	73 0 0	
Senior Constable George F. Davis ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable John Dobbs ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable R. Dowling ...	"	"	143 18 0	
Carried forward ...	... ..	... ..	11,177 14 10	

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897—*continued.*

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL
	From	To		
Brought forward			£ s. d. 11,177 14 10	£ s. d.
<i>BY PENSIONS PAID—continued.</i>				
Senior Constable Henry Finlay ...	1 April, 1896	31 Mar., 1897	68 8 9	
Senior Constable Andrew Gall ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Robert Gracey ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable James Hassard ...	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Daniel Hogan ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable James Johnston ...	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Michael King ...	"	30 Sept., 1896	44 14 0	
Senior Constable Robert Kennedy ...	"	31 Mar., 1897	91 5 0	
Senior Constable Roger Kennedy ...	"	17 Sept., 1896	28 6 8	
Senior Constable Charles Lane ...	"	31 Mar., 1897	60 16 8	
Senior Constable John Loughlin ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Michael Loughnane ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable William Martin ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable James Mackay ...	"	31 Dec., 1896	68 15 0	
Senior Constable John Mara... ..	"	31 Mar., 1897	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Donald Miller ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable James M'Hale ...	"	"	60 16 8	
Senior Constable John M'Elligott ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable John O'Connor ...	1 Oct., 1896	"	72 16 0	
Senior Constable Daniel O'Sullivan...	1 April, 1896	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable John O'Brien ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Charles Pearson ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Thomas Purcell ...	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Patrick Ryan ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Thos. W. Smith ...	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable James Shearer ...	1 Oct., 1896	"	72 16 0	
Senior Constable J. P. Vizzard ...	1 April, 1896	30 June, 1896	36 8 0	
Senior Constable Charles Walmsley ...	"	31 Mar., 1897	68 8 9	
Senior Constable Lewis F. Ward ...	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable H. L. Williams ...	13 June, 1896	"	116 16 0	
Senior Constable George Young ...	1 April, 1896	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Max Zglinicki ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable John F. Alford	"	"	91 5 0	
Constable James Arthur	"	"	95 16 3	
Constable Joseph Boyan	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable James Brassington ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable W. Board	13 June, 1896	"	109 10 0	
Constable Robert R. Casey	1 April, 1896	"	136 17 6	
Constable Patrick Cain	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable John Caban	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Thomas Coonan	"	"	79 1 8	
Constable John Colleton	"	"	85 3 4	
Constable Cæsar Cowle	"	31 Dec., 1896	59 11 8	
Chief Constable John Davis	"	31 Mar., 1897	50 0 0	
Constable James Delaney	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable James Dillon	"	"	91 5 0	
Constable George Dearden	"	"	88 4 2	
Constable George Egar	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable Jno. Farry	"	"	85 3 4	
Constable Michael H. Fox	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Garret Fitzgerald	"	"	95 16 3	
Constable Thomas Franklin	"	"	91 5 0	
Constable Edmond Grace	"	2 June, 1896	23 12 6	
Constable John Goddard	"	31 Mar., 1897	127 15 0	
Constable Thomas A. Harricks ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Thomas Harris	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable John Henery	"	"	95 16 3	
Constable Thomas Hawley	"	11 Aug., 1896	49 17 6	
Constable James Johnston	"	31 Mar., 1897	101 17 11	
Constable Robert Jones	"	"	91 5 0	
Constable Myles King	8 Mar., 1896	6 Mar., 1897	68 5 0	
Constable John Lawler	1 April, 1896	31 Mar., 1897	101 17 11	
Constable Thomas Lyons	1 Oct., 1896	"	31 17 0	
Constable George Lesmond	"	"	136 17 6	
Carried forward			17,644 3 6	

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.					TOTAL.		
					£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	...	...	£	24,222	12	8
TOTAL					£	24,222	12 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JONH VERNON,
Accountant.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897—*continued.*

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
Brought forward ...			£ 17,644 s. 3 d. 6	£ s. d.
BY PENSIONS PAID—<i>continued.</i>				
Constable Richard Lisson ...	1 April, 1896	31 Mar., 1897	127 15 0	
Constable Peter Malone ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Henry Margetts ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Robert Mayne ...	"	"	79 1 8	
Constable John Micklegun ...	"	"	97 6 8	
Constable Patrick Moran ...	"	"	127 15 0	
Constable Michael Moran ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable John Moloney ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Charles Murphy ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable James McMahon ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable John M'Coy ...	"	"	91 5 0	
Constable Thomas Naghten ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Patrick Nicholson ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable William F. Osborn ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable George Payne ...	"	"	63 17 6	
Constable Alexander Pirie ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Oliver Rea ...	"	"	36 10 0	
Constable James Roberts ...	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable James Rutledge ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Carl Schroder ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable John Sheaves ...	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable Henry A. Slater ...	"	"	75 0 0	
Constable James Smith ...	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable Patrick Smith ...	"	14 July, 1896	39 7 6	
Constable Octavius Smith ...	"	22 Nov., 1896	35 8 0	
Constable Roger Sparkes ...	"	31 Mar., 1897	136 17 6	
Constable Ernest Stüve ...	"	"	127 15 0	
Constable Donald Sutherland ...	"	"	127 15 0	
Constable Wm. H. Souter ...	"	"	85 3 4	
Constable Robert Stapleton ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Philip Sweeney ...	"	30 June, 1896	34 2 6	
Constable James Thompson ...	"	31 Mar., 1897	54 15 0	
Constable George Turner ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Henry Turner ...	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable John White ...	"	"	101 17 11	
				21,011 3 7
BY AMOUNTS PAID AS GRATUITIES on leaving the Police Force:—				
Detective D. G. Greaves ...			267 18 0	
Constable A. Cowley ...			65 8 0	
Constable W. A. Corbett ...			110 8 0	
Constable A. Davidson ...			177 18 0	
Constable Geo. W. Gale ...			6 18 0	
Constable A. H. Lenehan ...			50 8 0	
Constable E. G. Murphy ...			237 18 0	
Constable D. C. McIntosh ...			29 8 0	
Constable Clement Ward ...			177 18 0	
				1,124 2 0
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:—				
Medical Fees ...			25 4 0	
Funeral Expenses ...			19 15 0	
				44 19 0
Total Payments ...			£	22,180 4 7
BY BALANCE, 30th June, 1897:—				
Cash in Treasury ...				2,042 8 1
TOTAL ...			£	24,222 12 8

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 13.
TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of TRUST MONEYS deposited in the TREASURY, and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

OFFICER DEPOSITING.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1896.	DEPOSITS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.	TOTAL.	RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1897.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Official Assignees in Insolvency—					
L. T. Lloyd	314 8 0	.....	314 8 0	314 8 0	.....
W. H. Palmer	1,625 12 8	200 0 8	1,825 13 4	1,553 16 3	271 1 71
N. F. Giblin	2,489 15 3	.....	2,489 15 3	2,479 15 3	10 0 0
TOTALS	£ 4,429 15 11	200 0 8	4,629 16 7	4,847 19 6	281 17 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 14.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

STATEMENT of SPECIAL DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1896.		DEPOSITS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.		TOTAL.		RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.		BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1897.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9	147,649	1 6	39,002	0 10	186,651	2 4	30,220	19 4	156,430	3 0
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19	15,000	0 0	.....	.....	15,000	0 0	.....	.....	15,000	0 0
Bankruptcy Suitors Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	357	6 11	96	3 1	453	10 0	21	4 6	432	5 6
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	3,403	9 6	3,612	1 2	7,015	10 8	228	6 0	6,787	4 8
Country Towns Water Supply Works Repayment—Loan Trust Account	475	16 2	468	19 0	944	15 2	.....	.....	944	15 2
Gold-fields Survey Fee Account	1,766	10 9	2,367	2 6	4,133	13 3	2,886	14 0	1,246	19 3
Government Savings Bank Account	4,090,893	11 10	2,916,690	9 9	7,007,584	1 7	2,570,846	16 1	4,436,737	5 6
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board Store Advance Account	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	1,000	0 0
Carried forward	4,260,545	16 8	2,962,236	16 4	7,222,782	13 0	2,604,203	19 11	4,618,578	13 1

STATEMENT of SPECIAL DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom—continued.

ACCOUNTS.		BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1896.			DEPOSITS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.			TOTAL.			RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.			BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1897.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward		£	4,260,545	16	8	2,962,236	16	4	7,222,782	13	0	2,604,203	19	11	4,618,578	13	1
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Deferred Payments Account	...																
Immigration Remittances	...		411	19	4	427	2	9	839	2	1	714	16	11	124	5	2
Imperial Pensions Account	...		725	9	7	76	0	0	801	9	7	757	19	7	43	10	0
Lunacy Trust Fund, 42 Vic. No. 7	...		100	0	0	20,291	19	8	20,291	19	8	20,291	19	8			
Municipal Council of Sydney Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13	...		22,556	18	0	3,040	7	4	25,597	5	4	100	0	0	25,597	5	4
Newcastle Borough Council, Water Debentures Sinking Fund	...		3,788	2	1				3,788	2	1				3,788	2	1
Over-issues, Consolidated Revenue Votes	...		83,725	18	4	48,191	0	7	48,191	0	7	48,191	0	7			
Over-issues, Loan Votes	...		20,000	0	0	39,817	10	0	123,543	8	4	28,382	12	8	20,000	0	0
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)	...		20,000	0	0				20,000	0	0				20,000	0	0
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)	...		1,788	9	3				2,185	6	6	599	19	0	1,585	7	6
Poundage	...		1,188	7	2	396	17	3	1,267	4	2				1,267	4	2
Public Schools Property Fund	...		180,989	5	1	78	17	0	644,035	7	11	403,653	9	5	240,981	18	6
Railway Store Account	...		93,569	14	3	463,646	2	10	134,147	12	5	31,702	15	10	102,444	16	7
Railway Construction Store Account	...		7,149	11	11	40,577	18	2	550,849	10	10	541,733	4	11	9,116	5	11
Revenue Suspense Account	...		363	10	0	543,699	18	11	979	6	9	751	19	4	227	7	5
Seamen's Wages	...		4,986	7	7	615	16	9	19,678	11	2	18,312	14	8	1,365	16	6
Sheep Account	...		1,265,000	0	0	900,000	0	0	2,165,000	0	0				2,165,000	0	0
Savings Bank of New South Wales—Deposit Account	...		1,389	7	10	2,064	13	0	3,454	0	10	1,407	8	11	2,046	11	11
Sewerage Contractor's Advance Account	...		2,565	6	6	7,631	4	0	10,196	10	6	7,631	17	5	2,564	13	1
Store Advance Account, Harbours and Rivers	...		706	7	3	807	12	0	1,513	19	3	938	5	3	575	14	0
Survey Fees, Mineral Leases	...		14,781	1	1	19,972	10	8	34,753	11	9	19,005	9	4	15,748	2	5
Water Supply and Sewerage Board Store Advance Account	...		76,828	9	5	102,061	16	8	178,890	6	1	87,537	17	0	91,352	9	1
Sundry Deposits Account	...																
TOTALS	...	£	6,063,160	1	4	5,170,326	7	6	11,233,486	8	10	3,815,917	10	5	7,417,568	19	5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

C.

STATEMENT of the Balances of Loan Votes in Over-Issues Trust Fund, on 30th June, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
36 VICTORIA, No. 21. Increased Wharf Accommodation	27	1	6
38 VICTORIA, No. 2. Enlarging Machine Shops	30	14	10
40 VICTORIA, No. 12. Bourke Bridge	3	12	3
Railway, Junee to Narrandera... ..	3,066	13	4
Railway, Orange to Wellington	16	14	3
41 VICTORIA, No. 4. Railway, Murrurundi to Tamworth	1,961	4	7
43 VICTORIA, No. 11. Railway, Dubbo to Bourke	419	4	4
Railway, Gunnedah to Narrabri	2,323	11	6
Railway, Narrandera to Hay	3,121	10	4
Railway, Wallerawang to Mudgee	429	5	11
Sydney Water Supply	2	2	0
44 VICTORIA, No. 28. Railway, Albury to the River Murray	945	8	10
Railway, Narrandera to Jerilderie	2,534	15	0
Railway, Wagga Wagga to Albury	2,168	14	10
Railway, Murrumburrah to Blayney	1,715	4	4
Railway, Goulburn to Cooma	3,809	14	1
46 VICTORIA, No. 23. Dredging Plant for Richmond and other Northern Rivers	7	10	5
Additions and Alterations to Station Buildings	129	0	3
48 VICTORIA, No. 26. Kiama Light-house	2	1	6
Country Towns Water Supply	0	16	6
Railway, Tenterfield to Queensland Border	882	4	6
Railway, Orange to near Forbes, <i>via</i> Molong	923	16	11
Railway, Kiama to Nowra	81	7	8
Railway, Narrabri to Moree	0	5	4
50 VICTORIA, No. 28. Railway, Wallerawang to Mudgee	521	8	0
Railway, Albury to the River Murray... ..	716	15	0
52 VICTORIA, No. 17. Additional Works, General Post Office—further sum	0	3	4
Fortifications, Cost of Warlike Materials ordered from England	3,897	1	5
Circular Quay Improvements	7	6	11
Laying second Pipe Line between Pott's Hill and Crown-street	336	8	10
Completion of Lands Office	1	7	0
North Shore Railway	50	0	0
53 VICTORIA, No. 23. Reconstruction and Improvement of Rolling Stock	758	1	8
New Dock, Cockatoo Island	72	0	0
White Bay Reclamation	5	1	3
Completion of Lodges, Gates, &c., Sydney University	527	7	0
Dredge and Plant, Nambucca River, &c.	4	17	8
Improving Navigation of the Hawkesbury River	27	15	0
Bridge over the Hunter River at Aberdeen	3	10	0
Duplication, Eveleigh to Homebush	107	14	8
Wood-paving Tramway Lines	1,018	17	9
54 VICTORIA, No. 33. Wood Paving, Cook's River Road	26	2	0
Rolling Stock, New Lines	31	12	5
Rolling Stock, Tramways	663	5	5
Completion of Duplication of Illawarra Line, including Ryde to Hornsby	35,151	13	7
Reclamation of Carcoening Cove and Neutral Bay	150	0	0
Appliances for Reclaiming Land	13	0	0
Western Suburbs Sewerage (Schedule A of Act 54 Vic., No. 17)... ..	3	16	2
Construction of New Sewers, Ventilating-shafts, &c.	8	3	2
Richmond River Improvements	2	0	0
Railway, Marrickville to Burwood-road	59	10	8
Double Bay Creek Storm-water Channel	19	9	3
Carried forward	£	68,787	3 2

STATEMENT of the Balances of Loan Votes, &c.—continued.

PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
Brought forward		£	68,787	3 2
55 VICTORIA, No. 35.				
Construction and Extension of Telegraph Lines			1,588	12 5
Completion of Duplications, &c., including Strathfield to Ryde			461	14 5
Moiety of Cost of Widening Corowa Bridge			149	19 7
Gun Pits, Henry's Heights			76	6 7
Newcastle Harbour Improvements			7	12 0
Railway, Culcairn to Corowa			1,376	19 6
Railway, Nyngan to Cobar			733	8 10
Neutral Bay Storm-water Channel			1	14 6
Battery, Wollongong			0	1 3
Randwick Storm-water Drainage			333	6 10
Construction of Tramways			22	18 4
56 VICTORIA, No. 24.				
Completion of Suburban Duplications, including Strathfield to Ryde			464	11 0
Bridge over Darling River at Wilcannia			3	13 0
Bridge over the Lachlan River at Forbes			1	10 0
Erection and Completion of Fortifications			753	7 4
North Shore Railway			8	13 3
57 VICTORIA, No. 17.				
Construction of Telephone Lines			3,060	15 2
Reclamation, North Harbour, Newcastle			60	19 1
Water Supplies, Towns, &c., not incorporated			2	15 0
Extension of Reticulation, Hunter District			1,057	4 2
Construction of Public Watering Places			1,200	0 0
58 VICTORIA, No. 14.				
Reclamation and Dredging			65	5 1
Thinning-out Forest Reserves... ..			1	17 9
Additional Storey, Colonial Secretary's Office			6	15 6
Country Towns Water Supplies			25	14 2
Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway			166	18 5
Smithfield Water Supply			3	14 11
Water Conservation Works, &c.			56	2 2
Richmond Water Supply			10	4 5
Milson's Point Extension			93	15 7
59 VICTORIA, No. 6.				
Reclamation and Dredging			65	14 8
Thinning out Forest Reserves			1,891	14 8
Improvements to Grades and Curves... ..			34	15 2
Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway			9	9 1
Railway, Berrigan to Jerilderie			7	9 1
Railway into Rookwood Cemetery			24	19 1
Roads and Bridges, Warrambool, on road Walgett towards Brewarrina, &c.			18	8 4
Supreme Court, Sydney—Additions			57	18 2
Trial Bay Harbour Works			189	0 6
Additions to Railway Lines, Buildings, Stations, &c.			5	11 3
Railway Trial Surveys			1	17 6
Additions to Workshops and Buildings—Tramways			0	19 2
Richmond River Improvements			6	4 7
Newcastle Harbour Improvements			0	19 0
Water Supplies for Mining Townships			2	15 3
Metallurgical Works, &c., Appliances, &c., Department of Mines			140	0 0
Towards straightening course of Styx and Thorsby Creeks to facilitate the discharge of flood-waters, &c.			6	16 0
Water Conservation—Construction of Works, &c.			0	10 9
Construction of Public Watering Places			24	0 0
To promote Settlement under the Crown Lands Act of 1895			379	8 2
60 VICTORIA, No. 32.				
Completion of Sea-wall, Rushcutters' Bay			1	0 0
General Reticulation, &c., in connection with Water Supply, County of Cumberland			106	12 0
Kenmore Hospital for Insane—Additional Buildings			0	1 10
Towards Improvements of Grades and Curves			1,083	15 4
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally			1,687	5 2
Rolling Stock—Railways			8,672	15 5
Bridge, Wollondilly River			107	2 1
TOTAL		£	95,160	15 8

D.

GENERAL POST OFFICE
NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT

(53 VICTORIA, No. 13.)

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT).

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

D.

General Post Office—New

(53 VICTORIA,

(SUSPENSE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
To BALANCE on 30th June, 1897	469,262	19	8
TOTAL	£ 469,262	19	8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Street Resumption Account.

No. 13.)

ACCOUNT.)

THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Cr.

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
By BALANCE on 30th June, 1896... ..	469,237	17	6
By PAYMENTS:—			
Legal Expenses and Stamp Duty		4	8
Cost of Sewerage Works, Martin Place		20	13
			8
		25	2
TOTAL	£	469,262	19
			8

G. H REID,
Treasurer.

E.

CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT

(51 VICTORIA No. 9.)

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT).

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

E.
Centennial Park

(51 VICTORIA,

(SUSPENSE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
To BALANCE on 30th June, 1897	224,371	19	9
TOTAL	£ 224,371	19	9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Account.

No. 9.)

ACCOUNT.)

THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
By BALANCE on 30th June, 1896	£ s. d. 224,371 19 9
TOTAL	£ 224,371 19 9

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

F.

ADVANCES TO GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

F.

ADVANCES TO

ACCOUNT CURRENT of ADVANCES and

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.										AMOUNT.		
										£	s.	d.
To Balance, 30th June, 1897										1,500,000	0	0
TOTAL										£ 1,500,000	0	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

REPAYMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.						
By Balance, 30th June, 1896	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; width: 80%;">£</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1,500,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </table>	£	s.	d.	1,500,000	0	0
£	s.	d.					
1,500,000	0	0					
<div style="position: absolute; top: 50%; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%); border-left: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 90%; height: 90%;"></div>							
TOTAL	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; width: 80%;">£</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1,500,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </table>	£	s.	d.	1,500,000	0	0
£	s.	d.					
1,500,000	0	0					

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

G.

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, 1897.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways	38,412,306	5	2*			
Tramways	1,861,493	7	3			
Telegraphs	935,395	14	8			
Immigration	569,930	0	0†			
Water Supply, Sydney	2,654,588	19	2			
Water Supply, County of Cumberland	685,086	17	11			
Water Supply, Hunter District	34,355	15	1			
Water Supply, Country Towns	742,298	0	3			
Sewerage, Sydney	2,386,510	11	5			
Sewerage, Country Towns	10,480	6	0			
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney	423,741	19	3			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Stores Advance Account	36,000	0	0			
Compensation to Sydney Municipal Council for land resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35	43,261	14	6			
Conservation of Water, Artesian Boring, &c.	500,027	13	1			
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—						
Wharfage Accommodation, Sydney	1,177,924	13	11			
Wharfs and Appliances	301,841	1	9			
Improvements, &c., Harbours and Rivers	951,824	0	11			
Breakwaters	340,799	12	10			
Lighthouses	94,387	1	10			
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay	77,794	7	4			
Dock Accommodation	319,951	6	3			
Dredges and Punts	372,648	7	2			
Reclamation Works	399,765	17	1			
New Pilot Steamer	23,000	0	0			
				4,059,936	9	1
Public Works and Buildings:—						
Public Buildings	1,486,820	11	0			
Public Buildings and Works for Educational and Scientific Purposes	776,164	11	4			
Reformatories, Hospitals, and Benevolent Asylums	113,879	10	2			
Public Works and Improvements	179,275	4	0			
Towards Purchase of Sites, and Erection of Buildings for Local Land Board and District Surveyor's Offices	15,709	6	7			
Government Resumption of Land	437,379	10	6			
				3,009,228	13	7
Roads and Bridges				989,572	11	0
Fortifications and Military Works				1,242,006	1	11
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				4,365	13	3
Repayments by Loans:—						
Loans repaid under various Acts				7,024,630	0	0†
Public Works, Queensland, prior to separation from N. S. Wales, on 10th December, 1859:—						
Harbours and Rivers	1,337	18	2			
Public Works and Buildings	33,203	10	4			
Roads and Bridges	14,814	0	0			
				49,855	8	6
TOTAL	£			65,675,072	1	1

* The expenditure for Railways includes £175,838 13s. 1d., contributed in 1877 by the Consolidated Revenue Fund to make good the amount short realised by the negotiation of the Railway Loan Act under 36 Vic. No. 17. † Inclusive of £375,500 0s. 2d. for a Debenture Debt due by the Territorial Revenue for Immigration Service at 23rd November, 1855, the date of the proclamation of the new Constitution.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

H.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

TO

30TH JUNE, 1897.

GENERAL LOAN

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
To PAYMENTS made to 30th June, 1897, under Loan Appropriations, on Account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Abstract of Expenditure, page 110... ..	65,675,072	1	1
To TREASURY BILLS issued under the Act 55 Victoria No. 7, paid off	3,995,000	0	0
To PAYMENTS from amount recovered from the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company...	1,513	0	0
To Credit Balance, General Loan Account, 30th June, 1897	682,802	17	9
<div style="position: absolute; top: 50%; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%); border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>			
TOTAL	£70,354,387	18	10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE to 30th JUNE, 1897.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By PROCEEDS of DEBENTURES, Funded and Inscribed Stock, issued for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans to 30th June, 1897, to the amount of £72,240,078 3s. 6d., as shown by Public Debt Statement, page 119	69,420,240	11	3			
By PROCEEDS of TREASURY BILLS, issued under the Act 55 Victoria No. 7, to extent of £4,000,000, for Public Works and Services, as shown on Public Debt Statement, page 119	3,983,077	1	9	73,403,317	13	0
<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	9,700	0	0			
North Sydney Borough Council—Sewerage Works	4,400	0	0	4,678,449	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
NET PROCEEDS credited to General Loan Account				£68,677,036	5	9
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					70,354,387	18 10

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

APPENDIX TO THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT showing the result of Sales of Funded Stock, and Inscribed Stock in Sydney, from 30th June, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.

Particulars.	Year of Maturity.	Amount of Principal.	Date from which interest accrues.	Average per cent. at which sold.	Gross Proceeds.	Bonus.		Charges.				Net Proceeds.
						Accrued Interest.	Discount on Scrip paid in full.	Broker's Commission.	Bank Commission.	Stamp and Duty.	Postage and Petty Expenses.		Total.
Funded Stock and Inscribed Stock negotiated in the Colony by the Treasury.												
Funded Stock—												
Act 56 Vic. No. 11912		7,600	2 Sept., 1896	106 0 0	8,056 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,056 0 0*
Act 58 Vic. No. 141912		863,947	Oct., 1896, to May, 1897	100 0 0	863,947 0 0	.....	1,171 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,171 0 0	862,776 0 0
Act 59 Vic. No. 61912		340,457/14/4	July, 1896, to May, 1897	100 0 0	340,457 14 4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340,207 14 4†
Inscribed Stock—												
Act 58 Vic. No. 141924		178,065	Oct., 1896, to April, 1897	100 0 0	178,065 0 0	.....	.....	414 7 6	.....	.....	414 7 6	177,650 12 6
Act 59 Vic. No. 61925		172,255	Nov., 1896, to Jan., 1897	100 0 0	172,255 0 0	.....	.....	119 12 6	.....	.....	119 12 6	172,135 7 6

* Includes £450 premium credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. † £260 transferred to a Loan Suspense Account to meet claims for Broker's Commission.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

STATEMENT

OF THE

PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

ON

30TH JUNE, 1897.

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	Govt. Gazettes, 1842 to 1855.	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	200,030	0 0	200,970	18 3
1854-8	Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0 0	208,400	0 0	200,808	15 3
1855-67	Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0 0	144,000	0 0	134,615	10 6
1855-7	Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18 8	666,800	0 0	628,541	15 5
1856-61	Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0 0	410,500	0 0	394,624	14 0
1856-8	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0 0	73,700	0 0	70,276	16 11
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	106,988	12 6
1858-9	Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0 0	299,000	0 0	298,647	7 7
1859-61	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0 0	145,700	0 0	143,924	15 3
1859-61	Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0 0	760,700	0 0	751,575	2 5
1862	Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0 0	5,000	0 0	4,925	5 0
1860-2	To pay off Railway Debentures	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0 0	365,600	0 0	359,081	13 7
1862	Public Works and to pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223	0 0	348,200	0 0	338,511	0 7
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	1,684,855	7 11
1867	Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0 0	162,000	0 0	696,146	2 5
1867	Railways and Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025	12 7	670,000	0 0	266,433	17 2
1868	To pay off Debentures	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0 0	300,000	0 0	192,377	0 0
1867	Railways, Public Works, and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450	0 0	219,400	0 0	712,115	16 1
1868	Railways and other purposes	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0 0	758,000	0 0	61,573	0 0
1867	Railways and other purposes	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0 0	65,800	0 0	963,503	13 10
1869	Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0 0	1,000,000	0 0	177,934	0 0
1868-9	Railways and other purposes	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407	0 0	177,400	0 0	195,244	6 9
1869-70	Railways and other purposes	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885	0 0	197,800	0 0	399,660	1 6
1871	Railways, to pay off Debentures, and other purposes.	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13 7	407,100	0 0	437,899	0 6
1871	To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	.....		450,000	0 0	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
	Carried forward ... ..	.....	13,604,174	5 6.	14,049,030	0 0	13,396,151	1 9

* 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. ‡ Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. § The amount short-raised
 † Loan of £82,000 floated in September, 1894, under

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 30TH JUNE, 1897.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT RAISED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES.					ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	
£ 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...	.....	.....
		348,200 0 0	348,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
		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...	.....	.....
		670,000 0 0	669,300	700 0 0	1 Jan., 1895...	.....	.....
		300,000 0 0	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
		219,400 0 0	219,300	100 0 0	*1 Jan., 1896...	.....	.....
		758,000 0 0	755,800	2,200 0 0	*1 July, 1896...	.....	.....
		65,800 0 0	65,700	100 0 0	*1 Jan., 1897...	.....	.....
		1,000,000 0 0	798,700	206,300 0 0	1 Jan., 1898...	5 per cent.	10,315 0 0
		177,400 0 0	200	177,200 0 0	1 July, 1898...	"	8,860 6 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	9,921,180	1,444,650 0 0	.....	.....	72,050 0 0
1,444 19 6	374,900 0 0	.....	374,900 0 0	1 July, 1901...	5 per cent.	18,745 0 0
†15,833 10 9	406,800 0 0	7,500	399,300 0 0	1 July, 1902...	5 "	19,965 0 0
.....	1,901,500 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 July, 1903...	4 "	40,000 0 0
.....	901,500 0 0	1 July, 1905...	4 "	36,060 0 0
42,247 16 8	14,049,030 0 0	9,928,680	4,120,350 0 0	.....	.....	186,820 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 £229, under this Act, viz., £175,838 18s. 1d., has been made good from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. a £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria, 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.
	Brought forward		13,604,174	5 6	14,049,030	0 0	13,396,151	1 9
	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	3,249,552	0 0	3,249,500	0 0	3,178,374	1 5
		40 Vic., No. 12						
		41 Vic., No. 4						
1881-3	{ Railways and other purposes	41 Vic., No. 7	1,120,000	0 0	1,120,000	0 0	1,145,116	18 9
	{ Railways and other purposes	43 Vic., No. 11	7,852,768	0 0	7,352,700	0 0	7,302,099	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. 23	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
	Railways and other purposes	50 Vic., No. 23	3,115,393	0 0	1,122,600	0 0 ^p	1,067,753	9 4
1889	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	1,100,000	0 0 ^p	1,046,257	12 8
		56 Vic., No. 1			323,691	10 0	323,691	10 0
1895	Railways and other purposes	53 Vic., No. 23	5,089,896	0 0	1,144,000	0 0 ^p	1,088,107	18 11
		56 Vic., No. 1			15,000	0 0	15,000	0 0
1891-3	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	54 Vic., No. 33	7,021,757	0 0	67,021,757	0 0	66,649,285	12 7
1893	Railways and other purposes	55 Vic., No. 35	1,190,276	0 1	472,443	0 0 ^b	461,208	4 1
		56 Vic., No. 1			699,778	10 0	699,778	10 0
	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes. {	56 Vic., No. 24	879,806	0 0	879,800	0 0	879,800	0 0
1894	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes. {	56 Vic., No. 1						
		57 Vic., No. 17	1,460,650	0 0	631,080	0 0	631,080	0 0
	Railways and other purposes	58 Vic., No. 14	1,062,012	0 0	832,000	0 0	7829,550	16 2
1895	Repayment of Loans	59 Vic., No. 5	977,400	0 0	863,947	0 0	863,776	0 0
	Railways and other purposes	59 Vic., No. 6	1,555,200	0 0	198,065	0 0 ^m	197,550	12 6
	Railways, Repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	60 Vic., No. 32	2,271,376	0 0	633,400	0 0	602,454	3 5
	Totals of Loans authorized		£81,479,988	5 7	68,283,894	3 6	65,466,523	19 5
1889-90	Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years).	53 Vic., No. 9	2,600,000	0 0	2,502,884	0 0	2,502,884	0 0
1892	Treasury Bills	55 Vic., No. 7	24,000,000	0 0	3,250,000	0 0	3,233,077	1 9
1896	Treasury Bills (Deficiency to June, 1895)	59 Vic., No. 22	1,174,700	0 0	750,000	0 0	750,000	0 0
1888	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Waterworks.		785,000	0 0	1,174,700	0 0	1,174,700	0 0
1889	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Sewerage Works.		126,000	0 0	85,000	0 0	85,000	0 0
1890	Municipal Council, Darlington, Sewerage Works.		5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0
1890	Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage Works.		30,000	0 0	30,000	0 0	27,532	11 10
1893	Newcastle Borough Council, Water Supply Works.		16,000	0 0	16,000	0 0	16,000	0 0
1894	North Sydney Sewerage Work		4,400	0 0	4,400	0 0	4,400	0 0
	Balmain Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.		2,500	0 0	2,500	0 0	2,500	0 0
1888	Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.		3,700	0 0	3,700	0 0	3,700	0 0
1890	Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.		1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0
1890	Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.		4,500	0 0	4,500	0 0	4,500	0 0
	TOTALS		£89,533,238	5 7	76,240,078	3 6	73,403,317	13 0

* Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. † Of these sums, £2,050,000 were issued in Debentures. The £2,000,000 loan of 1882 was issued available to the extent of £1,186,300 only. a Debentures not issued. Inscribed in Treasury Books as Funded Stock. b £4,500,000, Inscribed Stock, balance of loan (£472,443) is issued under Act 55 Vic., No. 35. c Includes £494,200 Conversion Stock, as follows:—19 Vic., Nos. 38 and 40, £100; 22 Vic., £200,000 Conversion Stock sold during 1893 and 1894, realizing £189,000. d Issued to cover Consolidated Revenue deficiency of 1886 and previous years, payments of £150,000, fresh bills to extent of £1,752,884 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 £1,304,334 at 3 per cent., £383,500 at 4 per cent. e Issued on account of authorizations by the various Acts of 1889. f £3,764,550 from Consolidated Revenue Fund, £7,406,080 by renewals under Loan Acts, and £3,995,000 Treasury Bills paid off from General Act of 1889. g Taken over by Government with Water Supply Works under Act 55 Victoria, No. 27, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage over by Newcastle Borough Council and credited to Trust Fund in 1893. h Loan of £832,000, issued September, 1894, to meet Debentures under out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in thirty years by means of an Annual Sinking Fund of £8,802 3s. 4d. i Mortgage held by Australian ment with Stormwater Sewer in Beattie-street, Balmain, under Act 57 Vic., No. 12, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Extension Act of 1894. NOTE.—The amount of Stock sold under the Funded Stock Act of 1892, 56 Vic. No. 1, was £2,549,350. The premium, amounting to £7,533 4s. 6d. The net proceeds were distributed to the purposes of the following Acts, viz.:—52 Vic. No. 17, £323,691 10s.;

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

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.
42,247 16 8	.....	14,049,030 0 0	9,928,680	4,120,350 0 0	.....	.....	186,820 0 0
.....	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	Interminable.	4 per cent.	21,207 11 7
.....	14,645 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	7,852,700 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
.....	2,577,127 0 4	6,713,300 0 0	.....	2,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	70,000 0 0
.....	2,047,639 10 8	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918 }	3½ "	234,965 10 0
.....	786 16 4	2,109,400 0 0	.....	2,109,400 0 0	1 Sept., 1918 }	3½ "	73,829 0 0
.....	2,271,355 17 4	1,122,600 0 0	.....	1,122,600 0 0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	38,678 0 0
.....	3,986,788 1 1	1,390,600 0 0	.....	1,390,600 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	48,671 0 0
.....	372,471 7 5	1,100,000 0 0	.....	1,100,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	33,000 0 0
.....	29,289 6 0	323,691 10 0	.....	323,691 10 0	1912	4 "	12,947 13 2
.....	6 0 0	1,144,000 0 0	.....	1,144,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	34,320 0 0
.....	19 3 10	15,000 0 0	.....	15,000 0 0	1912	4 "	600 0 0
.....	1,171 0 0	494,200 0 0	.....	4,094,200 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	174,797 0 0
.....	414 7 6	4,500,000 0 0	.....	2,500,000 0 0	1 July, 1933...	4 "	100,000 0 0
.....	874,945 16 7	2,027,557 0 0	.....	699,778 10 0	1912	4 "	27,991 2 10
.....	119 12 6	472,443 0 0	.....	879,800 0 0	1912	4 "	35,192 0 0
.....	812,737 5 8	699,778 10 0	.....	631,080 0 0	1912	4 "	25,243 4 0
.....	2,271,876 0 0	832,000 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	29,120 0 0
67,364 15 5	15,830,508 1 2	863,947 0 0	.....	863,947 0 0	1912	3 "	25,918 8 2
.....	.....	198,065 0 0	.....	198,065 0 0	31 Dec., 1924...	3 "	5,941 19 0
.....	.....	633,400 0 0	.....	633,400 0 0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	19,002 0 0
.....	.....	222,255 0 0	.....	222,255 0 0	30 June, 1925...	3 "	6,667 13 0
.....	.....	520,457 14 4	.....	520,457 14 4	1912	3 "	15,613 14 8
.....
67,364 15 5	15,830,508 1 2	68,283,894 3 6	9,928,680	58,355,214 3 6	.....	.....	2,151,536 6 5
.....	.....	2,502,884 0 0	1,050,000	1,452,884 0 0	1 Jan., 1900 }	3 per cent.	31,931 10 4
.....	.....	3,250,000 0 0	3,995,000	5,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1896.. }	4 "	15,540 0 0
.....	.....	750,000 0 0	.....	.....	1 Oct. 1896.. }	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,174,700 0 0	150,000	1,024,700 0 0	1 March, 1901	3 per cent.	30,741 0 0
.....	.....	85,000 0 0	5,000	80,000 0 0	Various years..	4, 5, & 6 "	4,000 0 0
.....	.....	126,000 0 0	26,000	100,000 0 0	"	5 and 6 "	5,020 0 0
.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	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
.....	.....	4,400 0 0	4,400	.....	1 Jan., 1897...	.....	.....
.....	.....	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
.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500	.....	1 July, 1895...	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,500 0 0	.....	4,500 0 0	1 Aug., 1900...	5½ "	247 10 0
67,364 15 5	15,830,508 1 2	76,240,078 3 6	9,928,680	61,074,498 3 6	.....	.....	2,241,932 16 9

In Debentures also, but they were subsequently authorized to be exchanged for Inscribed Stock at the option of the holders—a privilege which was issued in 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 No. 22, £2,000; 24 Vic. No. 24, £10,700; and 24 Vic. No. 26, £2,300—matured 1st July, 1891; 25 Vic. No. 18, £279,200—matured 1st January, 1892; and First 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 Account. Taken over by Government with Sewerage and Water Works under Act 53 Vic. No. 16, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act of 1892. Taken over by Government with Sewerage Works under Act 53 Vic. No. 16, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act of 1892. Loan of £2,500,000 under these Acts conjointly floated in London in October, 1893. Sinking Fund, £2,788 2s. 1d., handed Acts 26 Vic. No. 14 and 27 Vic. No. 14 matured on 1st January, 1895. Including provision for Services to extent of £198,005, to be eventually paid Mutual Provident Society from the Balmain Municipal Council. Interest payable by Government from 1st July, 1894. Taken over by Govern- Loan of £4,000,000 raised in London in October, 1895. Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government, £9,890 14s., was, after deducting expenses for commission on sales, viz., £2,363 9s. 6d., transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz., 53 Vic. No. 23, £15,000; 55 Vic. No. 35, £699,778 10s.; 50 Vic. No. 24, £379,800; 55 Vic. No. 17, £631,080.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.			
Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	Total.
		£	£ s. d.
23 Vic., No. 5...	1890	.....	200 0 0
26 Vic., No. 14	1895	100	800 0 0
27 Vic., No. 14		700	
29 Vic., No. 9...	1895-6	100	2,300 0 0
29 Vic., No. 23	1896-7	2,200	
30 Vic., No. 23	1896-7	.....	100 0 0
31 Vic., No. 11	1897-8	.....	206,300 0 0
31 Vic., No. 27	1898-9	177,200	179,700 0 0
Balmain Municipal Council, Sewerage		2,500	
32 Vic., No. 13	1898-9	.....	197,700 0 0
34 Vic., No. 2...	1900-1	407,100	857,100 0 0
Under various Acts		374,900	
35 Vic., No. 5...	1901-2	5,000	420,900 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks		25,000	
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		16,000	
Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Works		399,300	
36 Vic., No. 2...	1902-3	25,000	459,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks		34,700	
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		.....
17 Vic., No. 34	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1892 or afterwards	.....	50 0 0
19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	Permanent	.....	200 0 0
18 Vic., No. 40	Permanent	.....	2,700 0 0
36 Vic., No. 21 (New South Wales 4 per cents.)	Interminable (Funded Stock)	.....	530,169 9 2
36 Vic., No. 17	1903-4	.....	1,000,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1904-5	20,000	58,000 0 0
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		38,000	
" " " "	1905-6	.....	2,300 0 0
36 Vic., No. 17	1905-6	.....	901,500 0 0
39 Vic., No. 18	1906-7	.....	224,900 0 0
38 Vic., No. 2...	1908-9	1,450,000	3,249,500 0 0
40 Vic., No. 12		1,799,500	
41 Vic., No. 4...	1909-10	.....	2,050,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7...		.....
43 Vic., No. 11	1910-11	.....	8,200 0 0
Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage	1903-4	3,700	8,200 0 0
Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage	1900-1	4,500	30,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1912-13	.....	30,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7...	1910-11	813,700	2,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11	1933-4	1,186,300	
41 Vic., No. 7...	1933-4	.....	3,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11		.....
43 Vic., No. 11	1933-4	1,422,700	3,000,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 12		1,262,000	
44 Vic., No. 28	1924-5	315,300	5,500,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 28		.....
44 Vic., No. 28	1924-5	1,286,700	5,500,000 0 0
45 Vic., No. 22		1,000,000	
46 Vic., No. 23	1924-5	2,000,000	5,500,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 26		1,213,300	
48 Vic., No. 26	1924-5	.....	5,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1918-19	.....	3,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1918-19	2,109,400	3,500,000 0 0
52 Vic., No. 16		1,390,600	
54 Vic., No. 33	1918-19	.....	4,994,200 0 0
54 Vic., No. 33		.....
55 Vic., No. 35	1933-4	2,027,557	2,500,000 0 0
50 Vic., No. 28		472,443	
52 Vic., No. 17	1935-6	1,122,600	4,000,000 0 0
53 Vic., No. 23		1,100,000	
59 Vic., No. 5...	1918-19	1,144,000	832,000 0 0
57 Vic., No. 17		633,400	
58 Vic., No. 14	1912	863,947	1,062,012 0 0
	1924-5	198,065	
	1925	222,255	742,712 14 4
59 Vic., No. 6...	1912	520,457/14/4	
56 Vic., No. 1 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	1912	.....	2,549,350 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic., No. 9 (Deficiency)	Annual Payments of £150,000	.....	1,452,884 0 0
" 55 Vic., No. 7	1896	.....	5,000 0 0
" 59 Vic., No. 22	1901	.....	1,024,700 0 0
Total	.....	.....	£61,074,498 3 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED and INSCRIBED STOCK, and TREASURY BILLS, on 30th June, 1897.

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	800 ^a	.....	.....	800 0 0	.....	.....
1895-6	100 ^a	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
1896-7	2,200 ^a	.....	.....	2,200 0 0	.....	.....
	100 ^a	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
1898-9	177,200	.....	.....	177,200 0 0	.....	8,860 0 0
	2,500	.....	.....	2,500 0 0	6 ½ cent.	150 0 0
1898-9	197,700	.....	.....	197,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	9,885 0 0
1900-1	857,100	.....	.....	857,100 0 0	.....	42,855 0 0
	4,500 ^b	.....	.....	4,500 0 0	5 ½ cent.	247 10 0
	374,900	.....	.....	374,900 0 0	5 ½ cent.	18,745 0 0
1901-2	5,000	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	300 0 0
	25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0
	16,000	.....	.....	16,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	800 0 0
	399,300	.....	.....	399,300 0 0	.....	19,965 0 0
1902-3	25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	1,500 0 0
	34,700	.....	.....	34,700 0 0	.....	2,082 0 0
1903-4	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	40,000 0 0
	3,700 ^b	.....	.....	3,700 0 0	4 ½ cent.	166 10 0
1904-5	20,000	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	1,000 0 0
	38,000	.....	.....	38,000 0 0	.....	1,900 0 0
	2,300	.....	.....	2,300 0 0	6 ½ cent.	138 0 0
1905-6	901,500	.....	.....	901,500 0 0	4 ½ cent.	36,060 0 0
1906-7	224,900	.....	.....	224,900 0 0	.....	8,996 0 0
1908-9	1,450,000	.....	.....	1,450,000 0 0	.....	72,500 0 0
1909-10	1,799,500	.....	.....	1,799,500 0 0	.....	89,975 0 0
1910-11	2,050,000	.....	.....	2,050,000 0 0	.....	102,500 0 0
	813,700	.....	.....	813,700 0 0	.....	40,685 0 0
1912-13	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0
	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0
1912 ... ..	.....	1,384,404 14 4	.....	1,384,404 14 4	3 ½ cent.	41,532 2 10
1912 (New South Wales Funded Stock) ..	.....	2,549,350 0 0	.....	2,549,350 0 0	4 ½ cent.	101,974 0 0
	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	122,500 0 0
	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	122,500 0 0
1918-19 ... ..	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	174,797 0 0
	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	29,120 0 0
	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
1924-5 ... ..	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
	.....	198,065 0 0	.....	198,065 0 0	3 ½ cent.	5,941 19 0
1925 ... ..	.....	222,255 0 0	.....	222,255 0 0	.....	6,667 13 0
	.....	1,186,300 0 0	.....	1,186,300 0 0	4 ½ cent.	47,452 0 0
1933-4 ... ..	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	120,000 0 0
	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	120,000 0 0
	.....	2,500,000 0 0	.....	2,500,000 0 0	.....	100,000 0 0
1935-6 ... ..	.....	4,000,000 0 0	.....	4,000,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	120,000 0 0
1897-8	206,300	.....	.....	206,300 0 0	5 ½ cent.	10,315 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 7
Permanent	2,700	.....	.....	2,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	135 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 (annual payments of £150,000) ... ..	.....	.....	1,452,884	1,452,884 0 0	3 ½ cent.	31,931 10 4
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 (1896) ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 ^a	5,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	15,540 0 0
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22 ... ..	.....	.....	1,024,700	1,024,700 0 0	3 ½ cent.	30,741 0 0
Total Amount outstanding, 30th June, 1897	10,695,150	47,896,764 3 6	2,482,584	61,074,498 3 6	.....	2,241,932 16 9

* City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

† Municipal Council Redfern Sewerage Works taken over by the Government.

‡ Balmain Municipal Council Sewerage Debentures taken over by Government.

§ Municipal Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

† City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures taken over by the Government.

‡ Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Debentures taken over by the Government.

§ Overdue Debentures not yet presented.

¶ Ashfield

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.
STATEMENT showing Distribution of Interest on Public Debt on 30th June, 1897.

Description of Stock.	Amount of Stock.			6 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.			Total Interest.						
	£	s.	d.							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Debentures	3,650	0	0	...	...	114,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,289,200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	94,500	0	0	5,670	...	...	...	331,984	0	0	...	...	...	...	452,528	0	0		
...	8,299,600	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,500	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,700	0	0	...	...	...	166/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,695,150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inscribed Stock	29,326,200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	1,026,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	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 ...	2,549,350	0	0	...	...	...	...	101,974	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,974	0	0
New South Wales 4 per cents.	530,189	9	2	...	...	...	...	21,207	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,207	11	7
New South Wales 1924 Stock 58 Vic. No. 14 ...	198,065	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New South Wales Funded Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14 ...	863,947	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New South Wales 1925 Stock 59 Vic. No. 6... ..	222,255	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New South Wales Funded Stock 59 Vic. No. 6 ...	520,457	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years), 53 Vic. No. 9	1,064,384	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	388,500	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,452,884	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7	5,000	0	0*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasury Bills (Deficiency 30 June, 1895) 59 Vic. No. 22)	1,024,700	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	61,074,498	3	6	5,670	247/10/-	114,460	166/10/-	858,157	11	7	1,026,417	236,814	5	2	2,241,932	16	9		

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

* Matured.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

SCHEDULE of REPAYMENTS, to the CREDIT of VOTES, during the YEAR ended 30th June, 1897, which have not been carried to account in reduction of payments during that year.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Advances to Contractors, Various Years undistributed				56	18	4
Services of the Year 1883.						
Advances to Contractors				14	18	3
Services of the Year 1891.						
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.						
Milparinka Cottage Hospital—Grant in aid	350	0	0			
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.						
Prothonotary—Contingencies	25	0	0			
				375	0	0
Services of the Year 1892.						
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.						
Police Salaries	0	14	6			
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
Bridges, per Schedule D 4	27	2	3			
Unclassified Roads... ..	20	0	0			
				47	16	9
Services of the Year 1893.						
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.						
Artillery Force—Contingencies	0	1	0			
Wagga Wagga Fire Brigade—Special Grant	200	0	0			
LANDS DEPARTMENT.						
Fencing Public Cemeteries	2	10	0			
Improving Public Parks	56	14	7			
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
Minor Roads under Trustees	10	7	1			
Savings Account	126	0	0			
Unclassified Roads... ..	24	18	9			
MINES AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.						
Agriculture and Forestry	1	8	0			
				421	19	5
Services of the Year 1894.						
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.						
Military Expenditure	6	8	9			
LANDS DEPARTMENT.						
Fencing Public Cemeteries	5	5	0			
Improving Public Parks	1	16	11			
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
Main Roads outside Municipalities	2	16	0			
Minor Roads under Departments	55	5	9			
Do Trustees	0	19	1			
Unclassified Roads... ..	917	1	3			
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.						
Public Instruction	0	17	2			
				990	9	11
Carried forward	£			1,907	2	8

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—continued.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£		1,907	2	8
Services of the Year 1895.						
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.						
Advertising		0	5	6		
Board of Health—Contingencies		3	0	0		
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.						
Gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff		1	0	0		
Railway Working Expenses		46	1	9		
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.						
Crown Solicitor—Contingencies		0	11	3		
LANDS DEPARTMENT.						
Fencing Public Cemeteries		8	17	8		
Improving Public Parks		35	15	8		
Lands Department—Contingencies		948	5	6		
Land Agents, Appraisers—Contingencies		5	5	0		
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
Main Roads outside Municipalities		3	10	0		
Do inside do		1	4	0		
Minor Roads under Department		28	17	10		
Unclassified Roads		18	1	3		
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.						
Public Instruction		8	13	9		
					1,109	9 2
Services of the Year 1895-6.						
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.						
Aborigines Protection Board		2	12	5		
Asylums for Infirm and Destitute—Contingencies		100	17	11		
Freight, Insurance, &c.		1	1	6		
General Improvements, National Park		1	0	0		
Institutions for Insane Generally—Contingencies		10	9	7		
Medical Adviser—Contingencies		8	8	0		
Maintenance and Transmission of Paupers, &c.		14	6	6		
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces		1,462	2	0		
Police Salaries		11	4	6		
Do Contingencies		20	6	5		
Re-organisation of the Public Service		0	1	4		
Royal Commission on Fisheries		0	10	10		
State Children's Relief Branch—Contingencies		303	16	0		
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.						
Advertising		23	1	0		
Expenses in connection with Direct Taxation		1	13	6		
Glebe Island Abattoirs—Contingencies		0	2	6		
Interest on Funds, Equity and Lunacy Patients		54	8	11		
Insurance on English Shipments		85	11	11		
Mercantile Explosives—Contingencies		0	11	11		
Stores and Stationery—Contingencies		6	7	1		
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.						
Gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff		13	4	0		
Railways—Working Expenses		4,662	13	11		
Tramways		2	1	7		
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.						
Crown Solicitor—Contingencies		0	13	6		
Quarter Sessions		96	16	2		
Carried forward		6,884	3	0		
Carried forward	£			3,016	11 10

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—continued.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£	£ s. d. 3,016 11 10
Services of the Year 1895-6—continued.		
Brought forward	£ 6,884 3 0	
LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	18 17 6	
Fencing Public Cemeteries	26 15 11	
Improving Public Parks	7 19 1	
Lands Department—Contingencies	118 2 9	
Land Agents, Appraisers, and others—Contingencies	231 5 1	
Labour Settlements	1 9 9	
Legal Expenses (Lands)	14 11 0	
Maintenance and Improvement of Islands in Port Jackson	0 1 0	
Survey of Lands—Contingencies... ..	61 16 6	
Trigonometrical Survey—Contingencies	2 5 0	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Dock Establishment—Contingencies	214 10 6	
Dredge Service—Contingencies	15 4 0	
Furniture, Public Offices	1 15 0	
Harbours and Rivers, Surveys	150 0 0	
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs	1 19 6	
Incidental and Contingent Works and Services	4 0 0	
Minor Roads—Trustees	167 4 7	
Do Departments	4,837 4 11	
Main Roads—Outside Municipalities	0 4 10	
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	229 11 6	
Repairs—Public Buildings	0 1 0	
Repairs and Renewals of Bridge	9 13 6	
Salaries of Temporary Officers, Equipment, Allowances, &c.	5 8 0	
Unclassified Roads	59 15 0	
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.		
Coroners—Contingencies	1 9 6	
Curator—Contingencies	0 1 5	
District Courts—Contingencies	18 1 0	
Justice—Contingencies	0 2 6	
Prisons—Salaries	15 18 10	
Do Contingencies	131 4 5	
Petty Sessions—Contingencies	12 0 0	
Sheriff—Salaries	0 6 8	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.		
Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta—Salaries	1 3 0	
Public Instruction	25 7 7	
MINES AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.		
Agriculture and Forestry—Contingencies	71 10 6	
Imported Stock—Contingencies	0 3 3	
Mines Department—Contingencies	6 6 0	
Do Prospecting Vote	0 3 0	
Public Watering Places—Contingencies... ..	2 0 0	
Seed Distribution to Distressed Farmers	0 3 2	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		
Post Office—Salaries	85 9 3	
Do Contingencies	68 4 4	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Drawbacks	33 15 5	
Parliamentary Electorate and Elections Act, 56 Vic., No 35.	0 6 0	
Revenue refunded	4 7 5	
		13,542 2 2
Total	£	16,558 14 0

SCHEDULE of REPAYMENTS, to the CREDIT of VOTES, during the YEAR ended 30th June, 1897, which have been carried to account in reduction of payments during that year.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Services of the Year 1896-7.						
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.						
His Excellency the Governor—Contingencies	8	14	3			
Legislative Council and Assembly—Contingencies	4	5	1			
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works—Contingencies...	0	16	2			
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.						
Aborigines Protection Board—Contingencies	0	16	9			
Burial of Destitute Persons	1	10	0			
Board of International Exchanges	34	16	1			
Charitable Institutions—Salaries	11	6	11			
Do Contingencies	748	8	10			
Coast Hospital—Contingencies	3	13	3			
Expenses in connection with Electoral System	0	15	11			
Fisheries—Contingencies	12	17	3			
Freight, Insurance, &c.	4	11	7			
Government Statistician—Salaries	14	17	1			
Do Contingencies	9	3	10			
Grant in aid of Sydney Hospital... ..	0	5	0			
Do Charitable Institutions	0	1	0			
Institutions for Insane Generally—Contingencies	14	2	7			
Maintenance and Transmission of Paupers, &c.	17	15	7			
Military Secretary—Contingencies	0	1	7			
Master in Lunacy—Contingencies	23	10	8			
Medical Adviser—Contingencies	4	13	0			
Naval Forces	2	16	0			
Police—Salaries (Constabulary)	163	15	7			
Do Contingencies	86	5	7			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	895	2	10			
Re-organisation of the Public Service	41	4	7			
Royal Commission of Inquiry into Coal Cargoes	32	11	11			
Registrar-General—Contingencies	1	4	7			
Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions—Contingencies ...	1	13	9			
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.						
Advertising	70	15	11			
Board of Health—Salaries	2	14	2			
Do Contingencies... ..	6	19	3			
Board of Exports do	987	17	11			
Customs—Contingencies	69	1	2			
Exchange on Remittances... ..	0	11	3			
Government Printer	8	9	1			
Gratuities to Officers whose services have been dispensed with ...	266	11	5			
Interest on Funds, Equity and Lunacy Patients	6	1	8			
Land and Income Tax—Contingencies	125	5	11			
Mercantile Explosives—Contingencies	9	13	11			
Public Wharfs—Contingencies	49	4	3			
Stores and Stationery—Contingencies	1,454	5	3			
Shipping Master—Contingencies... ..	6	18	0			
Treasury—Contingencies	15	11	2			
Transmission of Telegraphic Messages	0	8	2			
To meet adjustment of Salaries on revision by the Public Service Board	7	11	2			
Carried forward	£	5,229	16	11		

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

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£ 5,229 16 11	
Services of the Year 1896-7—<i>continued.</i>		
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.		
Gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff	5 18 4	
Gratuities to Officers not entitled to Pensions	100 0 0	
Railway Working Expenses	5,161 11 3	
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Attorney-General—Contingencies	15 7 11	
Crown Solicitor—Contingencies	1,548 17 2	
LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Compensation for Land taken for proclaimed Roads	374 0 4	
Detail Survey of Cities, Towns and Suburbs	8 17 9	
Fencing Public Cemeteries	12 2 9	
Improving Public Parks	0 2 3	
Lands Department—Salaries	331 0 1	
Do Contingencies	854 10 3	
Legal Expenses (Lands)	31 16 5	
Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	502 8 8	
Maintenance and Improvement of Islands in Port Jackson	0 0 7	
Survey of Lands	252 9 10	
Trigonometrical Survey	24 6 9	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Dredge Service	304 5 0	
Dock Establishment	241 4 4	
Expenses of Punts and Ferries	4 13 6	
Expenses of Tugs on Special Service	28 7 4	
Government Architect—Salaries, Equipment Allowances, &c... ..	10 14 11	
Harbours and Rivers Navigation—Salaries, Equipment Allowance, &c... ..	2 17 6	
Harbours and Rivers Surveys	450 0 0	
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Contingencies... ..	34 19 11	
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs	390 15 8	
Main Roads inside Municipalities	0 7 1	
Minor Roads under Trustees	0 3 1	
Do Departments	18 16 2	
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—Contingencies... ..	125 3 10	
Maintenance of Newcastle Harbour Works	2,540 5 1	
Public Works—Contingencies	2 12 1	
Police Buildings generally and Lock-ups	200 12 6	
Repairs and Renewals of Bridges... ..	68 5 6	
Repairs—Public Buildings	50 13 8	
Repairs to Plant used in connection with Reclamation Works	744 0 4	
Salaries, Equipment Allowances, &c.—Roads and Bridges	0 1 0	
Supreme Court—Furniture, Fittings, and Additions	0 10 0	
Unclassified Roads... ..	64 5 7	
Carried forward	£ 19,737 1 4	

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

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£	19,737	1 4			
Services of the Year 1896-7—<i>continued.</i>						
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.						
Bankruptcy—Contingencies		5	0 11			
Coroners—Contingencies		120	3 6			
District Courts—Salaries		1	19 0			
Do Contingencies		159	5 9			
Expenses of Inquiry under Commission Act 44 Vic. No. 1, &c. ...		12	9 0			
Justice—Contingencies		9	11 8			
Master in Equity—Contingencies		3	19 8			
Prisons—Salaries		39	11 4			
Do Contingencies		8	4 2			
Petty Sessions—Contingencies		49	1 11			
Patents and Copyrights—Salaries		3	4 6			
Prothonotary—Contingencies		58	17 8			
Sheriff—Contingencies		21	4 1			
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.						
Australian Museum—Salaries		21	14 10			
Centennial Park		1,134	6 0			
Labour and Industry—Contingencies		321	3 2			
N.S.S. "Sobraon"—Contingencies		1	18 1			
National Art Gallery—Contingencies		2	3 2			
Observatory—Contingencies		1	19 0			
Public Instruction		5,661	0 0			
MINES AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.						
Agriculture and Forestry—Contingencies		73	6 9			
Cost of Administering the Act for Regulations of Coal Mines and Collieries		9	8 2			
Imported Stock—Contingencies		6	7 6			
Mines Department—Salaries		0	1 1			
Do Contingencies		16	13 8			
Do Prospecting Vote		83	3 9			
Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring—Contingencies ...		30	0 0			
Vine Diseases Act		2	7 3			
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
Post Office—Salaries		160	19 0			
Do Contingencies		915	17 9			
Do Conveyance of Mails		1	1 0			
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.						
Drawbacks		39	7 11			
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock		1,140	0 0			
Revenue Refunded		583	16 11			
						30,436 9 6
TOTAL	£					30,436 9 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1897, on account of item 218 of 1894, "Architect," Schedule C. (See page 16.)

Provided for by Treasury Bills issued under Act 59 Vic. 22.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Court-house, Parkes	360 0 0	
Total, Schedule C ... ..	..... £	360 0 0

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1897, on account of item 241 of 1895, "Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply," Schedule B. (See page 16.)

Provided for by Treasury Bills issued under Act 59 Vic. 22.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wharf and Approach, Bowra, Nambuccera River	559 14 11	
Wharf at Kendall, Camden Haven	252 6 5	
Total, Schedule B ... ..	..... £	812 1 4

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1897, on account of item 242 of 1895, "Architect," Schedule C. (See page 16.)

Provided for by Treasury Bills issued under Act 59 Vic. 22.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Public Works and Buildings.		
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rydalmerc Hospital for Insane—Cottages for Gardeners and Gatekeepers	255 17 10	
Callan Park Hospital for Insane—Additional Accommodation for Attendants and Nurses	346 5 6	
Centennial Park—Erection of Statues, Fountains, &c.	566 15 3	
Total, Schedule C ... ..	..... £	1,168 18 7

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1897, on account of item 262 of 1895-6, "Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply," Schedule B. (See page 18.)

In adjustment of Vote, "Advance to Treasurer, 1895-6."

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply.		
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clearing-out Wallis Creek, West Maitland	113 19 1	
Total, Schedule B ... ..	..... £	113 19 1

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1897, on account of item 263 of 1895-6, "Architect," Schedule C. (See page 18.)

In adjustment of Vote, "Advance to Treasurer," 1895-6.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Public Works and Buildings.		
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Furniture, Public Offices	175 12 11	
Governor Phillip's Statue, Garden Palace Grounds—Foundations, &c.	527 6 3	
Furniture for new rooms at Parliament House for <i>Hansard</i> and newspaper staffs	56 19 6	
Furniture, Crown Law Offices	56 18 6	
Additions, &c., Customs House, Sydney	748 16 0	
Total, Schedule C	£	1,565 13 2

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1897, on account of item 277 of 1896-7, "Roads and Bridges," as per Schedule A. (See page 27.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
SCHEDULE A.		
Department of Public Works.		
Roads and Bridges, &c.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Main Roads—Outside Municipalities—Schedule A 1	36,806 4 6	
Main Roads and other Roads and Works within Municipalities—Schedule A 2	32,576 12 0	
Minor Roads under Officers of the Department—Schedule A 3—(not including any Road within Municipalities)	290,041 10 7	
Salaries, Equipment Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Rents, Incidentals, and Contingencies	52,782 4 1	
Erection, Repair, and Renewals of Bridges, &c.	70,518 13 2	
Unclassified Roads and other Works	55,362 7 5	
Incidental and Contingent Works and Services	9,674 7 0	
Expenses of Punts and Ferries	9,674 7 0	
Total, Schedule A	£	547,761 18 9

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1897, on account of items 277 to 279, "Harbours and Rivers Navigation," "Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage," and "Dock." Schedule B. (See page 27.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
Harbours and Rivers Navigation, &c.						
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Incidental Expenses in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, Light-houses, and other Public Works	11,912	2	0			
Landing Silt from Dredges and Forming Ground... ..	1,501	2	6			
Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys	555	5	2			
Towards Expenses connected with or arising out of employment of Tugs on Special Service	515	0	4			
Expenses connected with Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	214	19	0			
Master and Driver of "Ganymede"	279	4	2			
Tugs and Punts for Dredge Service, including Repairs	353	0	3			
Improving Richmond River and Tributaries	2,057	5	1			
Snagging Tributaries of Tweed River	64	14	1			
Maintenance of Newcastle Harbour Works	2,494	5	11			
Do Wollongong do 	484	17	10			
Repairs, Kiama Harbour Works	185	7	1			
Repairs of Plant used in connection with Reclamation Work, &c.	87	6	4			
Removal of Rocks, South Arm, Clarence River	600	6	3			
Painting, &c., Cargo and Passenger Sheds, Sydney Harbour	606	1	10			
Wharfs—Erection, Repairs, and Renewals	1,967	6	4			
Jetty—Tuggerah Lake	0	10	3			
Do Eastern side of Fort Macquarie	120	0	0			
Dock Establishment—Contingencies	4,464	8	4			
Maintenance of Electric Light, Cockatoo Island	226	15	3			
Pile Beacon, to replace Lightship at Newcastle	447	18	4			
Salaries, Equipment, Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Rents, Cleaning, Caretaking, Incidentals, and Contingencies... ..	8,500	13	5			
Boiler-Shop and Store, Fitzroy Dock	15	0	0			
Erection of covering over Pontoon Wharf, Erskine-street	150	0	0			
Total, Schedule B	£	37,803	9	9		

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1897, on account of item 282 of 1896-7, "Architect," Schedule D. (See page 27.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Public Works and Buildings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.		
Repairs, &c., Public Buildings generally	9,269 3 9	
Furniture and Fittings Public Offices generally	3,413 2 0	
Gaols—Additions, Repairs, &c.	1,984 8 11	
Hard-labour Gaols—Materials, &c.... ..	2,923 9 9	
Court-houses—Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.	2,366 1 9	
Police Buildings generally and Lock-ups	2,793 15 9	
Post and Telegraph Offices—Additions, Repairs, Furniture, &c....	3,841 6 6	
Public Offices—Working Lifts, &c.... ..	1,044 8 10	
Lighting Government Lamps—Streets, Domain, Hyde Park, &c.	1,031 17 3	
University—Lighting Lamps	135 15 0	
Parliamentary Buildings—Attending to Lighting and Extinguish- ing Gas, Ventilation, &c.... ..	108 15 5	
Photographs of Public Buildings, Copying Plans, &c.	350 1 3	
Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	255 4 3	
Institutions for Insane—Repairs	2,335 14 0	
Coast Hospital—Additions and Repairs	410 11 9	
Accommodation for Patients awaiting Examination by Board of Health	40 5 8	
Benevolent Asylums—Additions and Repairs	1,230 2 0	
Royal Mint—Additions, Repairs, &c.	405 4 5	
Government House—Renewal of Building... ..	316 0 0	
Governor Duff Memorial, Waverley Cemetery—Improvements...	221 10 9	
Governor Phillip's Statue, Garden Palace Grounds—Foundations, &c.	213 6 8	
Garden Palace Grounds Shelter Pavilion	265 0 0	
Centennial Park Buildings—Improvement... ..	349 17 2	
Customs House, Sydney—Additions, &c.	1,293 0 0	
Goat Island—Stores for Explosives	384 6 4	
Supreme Court—Furniture, Fittings, and Additions	330 11 5	
Hawkesbury Agricultural College—Construction and Maintenance of Irrigation Plant	280 1 6	
Crown Law Offices—Furnishing and Alterations	454 17 3	
Forbes Post and Telegraph Office—Alterations	344 7 6	
Candelo Post and Telegraph Office—Erection	337 0 6	
Barmedman Court House—Erection	291 8 6	
Narrandera Court and Watch House—Additions... ..	182 0 0	
Walgett Public Buildings—Repairs	530 6 0	
Salaries, Equipment, Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Rents, Cleaning, Caretaking, Incidentals, and Contingencies...	8,387 8 5	
Police Stations—Erection of, at Ungarie, Nowendoc, and Gloucester	255 0 0	
West Kempsey Court House—Additions	141 0 0	
Australian Museum—New Roof, &c.	553 10 0	
Additional Accommodation Law Offices, Chancery Square	1,051 2 6	
Total, Schedule C	£	50,121 2 9

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1896-7.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR-GENERAL

BEING ON

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENTS OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, AND OTHER MONEYS, FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1896, TO 30TH JUNE, 1897.

(Under Act 33 Victoria No. 18.)

1. THE accompanying Statements of the Treasurer's Accounts for the financial year 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897, were received from the Treasury on the 2nd October, 1897, and were returned for correction and suggested amendments on the 12th November, and were finally received back on the 22nd January, 1898, amended as requested, except in one or two particulars, and I have now the honor to submit to the Legislative Assembly my Report thereon, as directed by the 38th section of the "Audit Act of 1870."

2. By the operation of the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895," the Accounts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund are now dealt with on the same lines as those of the Trust Funds and General Loan Fund, namely, on the principle that the actual Receipts and Disbursements within each financial year form the basis on which the condition of each Fund is to be ascertained at the opening and the closing of the year, now fixed as commencing on the 1st July, and ending on the 30th June. Thus the Cash Balances, whether debit or credit, on the 30th June, are made the starting points of a new financial year, and the actual Receipts *within* that year are taken as the Income of it, and the actual Disbursements, also *within* that year, are taken as the Expenditure of the same.

3. In the preparation of Accounts on the principle above stated, it is of the utmost importance that the Cash Balances be carefully ascertained and established beyond question, and that the intervening transactions between the commencing and closing Balances be stated entirely free of cross entries or transfers, that may, and ordinarily do, occur in the current keeping of Books of Account, with a view to show net results only.

4. In last Report on the Accounts of 1895-6, which may be regarded as the year of transition from the old to the new system, a careful analysis was made of the condition of the Revenue, and the Balances under both systems were accurately ascertained. In this Report the "old Deficiency Balance" will be taken up as the commencement of a distinct part of the Revenue Account, and the Balance on the "new Account," as arising from the improved method of appropriating the Revenue under the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895," will in like manner be adopted as the commencing entry of the Revenue Account Current for the financial year 1896-7.

5. Under the new system of dealing with the Revenue and Expenditure, which is based on cash transactions during the Financial Year only, the actual result is clearly demonstrated and can be seen at a glance on reference to the Statement of the Consolidated Revenue Account Current on the following page. No distinction is now made between arrear and current services in the appropriation of the Revenue, a distinction which has hitherto originated and perpetuated many aggravating difficulties in keeping and rendering Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure, and thus occasioned much misunderstanding as to the true meaning of figures which ought now to admit of only one interpretation.

6. In thus stating the results of the Audit of the Treasurer's Abstracts of the Public Accounts, it does not appear necessary under the new system of appropriating the Revenue to do more than show exactly how the several sums appropriated out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or otherwise, have been applied to the several services and purposes for which they were granted. This has been partially done in the Appendices to former recent Reports; but in the present Report the details are given in the following Account Current, which is based on the Treasurer's figures, in such a manner that the abstract results herein shown may be traced out through the Treasurer's Statements and the Appropriating Acts to the Estimates as voted in Committee of Supply, or to the Statutory Special Authorities for Expenditure.

7. With this view the Receipts and Expenditure in connection with the Consolidated Revenue Fund are stated in the following Report in a different form from that hitherto followed, and to some extent on the lines of the Statement forming Appendix G to my Report on the Accounts of 1893.

THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT.

8. The statement of the new account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the financial year 1895-6, as given in my Report for that year, showed that it closed with a Balance Surplus of Receipts at 30th June, 1896, of £349,878 19s. 8d., with a contingent addition on recovery of certain Temporary Issues to an amount of £66,393 2s. 10d.

The transactions on account of the financial year closing with 30th June, 1897, are shown in the following Account Current:—

CONSOLIDATED

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

Dr.

Financial Year ended

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Credit Balance, 1st July, 1896 (<i>page 153 of Report, 1895-6</i>)							349,878	19	8
„ Revenue and Receipts credited during Financial Year ended 30th June, 1897 (<i>pages 9 to 13, Treasurer's Statement</i>):—									
On account of:—									
„ Taxation:—									
Customs	1,280,714	16	11						
Excise	277,137	4	4						
Stamp Duties	332,345	0	4						
Land Tax	141,022	3	11						
Income Tax	305,316	7	4						
Licenses	121,538	15	8						
							2,458,074	8	6
„ Land Revenue:—									
Sales and Interest on Deferred Payments	1,120,962	2	8						
Pastoral Occupation	727,870	16	7						
Mining Occupation	45,263	11	1						
Miscellaneous Land Receipts	59,277	5	9						
							1,953,373	16	1
„ Receipts for Services rendered:—									
Railways and Tramways Collections	3,367,552	4	4						
Post and Electric Telegraph Department, including charges on Money Orders and Postal Notes	706,120	8	2						
Mint Receipts, and for Conveyances and Escort of Gold	13,588	7	5						
Pilotage and Harbour Dues	57,140	18	3						
Water and Sewerage Rates	281,510	16	8						
Fees of Office	95,965	7	8						
Public School Fees, and Receipts from Agricultural College	76,998	6	1						
Fees—Brands Act	830	7	6						
							4,599,706	16	1
„ Gross General Miscellaneous Receipts	306,281	0	11						
Less—Repayment of Over-payments under Appropriations	46,995	3	6						
	259,285	17	5						
„ Advances, 1895-6, to Cash Stamps	142	18	7						
							259,142	18	10
„ Over-payments under Appropriations of previous years recovered	16,538	14	0						
Less—Item of 1895 and previous years credited to Deficiency Account	14	18	3						
							16,543	15	9
Gross Revenue and Receipts							9,286,841	15	3
Less:—									
Drawbacks and Refunds of Customs Duties	24,829	16	11						
Refunds of Land Revenue	54,271	0	8						
„ Railway Receipts	33,235	17	1						
„ Miscellaneous Receipts	*66,769	0	8						
Charges on Collection of Rents on Government Properties	685	17	0						
							179,791	12	4
Net Revenue and Receipts									
Total ordinary Revenue and Receipts							9,107,050	2	11
„ Other Receipts (<i>Advances repaid</i>):—									
Repayments of Advances on account of the year 1895-6 (<i>See Supplement to "Appendix A," Statement 3, page 182</i>)							40,736	7	3
TOTAL							£ 9,497,665	9	10

* Includes refunds of:—

Land Tax	£1,942	15	8
Income Tax	25,562	16	2

Total £27,505 11 10

—ACCOUNT CURRENT.

30th June, 1897.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Expenditure under <i>Special Appropriations</i> :—									
„ Services of 1895-6 (page 172) :—									
Schedules under Constitution Act and Supplements...	951	1	5						
Public Debt—Interest on—									
Debentures, Inscribed and Funded Stock ...	446,587	16	7						
Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9), Deficiency of Revenue	25,985	15	2						
Do (55 Vic. No. 7), Loan Services ...	402	0	0						
Other Special and Regulations	1,240	15	5						
Total				475,167	8	7			
„ Services of 1896-7 (pages 172 and 173) :—									
Schedules under Constitution Act and Supplements...	44,677	14	8						
Public Debt—Interest on—									
Debentures, Inscribed and Funded Stock ...	1,688,936	2	1						
Million Loan (31 Vic. No. 11)	11,435	0	0						
Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9), Deficiency of Revenue	25,985	15	2						
„ (59 Vic. No. 22), „ „	32,691	0	6						
„ (55 Vic. No. 7), Loan Services ...	35,837	10	0						
Public Debt—Redemption of—									
Railway Loan, 53 Vic. No. 24	75,000	0	0						
New South Wales 1924 Stock (58 Vic. No. 14)...	6,602	3	4						
„ 1925 „ (59 Vic. No. 6)	7,408	10	0						
Million Loan (31 Vic. No. 11)	26,800	0	0						
Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9) (<i>transferred to</i> <i>Deficiency Account, 1895 and previous years</i>)	150,000	0	0						
Other Special and Regulations	*185,574	10	5						
Total				*2,200,948	6	2			
Total Special Appropriations							2,766,115	14	9
By Expenditure under <i>Annual Appropriations</i> :—									
Services of 1896-7 (pages 173-179) :—									
Schedules	1,512	1	8						
Executive and Legislative	30,985	17	11						
Chief Secretary	996,615	18	1						
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade :—									
Departments generally	647,415	11	9						
Railways	1,827,150	5	9						
Attorney-General	41,349	19	7						
Secretary for Lands	294,944	6	4						
Secretary for Public Works	840,595	4	2						
Administration of Justice	247,453	15	2						
Public Instruction, Labour and Industry	718,245	5	7						
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	138,321	15	6						
Postmaster-General	706,119	1	5						
Total				6,490,709	2	11			
Supplementary Appropriations, 1896-7 (<i>part adjust-</i> <i>ment Treasurer's Advance</i>) (pages 180-181) :—									
Services of 1895 and previous years	253	3	7						
„ 1895-6... ..	25,392	11	1						
Total				25,645	14	8			
Total Annual Appropriations							6,516,354	17	7
Total Expenditure under Special and Annual Appropriations (page 181)...							9,282,470	12	4
By Other Payments—Balance of “Advances made” (<i>as per Supplement to Appendix A, page 182</i>)...							85,095	9	1
Total (see page 181)							£ 9,367,566	1	5
† Cash Credit Balance on 30th June, 1897 (Surplus of Receipts over Disbursements)							130,099	8	5
TOTAL							£ 9,497,665	9	10

* Exclusive of Drawbacks and Refunds paid to the amount of £179,791 12s. Ad., as per contra.

Explanatory Note.		
{ Sydney Balance, “See Analysis of Cash Balances,” page 159...	£118,495	14 5
{ Part of London Balance	£11,603	14 0
Cash Credit Balance on 30th June, 1897 (See page 160)	£130,099	8 5

9. The condition of the Deficiency Account, as affected by the operations of the year, shows a net reduction of *£156,309 16s., as follows:—

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—OLD DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT

Dr.	FOR 1895 (JUNE) AND PREVIOUS YEARS.		Cr.
<i>Transactions to 30th June, 1897.</i>			
To Receipts credited during the financial year ended 30th June, 1897:— "Advances made" prior to 1st July, 1896, recovered (Supplement to Appendix A, page 182):— Treasurer's Advance Account, £ s. d. 1894 7,211 5 9 Treasurer's Advance Account. 1895 2,156 16 8 Advances to contractors:— Various years £655 10 7 From Repayments to Credit of Votes ... 14 18 3 Total	£ s. d. 10,038 17 3 150,000 0 0 3,186,873 11 4 £ 3,346,912 8 7	By Balance Deficiency of Revenue Old Account (1895 and previous years) to 30th June, 1896 (page 153 of 1895-6 Report) Payments made within the financial year ended 30th June, 1897 (Appendix A, page 171):— £ s. d. For Services of year 1892 ... 1,359 7 9 " " 1894 ... 360 0 0 " " 1895 ... 2,009 13 6 Total	£ s. d. 3,343,183 7 4 3,729 1 3 £ 3,346,912 8 7
Instalment of Deficiency Debt of 1896 and previous years (transferred from 1896-7 account)		150,000 0 0	
Debit Balance—Deficiency of Revenue (Old Account, 1895, June, and previous years) to 30th June, 1897		3,186,873 11 4	
		£ 3,346,912 8 7	£ 3,346,912 8 7

State of Deficiency from Year of first Deficiency, to 30th June, 1897.

Year.	Receipts, including "Temporary Advances Repaid" (termed Other Receipts).	Disbursements, including Temporary "Advances Made" (termed Other Payments).
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dr. Balance on the 31st December, 1886 (year of the first debit balance of the existing deficiency)		1,286,581 9 4
Twelve months ended 31st December, 1887	8,683,043 8 2	9,576,042 8 5
" " " 1888	9,583,700 4 3	9,072,834 12 9
" " " 1889	9,350,346 17 7	9,531,698 7 0
" " " 1890	9,957,411 0 11	10,046,975 0 0
" " " 1891	10,184,875 5 3	10,801,487 1 4
" " " 1892	10,903,880 4 9	10,883,803 17 9
" " " 1893	10,280,526 18 6	10,538,073 18 9
" " " 1894	9,905,712 8 3	9,847,066 1 3
Six months ended 30th June, 1895	5,259,419 6 9	5,094,085 2 3
During 1895-6, on account of 1895 (June) and previous years	105,019 8 7	878,025 11 6
" 1896-7, " " " " "	160,038 17 3	3,729 1 3
	84,374,374 0 3	
Deficiency Debt, 1895 (June) and previous years on 30th June, 1897:—		
Cash Overdraft:—		
Suspense Accounts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Post Office New Street Resumption Account	468,541 18 10	709,289 11 4
Centennial Park	199,411 2 10	
Treasurer's Advance, 1893 (outstanding)	13,324 4 3	
"Working Account," Consolidated Revenue Fund	28,012 5 5	
	3,186,873 11 4	
Treasury Bills Outstanding, 30th June, 1897:—		
53 Vic. No. 9—(Deficiency 1896 and previous years) ... 1,452,884 0 0	1,452,884 0 0	2,477,584 0 0
59 Vic. No. 22—(Deficiency to 30th June, 1895) 1,024,700 0 0	1,024,700 0 0	
Total	£ 87,561,247 11 7	87,561,247 11 7

* Dr. Balance to 30th June, 1896 (page 153 of 1895-6 Report) £3,343,183 7 4
 " " " 1897, as given above 3,186,873 11 4
 Total net reduction as shown above £156,309 16 0

THE LIABILITIES OF THE REVENUE.

10. The foregoing Statements of Cash Accounts bring the condition of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, under two divisions of that Account, down to the 30th June, 1897. This order was adopted last year as a necessary consequence of the new system of appropriating and accounting for the growing produce of the Revenue.

11. The Deficiency Account closed with a debit balance of £3,186,873 11s. 4d., a reduction during the year, as previously shown, of £156,309 16s. Provision is made by the Acts 53 Victoria No. 9 and 59 Victoria No. 22 for subsequent reductions at an annual rate of at least £150,000 up to £2,477,584, for which Treasury Bills have been issued bearing interest at 3 and 4 per cent., such annual reduction for 1896-7 being made a charge on the Current Account as shown.

12. The Current Account, 1896-7, closed with a Credit Cash Balance of £130,099 8s. 5d., a reduction of £219,779 11s. 3d. upon the Cash Balance brought forward from financial year ended 30th June, 1896.

13. In Appendix A and Supplement will be found fully detailed statements of the Authorities for the Expenditure of the Revenue during the financial year. Those Authorities, as explained in last Report, are classed as follows:—

1. Those given by Special Statutes constituting Primary Charges on the Revenue, and which cease only when from any cause they are found in whole or in part to be in excess of requirements.
2. Those given by the Annual Appropriation Acts, and which lapse at 30th June, the termination of the financial year.

14. The following is a summary statement of the results of the year's operations under those Authorities:—

Service.	Amounts Authorised.	Amounts Disbursed.	Balances Surrendered.	Authorities Outstanding.
I. AUTHORITIES FOR EXPENDITURE UNDER SPECIAL STATUTES (PRIMARY CHARGES).				
New Account:—				
On account of 1895 and previous years. See page 171	121,657 10 0	.....	.....	121,657 10 0
On account of 1895-6. See page 172	573,770 0 11	475,167 8 7	13,174 6 1	85,428 6 3
On account of 1896-7. See page 173	2,778,807 18 4	2,290,948 6 2	891 5 9	486,968 6 5
Total (Chiefly for Interest and Extinction of the Public Debt)	£ 3,474,235 9 3	2,766,115 14 9	14,065 11 10	694,054 2 8
2. AUTHORITIES FOR EXPENDITURE UNDER ANNUAL APPROPRIATION ACTS DURING 1896-7.				
Old Deficiency Account:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On account of 1895 and previous years. See page 171	6,955 19 1	2,369 13 6	4,586 5 7	}
Balance of Vote for 1892 restored. See page 171 ...	1,359 7 9	1,359 7 9	.....
New Account:—				} Nil.
Adjustment in part of Treasurer's Advance Account, 1895-6. See page 181 ...	25,736 15 1	25,645 14 8	91 0 5	
On account of the Financial Year 1896-7. See page 179	6,651,132 0 0	6,490,709 2 11	160,422 17 1	
Total	£ 6,685,184 1 11	6,520,083 18 10	165,100 3 1	

Of the Outstanding Authorities for £694,054 2s. 8d., the several sums of £121,657 10s. for 1895 and previous years, £54,330 for 1895-6, and £31,765 for 1896-7 are the accumulated unapplied balances of the annual provision of £70,000 made by the Act 31 Vic. No. 11, for liquidating the Million Loan raised under it for Railway Purposes and the Annual Interest thereupon. Those Balances are required to meet the repayment of the remaining unredeemed Debentures to the amount of £208,800 which matured on 1st January, 1898, and the interest accruing from 1st July to 31st December, 1897.

15. As indicated above, the Appendix A to this Report, which gives particulars of the foregoing Abstracts, has been constructed in such a way as it is hoped will not only give a fuller view of the aggregate Appropriations, Special and Annual, than on previous occasions, but afford the means of a readier comparison between the sums appropriated and those actually applied to each item of service, as set forth in the Appropriation Acts, together with the sums unapplied and surrendered in accordance with the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895." A general Summary of that Appendix will be found at page 181.

CONTINGENT CREDITS.

16. Irrespective of the above balances shown upon the Old and New accounts, the following sums have been paid, but only brought to account in the meantime as temporary payments, which, not having become final charges on the Revenue up to the 30th June, 1897, are treated as sums recoverable to its credit. On adjustment they will be credited according to the following Abstract:—

Nature of Payment.	Outstanding on the transactions of—					
	1895 and previous years.		1895-6.		1896-7.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Centennial Park Account, 51 Victoria No. 9 (Suspense Account)	199,411	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Centennial Park Account, Suspense Vote, 1895-6 ... ..	.....	.....	24,960	16 11	.....	.....
Centennial Park Account, Suspense Votes, 1896-7 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,050	17 11
General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account (Suspense Account), 53 Victoria No. 13, paid in 1895 and previous years ...	468,541	18 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account (Suspense Account), 53 Victoria No. 13, paid in 1895-6 ... ..	.....	.....	695	18 8	.....	.....
General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account (Suspense Account), 53 Victoria No. 13, paid in 1896-7 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2 2
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1893	13,324	4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do do 1896-7 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,426	19 0
Prevention of Scab in Sheep, 1896-7 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,268	3 5
State Children's Relief Act of 1881, 44 Victoria No. 24, 1896-7 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,160	0 0
Wollongong Harbour Trust ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,053	2 2
Advances to convert Stamps, received as Remittances, into Cash ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4 5
Cooma Pastoral and Agricultural Association... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	0 0
TOTAL	£ 681,277	5 11	25,656	15 7	85,095	9 1
	£792,029 10 7 (See page 182.)					

17. The expenditure for the Centennial Park, shown in the first column of the foregoing statement as £199,411 2s. 10d. (being the balance of a gross outlay of £199,906 3s.), was incurred under the Act 51 Vic. No. 9, entitled the "Centenary Celebration

Celebration Act." That Act made provision for the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Colony. Part of that provision was the setting apart of £200,000 for the construction of a "State House" for objects specified in the Act, and for the dedication, laying out, planting, and enclosing of 640 acres of land to be designated "The Centennial Park," part of 792 acres in all resumed for the purposes of the Celebration.

18. The Revenue Account being in debt at the time of passing the Act above quoted, any expense up to £200,000 which might be incurred under it was to be covered provisionally by the sale, or lease as building sites, of the remainder of the lands not required for the State House or the Centennial Park, the proceeds of all such sales or leases to be placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

19. Although not so stated in the Act, the £200,000 was understood to be apportioned—£150,000 towards the cost of the State House, and £50,000 towards the expense of forming the Centennial Park. But nothing has been expended upon a State House, and the cost of laying out and completing the Park has absorbed nearly the whole of the sum set apart for both objects, which now stands at £199,411 2s. 10d. for the Centennial Park only, awaiting recoupment, as above explained, and so is being treated as a "Temporary Issue recoverable" under the Act 51 Victoria No. 9. The further expenditure on the Centennial Park for 1895-6 and for 1896-7 of £24,960 16s. 11d. and £4,050 17s. 11d. having been voted for as "Suspense Accounts," not as final charges on the Revenue, but as recoverable from the proceeds, when sold, of the building sites referred to, is also treated as a "Temporary Issue recoverable" on account of those special Votes. The latter amount, however, (£4,050 17s. 11d.) consisting of two separate sums of £847 4s. 4d. (page 18) and £3,203 13s. 7d. (page 28), is classified by the Treasurer among the ordinary payments of the year.

20. The whole amount recoverable on this account at 30th June, 1897, was £228,422 17s. 8d. The expenditure commenced in the year 1887, and the subsequent operations under the "Centennial Park Suspense Account" are shown in the following table:—

		Receipts.			Payments.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1887	...	.....			20,285	0	0
1888	...	2	0	0	66,786	11	5
1889	...	1	18	6	56,915	2	8
1890	...	0	1	2	26,250	5	0
1891	...	479	4	3	28,040	1	6
1892	...	11	16	3	1,629	2	5
1893	...	.....			.....
1894	...	.....			.....
1895 (6 months)	...	.....			.....
1895-6	...	39	3	1	25,000	0	0
1896-7	...	.....			4,050	17	11
		£534	3	3	£228,957	0	11
		£228,422 17s. 8d. (See pp. 159-160.)					

21. The issues under the Act 53 Victoria No. 13, the "General Post Office (Approaches Improvement) Act 1889," have likewise been treated as "Temporary Issues Recoverable," inasmuch as the expense of compensation for land resumed for, and

and the cost of forming, a new street between George and Pitt Streets northward of the General Post Office, was expressly provided for out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on condition that the proceeds of sale of any portion of the land resumed, of buildings and materials thereupon, and the rents derived from the leasing of such lands or buildings were to be paid over to the said Fund.

22. The total issues up to 30th June, 1897, have been £604,837 6s. 7d., and recredits by sale of land and materials, and by rents, have been £135,574 6s. 11d., leaving now the net sum of £469,262 19s. 8d. outstanding and redeemable by further sales or rents as per clause 6 of the Act 53 Victoria No. 13. The account under this head was opened in 1890. The operations of the "General Post Office New Street Resumption Account—Suspense Account" up to 30th June, 1897, showing above balance, are as follow:—

				Receipts.			Payments.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1890	...	...		5,811	7	6	159,647	14	8
1891	...	...		23	14	2	177,730	10	4
1892	...	...	Included in the Deficiency Debt of 1895 and previous years.	27,216	0	0	87,814	13	6
1893	...	...		102,523	5	3	29,947	3	0
1894	...	...		.....			16,047	2	9
1895 (6 months)				.....			132,929	1	6
1895-6...	...	...		.....			695	18	8
1896-7...	...	...	.....			25	2	2	
				£135,574	6	11	£604,837	6	7
				£469,262 19 8					
				(See pp. 159-160.)					

23. The remainder of the Contingent Credits, excepting £13,000 advanced from the Treasurer's Advance Vote of 1893 to the Municipality of Penrith, are at this date nearly all replaced, and steps are in progress for the recovery of the £13,000 just mentioned.

ALTERATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF VOTES.

24. An important question was raised in the Department of Public Works as to the extent of the limitation contained in the 18th clause of the Audit Act, which excepts from its operation the application of any balances unexpended of "Special Votes for Public Works," for the purpose of supplementing any votes for other services found insufficient to meet the requirements thereof," and confining its authority to balances of votes for any service for fixed establishments. It had always been held that no votes which were expressly described as for the erection or construction of works and buildings, including roads and bridges, could be dealt with in the same manner as votes for the ordinary salaries and contingencies of the Public Departments. That view had been held, not only in consequence of the express words of the clause in question, but because they were introduced by the Legislative Assembly in debate upon the Audit Bill expressly, so it appeared, to prevent any vote for a public work being exceeded without the express sanction of Parliament, a point on which there had always been manifested a considerable amount of jealousy, not only as regards votes for public works but with respect to every sum granted by the Parliament for the Public Service.

25. Sums were wanted to supplement the votes of £75,000 for the "Dredge Service" and £50,000 for "Architect." Those two votes were placed in the Estimates with two others—one of £550,000 for "Roads and Bridges," and one for £45,150

£45,150 for "Harbours and Rivers, &c."—the whole showing an aggregate of £720,150. For each of the four votes there is appended to the Estimates a schedule, specifying the several works for which the gross amount of each vote was to be appropriated, but with the heading to it "*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.*" That heading is also attached to the abstract of the four schedules for "Public Works and Services," but the four votes as they stand in the Appropriation Act neither refer to the schedules of details nor to the special conditions attached to them. The four appropriations were, therefore, held to be subject to the provisions of the 18th section of the Audit Act, being *aggregates merely of numerous specific appropriations to specific works* in the four schedules.

26. The Secretary for Public Works, however, considered that the total sum of £720,150 was subject as a whole to the conditions implied in the heading to the abstract, as stated in the Estimates of Expenditure for his branch of administration, and submitted the case for the opinion of the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General advised that the Vote for "Roads and Bridges" (as one of the four in question) was not a vote for a specified public work within the meaning of section 18 of the Audit Act of 1870, but "a vote taken in the most general manner possible for services of the establishment."

27. On that opinion the authority of the Governor and Executive Council was obtained for applying unexpended balances of the Votes for "Roads and Bridges" and "Harbours and Rivers, &c.", to cover excesses on the Votes for "Dredge Service," and for "Architect," and pursuant to that authority the expenditure during the year for "Dredge Service" was £78,553 16s. 5d., instead of £75,000 as voted, and for "Architect," £50,121 2s. 9d. instead of £50,000 as voted, the differences being taken from the Roads and Bridges Vote, £1,777 4s. 4d., and from Harbours and Rivers, &c., £1,897 14s. 10d. The correspondence, with the opinion of the Attorney-General, is given in Appendix O.

28. Among the Unclassified Miscellaneous Receipts, there recurs the heading, "Repayments to Credit of Votes," under which are credited certain cash replacements of sums charged, when originally issued, against Votes or Appropriations of the Revenue, such as balances of Advances made to Public Officers, but found afterwards to have been made in excess of requirements. It has been the practice for many years, although not continuously, to credit the full amount of such replacements as an item of Revenue, and then, whenever any sum so recovered was on account of Expenditure for the same service during the same year, to reduce the Expenditure Account by a corresponding sum, and at the same time to deduct from the full amount of such replacements, a sum corresponding to the total amount by which the Expenditure Account was reduced, leaving as a real receipt only such amount as could not be dealt with in the way described.

29. In the present instance, the total Credits are given in the first place as £46,995 3s. 6d. (page 12), but of this amount no less than £30,436 9s. 6d. are on the next page (13) deducted as having been accounted for in the reduction of the expenditure detailed in the following pages, leaving a balance of only £16,558 14s. as the actual cash addition to the Revenue Account for the year. Objection was taken to the continuance of this double mode of accounting for recoveries as the Annual Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure were now being placed on an improved footing,

footing, and although the alteration suggested has not been adopted in the case of the Accounts now submitted, it is hoped that the Statements for the current financial year will not be open to the same criticism in this particular.

30. It may be remarked further that the term, "Repayments to Credit of Votes," is hardly a correct description of the transactions. Strictly speaking no "Vote" or "Appropriation" can be added to except under the provisions of the 18th section of the Audit Act, and the nature of the credits in question would be more correctly described as "Over payments under Appropriations of previous years recovered." When replacements of issues occur during the currency of an account within a financial year they should properly be made, not by crediting the account with so much money for re-expenditure, but by deducting the amount from the expenditure already charged, leaving thus always the correct charge against the Appropriation, so far as may have been ascertained at the time of entry.

31. In regard to the credits referred to in previous paragraphs, their re-employment was not required for the purpose of fulfilling the services for which the appropriations in connection with which they occur were designed, or, in other words, such replacements practically represent excesses of Cash issues over requirements, and thus have the effect of establishing the correct amounts of the balances to be surrendered under the operation of the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895."

32. There is, however, another class of operations which have the effect of, temporarily at least, reducing the available balances of individual Votes, such as errors in computations, in rates of charges, misdescription of Services, and unavoidable temporary issues for services chargeable to other Votes. All items of this character have hitherto been classed as "Over Issues" and held available for reissue in connection with the Votes where they occurred. Inasmuch, however, as no Warrants could issue for larger sums than were set forth in the Appropriation Act, it had been, for many years, the practice to carry on recoveries of "Over Issues" to a Trust Account under that heading and to reissue the amounts, if required, as payments from that Trust Fund Account.

33. The inconvenience of that arrangement was that, while cash credited as "Repayments to credit of Votes" gave the Revenue Vote Account immediate relief from absolutely excessive charges, the carrying of credits by transfers to "Over Issues" left the Revenue charged with the full amount of Payments, while any short reissue of "Over Issue" items did not revert to the Revenue for two years as prescribed by the Audit Act for the treatment of Trust Moneys unclaimed for that period. The consequence was that the true condition of any Appropriation Account was never discoverable from the published Annual Statements of Receipts and Expenditure.

34. Moreover, Warrants were necessary, or held to be so, to draw "Over Issues" money from the Trust Fund Account, and thus for the issue of the same money a Warrant was obtained in the first instance as a Revenue Charge, and a Second Warrant as a Trust Fund Charge—a similar operation to that formerly carried on with the Treasurer's Advance Vote, but abandoned in 1896. The "Over Issues" Account has now also been closed, on 30th June last, by a transfer of the balance then at its credit to the Revenue Account. All erroneous charges, whether temporary or otherwise, are now dealt with by immediate transfer to the proper heads of Account with corresponding adjustment of the Warrants, and so at any
date

date and so far as known the true unexpended balance of any Vote or Appropriation appears in the office records, and on closing the Accounts at the end of the financial year the correct net expenditure to date will appear in the published Statements of Expenditure.

35. Another Account, which has for many years appeared in the Annual Statements under the designation of "Advances to Contractors" in connection with the Vote for Working Expenses of the Railways, has now also been closed. An annual sum of from £2,000 to £3,000 was provided as an Advance Vote to meet the cost of services which could only be properly or economically performed by the Railway Department for other Departments or persons, but which had unavoidably to be paid for in the first instance from the Working Expenses Fund. The adjustment of these temporary charges occasioned a considerable amount of trouble and of delay in clearing the debits against the fund for "Advances to Contractors," and they are now dealt with on the same principle as above explained in regard to "Over Issues." The abolition of the Account will effect another improvement in the Statements of Accounts for the current year.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

36. The Vote for 1896-7 for the Treasurer's Advance was £100,000, of which there were issued £92,973 4s. 11d. Of that sum there were recouped within the year £35,546 5s. 11d., leaving a balance to adjust of £57,426 19s., towards which there have been appropriated by the Appropriation Act of 1897-8 £55,027 12s. 1d., leaving £2,399 6s. 11d. outstanding. There was also outstanding for 1893 a sum of £13,324 4s. 3d. Full details of the original issues, of the recoupments, and of the balance, £70,751 3s. 3d. in all, which remained outstanding for adjustment at 30th June, 1897, are given in Appendix B, pages 184-5.

THE TRUST FUNDS ACCOUNTS.

37. The aggregate Balance of all the Accounts, which are ranked by the Treasurer as Trust Funds, or as having special obligations attached to them outside of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the General Loan Account, amounted at the opening of the year 1896-7 to £7,656,381 16s. 3d. The operations of the year increased that balance to £8,672,742 2s. 6d., the increase being mainly due to additional sums lodged in the Treasury on behalf of the Savings Banks, viz., on behalf of the Government Savings Bank, £345,843 13s. 8d., and on behalf of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, £900,000.

38. There are in all about a hundred different Trusts involved in these Accounts, some comparatively small in amount and ephemeral in character; but in general they are divisible into two sets—the one which may be called the General Trust Funds, and the other set which may be classed as Special Trust Funds, each of the latter being dealt with by a separate Bank Account and by a separate Statement among the Treasurer's Abstracts. The accounts comprising the Special Trust Funds are not operated upon by Government cheques, and are not subject to examination under the "Audit Act of 1870."

39. It is doubtless a desirable arrangement that, at all events, the principal Trusts should exhibit the operations upon them during the year, and practically be worked independently of each other; but there would appear to be no substantial reason why the whole of the Accounts in question should not be embraced in one comprehensive Statement properly classified.

40.

40. Most of the Trust Accounts are the creations of special statutes, and the Funds at their credit are only applicable to the several respective objects for which they were specifically designed. No sanction, so far as appears, being anywhere given for their temporary use, for any purpose, except by way of investment; but, in regard to all the Trust Fund Accounts, no means are taken to secure that their cash balances are always at credit as such.

41. The Trust Accounts, which are constituted such by various regulations only, are intended to facilitate the administration of Funds belonging really, for the most part, to the Revenue or Loan Service Accounts, but which might, perhaps, with advantage be as easily worked as part of those Accounts as under Separate Trust Fund headings. This has already been found to be the case with the "Over Issues" Accounts for Revenue and Loan Services, and those Accounts, as reported elsewhere, are now closed.

42. The following Statement shows the aggregate amounts of the Trust Fund Receipts and Disbursements, and of the balance at the opening and close of the financial year, 30th June, 1897:—

GENERAL AND SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS.

ACCOUNT CURRENT.—1ST JULY, 1896, TO 30TH JUNE, 1897.

DR.						CR.			
To Balance, 30 June, 1896:—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	By Payments during 1896-7:—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
General Trust Funds	6,794,097	12 7			General Trust Funds	3,464,316	16 0		
Special "	862,284	3 8			Special "	529,328	1 9		
			7,656,381	16 3				3,993,644	17 9
To Receipts during 1896-7:—					By Balance, 30 June, 1897:—				
General Trust Funds	4,736,917	4 3			General Trust Funds	8,066,698	0 10		
Special "	273,087	19 9			Special "	606,044	1 8		
			5,010,005	4 0				8,672,742	2 6
Total	£12,666,387	0 3			Total	£12,666,387	0 3		

Distribution of the above.

Head of Account.	Balance, 30 June, 1896.	Receipts, 1 July, 1896, to 30 June, 1897.	Payments, 1 July, 1896, to 30 June, 1897.	Balance, 30 June, 1897.
GENERAL TRUST FUNDS.				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Government Savings Bank	4,090,893	11 10	2,916,690	9 9
Savings Bank of New South Wales	1,265,000	0 0	900,000	0 0
Public Instruction Endowment Account	196,686	16 7	16,127	17 1
Civil Service Superannuation Account	518,070	17 9	56,160	16 7
Police Reward Fund	6,359	17 4	7,370	1 8
Police Superannuation Fund	6,749	11 5	7,973	1 3
Trust Moneys Account 20 Victoria, No. 11	4,429	15 11	200	0 8
Miscellaneous Accounts	705,907	1 9	832,394	17 3
Total	£6,794,097	12 7	4,736,917	4 3
			3,464,316	16 0
				8,066,698
				0 10
SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS.				
Supreme Court Moneys	473,146	0 4	184,077	6 5
Railway Loan Redemption Fund	375,000	0 0	75,000	0 0
Sinking Funds (1924 and 1925 Stock)	14,010	13 4	14,010	13 4
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Account	127	10 0		18 0 0
Total	£862,284	3 8	273,087	19 9
				529,328
				1 9
				606,044
				1 8
Grand Totals	£7,656,381	16 3	5,010,005	4 0
				3,993,644
				17 9
				8,672,742
				2 6

43. The large credit balance above shown of £8,672,742 2s. 6d. is made up of amounts invested and uninvested. The subjoined table shows how the total amount is distributed in both relations among the several accounts.

AMOUNTS

AMOUNTS INVESTED AND UNINVESTED ON 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Account.	AMOUNT INVESTED in Government Securities.	UNINVESTED BALANCE (used in Advances and General Account).		Total Amount of Trust Funds on 30 June, 1907.
		On which Interest is paid.	On which Interest is not paid.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GENERAL TRUST FUNDS.				
Civil Service Superannuation Account	338,000 0 0	112,198 11 3	.....	450,198 11 3
Public Instruction Endowment "	193,871 19 3	.....	1,148 12 2	195,015 11 5
Police Reward Fund .....	.....	.....	1,590 14 7	1,590 14 7
" Superannuation Fund.....	.....	.....	2,042 8 1	2,042 8 1
Trust Moneys, 20 Vic. No. 11 --- Official Assignee in Insolvency .....	.....	.....	281 17 1	281 17 1
Special Deposits Account:—				
Government Savings Bank Account	3,793,366 13 11	643,370 11 7	.....	4,436,737 5 6
Savings Bank of N.S.W. Deposit Account...	.....	2,165,000 0 0	.....	2,165,000 0 0
Assurance Fund Real Property Act	140,900 0 0	.....	15,530 3 0	156,430 3 0
Railway Construction Store Account.....	.....	.....	102,444 16 7	102,444 16 7
" Store Account.....	.....	.....	240,981 18 6	240,981 18 6
Perpetual Trustee Company.....	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	20,000 0 0
Permanent "	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	20,000 0 0
Municipal Council, Sydney, Sinking Fund	6,500 0 0	19,097 5 4	.....	25,597 5 4
Newcastle Borough Council Water Debentures Fund .....	.....	.....	3,788 2 1	3,788 2 1
Bankruptcy Estates Account	7,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	15,000 0 0
" Unclaimed Dividend Fund.....	.....	6,787 4 8	.....	6,787 4 8
Country Towns Water Supply Works Repayments .....	.....	.....	944 15 2	944 15 2
Gold-fields Survey Fee Account .....	.....	.....	1,245 9 3	1,245 9 3
Over Issues, Loan Votes .....	.....	.....	95,160 15 8	95,160 15 8
Poundage .....	.....	.....	1,585 7 6	1,585 7 6
Public Schools Property Fund .....	.....	.....	1,267 4 2	1,267 4 2
Revenue Suspense Account .....	.....	.....	9,116 5 11	9,116 5 11
Sewerage Contractors Advance Account .....	.....	.....	2,046 11 11	2,046 11 11
Store Advance Account—Harbours and Rivers Department .....	.....	.....	2,564 13 1	2,564 13 1
Store Advance Account—Water Supply and Sewerage Board.....	.....	.....	15,748 2 5	15,748 2 5
Other Special Deposit Accounts.....	.....	.....	3,768 18 7	3,768 18 7
Sundry Accounts—				
Money Orders in London.....	.....	.....	6,609 1 2	6,609 1 2
Railway Suspense Account .....	.....	.....	6,288 0 7	6,288 0 7
University of Sydney—W. Roberts' Bequest	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	4,000 0 0
Bankruptcy Act, 51 Vic. No. 19, Country Meetings Account .....	.....	.....	1,667 8 9	1,667 8 9
Deposits under Land Acts .....	.....	.....	23,536 10 7	23,536 10 7
" on Tenders .....	.....	.....	2,896 4 6	2,896 4 6
Treasury Guarantee Fund .....	.....	.....	8,619 0 2	8,619 0 2
Unclaimed Monies .....	.....	.....	2,119 10 0	2,119 10 0
Other sundry deposits .....	.....	.....	35,618 3 4	35,618 3 4
Total.....	£ 4,523,638 13 2	2,954,453 12 10	588,605 14 10	8,066,698 0 10
*£3,543,059 7 8				
SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS.				
Railway Loan Redemption Fund, 53 Vic. No. 24 .....	.....	.....	75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0
New South Wales 1924 Stock Sinking Fund, 58 Vic. No. 14 .....	.....	.....	13,204 6 8	13,204 6 8
New South Wales 1925 Stock Sinking Fund, 59 Vic. No. 6 .....	.....	.....	14,817 0 0	14,817 0 0
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Account, 56 Vic. No. 17 .....	.....	.....	109 10 0	109 10 0
Colonial Treasurer's:—				
Master-in-Equity Account	276,770 0 0	86,117 19 10	.....	362,887 19 10
Master-in-Lunacy "	41,784 0 0	17,804 1 2	.....	59,588 1 2
Curator of Intestate Estates Account.....	.....	67,549 13 4	.....	67,549 13 4
Registrar in Bankruptcy " .....	.....	1,638 3 9	.....	1,638 3 9
" Probates " .....	.....	9,020 19 2	.....	9,020 19 2
Prothonotary " .....	.....	.....	2,228 7 9	2,228 7 9
Total.....	£ 318,554 0 0	182,130 17 3	105,359 4 5	606,044 1 8
£287,490 1 8				
SUMMARY.				
General Trust Funds.....	4,523,638 13 2	2,954,453 12 10	588,605 14 10	8,066,698 0 10
Special " "	318,554 0 0	182,130 17 3	105,359 4 5	606,044 1 8
Total.....	£ 4,842,192 13 2	3,136,584 10 1	693,964 19 3	8,672,742 2 6
£3,830,549 9 4 (See page 148.)				

**Uninvested Balance—General Trust Funds.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Advances to General Loan Account	1,590,000 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous Securities other than Government.....	18,766 0 0	1,618,766 0 0
Cash Balance used in General Account—		
Working Balance (see succeeding Table)	1,574,293 7 8	.....
Fixed Deposits:—		
Bank of New South Wales.....	300,000 0 0	.....
City Bank of Sydney	150,000 0 0	.....
See "Analysis of the Cash Balances," pages 159-160.....	.....	2,024,293 7 8
Total as above .....	.....	£3,543,059 7 8

Government of the Netherlands in the "Costa Rica Packet Case," the amount being £11,082 7s. 6d. The distribution of the award is as follows:—

	Principal.			Interest.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Captain Carpenter...	3,150	0	0	840	17	6	3,990	17	6
Crew	1,600	0	0	427	2	3	2,027	2	3
Owners	3,800	0	0	1,014	7	9	4,814	7	9
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£8,550	0	0	2,282	7	6	10,832	7	6
Costs awarded against Netherlands Government ...							250	0	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total Award							£11,082	7	6

Excepting £157 19s. 11d. awaiting payment to some of the crew, the above amounts have been paid over in the proportions and to the parties stated in the award. The item of costs, £250, has been transferred to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, this Colony having incurred an expenditure in connection with this matter of £1,552 12s. Papers explanatory of the origin of the case in 1892, and correspondence relating thereto, were laid before the Legislative Council in September, 1894.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.

46. The condition of the Civil Service Superannuation Account has undergone a considerable change during the year, as was expected under the operation of the "Public Service Act of 1895." At the opening of the year it had at its credit a balance of £518,070 17s. 9d., of which £338,000 were invested in New South Wales Treasury Bills at 4 per cent. interest. At the same date there was an annual Pension roll of £82,795 15s. 10d., while the normal income from contributions, interest on investment, and transfer of £3,500 from Schedule B, was about equal to that charge. During the year the Pension roll, including those under Schedule B, had increased to £98,069 7s., there having been 134 Pensions added to it, to the extent of £18,654 3s., and 20 Pensions having lapsed, to the amount of £3,380 11s. 10d. The income from contributions decreased during the same period by about £34,000 annually, while the balance in hand was reduced by the refund of upwards of £26,000 to contributors under Section 62 of the Public Service Act of 1895. Full particulars of the new and lapsed Pensions and of the Gratuities paid in 1896-7 are given in *Appendix G*, page 195.

47. The result has been a reduction in the Cash Balance at the credit of the Fund on 30th June, 1897, of £67,872 6s. 6d., the total balance having then been—Cash, £112,198 11s. 3d., and investment in Treasury Bills, £338,000 = £450,198 11s. 3d. How far that balance and the reduced income, together with a considerable reduction, in consequence, of the number of future claimants, may be sufficient to meet the present and prospective liabilities of the Fund can only be arrived at by an actuarial investigation, which, it is understood, is now being made.

POLICE PENSIONS.

48. The combined balance at the credit of the Police Superannuation Fund and the Police Reward Fund was reduced at 30th June, 1897, to £3,633 2s. 8d. in cash. The claims for authorised Police Pensions then outstanding having exceeded £5,000, and no additional income having been provided, the combined fund has now practically become exhausted. The annual charge for authorised Pensions was increased during the year from £21,211 15s. 5d. to £21,700 18s. 4d., while the annual income from contributions by the Police Force at 3 per cent. on their pay and from fines payable to the Police Reward Fund cannot be estimated beyond £16,000. For the variations in the Police Pension Roll during 1896-7, *vide Appendix G*, page 199.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES GENERALLY.

49. The general expenditure for Pensions and Gratuities to retired Public Officers and others is provided for from various sources, but hitherto is nowhere shown in a collected form. With a view to establishing an annual record of this class of Disbursements, Statements showing the total *Annual Rate of charge for all Pensions* to have been at 30th June, 1897, £137,748 5s. 8d. are given as *Appendix G*.

The *Actual Expenditure* during 1896-7 was as follows:—

Pensions.

Under the Constitution Act:—

Schedule B:—

	£	s.	d.
Pensions to Judges	1,837	10	0
„ Political Officers	900	0	0
„ Superannuated Officers (transferred <i>in globo</i> to Civil Service Superannuation Fund)	3,500	0	0

Under Supplement to Schedule B:—

Pensions to Judges, 46 Victoria No. 15	1,347	10	0
-----------------------------------------------	-------	----	---

Annual Appropriations:—

Pensions to Widows of Pilots	325	0	0
„ Military Officers	1,187	1	8

Under the Constitution Act:—

Schedule C—Stipends to Clergy (26 Vic. No. 19)... ..	6,726	11	8
------------------------------------------------------	-------	----	---

Under Special Acts:—

District Court Judges Salaries and Pensions Act	2,250	0	0
Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873	2,744	8	2
Under Railway Act, 51 Victoria No. 35	362	18	0
Sir Henry Parkes Family Grant	500	0	0

Annual Appropriation:—

Pension to Constable Alford	45	12	6
------------------------------------	----	----	---

Out of Accumulated Funds (Contributions from Officers, &c.):—

Civil Service Superannuation Account	91,701	14	7
Police Superannuation Fund	21,011	3	7
Police Reward Fund	347	7	0

Total £134,786 17 2

Gratuities to Officers and Officers' Relations.

From Consolidated Revenue:—

Annual Appropriation Act, 1896-7:—

	£	s.	d.
General Vote	49,257	9	1
Special Votes	2,576	0	0
Railways and Tramways	5,152	7	0
From Treasurer's Advance Account	15,061	4	6

From Accumulated Funds:—

Civil Service Superannuation Fund	2,273	17	7
Police Superannuation Fund	1,124	2	0
Police Reward Fund	1,939	8	8

Total £77,381 8 10

being the difference between the amount of additional Stock sold and the amount of Loans repaid, showing a liability in respect of outstanding Securities to the amount of £58,590,764 3s. 6d., as follows, viz. :—

Balance of Funded Debt as at 30th June, 1896, page 162, 1895-6

Report £59,629,039 9 2

Further amount of Stock sold in the Colony, viz. :—

New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Victoria No. 1, at 4 per cent.	7,600	0	0
New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Victoria No. 14, at 3 per cent.	198,065	0	0
New South Wales Funded Stock, 58 Victoria No. 14, at 3 per cent.	843,947	0	0
New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Victoria No. 6, at 3 per cent.	172,255	0	0
New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Victoria No. 6, at 3 per cent.	340,457	14	4

Less paid off—

£61,191,364 3 6

Debentures bearing interest at 5 per cent.

under 29 Victoria No. 23 £758,000 0 0

Debentures do. under 30 Vic. No. 23 65,800 0 0

Debentures do. under 31 Vic. No. 11 26,800 0 0

Treasury Bills under 55 Victoria No. 7... 1,750,000 0 0

£2,600,600 0 0

Total *Funded Debt on 30th June, 1897 ... £58,590,764 3 6

Appendix M shows the distribution of that Balance of Debt to the various classes of Loan Services, the dates at which the several Loans fall due for redemption, and the Annual Interest thereon, from the 1st July, 1897.

54. The total net disbursements for Loan Services to 30th June, 1897, were for the following classes of expenditure, viz. :—

Head of Service.	Expenditure, 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.			Expenditure prior to 1st July, 1896.			Total to 30th June, 1897.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways and Tramways	476,673	13	9	39,799,867	10	10	40,276,541	4	7
Electric Telegraphs	68,663	17	7	866,668	12	1	935,332	9	8
Immigration ... ..	.....	.....	.....	194,429	13	10	194,429	13	10
Harbours and Rivers Navigation	234,638	18	9	4,031,046	3	2	4,265,685	1	11
Roads and Bridges	55,004	7	5	929,523	0	8	984,527	8	1
Sewerage Works	184,136	1	1	2,461,005	18	2	2,645,141	19	3
Water Supply	248,274	18	9	4,672,526	4	7	4,920,801	3	4
Works and Buildings (Government Architect)	172,823	17	11	1,649,834	19	3	1,822,708	17	2
Fortifications, Military and Naval Works	11,101	19	10	1,230,904	2	1	1,242,006	1	11
Buildings for Public Instruction Purposes	23,997	14	11	742,469	12	3	766,467	7	2
Miscellaneous Services, Department of Mines and Agriculture	17,297	5	6	98,588	12	9	117,398	18	3
Department of Lands	1,513	0	0						
Repayment of Loans	55,492	9	2	.....	.....	.....	55,492	9	2
Public Works, Queensland, prior to 10th December, 1859	2,195,900	0	0	7,949,230	6	2	10,145,130	6	2
	.....	.....	.....	49,855	8	6	49,855	8	6
	£	3,745,518	4 8	64,676,000	4 4		68,421,518	9 0	

A revised and extended statement of the progressive annual expenditure according to the above classification for Loan Services up to 30th June, 1897, inclusive, has been prepared on this occasion, and placed as Appendix N, pp. 208-9.

* Funded and Unfunded Debt.		£	s.	d.
Public Debt (Funded and Unfunded) as per Treasurer's Statement, page 119...	£61,074,498	3	6	
Add £2,500 wrongly included by Treasury as paid in connection with Million Railway Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11	2,500	0	0	
		61,076,998	3	6
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Matured Debentures	3,650	0	0	
Unfunded Debt :—				
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9—Deficiency of Revenue, 1886 and previous years	1,452,884	0	0	
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22—Deficiency of Revenue to June, 1895	1,024,700	0	0	
“ „ 55 Vic. No. 7—Loan Service	6,000	0	0	
		2,486,234	0	0
Funded Debt on 30th June, 1897, as above	£58,590,764	3	6	

55. The Statements given as Appendices I and J to last year's Report showed the progressive condition of the Public Debt and its distribution to the several classes of Services for which Loans were raised to meet the expenses thereof up to 30th June, 1896, and showed also the annual charge for interest over the same period. The corresponding figures for the close of the financial year 30th June, 1897, are as follow, viz. :—

Class of Services for which the Public Debt has been incurred.	Distribution of the Public Debt, 30th June, 1897.			Interest Charge on the Public Debt during the year 1896-7.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways and Tramways	43,192,441	14	4	1,587,087	11	3
Electric Telegraphs	843,009	10	0	33,205	0	4
Immigration	363,095	0	0	13,040	15	4
Harbours and Rivers Navigation	3,432,804	9	2	118,663	4	4
Roads and Bridges	970,543	10	0	34,485	3	4
Sewerage Works... ..	2,652,694	10	0	94,416	9	9
Water Supply	3,900,679	10	0	135,430	14	6
Works and Buildings	1,530,197	10	0	52,541	1	3
Fortifications—Military and Naval Works	912,257	0	0	31,751	5	5
Buildings for Public Instruction	430,044	10	0	15,174	9	8
Miscellaneous—Lands, Mines and Agriculture	184,492	0	0	2,910	4	2
Queensland, prior to 11th December, 1859	38,505	0	0	1,686	17	11
	£53,590,764	3	6	*2,120,392	17	3

* The Annual Interest charge for 1896-7 was as shown, £2,120,392 17s. 3d., but the Annual Interest Liability on the 30th June, 1897, was £2,163,845 6s. 5d. as shown "Appendix M," p. 207.

56. The Liabilities under Appropriations of Loans raised or not raised stood at the 30th June, 1897, as follow :—

Amount brought forward from 30th June, 1896, page 162, 1895-6 Report	£13,576,095	19	10
Additional appropriations by Loan Act, 60 Victoria No. 32	2,271,376	0	0
	<u>£15,847,471</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>
<i>Less :—</i>			
Disbursements as detailed on pages 55 to 73	*£1,996,405	4	8
Repayment of Railway Debentures issued under 29 Victoria No. 23, by the application thereto of the accumulated balance at the credit of the "Railway Loan Redemption Fund," 53 Victoria No. 24	375,000	0	0
Amount voted in the Loan Act, 60 Victoria No. 32, for a "Fascine Bank round East Kempsey—Flood Protection"—withdrawn and written off	14,000	0	0
	<u>£2,385,405</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
Balance unapplied at 30th June, 1897	£13,462,066	15	2

* EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Total payments as per Treasurer's Statement, page 73	£3,744,005	4	8
Less—Repayment of Treasury Bills, Act 55 Vic, No. 7	1,747,600	0	0
	<u>£1,996,405</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

The above balance is distributed over the following Classes of Services as follows :—

Railways and Tramways	£9,995,682	17	8
Electric Telegraphs	25,160	14	5
Harbours and Rivers Navigation	566,085	8	1
Roads and Bridges	316,151	7	9
Sewerage Works	1,200,161	0	8
Water Supply	524,699	11	1
Works and Buildings (Government Architect)	457,142	12	10
Fortifications—Military and Naval Works	125,447	19	6
Buildings for Public Instruction purposes	75,013	10	7
Miscellaneous Services—			
Department of Mines and Agriculture	71,621	5	9
Department of Lands	101,500	6	10
Repayment of Loans	3,400	0	0
	£13,462,066	15	2

LOCAL STOCK.

57. It is worthy of notice that all the moneys borrowed for Loan Services during the past year have been obtained from "Local" sources, a condition of the Loan Account that has not occurred for many years. Moreover, excepting a small amount of commission on a portion of the Stock sold, there is not attached to it any heavy charge like that made for the management of Stock inscribed in London by the Bank of England, nor the Bank commission, nor the charges for Stamp Duty of 12s. 6d. per cent. payable there to the British Government. It is also a satisfactory feature of the late Loans placed in the Colony that (except for a small portion, £7,600) the rate of interest has not exceeded 3 per cent.

LOAN CASH BALANCES, AND WARRANTS.

58. The difficulties referred to in my last report as to certifying warrants for Loan Services while there was no Loan money available for issue still continue. As already shown, the General Loan Account remains overdrawn in the absence of an adjustment of the advance of £1,500,000, so frequently brought under notice. Even if that advance were replaced by the proceeds of a recent Loan for that amount, raised in London, and the overdraft converted into a credit, as claimed by the Treasurer, of £682,802 17s. 9d., that sum would be wholly inadequate to meet the amount of warrants outstanding against it, and the continual demands for payments out of the unexpended balances of old appropriations, and for new Loan Services authorised by the Loan Act, 60 Victoria No. 32, passed during the financial year 1896-7, to the amount of £2,271,376.

59. In last report reference was made to some new provisions contained in the "Loan Act of 1896" just quoted, and opportunity was taken to suggest a different and more satisfactory mode of raising Loans and applying the same. The clause 7, but more particularly the second section of it, has not been acted on, possibly on account of the difficulties pointed out. In a later Loan Act, 61 Victoria No. 43 of 1897, the same clause has been inserted without alteration, and otherwise the construction of the Act is identical in form with that adopted in the two previous Loan Service Acts, 59 Victoria No. 6 and 60 Victoria No. 32.

60. As sufficient Loan money was not provided to meet the growing claims for payments under those and prior Acts, no warrants could be certified for under the 12th clause of the Audit Act but, to the extent to which there was a Cash Loan balance on hand, warrants asked for by the Treasurer under any Loan Act were always certified, whether moneys had actually been raised under it or not, in terms of the "Amalgamation Act, 42 Victoria No. 16." The Treasury, however, demurred at length to the limitation of my certificates to Cash Balances only, and referred the question for the opinion of the Attorney-General, but, as in my view of it, the opinion given did not afford the Treasury the relief expected, it became necessary for me to refer direct to the Attorney-General on the whole subject of my responsibility under clauses 10 to 13 of the "Audit Act of 1870," but no reply has yet been received to my application for his opinion.

61. So long as the Treasurer asked for warrants under the Acts 59 Victoria No. 6, 60 Victoria No. 32, and 61 Victoria No. 43, no notice was taken of the peculiar construction of those Acts. But there is in them all the *remarkable absence of the provision contained in all previous Loan Acts, for the obtaining the Governor's Warrant for payments under them respectively.* It is even doubtful whether the Treasurer has any power to make such payments without the Governor's Warrant, unless it was intended that under clause 5 of each Act quoted the Treasurer should be free to "appropriate" and "apply" any of the sums "borrowed" and carried to the "General Loan Account" *without reference to the Governor or the Auditor-General*, or, in other words, that transactions under the Acts quoted are intended to be removed from the operation of the "Audit Act of 1870."

62. There is also the remarkable implication by the provision of section 2 of clause 7 of the Act 60 Victoria No. 32, and repeated in the late Act 61 Victoria No. 43, that *without money actually borrowed and placed to credit*, or moneys otherwise temporarily obtained and carried to the credit of the General Loan Account, *no payments could be made for Loan Services.* Payments are, nevertheless, being made by the Treasurer, presumably under clause 5, without the Governor's Warrant, also without "borrowed moneys" to meet them, so far as known to this Department.

LOAN ADVANCES TO MUNICIPALITIES.

63. Under the provisions of the Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1880, as amended by the Act 57 Victoria No. 19, the Government were authorised to render assistance to Municipalities in districts outside the area administered by the Metropolitan Board in the construction of works for the supply of water and for sewerage purposes, such assistance to be afforded by loans which the Municipalities were to repay by annual instalments extending over 100 years, interest on the unpaid balances being charged at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. When any such work is completed the Governor-in-Council fixes the amount of capital cost to be debited and the annual instalment of principal and interest to be paid by the Municipalities concerned, of which formal notification is made in the *Government Gazette*—the interest to be paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the principal to a Loan Trust Fund Account.

64. It is not apparent for what purpose the repayments of principal are made a Trust Account, seeing that the amounts repayable are in the first instance issued from Loan moneys, and properly belong to the General Loan Account. There is nothing in the Act 57 Victoria No. 19 to show how the repayments are to be dealt with when credited. An Amending Act would, therefore, seem to be required to supply the defect.

65. The total amount of such gazetted debits up to 30th June, 1897, reached the sum of £401,864 5s. 3d., of which there then remained to be repaid £369,497 6s. 8d., but inasmuch as that the credit given to the Municipality of Orange includes the "face value" of certain Fixed Bank Deposit Receipts which were accepted by the Treasury at that value, but were sold afterwards at a loss of £541 11s. 4d., a vote will require to be taken to make good that loss to the Treasury in connection with the Orange Waterworks Account. As it is desirable that an annual record be made of the sums thus advanced to Municipalities and of their repayment, a preliminary account has been prepared showing the distribution of the figures just quoted, accompanied by a subsidiary statement of the sums repaid for Principal and Interest respectively, and the annual instalments payable by the Municipalities named therein, as fixed by the notifications in the *Government Gazette*. Those two statements form *Appendix I, page 203*.

THE LONDON ACCOUNTS.

66. The Treasurer's Statements now under review, as in former years, give no information as to the transactions in London beyond the quotation of the balance at the credit of the Colony there, at a date usually two months behind the closing of the Accounts in the Colony. In the present instance that balance is given as £1,211,649 5s. 2d., and is made up as follows:—

Cash Balance at Bank of England on 30th April, 1897...	£2,984	5	3
Cash Balance at London and Westminster Bank on 30th April, 1897	274,313	2	3
Remittances <i>in transit</i> not brought to account in London until after 30th April, 1897... .. .	923,301	12	10
	<hr/>		
	1,200,599	0	4
Payments in London from 29th September, 1896, to 8th April, 1897, not brought to account in Sydney to the 30th June, 1897, inclusive	11,050	4	10
	<hr/>		
	£1,211,649	5	2

67. Excluding those items (£331 11s. 11d.) outstanding at 30th June, 1896, reported in last year's Statements, the total amounts of Receipts and Payments in London from 1st May, 1896, to 30th April, 1897, brought to account "Locally" as per accompanying Abstract and as detailed in *Appendix C, pages 186-189*, were—

Brought to Account Locally:—

Receipts—

Consolidated Revenue Fund	£7,787	4	4
General Trust Funds	17,246	4	2
	<hr/>		
Total Receipts in London May, 1896,—April, 1897	£25,033	8	6

Payments—

Consolidated Revenue Fund	2,125,241	19	2
General Trust Funds	86,678	3	8
General Loan Account	1,808,939	6	8
	<hr/>		
	4,020,859	9	6
<i>Payments</i> in London during 1896-7, not brought to account in Sydney till after 30th June, 1897	11,050	4	10
	<hr/>		
Total Payments in London May, 1896—April, 1897	£4,031,909	14	4

68. To make the Statement of the year's transactions complete, a full account is appended, showing the transactions in London which resulted in the balance just shown, and also the subsequent transactions in London up to 30th June, 1897, when the London balance stood at £924,772 2s. 11d., a reduction of £286,877 2s. 3d., representing expenditure on account of—

SERVICES CHARGEABLE TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND:—				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Payments in London prior to 1st May, 1897	...	...	...	1,047	14	10						
" " during May and June, 1897	...	...	...	239,759	2	2						
				<hr/>								
Total	...	...	...	240,806	17	0						
Less credits in London	...	...	...	2,105	5	3						
				<hr/>						238,701	11	9
SERVICES CHARGEABLE TO GENERAL TRUST FUNDS:—												
Payments in London prior to 1st May, 1897	...	...	...	10,002	10	0						
" " during May and June, 1897	...	...	...	36,363	0	4						
				<hr/>								
Total	...	...	...	46,365	10	4						
Less credits in London	...	...	...	854	7	10						
				<hr/>						45,511	2	6
SERVICES CHARGEABLE TO GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT	...	...	...							2,664	8	0
				<hr/>								
Total reductions	...	...	...							£286,877	2	3
				<hr/>								

The amount, £286,877 2s. 3d., has in due course been embodied in the Treasurer's Accounts for the current year.

GENERAL ACCOUNT—STATE OF THE BALANCES.

68. Having shown separately the condition of the main divisions of the Public Accounts, viz.:—The Consolidated Revenue Fund, Old and New Accounts; the Trust Funds, General and Special; and the General Loan Fund; it is now desirable to show the relationship of those Funds to the General Cash Balance at the credit of the Treasury, in Sydney and London, on the 30th June, 1897, and especially the relationship in which the Securities representing investments of Trust Funds stand to the balances stated to be at the credit of those Funds. This is of some importance, as in reading the "Credit balances on the 30th June, 1897," as given in the Treasurer's General Summary prefacing the details of his Receipts and Disbursements at page 3, the fact is apt to be, and in fact has been, overlooked that considerably more than half of those balances exist in the shape of Securities in favour of the Trusts and not in favour of the Government. This will appear from the following:—

ANALYSIS OF THE CASH BALANCES.

69. The Treasury "Ledger Balances" making up the total balance on the "General Account"—that is to say, the credit balance of the amalgamated balances of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the General and Special Trust Funds, and the General Loan Fund—are composed of Cash and Securities, the face value of the latter being nearly twice that of the cash portion. Excepting Securities and fixed deposits to the value of £18,766, the Securities represent Government Stocks, Debentures, and Treasury Bills, issued to provide money for Loan Services and Revenue Deficiencies,

Deficiencies, and sold to the Trusts in the General and Special Trust Fund Accounts. As these Trust Funds are placed under the care of the Government, and in the custody of the Colonial Treasurer, for the benefit of various agencies, they are not properly credits or assets available for public general uses, but on the contrary represent so many liabilities against the Government.

70. Those Liabilities, so far as they are represented by Government Securities for moneys borrowed from the Trust Funds, appear naturally in their place as a part of the General Public Debt of the Colony. The Colonial Treasurer, as Administrator or Trustee of the Trust Funds and the Custodian of the Securities, is entitled, of course, to take credit in his accounts as such Trustee for the amount of Securities which he holds for the moneys he has lent to the Government, but the Public Account, as such, is not also entitled to take credit for those Securities against its liabilities for the Public Debt, inasmuch as the money for which the Securities in question were issued has been expended on the Services for which it was borrowed.

71. When it is seen, from following Statements, that the amount of Trust Fund investments has reached the large sum of £4,860,958 13s. 2d., of which £18,766 represent "Miscellaneous Securities other than Government," and £4,842,192 13s. 2d. Government Securities, all of which, except the former amount, has been expended in connection with Loan Services and Revenue Deficiencies, and yet appear as a part of the Credit in the "Public Account," it becomes a serious question whether the General Trust Fund Accounts should not be dealt with as a distinct statement, in the same way as the General Loan Fund Account.

72. Under these circumstances, the term "Ledger Balances" must not be read as synonymous with Credit or Cash balances. In order to plainly set forth the true position of each main account the following Analysis has been made, from which may be clearly seen:—

- (1.) The position of the "General Account" at the beginning and close of the financial year ended 30th June, 1897.
- (2.) The position of each of the four Main Accounts, which comprise the "General Account," on the 30th June, 1897, distinguishing Securities from Cash.
- (3.) The position of each of the four Main Accounts, from a purely cash basis standpoint, on the 30th June, 1897.
- (4.) The position of the Accounts in each Bank, Sydney and London, on the 30th June, 1897.
- (5.) The *Actual Cash Available* to the Government in Sydney and in London on the 30th June, 1897.

73. The figures for "Statement 1" are as follow:—

DR.	Statement 1.		CR.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Ledger balance at credit of "General Account," 30th June, 1896—				
Cash, £3,883,070 8s. 6d. }				
Securities, £4,825,642 13s. 2d. }	8,808,612	16 8		
To Receipts during 1896-7, exclusive of temporary credits to Revenue Suspense Account.....	16,057,068	17 8		
	£24,865,681	14 4		
			By Payments during 1896-7, exclusive of payments to Revenue from Revenue Suspense Account	17,589,326 17 0
			By Ledger balance at credit of "General Account," 30th June, 1897:—	
			Cash, £2,415,386 4s. 2d. }	
			Securities, £4,800,958 18s. 2d. }	7,276,354 17 4
				£24,865,681 14 4

74. It will be observed that the gross balance at the close of the financial year 1896-7 had considerably decreased when compared with that of the corresponding date of the previous year, and that the shrinkage was due to the reduced cash balance. The figures for "Statement 2" are as follow :—

Statement 2.

	Amounts invested in Government Securities.		Cash.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Consolidated Revenue Fund—						
"Working Balance," Sydney ...	Cr.,	£ 118,495 14 5				
General Post Office, New-street Resumption Account—Suspense Account, page 142	Dr.,	469,262 19 8				
Centennial Park Suspense Account, page 141	Dr.,	228,422 17 8				
		Nil.		Dr. 579,190 2 11		Dr. 579,190 2 11
Trust Funds—						
General Trust Funds:—						
Total Credit.....		8,066,698 0 10				
Less Advances to General Loan Account 1,500,000 0 0 }	Cr. *4,542,404 18 2		Cr. 2,024,293 7 8		Cr. 6,566,698 0 10	
£8,566,698 0 10		(See Note 2.)				
Special Trust Funds	Cr. *318,554 0 0		Cr. 287,490 1 8		Cr. 606,044 1 8	
General Loan Account—						
Debit		817,197 2 3				
Advances from General Trust Funds 1,500,000 0 0 }	Nil.		Cr. 682,802 17 9		Cr. 682,802 17 9	
Cr. £682,802 17 9						
	Cr. *4,860,958 13 2		Cr. 2,415,396 4 2		Cr. 7,276,354 17 4	
		(See Note 2.)				

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
"NOTE 1."	{	Consolidated Revenue Fund "Working Balance"—				
		Treasury Balance, as per page 3				
		Add Payments Centennial Park Suspense Account, wrongly charged:—				
			847	4	4	
			3,208	13	7	
				4,050	17	11
				£118,495	14	5
				Total Working Balance as above		
"NOTE 2."	{	Trust Fund Securities, as above				
			4,542,404	13	2	
		Less Miscellaneous Securities other than Government.....				
			18,766	0	0	
						4,523,638	13	2
				318,554	0	0
				£4,842,192	13	2

It will be noticed in the foregoing statement that the "working balance" of the Consolidated Revenue Fund showed a cash credit "at Sydney" of £118,495 14s. 5d., but if the debit balances of the two Suspense Accounts "General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account" and the "Centennial Park Account," be considered part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund Account, which has been done in accordance with Statutes, that Fund was in debt to the extent of £579,190 2s. 11d.

75. The last-mentioned figures, however, must be accepted with qualification. The Cash Balance as shown on "Statement 2" has been established irrespective of the changes which have been wrought under the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895" and the "Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1895,"—that is to say, the continuity of the Balances has been maintained irrespective of changes in the system. It will be necessary to refer to "Statement 3" for a clear exposition of the state of the Consolidated Revenue Fund under the new and old systems.

76. As regards the £1,500,000 advanced from General Trust Funds to General Loan Account, continual reference has already been made to it in previous Reports (paragraphs 23 and 24 of my Report for period ended 30th June, 1895, and paragraph 26 of the Report for 1895-6), and further reference thereto will be found in

in the paragraphs dealing with the General Loan Account in this Report. The figures for "Statement 3" are as follow :—

Statement 3.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Consolidated Revenue Fund :—									
Deficiency—"Old Account"—1895 (June) and previous years, on 30th June, 1897 (see Statement, page 138).....	Dr.	3,186,873	11	4					
Less Treasury Bills current on 30th June, 1897, as per page 138		2,477,584	0	0					
Cash overdraft on 30th June, 1897 (see Statement, page 138)	Dr.	709,289	11	4					
Surplus of Receipts—"New Account"—at credit of Consolidated Revenue Fund on 30th June, 1897 (See "Account Current, 1896-7," page 137).....	Cr.	130,099	8	5					
*Sydney Working Account Consolidated Revenue Fund ..	Cr.	£118,495	14	5	}	Dr.	579,190	2	11
General Post Office New Street Resumption Account—Suspense Account, page 142	Dr.	409,202	19	8					
Centennial Park Account Suspense Account, page 141 ..	Dr.	223,422	17	8					
Trust Funds :—									
General Trust Funds as per page 148					Cr.	2,024,293	7	8	
Total Con. Rev. Fund and { Cr. Bal., Sydney (See Statement 4) ..	Cr.	£233,453	19	7	}	Cr.	1,445,103	4	9
General Trust Funds { ,, London (See Statement 4) ..	Cr.	£1,211,649	5	2					
Special Trust Funds as per page 143					Cr.	287,490	1	8	
General Loan Account { Debit	Dr.	817,197	2	3	}	Cr.	682,802	17	9
{ Advances from General Trust Funds	Cr.	1,500,000	0	0					
Total Cash Balance on 30th June, 1897	Cr.	£	2,415,396	4	2				

* See explanatory note on page 159 marked "Note 1."

The *Surplus of Receipts* of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for year 1896-7, as shown on "Account Current Statement," page 137, and embodied in the preceding Statement, was £130,099 8s. 5d., of which £118,495 14s. 5d. represented the working balance (*Cash Credit*) in Sydney, and the difference, £11,603 14s. formed part of the London Balance.

77. The "Local" banking business is transacted by the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Ltd.), and the City Bank of Sydney; and the "London" business by the London and Westminster Bank and the Bank of England. The operations of the last-mentioned are confined to Inscription and placing of Loans and management of half-yearly dividends, while the London and Westminster Bank transacts the ordinary London business in connection with the Public Service. "Statement 4" is as follows :—

Statement 4.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sydney Balances—									
Consolidated Revenue Fund and General Trust Funds Amalgamated (known as the "Public Account")—									
Bank Balances (inclusive of unrepresented cheques) ..	£	s.	d.						
—Bank of New South Wales.....	Dr.	470,670	3	11					
Bank Balance (exclusive of unrepresented cheques) ..					Cr.	233,923	16	9	
—Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney (Limited) ..									
Bank Balance (exclusive of unrepresented cheques) ..					Cr.	5,200	6	9	
—City Bank of Sydney									
Bank Balances—Fixed Deposits—									
Deposited—Bank of New South Wales	Cr.	300,000	0	0					
" City Bank of Sydney	Cr.	150,000	0	0					
Cash in hands of Receiver—Treasury	Cr.	15,000	0	0					
	Cr.	704,124	3	6					
Total Credit Balance Consolidated Revenue Fund and General Trust Funds ..	Cr.	233,453	19	7					
Special Trust Funds—									
Bank Balances—Bank of New South Wales	Cr.	287,490	1	8					
General Loan Account—									
Bank Balance (exclusive of unrepresented cheques)—Bank of New South Wales ..	Cr.	682,802	17	9					
"Actual cash Balance" available in Sydney on 30th June, 1897	Cr.	1,203,746	19	0					
London Balances (as established in Sydney)—									
Balance, 30th April, 1897, London and Westminster Bank (without allowance being made for unrepresented cheques)	Cr.	274,313	2	3					
Balance, 30th April, 1897, Bank of England (without allowance being made for unrepresented cheques).....	Cr.	2,984	5	3					
Remittances from Sydney to 30th June in transit, and Items not brought to account in Sydney during 1896-7	Cr.	934,351	17	8					
London Cash Balance, as established in Sydney, on 30th June, 1897	Cr.	1,211,649	5	2					
Total, Cash Balance on 30th June, 1897	Cr.	£	2,415,396	4	2				

78. The foregoing statement shows the actual cash balance—£1,203,746 19s.—of the “Local Account” on the 30th June, 1897, but the London Balance is only approximate, inasmuch as the figures are exclusive of the receipts and payments during May and June, 1897, and the amounts paid in London prior to May, but not brought to account in Sydney within the financial year. The subjoined Statement 5, however, embodies all transactions and exhibits *the true position on 30th June, 1897*, of the accounts in Sydney and London, and the actual amount of cash available in those localities for the use of the Government:—

Statement 5.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sydney Balances—Actual Cash Balances on 30th June as per previous statement							1,203,746	19	0
London Balances—“Actual Cash Balances” on 30th June, 1897, as per Appendix C, page 186:—									
London Balances, as shown in Statement 4.....	1,211,649	5	2						
Less Payments in London not adjusted in Sydney on or before the 30th June, 1897	11,050	4	10						
							1,200,599	0	4
Transactions during May and June, 1897, in London:—									
Payments—									
London and Westminster Bank and Bank of England (as per pages 187-189)	278,786	10	6						
Receipts—									
London and Westminster Bank and Bank of England (as per page 187)	2,950	13	1						
							275,826	17	5
Actual Cash Balance in London, on 30th June, 1897 (as per page 186).....							924,772	2	11
“Actual Cash Balance” in Sydney and London, on 30th June, 1897							2,128,519	1	11

It is proper to state in connection with that balance of £2,128,519 1s. 11d., that there were outstanding warrants at the same date for the issue of cheques against the General Trust Fund Account to the amount of £904,639 10s., and against the General Loan Account, £711,225 11s. 10d.

THE RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY ACCOUNTS.

79. The total collections for Railway and Tramway Tolls and Miscellaneous Receipts in connection therewith, as credited during the financial year, 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897, amounted to £3,367,552 4s. 4d., against which there is a set off by refunds of £33,235 17s. 1d., as detailed at pages 30 and 31. The net receipts were, therefore, £3,334,316 7s. 3d.

80. The expenditure out of Revenue, as brought to account within the same period for working and all other expenses chargeable to the Railways and Tramways Account, reached the sum of £1,906,350 1s. 1d. The net balance on the year's operations shows thus a credit in cash of £1,427,963 6s. 2d. The interest upon the money borrowed and expended for the service of the Railways and Tramways during the same period is computed at £1,466,511 11s. 6d. on the principle adopted in former Reports (*vide* Report on Accounts for 1891). The general result of the Income and Expenditure for Railways and Tramways for the year ended 30th June, 1897, and also the total results from the commencement in 1850 to that date, are shown in *Appendix L, page 205*.

81. The balance of £375,000 at the credit of the Railway Loan Redemption Fund (53 Victoria No. 24) at 30th June, 1896, having been applied towards the repayment in part of Railway Debentures issued under the Act 29 Victoria No. 23, which matured on the 1st July, 1896, the annual interest thereon at 5 per cent., or £18,750, has ceased to be a charge on the Railway Income from that date. There is also a further reduction in interest on Railway Debentures for £264,000 from 5 per cent. to about 3½ per cent., on renewal of Loan for that amount from 1st July, 1896; also upon Debentures for £33,000 from 5 to 3 per cent. from 1st January, 1897.

82. The figures given in the Appendix N show that the progressive annual actual expenditure for Railway and Tramway Services out of borrowed moneys reached at 30th June, 1897, a gross total of £40,276,541 4s. 7d. At the same date the outstanding debt for that service is computed to be £43,192,441 14s. 4d., bearing interest at an average rate of 3·695 per cent., or a total annual charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund from 1st July, 1897, of £1,596,063 4s. 4d. A considerable amount of that interest, however, arises from expenditure, or rather from the Loan Securities representing it, which may not be properly classed as forming part of the Expenditure on which a Profit and Loss Account as regards the earnings of the Railways ought fairly to be based. On the other hand, there has been a considerable amount of Expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in constructing and equipping Railways over and above the Loan Service Charges which ought in equal fairness to be dealt with as a part of the capital cost of the Railways as equipped for use, and subject to the variations of a Profit and Loss Account on the actual working of lines open to traffic—that being the basis on which the Railway Commissioners form their calculations—including both the original cost as handed over to them, and such additions thereto as have been made since either by Loan or Revenue Votes.

83. With a view to obviate the differences between statements that appear from time to time as to the profits made by the working of the Railways and Tramways, and as to the extent to which those profits cover the interest which is being paid on the debt outstanding for Railway Loans, it would be very desirable that it should be authoritatively stated what portion of the cost of the Railways and Tramways is to be classed as the working capital on which profits are to be computed and compared with the current charges for interest on the same, including a nominal rate of interest on such contributions to capital as may have been and may from time to time be provided by the Revenue; or, in other words, to determine what portion of the total interest payable on the total outstanding Loans for Railway service is to be borne absolutely by the Revenue, and what portion is to be debited to the Railway enterprise as the basis of a Profit and Loss Account.

84. It should be noticed in this connection that the interest computed upon the actual Expenditure from year to year for Railway Loan Services on the principle explained in my Report for 1891 is considerably below the total amount actually paid on the Securities issued for the Railway Loans from the beginning in 1850 to 30th June, 1897—the latter amount computed on the face value of securities irrespective of discounts and charges on their negotiation having been £27,692,925 0s. 9d., and the former £26,535,517 0s. 2d.

85. It may be of some interest to note that the rate of contribution to the Railway collections for conveyance of Passengers and Goods per head of population as at 30th June, 1897 (estimated to have been 1,311,440), is—

For Railway Tolls—Passengers, per head	...	...	£0	15	5
For Goods, „	...	...	1	10	10
For Tramway Tolls—Passengers „	...	...	0	4	8
			<hr/>		
			£2	10	11
			<hr/>		

While the rate payable at the same date per head of population on the gross annual charge for interest on the Railway Loans was £1 4s. 4d., and upon the total payments for 1896–7 (page 205) £1 9s. 0d.

LOCAL

LOCAL INSPECTION OF RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY STATION ACCOUNTS.

86. The Treasurer's Statements of Railway Receipts and Payments as quoted above represent only the actual Cash Receipts and Disbursements as recorded at the Treasury from the 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897, but to make the Account complete as respects the Railway Income for the same period, it has been usual in former Reports to quote the figures ascertained by local inspection of the Railway Station Accounts.

87. Carrying on the Statement given in last year's Report, the following Balance-sheet exhibits what may be termed the "Earnings Account" of the Railways and Tramways combined:—

Dr. To net outstandings at 30th June, 1896	...	...	£86,768	9	2½
„ Earnings for the year ended 30th June, 1897	...	...	3,392,877	1	0½
Total	...	...	£3,479,645	10	3
<hr/>					
Cr. By Cash remittances to the Treasury through the Public Account	...	...	3,172,196	3	4
„ Accounts for Services paid by Public Departments through the Treasury	...	...	148,864	10	10
„ Transfer from Vote No. 210, £15,000, on account of Tramways	...	...	200	0	0
„ Transfer of amounts wrongly credited in Trust Fund, on account of Railways	...	...	113	0	6
„ Special credits allowed under authority as a set-off against earnings, and refunds of excess charges made from the cash prior to remittance	...	...	62,558	16	7½
„ Uncollected and outstanding	...	...	95,712	18	11½
Total	...	...	£3,479,645	10	3

88. The improvement in the state of the Accounts at the various stations to which reference was made in my Report for 1894 still continues for the reasons there stated. The officers-in-charge are on the whole efficient, and are kept up to their duties by the very close scrutiny to which their operations are subjected by the Commissioners' Inspectors, and by the Inspectors attached to this Department. The issue, also in 1894, by the Commissioners of a comprehensive code of instructions to station-masters, officers-in-charge, clerks, and others, in the preparation of their accounts, has doubtless largely contributed to accuracy and uniformity of procedure at each station, which exercises a beneficial influence, and is felt more or less at every station throughout the lines.

89. The general results of the year's inspections have indeed been very satisfactory and encouraging. The Inspectors report that the Accounts at the various stations, now 332 in number, have not been in such a satisfactory condition since the check over them by this Department was established in 1883; and it is gratifying to notice that among the 500 or 600 officers entrusted with the collection of the Railway receipts, to an amount of nearly 3½ millions of pounds, no serious cases of fraud or embezzlement have had to be dealt with, and that no loss has occurred to the Revenue thereby. The Railway Revenue has also, no doubt, greatly benefited by the systematic check applied to the rates charged for passengers and goods, and to the constant variations of these rates along with the concessions now and again granted on various grounds, all of which changes are uniformly challenged, and the proper authority obtained for them.

90. *Appendix J* supplies a statement of the cases in which it was found by the Railway Commissioners to be for the immediate advantage of the public, as well as of their Department, to vary existing rates of tolls in anticipation of the formal sanction of the Governor and Executive Council, which they afterwards applied for and subsequently obtained, as shown by that statement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

91. The usual Certificates of Discharge have been issued to the Treasurer under clause 28 of the Audit Act. The amounts disallowed are shown in *Appendix F*.

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

93. The following special statements are also appended for information, viz. :—

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

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

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

Statement of Authorities given by the Governor and Executive under the 18th section of the Audit Act, applying unexpended balances of Votes to other Services. [*Appendix A*, page 183.]

Statement of the Registration of Brands Account, 30 Victoria No. 12.
[*Appendix K*.]

94. The following cases of default have been ascertained since the list given in Report for 1896 (to 30th June), viz. :—

Mr. W. J. Halloran, Registrar, District Court, Sydney. Deficiency, £224 10s. 11d. Recovered—£36 2s. 6d., salary; £7 5s. from Treasury Guarantee Fund, and balance from officer. Prosecuted and found not guilty. Officer dismissed.

C. H. Walters, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Depot Company, Permanent Artillery. Deficiency, £88 18s. 10d. Amount paid by Officer Commanding. Tried by Court-martial, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Mr. G. A. Brown, Wharfinger, Pyrmont Wharf. Deficiency, £82 16s. 6d. Recovered—£13 6s. 1d., salary; £69 10s. 5d. from Treasury Guarantee Fund. Prosecuted, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Mr. William Odds, Railway Officer-in-charge, Lue, and Postmaster, Luc. Deficiency, railway, 16s. 10d.; post office, £16 10s. 9d. Recovered from Guarantee Fund. Committed suicide.

Mr. T. Arblaster, Railway Station-master, Wallsend. Deficiency, £6 15s. 4d. Recovered from salary due. Deceased.

Mr. S. Moodie, Railway Officer-in-charge, Brocklesby, and Postmaster, Brocklesby. Deficiency—railway, £8 18s. 2d.; post office, £3 9s. 10d. Recovered—from Guarantee Fund, £10 1s. 10d.; from salary, £2 3s.

Mr.

- Mr. Frederick Smith, Railway Goods Clerk, Narrandera. Deficiency, £12 17s. Paid in. Clerk allowed to resign.
- Mr. Henry Beale, Railway Parcels Clerk, Albury. Deficiency, £4 11s. 7d. Made good. Dismissed.
- Mr. W. Williams, Railway Officer-in-charge, Bomen, and Postmaster, Bomen. Deficiency—railways, £18 12s. 11d. (made good at inspection) ; post office, £13 2s. 1d. (made good subsequently) ; but officer removed from Bomen. Disrated.

95. Subject to the above-stated corrections, explanations, and observations, to the disallowances specified in *Appendix F*, and subject to all outstanding advances and queries being satisfactorily accounted for or answered, the Abstracts of the Treasurer's Receipts and Disbursements within the year ended 30th June, 1897, are considered to be correct.

96. The Statements C, G, and H, together with the detailed statements of the Public Debt being, however, outside the requirements of the 22nd clause of the Audit Act, do not come under the examination and report required by the 36th, and their contents rest, therefore, on the responsibility of the Treasurer.

DEPARTMENTAL.

97. During the year, or rather the half-year ended 30th June, 1897, a considerable change has been effected in the constitution of the Department, by the establishment in connection with it of a system of Out-door Inspections of the Accounts of Officers more or less concerned with the Collection or Disbursement of the Public Revenue and Receipts. The absence of such a system has always been felt to be a serious drawback to the otherwise complete and satisfactory provision for the audit of the Public Accounts contained in the Audit Act of 1870. The appointment in 1883 of a Staff of Inspectors for the local examination of the Railway Station Accounts, and the beneficial results of that arrangement made the want of a similar inspection throughout the accounting offices more conspicuous than before. So much was this the case that the Staff of Treasury Inspectors, who had been appointed to look after the Collection only of the Revenue, were instructed by the present Colonial Treasurer to extend their duties to investigations into Expenditure matters in the Public Offices.

98. That new arrangement, however, only served to emphasize the anomaly which had long previously been acknowledged to exist, in the fact that the Treasury were, through their Inspecting Staff, performing duties obviously belonging properly to the Department of Audit. This state of matters was very soon apparent to the Public Service Board as it had previously been to the Civil Service Inquiry Commission. In the reorganization of the Public Service under the Public Service Act of 1895, the Board took the opportunity of placing the whole of the Treasury Inspectors on my staff of officers, making the Chief Inspector of Public Accounts also Assistant Auditor-General.

99. The Senior Inspector on my staff of Railway Inspectors having been appointed Traffic Auditor by the Railway Commissioners, an inspector was transferred by the Board from the Postmaster-General's Department. The Board also transferred to my staff as Chief Clerk a very experienced officer from the Office of the Government Statistician. With some minor alterations the numerical strength of

of the Department has been increased from forty-two to forty-eight officers, while I am glad to be able to report that the general efficiency of the whole Department for the extended duties now required of it has been materially promoted.

100. The number of inspections, annual and occasional, requiring to be made during the year, exclusive of the Railway Station Accounts, is upwards of 700, extending all over the Colony. Special investigations are also found from time to time to be necessary on the appearance of irregularities, and for these the services of the experienced officers who have been placed at my disposal have been most valuable.

101. In the course of those inspections considerable sums of money have been recovered that would otherwise have gone astray, or that the collecting offices would have failed to collect through inattention or otherwise to the provisions of law. Notably, during the half-year there has been recovered through the Custom House a sum of £322 5s. 8d. in connection with Harbour and Light Rates, Pilotage, and other Harbour Dues, payable but not paid prior to clearances of vessels; also a sum of £239 6s. 10d. was recovered from the Public Wharves Department, for Wharfage Dues, that would have been lost to the Revenue but for the efforts of the inspecting officers. There was also a recovery of £130 12s. 6d. from the Bank of New South Wales for excess of commission upon drafts on London.

102. Besides this direct benefit to the Revenue, no small advantage has accrued from the now extended inspections by this Department in the improved and still improving condition of the accounting offices in respect to methods and appliances for the work required of them. This may be attributed to the concentration of the work of audit under one Department, and the consequent symmetry of arrangement of the duties of Accounting Officers, and of the processes of check by the Audit Examiners and Inspectors. The effect will doubtless be to considerably lessen the extent of detailed examination now necessarily applied to the multifarious documents and returns hitherto required in support of both the collection of money and of the disbursement of the same for the Public Service.

103. Promptness of audit has generally been productive of promptness of action in complying with regulations, in answering inquiries and objections addressed to Public Accountants, and in adjusting cash advances. This has already been largely realised, and in consequence the audit of the Public Accounts generally is now closer up to date than it has ever been hitherto. There is, of course, still much room for improvement, and this can only be gradually effected; but much depends on the cordial co-operation of the Ministerial Departments, and upon the avoidance in legislation of conflicting provisions. Several existing Acts which provide for inspection by Treasury Officers require amendment to meet the altered conditions, and steps are being taken for that purpose.

EDWARD A. RENNIE,

Department of Audit,
Sydney, 19th March, 1898.

Auditor-General.

APPENDIX A.

Specification of STATUTORY LIABILITIES of the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND to 30th June, 1897; Amount Liquidated during 1896-7, and the Liabilities to be carried forward to year 1897-8.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.				Balance of Appropriations carried forward to year 1897-8.	
OLD DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT.					
1895 (June) and Previous Years.					
APPROPRIATIONS. (page 171).				£	s. d.
Annual Appropriations:—					
Balance current on 1st July, 1896	6,955	19	1		
Restored Balance of Vote for 1892.....	1,359	7	9	8,315	6 10
EXPENDITURE (page 171).					
Expenditure during 1896-7 on account of:—					
Services of year 1892.....	1,359	7	9		
" " 1893.....	360	0	0		
" " 1895.....	2,009	13	6		
	3,729	1	3		
Balance Surrendered.....	4,586	5	7	8,315	6 10
					Nil.
NEW ACCOUNT.				£	s. d.
1895 (June) and 1895-6.				£	s. d.
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS. (pages 171-2).				£	s. d.
Balance current on 1st July, 1896:—					
On account of 1895 and previous years	121,657	10	0		
" " 1895-6	573,770	0	11	695,427	10 11
EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS (pages 171-2).					
Expenditure during 1896-7 on account of:—					
Schedules and Supplements.....	951	1	5		
Public Debt—Reduction and Interest	472,975	11	9		
Other Special Appropriations and Regulations	1,240	15	5		
	475,167	8	7		
Balance Surrendered.....	13,174	6	1	488,341	14 8
Total 1895 (June) and previous years, and 1895-6 current on 1st July, 1897 {				121,657	10 0
				85,428	6 3
					207,085 16 3
1896-7.				£	s. d.
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS. (pages 172-3).				£	s. d.
Falling due for payment during 1896-7:—					
Schedules and Supplements.....	47,029	10	10		
Public Debt—Reduction and Interest (see also details, pages 169-170)	2,543,069	3	11		
Other Special Appropriations and Regulations.....	188,709	3	7		
Total				2,778,807	18 4
EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS. (pages 172-3).					
Expenditure during 1896-7 on account of:—					
Schedules and Supplements	44,677	14	8		
Public Debt—Reduction and Interest (see also details, pages 169-170)	2,060,696	1	1		
Other Special Appropriations and Regulations.....	185,574	10	5		
Total	2,290,948	6	2		
Balance Surrendered.....	891	5	9		
Total				£2,291,839	11 11
Total carried forward					486,968 6 5
					694,054 2 8

APPENDIX A—continued.

Specification of STATUTORY LIABILITIES of the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued.

						Balance of Appropriations carried forward to year 1897-8.		
						£	s.	d.
Total Outstanding Special Appropriations brought forward						694,054	2	8
1896-7.								
Transactions under the "AUDIT ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1895"—YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897. (Cash basis System.)								
ESTIMATES, 1896-7.								
Gross Annual Appropriations, 1896-7, Act 60 Vic. No. 33 (page 19, Appropriation Act, Estimates 1896-7):—						£	s.	d.
For Services of year 1896-7						6,937,183	0	0
Supplementary Appropriations of 1896-7 (part adjustment of Treasurer's Advance)						26,588	19	5
						6,963,766 19 5		
Less Advances to be reconped:—								
Pages 89 to 216, Estimates 1896-7.	Advance to Treasurer					100,000	0	0
	" Contractors (Railway Commissioners)					3,000	0	0
	" Appropriation, Church and School Lands					1,550	0	0
	" Centennial Park Account					5,000	0	0
	" " " Supplementary (page 19, Appropriation Act)					847	4	4
	" Appropriation, Prevention of Scab in Sheep					21,701	0	0
	" Advance in anticipation of and chargeable to Loan Votes					220,800	0	0
						352,898 4 4		
Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, Supply, Special Act, 60 Vic. No. 6						65,000	0	0
Expenses, Visit of Prime Minister to London, Supply Act, 61 Vic. No. 42						1,000	0	0
						66,000 0 0		
Net Annual Appropriations						6,676,868 15 1		
EXPENDITURE—ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS. (Page 173 to page 181.)								
Annual Appropriations:—						£	s.	d.
Schedules						1,512	1	8
Executive and Legislative						30,985	17	11
Chief Secretary						996,615	18	1
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade:—								
Departments generally						647,415	11	0
Railways and Tramways						1,827,150	5	9
Attorney-General						41,349	19	7
Secretary for Lands						294,944	6	4
Secretary for Public Works						840,595	4	2
Administration of Justice						247,453	15	2
Public Instruction, Labour and Industry						718,245	5	7
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture						138,321	15	6
Postmaster-General						706,110	1	5
Total						6,490,709	2	11
Balance surrendered						160,422	17	1
						6,651,132 0 0		
Supplementary Appropriations, 1896-7 (part adjustment Treasurer's Advance):—								
Services of 1895 and previous years						253	3	7
" 1895-6						25,392	11	1
Total						25,645	14	8
Balance surrendered						91	0	5
						25,736 15 1		
Balance of Annual Appropriations						6,676,868 15 1		
								Nil.
SUMMARY.								
OLD DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT—1895 (JUNE) AND PREVIOUS YEARS.						£	s.	d.
Balance of Appropriations to be carried forward to year 1897-8						Nil.		
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND TRANSACTIONS UNDER "AUDIT ACT AMENDMENT ACT."								
Balance of Appropriations to be carried forward to year 1897-8:—						£	s.	d.
Special Appropriations—On account of 1895 (June) and previous years						121,657	10	0
" " " " 1895-6						85,428	6	3
" " " " 1896-7						486,968 6 5		
Total						694,054 2 8		
Annual Appropriations (Audit Act Amendment Act)						Nil.		
Total Appropriations to be carried forward as Liabilities of 1897-8						£ 694,054 2 8		

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A.

Statement 1.

PUBLIC DEBT—REDUCTION AND INTEREST.

APPROPRIATION and Amount Expended during 1896-7.

	Appropriations falling due for Payment during 1896-7.			Expended during 1896-7.			Balances of Appropriations carried forward to year 1897-8.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
FUNDED DEBT.									
Reduction of Funded Debt (Deb., Funded and Ins. stock)—									
Proportion of 25th and 26th Annual Instalment of Million Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11 (<i>See Statement, page 170</i>).....	*70,000	0	0				26,800	0	**31,765
Sinking Funds—									
Public Debt for Railways, 53 Vic. No. 24	75,000	0	0				75,000	0	.....
Redemption of 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14	6,602	3	4				6,602	3	.....
Do 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	7,408	10	0				7,408	10	.....
Total Redemptions	*159,010	13	4						
Interest on Funded Debt (Deb., Funded and Ins. Stock)—									
On Debentures—									
Interest on second half of 1896 and first half of 1897 { *Included in the } Million Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11..... { £70,000, see above. }							11,435	0	{ **Included in the £31,765, see above. }
£2,074,700 at 5 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 31st December, 1896	51,867	10	0						
£2,008,900 at 5 per cent., from 1st January, 1897, to 30th June, 1897	50,222	10	0						
£8,239,600 at 4 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	329,584	0	0						
On Funded Stock raised in the Colony—									
Inscribed under 36 Vic. No. 21 for £530,189 9s. 2d. at 4 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	21,207	11	7						
Inscribed under 56 Vic. No. 1 for £2,549,350 at 4 per cent., from 10th Feb., 1896, to 9th Feb., 1897.....	101,804	1	10						
Inscribed under 59 Vic. No. 6 for £320,000 at 3 per cent., from 10th Feb., 1896, to 9th Feb., 1897.....	8,868	9	9						
Inscribed under 58 Vic. No. 14 for £413,780 at 3 per cent., from 10th Feb., 1896, to 9th Feb., 1897.....	1,321	16	11						
On Inscribed Stock—									
Raised in the Colony—									
Inscribed under 58 Vic. No. 14 for £198,019 at 3 per cent., from 10th February, 1896, to 9th February, 1897	2,218	0	5						
Inscribed under 59 Vic. No. 6 for £222,255 at 3 per cent., from 10th February, 1896, to 9th February, 1897	2,408	8	3						
Raised in London—									
£3,686,300 at 4 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	387,452	0	0						
£12,826,200 at 3½ per cent., from 1st March, 1896, to 28th February, 1897	448,917	0	0						
£16,500,000 at 3½ per cent., from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	577,500	0	0						
£4,000,000 at 3 per cent., from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	120,000	0	0				1,588,936	2	1
On Debentures taken over from Municipal Councils—									
Municipal Council of Sydney—									
City of Sydney Waterworks—									
£30,000 at 6 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	1,800	0	0						
£20,000 at 5 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	1,000	0	0						
£30,000 at 4 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	1,200	0	0						
City of Sydney Sewerage Works—									
£62,000 at 6 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	3,720	0	0						
£38,000 at 5 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	1,900	0	0						
Municipal Council of Redfern Sewerage Debentures for £30,000 at 4 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	1,200	0	0						
Municipal Council of Newcastle Water Supply Debentures for £16,000 at 5 per cent., from 1st June, 1896, to 31st May, 1897	800	0	0						
Municipal Council of Balmain Sewerage Debentures for £2,500 at 6 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	150	0	0						
Municipal Council of Ashfield Sewerage Works—									
£3,700 at 4½ per cent., from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	166	10	0						
£4,500 at 5½ per cent., from 1st February, 1896, to 31st January, 1897.....	247	10	0						
Municipal Council of North Sydney Sewerage Debentures for £4,223 at 6 per cent., from 16th June, 1896, to 14th January, 1897	153	1	0						
Total Interest	2,115,708	9	9						
Total Redemptions and Interest, Funded Debt	2,274,719	3	1				1,816,181	15	5
									458,537 7 8

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 1.

PUBLIC DEBT—REDUCTION AND INTEREST—continued.

APPROPRIATION, &c., 1896-7—continued.

	Appropriations falling due for Payment during 1896-7.			Expended during 1896-7.			Balances of Appropriations carried forward to year 1897-8.		
FUNDED DEBT—continued.									
Brought forward.....	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				2,274,719	3	1	1,816,181	15	5
							458,637	7	8
UNFUNDED DEBT.									
Unfunded Debt—Treasury Bills—									
Redemption of—									
Raised in Colony (Purchased from Trust Funds, Treasury)—									
53 Vic. No. 9—Deficiency 1886 and previous years									
	150,000	0	0	150,000	0	0	150,000	0	0
Interest on—									
Raised in Colony (Purchased from Trust Funds, Treasury)—									
53 Vic. No. 9—Deficiency 1886 and previous years—									
£338,500 at 4 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897									
	15,540	0	0						
£150,000 at 3 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 31st December, 1896									
	2,250	0	0						
£1,064,384 at 3 per cent., from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897									
	31,931	10	4	49,721	10	4	25,985	15	2
59 Vic. No. 22—Deficiency to 30th June, 1895—									
£150,000 from 2nd March, 1896, to 14th August, 1896									
	2,034	4	11						
£1,024,700 from 1st March, 1896, to 28th February, 1897—£30,741, less one day's accrued interest, £84 4s. 5d.									
	30,656	15	7	32,691	0	6	32,691	0	6
Treasury Bills—55 Vic. No. 7—for Loan Services—									
Bills sold in Sydney for £750,000 at 4½ per cent., for various dates between 8th June, 1896, and 7th December, 1896									
	15,937	10	0						
Raised in London—									
Bills sold in London for £1,000,000 at 4 per cent., from 1st April, 1896, to 30th September, 1896									
	20,000	0	0	35,937	10	0	35,837	10	0
							100	0	0
Total Redemptions and Interest, Unfunded Debt... £				268,350	0	10	244,614	5	8
							23,835	15	2
Total Redemptions and Interest, Funded and Unfunded Debt... £				2,543,069	3	11	2,060,696	1	1
							482,373	2	10

Million Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11, maturing 1st January, 1898.

PAYMENTS AND BALANCES TO 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Year.	Appropriations.	Payments—Interest and Principal.		Balances Outstanding.	Year.	Appropriations.	Payments—Interest and Principal.		Balances Outstanding.		
	£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1868	50,000	50,000	0 0	Nil.	1883	70,000	68,980	0 0	1,020	0 0	
1869	50,000	50,000	0 0	Nil.	1884	70,000	68,452	10 0	1,547	10 0	
1870	50,000	50,000	0 0	Nil.	1885	70,000	68,180	0 0	1,820	0 0	
1871	50,000	50,000	0 0	Nil.	1886	70,000	67,790	0 0	2,210	0 0	
1872	70,000	70,000	0 0	Nil.	1887	70,000	67,532	10 0	2,467	10 0	
1873	70,000	70,000	0 0	Nil.	1888	70,000	68,282	10 0	1,717	10 0	
1874	70,000	70,000	0 0	Nil.	1889	70,000	68,305	0 0	1,695	0 0	
1875	70,000	70,000	0 0	Nil.	1890	70,000	64,865	0 0	5,135	0 0	
1876	70,000	69,040	0 0	960	0 0	1891	70,000	55,675	0 0	14,325	0 0
1877	70,000	69,732	10 0	267	10 0	1892	70,000	44,240	0 0	25,760	0 0
1878	70,000	68,247	10 0	1,752	10 0	1893	70,000	55,042	10 0	14,957	10 0
1879	70,000	69,685	0 0	315	0 0	1894	70,000	43,637	10 0	26,362	10 0
1880	70,000	69,172	10 0	827	10 0	*1895	35,000	19,485	0 0	15,515	0 0
1881	70,000	68,090	0 0	1,910	0 0	1895-6 ...	70,000	15,670	0 0	54,330	0 0
1882	70,000	68,907	10 0	1,092	10 0	1896-7 ...	70,000	35,235	0 0	31,765	0 0
Total						£	1,985,000	1,777,247	10	0	
								207,752	10	0	

*Six months ended 30th June, 1895.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A.

Statement 2.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Balances of Appropriations brought forward, 1st July, 1896.	Expended during 1896-7.	Balances surrendered.
OLD DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT—ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.				
Service of 1892.				
(Restored Balance of Vote.)				
305	SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS. Architect—Post Office—Purchase of Sites	£ s. d. 1,359 7 9	£ s. d. 1,359 7 9	£ s. d.
Services of 1893.				
198	SECRETARY FOR LANDS. Public Parks—Improvements, &c.	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0
232	SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS. Harbours and Rivers	0 4 5	.....	0 4 5
233	Architect	8 8 5	.....	8 8 5
Services of 1894.				
192	SECRETARY FOR LANDS. Fencing Public Land	314 3 1	.....	314 3 1
216	SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS. Dredge Service	12 6 6	.....	12 6 6
218	Architect	360 0 0	360 0 0	.....
222	Water Supply and Sewerage Board	0 7 6	.....	0 7 6
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
240	Prisons	1 8 0	.....	1 8 0
237	District Courts	5 10 0	.....	5 10 0
238	Coroners	7 0 0	.....	7 0 0
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				
256	Public Instruction	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0
278	Educational Institutions	166 7 8	.....	166 7 8
279	Do Buildings	402 18 3	.....	402 18 3
263	Additions, Repairs, &c., to University	99 6 5	.....	99 6 5
258	Industrial School for Girls	2 4 0	.....	2 4 0
Services of 1895 (1st Jan. to 30th June).				
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
241	Harbours and Rivers	1,180 0 0	812 1 4	967 18 8
242	Architect	1,700 0 0	1,168 18 7	531 1 5
245	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	49 18 5	.....	49 18 5
246	Water and Sewerage Board	20 0 9	.....	20 0 9
247	Richmond Water Works	120 16 4	.....	120 16 4
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				
283	Additions, Repairs, &c., University	261 15 4	.....	261 15 4
296	Educational Institutions	616 17 5	.....	616 17 5
297	Do Buildings	655 10 1	.....	655 10 1
Educational Institutions (in aid of)—				
293	Field Naturalists' Association	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0
292	Geographical Society	50 0 0	19 7 2	30 12 10
290	Linnæan Society	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
295	Maps, &c., Mechanics' Institutes	17 11 9	.....	17 11 9
286	Matriculation and other Fees—Students under Education Department	105 2 6	.....	105 2 6
278	Industrial School for Girls	92 12 7	9 6 5	88 6 2
277	N.S.S. "Sobraon"	180 9 8	.....	180 9 8
Total, 1895 (June) and Previous Years		£ 8,315 6 10	3,729 1 3	4,586 5 7

APPROPRIATIONS, 1895 (June) AND 1895-6.

Year.	Balance brought forward, 1st July, 1896.	Expended during 1896-7.	Balances of Appropriations to be carried forward to year 1897-8.	Year.	Balance brought forward, 1st July, 1896.	Expended during 1896-7.	Balances of Appropriations to be carried forward to year 1897-8.
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.							
1895 and Previous Years.							
Interest and Extinction, Million Loan, 31 Vic., No. 11.							
1876	£ s. d. 960 0 0	.....	960 0 0	1887	£ s. d. 2,467 10 0	.....	2,467 10 0
1877	267 10 0	.....	267 10 0	1888	1,717 10 0	.....	1,717 10 0
1878	1,752 10 0	.....	1,752 10 0	1889	1,695 0 0	.....	1,695 0 0
1879	815 0 0	.....	315 0 0	1890	5,135 0 0	.....	5,135 0 0
1880	827 10 0	.....	827 10 0	1891	14,325 0 0	.....	14,325 0 0
1881	1,910 0 0	.....	1,910 0 0	1892	25,760 0 0	.....	25,760 0 0
1882	1,092 10 0	.....	1,092 10 0	1893	14,957 10 0	.....	14,957 10 0
1883	1,020 0 0	.....	1,020 0 0	1894	26,362 10 0	.....	26,362 10 0
1884	1,547 10 0	.....	1,547 10 0	1895	15,515 0 0	.....	15,515 0 0
1885	1,820 0 0	.....	1,820 0 0	Total	£ 121,657 10 0	.....	121,657 10 0
1886	2,210 0 0	.....	2,210 0 0				

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2.

APPROPRIATIONS, SERVICE OF 1895-6.

Head of Service.	Balance brought forward, 1st July, 1896.	Expended during 1896-7.	Balance surrendered.	Balances of Appropriations carried forward to year 1897-8.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1895-6.				
SCHEDULE B AND SUPPLEMENT—				
Pension to Judges	87 10 0	87 10 0	.....	.....
Do Political Officers	225 0 0	225 0 0	.....	.....
Do Judges (46 Vic. No. 15).....	64 3 4	64 3 4	.....	.....
SCHEDULE C—				
Church of England.....	319 11 2	303 8 1	16 3 1	.....
Roman Catholic Church.....	162 10 0	162 10 0	.....	.....
Presbyterian Church	46 0 0	46 0 0	.....	.....
Wesleyan Methodist Church.....	62 10 0	62 10 0	.....	.....
Total, Schedules and Supplements	967 4 6	951 1 5	16 3 1	.....
PUBLIC DEBT—INTEREST ON—				
Debentures, Inscribed and Funded Stock	477,666 2 10	446,587 16 7	.....	31,078 6 3
Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9)	25,985 15 2	25,985 15 2	.....	.....
Do (55 Vic. No. 7)	422 0 0	402 0 0	.....	20 0 0
Interest and Extinction Million Loan (31 Vic. No. 11).....	54,330 0 0	.....	.....	54,330 0 0
Total, Public Debt—Reduction and Interest	558,403 18 0	472,975 11 9	.....	85,428 6 3
ENDOWMENTS—Educational Establishments	125 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....
SALARIES, ALLOWANCES, PENSIONS, &c.—				
Parliamentary Representative Allowances	561 1 0	561 1 0	.....	.....
Fees to Commissioner for Customs	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....
Judicial Pensions (46 Vic. No. 16, District Court Judges)	187 10 0	187 10 0	.....	.....
Pensions, Superannuation Act Repeal Act (36 Vic. No. 29)	368 4 11	289 1 11	79 3 0	.....
Pensions under Railway Act (51 Vic. No. 35;	78 2 6	78 2 6	.....	.....
Australasian Naval Force Act	13,029 0 0	.....	13,029 0 0	.....
Other Special and Regulations	14,338 18 5	1,240 15 5	13,158 3 0	.....
TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1895-6...£	573,770 0 11	475,167 8 7	13,174 6 1	85,428 6 3
Annual Appropriations—Nil.				

APPROPRIATIONS, SERVICE OF 1896-7.

Head of Service.	Appropriations falling due for payment within the year 1896-7.	Expended, 1896-7.	Balances surrendered.	Balances of Appropriations to be carried forward to year 1897-8.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1896-7.				
SCHEDULE A AND SUPPLEMENT—				
His Excellency the Governor	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
The Chief Justice	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	.....	.....
The Puisne Judges	15,600 0 0	14,827 4 5	.....	772 15 7
The Colonial Secretary	2,000 0 0	1,820 0 0	.....	180 0 0
The Colonial Treasurer	1,500 0 0	1,370 0 0	.....	130 0 0
The Attorney-General	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
The Auditor-General	900 0 0	900 0 0	.....	.....
The Governor's Private Secretary	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
SCHEDULE B AND SUPPLEMENT—				
Pensions to Judges	1,925 0 0	1,750 0 0	.....	175 0 0
Do Political Officers	900 0 0	675 0 0	.....	225 0 0
Do Superannuated Officers	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	.....	.....
Do Judges, 46 Vic. No. 15	1,411 13 4	1,288 6 8	.....	123 6 8
SCHEDULE C—				
Church of England.....	3,640 17 6	3,233 13 7	129 19 2	277 4 9
Roman Catholic Church.....	1,950 0 0	1,725 0 0	58 12 1	166 7 11
Presbyterian Church	552 0 0	506 0 0	.....	46 0 0
Wesleyan Methodist Church	750 0 0	687 10 0	.....	62 10 0
Total, Schedules and Supplements	47,029 10 10	44,677 14 8	188 11 3	2,163 4 11
PUBLIC DEBT—INTEREST ON—				
Debentures, Inscribed and Funded Stock	2,115,708 9 9	1,688,986 2 1	.....	426,722 7 8
Million Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11 .....	.....†	11,435 0 0	.....	.....†
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	49,721 10 4	25,985 15 2	.....	23,735 15 2
Do 55 Vic. No. 7	35,937 10 0	35,837 10 0	.....	100 0 0
Do 59 Vic. No. 22	32,691 0 6	32,691 0 6	.....	.....
PUBLIC DEBT—REDEMPTION OF—				
Railway Loan, 53 Vic. No. 24	75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	.....	.....
New South Wales 1924 Stock, 53 Vic. No. 14	6,602 3 4	6,602 3 4	.....	.....
New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	7,408 10 0	7,408 10 0	.....	.....
Million Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11	70,000 0 0*	26,800 0 0	.....	31,765 0 0*
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	.....	.....
Total, Public Debt—Reduction and Interest	£2,543,060 3 11	2,060,696 1 1	.....	482,373 2 10

* Includes portion of amount appropriated for interest of Million Loan.

† See note marked *.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1896-7—continued.

Head of Service.	Appropriations falling due for payment within the year 1896-7.	Expended, 1896-7.	Balances surrendered.	Balances of Appropriations carried forward to year 1897-8.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
INTEREST on Uninvested Funds at credit of Government Savings Bank, 34 Vic. No. 15	16,098 13 9	16,098 13 9	.....	.....
ENDOWMENTS—				
Educational Institutions	9,500 0 0	9,375 0 0	.....	125 0 0
Fire Brigades	7,656 9 7	7,656 9 7	.....	.....
Municipalities and Preliminary Expenses	26,432 14 2	26,432 14 2	.....	.....
SALARIES, ALLOWANCES, PENSIONS, &c.—				
Parliamentary Representatives Allowances, 53 Vic. No. 12	34,491 9 0	33,591 9 0	.....	900 0 0
Public Works Committee, 53 Vic. No. 11	8,271 3 0	8,271 3 0	.....	.....
Federal Convention Expenses	156 8 0	156 8 0	.....	.....
Railway Commissioners Salaries { 51 Vic. No. 35 } { 52 Vic. No. 5 }	6,000 0 0	5,750 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0
President and Members Land Appeal Court, 55 Vic. No. 26	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
Public Service Board, 59 Vic. No. 25	3,000 0 0	2,840 0 0	.....	160 0 0
Fees to Commissioners for Customs	600 0 0	161 7 9	.....	438 12 3
Witnesses expenses, 45 Vic. No. 5	76 9 0	76 9 0	.....	.....
Judicial Salaries { 22 Vic. No. 18 } and Pensions. { 46 Vic. No. 16 } Pensions to Judges ...	12,750 0 0	12,562 10 0	.....	187 10 0
Pensions—Superannuation Act Repeal Act, 36 Vic. No. 29	2,876 2 8	2,455 6 3	.....	420 16 5
Do under Railway Act, 51 Vic. No. 35	937 10 0	284 15 6	652 14 6	.....
Parkes Family Grant, 60 Vic. No. 3	1,048 7 9	1,048 7 9	.....	.....
Australasian Naval Forces Act, 51 Vic. No. 22	37,989 0 0	37,989 0 0	.....	.....
Electoral and Elections Act—Expenses, 56 Vic. No. 38	1,766 15 8	1,766 15 8	.....	.....
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, 55 Vic. No. 27	28 11 6	28 11 6	.....	.....
Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, 53 Vic. No. 32 and 51 Vic. No. 38	29 9 6	29 9 6	.....	.....
Sydney Branch Royal Mint	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
Other Special and Regulations	188,709 3 7	185,574 10 5	702 14 6	2,431 18 8
Total, Special Appropriations, 1896-7 ... £	**2,778,807 18 4	**2,290,948 6 2	891 5 9	486,968 6 5

** Exclusive of Drawbacks and Refunds paid to the amount of £179,791 12s. 4d.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriations.	Expended, 1896-7.	Balances surrendered.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS—1896-7.				
Services of 1896-7.				
SCHEDULES.				
1	Schedule B, Supplement (Pensions to Widows)	325 0 0	325 0 0	.....
2	Do do (Military Pensions)	1,221 0 0	1,187 1 8	33 18 4
	Total, Schedules	1,546 0 0	1,512 1 8	33 18 4
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				
3	His Excellency the Governor	1,417 0 0	1,226 3 1	190 16 11
4	The Executive Council	973 0 0	967 11 6	5 8 6
5	The Legislative Council	*5,782 0 0	5,731 3 8	50 16 9
6	The Legislative Assembly	*10,450 0 0	10,301 15 10	148 4 2
7	The Legislative Council and Assembly	*3,651 0 0	3,618 14 10	32 5 2
8	The Parliamentary Library	2,013 0 0	1,968 4 0	44 16 0
9	The Parliamentary Reporting Staff	6,172 0 0	6,156 13 11	15 6 1
10	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	1,200 0 0	1,015 11 6	184 8 6
	Total, Executive and Legislative	31,658 0 0	30,985 17 11	672 2 1
CHIEF SECRETARY.				
11	Chief Secretary	7,481 0 0	7,418 16 5	62 3 7
14	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	250 0 0	229 3 4	20 16 8
28	Agent-General for Colony	5,664 0 0	5,644 0 0	.....
12	Auditor-General	*10,757 0 0	10,401 4 11	355 15 1
16	Police	332,437 0 0	330,646 5 0	1,790 15 0
151	Pension to Constable Alford	46 0 0	45 12 6	0 7 6
122	Rewards for Apprehension of Offenders	225 0 0	225 0 0	.....
Defence—				
40	Military Secretary	2,088 0 0	1,916 8 5	171 11 7
41	Military Forces (Permanent and Volunteer)	164,887 0 0	157,701 12 6	7,185 7 0
42	Naval Forces	8,945 0 0	8,705 5 2	239 14 10
137	Proportion payable for Expenditure in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Thursday Island	2,625 0 0	2,345 2 2	279 17 10
136	Expenses in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Albany	1,100 0 0	799 9 1	300 10 11
167	Intercolonial Band Contest	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
Grants in Aid of Rifle Clubs or Associations:—				
145	New South Wales	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....
146	Northern	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
147	Southern	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
148	Western	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
157	Bingara	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....
158	Hillgrove	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....
156	St. Leonards	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....
123	Royal Naval House	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....

Appropriations adjusted under 18th section of Audit Act. See Statement 4, page 183.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A.—continued.

Statement 2.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1896-7.—continued.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriations.			Expended, 1896-7.			Balances surrendered.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	CHIEF SECRETARY—continued.									
18	Registrar-General	*22,856	6	8	22,617	3	11	239	2	9
26	Government Statistician	*4,942	13	4	4,848	8	9	94	4	7
27	Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions	1,162	0	0	1,132	12	3	29	7	9
20	Master in Lunacy	2,850	0	0	2,797	7	10	52	12	2
24	Analytical Branch	1,035	0	0	1,015	17	1	19	2	11
	Parks, Recreation Reserves, &c.—									
36	Government Domains	2,695	0	0	2,531	4	3	163	15	9
34	Botanic Gardens	6,140	0	0	6,027	5	9	112	14	3
37	Garden Palace Grounds	1,100	0	0	1,093	8	9	6	11	3
38	Centennial Park	4,280	0	0	4,269	12	8	10	7	4
166	Construction of Boundary Road (Re-vote)	1,200	0	0	1,188	6	4	11	13	8
129	National Park—General Improvements	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0			
35	Campbelltown Nursery Garden	1,005	0	0	998	12	3	6	7	9
130	East Maitland Gaol Reserve—Gardener's Wages	188	0	0	137	19	0	0	1	0
	Educational Institutions, &c.—									
173	Board of International Exchanges	100	0	0	65	3	11	34	16	1
131	Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London	700	0	0	409	16	1	290	3	11
163	Hawkesbury Agricultural Association in respect to Pavilion Exhibits	300	0	0	300	0	0			
134	Preparation of Statistics containing information respecting the resources and Industrial capabilities of the Colony for publication in United Kingdom	400	0	0	400	0	0			
144	Revising list of Australian Fishes	100	0	0	86	13	4	13	6	8
165	Women's Co-operative Silk-growing and Industrial Association	200	0	0	200	0	0			
125	New South Wales Zoological Society	200	0	0	52	4	0	147	16	0
142	Do do	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0			
	Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, &c.—									
15	Aborigines Protection Board	9,400	0	0	9,388	6	0	11	14	0
120	Burial of Destitute Persons	650	0	0	645	2	5	4	17	7
43	Charitable Institutions—Aid	28,000	0	0	27,969	1	3	30	18	9
29	Charitable Institutions	96,518	0	0	95,040	19	4	1,477	0	8
23	Coast Hospital	*9,464	0	0	9,360	9	0	103	11	0
168	Conveyance of Chinese Lepers to China	2,157	0	0	2,072	9	11	84	10	1
121	Maintenance of Deserted Children, Charitable Relief, &c.	7,500	0	0	7,286	8	1	213	11	11
22	Medical Adviser to the Government	*11,957	0	0	11,822	5	0	134	15	0
21	Medical Board	135	0	0	123	15	0	11	5	0
159	Railway claims for transmission of Paupers, &c.	2,250	0	0	2,201	16	10	48	3	2
	Lunacy—									
18	Hospitals for Insane generally—Contingencies	*45,777	0	0	44,969	16	0	807	4	0
17	Institutions do Salaries	47,310	0	0	46,523	7	2	786	12	10
19	Lunatic Patients	*1,900	0	0	1,848	18	8	51	1	4
25	Maintenance of Sick Paupers	11,000	0	0	10,999	17	5	0	2	7
	Hospitals—									
	Aid on the usual conditions—									
50	Carrington Centennial Hospital	1,000	0	0	641	12	4	358	7	8
44	Country and Suburban Hospitals, Building Fund—Aid	800	0	0	763	9	7	36	10	5
48	Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0			
132	Do do Rent	250	0	0	250	0	0			
47	Prince Alfred Hospital	4,000	0	0	3,575	16	9	424	3	3
164	Alterations in Operating Room, &c.	300	0	0	300	0	0			
45	Sydney Hospital	4,000	0	0	3,999	9	2	0	10	10
46	Regent-street Dispensary	700	0	0	700	0	0			
139	Moorecliff and Victoria Lodge, Miller's Point	350	0	0	350	0	0			
	Special Grants—									
59	Albert Memorial Hospital, Wollongong—Surgical Instruments	50	0	0	50	0	0			
60	Angledool Hospital—Building	250	0	0				250	0	0
61	Ballina Hospital	80	0	0	80	0	0			
63	Balmain Cottage Hospital	100	0	0	100	0	0			
66	Bega District Hospital	75	0	0	75	0	0			
67	Berrima District Cottage Hospital	100	0	0	100	0	0			
65	Bombala Hospital	75	0	0	75	0	0			
68	Braidwood Hospital—Surgical Instruments	20	0	0	20	0	0			
69	Brewarrina Hospital	100	0	0	100	0	0			
70	Broken Hill and District Hospital	500	0	0	500	0	0			
71	Bulli Cottage Hospital	50	0	0	50	0	0			
72	Burrangong District Hospital—Building	350	0	0	350	0	0			
74	Collarenebri Hospital	100	0	0	100	0	0			
116	Cooma Hospital	200	0	0	200	0	0			
75	Dungog Cottage Hospital—Fever Ward	75	0	0				75	0	0
76	Forbes District Hospital	50	0	0	50	0	0			
77	Glen Innes Hospital—Surgical Instruments	20	0	0	20	0	0			
78	Goodooga Hospital	50	0	0	50	0	0			
79	Goulburn Hospital	100	0	0	100	0	0			
82	Billgrove Cottage Hospital	100	0	0	100	0	0			
83	Inverell Hospital	100	0	0	100	0	0			
84	Junee Cottage Hospital	75	0	0	75	0	0			
86	Lismore Hospital	100	0	0	100	0	0			
87	Lithgow Hospital	150	0	0	150	0	0			
88	Macleay Hospital	75	0	0	75	0	0			
89	Maitland Hospital	150	0	0	150	0	0			
91	Manly Cottage Hospital	250	0	0	250	0	0			
92	Manning River Hospital—Erection of Fever Ward	500	0	0	500	0	0			
94	Molong Hospital	100	0	0				100	0	0
96	Mossiel Cottage Hospital	100	0	0				100	0	0

* Appropriations adjusted under 18th section of Audit Act. See Statement 4, page 183.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A.—continued.

Statement 2.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1896-7.—continued.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriations.	Expended, 1896-7.	Balances surrendered.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CHIEF SECRETARY—continued.			
	Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, &c.—continued.			
	Charitable Institutions—Special Grants—continued.			
95	Mossgiel Cottage Hospital—Building	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0
98	Narrandera Hospital	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....
99	Nepean Cottage Hospital	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
101	Newcastle Hospital	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
104	Nyngau Hospital—Furnishing	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....
105	Parkes Hospital	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
107	Sofala Hospital	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
108	Temora Hospital—Surgical Instruments and Outfit	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
109	Tibooburra Hospital	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
111	Walgett Hospital	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
112	Wallsend Mining District Hospital	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....
117	Do do do Erection of Contagious Diseases Ward	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
113	Warialda Hospital	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....
114	Wilcannia Hospital	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
115	Wyalong and District Hospital	350 0 0	350 0 0	.....
	Charitable Institutions, &c.—			
	Aid on usual conditions—			
124	Animals Protection Society	250 0 0	128 3 2	121 16 10
51	Benevolent Society of N.S.W., Sydney	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....
55	Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, &c., for support of Women and Children	5,500 0 0	5,434 9 0	65 11 0
52	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution	450 0 0	450 0 0	.....
53	Home for Industrial Blind Women, Strathfield	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
49	Infants' Home, Ashfield	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
54	Sydney Rescue Work Society	1,000 0 0	969 8 0	30 12 0
	Special Grants—			
58	Bathurst Poor Relief Society—Establishment of Benevolent Asylum	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....
62	Balmain Benevolent Society	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
56	Benevolent Society of N.S.W.—Outdoor Relief	4,250 0 0	4,250 0 0	.....
64	Bombala Benevolent Society	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....
73	Central Mission—Children's Home	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
80	Grafton Benevolent Asylum	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
81	Do do Furnishing	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
85	Leichhardt Ladies' Benevolent Society	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....
90	Maitland Benevolent Society	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
93	Milton Benevolent Society	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
97	Narrabri Ladies Benevolent Society	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
100	Newcastle Benevolent Society—Building	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....
57	Do do Outdoor relief	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....
102	Newcastle Mutual Help Society	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
103	Newcastle Relief Society	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
138	National Shipwreck Relief Society of N.S.W.	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
106	Parramatta Benevolent Society	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
110	Walcha Ladies Relief Society	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
152	Relief to Flood Sufferers	300 0 0	104 8 5	195 11 7
	Local Government, Municipal Rates, Special, to Country and Suburban Municipalities	65,000 0 0	59,391 18 1	5,608 1 11
127	Local Government, Municipal Rates on Government buildings	12,000 0 0	10,096 4 3	1,903 15 9
140	Rent of Government premises occupied by sub-Departments	2,000 0 0	1,995 0 0	5 0 0
128	Protectorate of New Guinea	7,500 0 0	5,000 0 0	2,500 0 0
126	Lord Howe Island—Expenses	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
161	Erection of Statue to Governor Phillip	5,885 0 0	4,420 19 9	1,464 0 3
33	Civil Service Board	247 0 0	246 5 0	0 15 0
32	Reorganisation of the Public Service	*8,510 0 0	7,992 15 2	517 4 10
	Electoral—			
39	Electoral Office	2,595 0 0	2,565 16 8	29 3 4
118	Expenses, Electoral system	2,000 0 0	1,988 2 2	11 17 10
31	Fire Brigades	956 0 0	939 12 4	16 7 8
143	Suburban and Country (special grants)	4,000 0 0	3,955 0 0	45 0 0
	Commissions—			
169	Dangers of Coal Cargoes	500 0 0	427 3 1	72 16 11
30	Fisheries	2,716 0 0	2,604 19 5	111 0 7
160	Expenses, Royal Commission, Works Department	1,500 0 0	1,013 1 5	486 18 7
119	Newspapers, Books, Almanacs, &c.	700 0 0	460 1 7	239 18 5
135	Freight, Insurance, Incidental and Unforeseen Departmental Expenses	500 0 0	458 7 4	41 12 8
141	Maintenance of Telephones	250 0 0	201 16 8	48 3 4
133	Immigration	600 0 0	486 4 1	113 15 11
170	Cost of Privy Council Appeal, Attorney-General versus Auditor-General	244 0 0	243 6 11	0 13 1
153	London Disbursements in connection with "Costa Rica Packet" case	350 0 0	350 0 0	.....
	Water Brigades—			
171	Grafton Water Brigade	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
172	Grafton (South) Water Brigade	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
154	Lismore Water Brigade	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....
155	West Maitland Water Brigade	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....
	Trusts—			
150	Lady Robinson's Beach, Sand-drift	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
149	Wollongong Sand-drift	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
162	To meet abatement, W. Byrnes, Clerk, retired, late Government House	181 0 0	.....	181 0 0
	Total, Chief Secretary	£ 1,027,726 0 0	996,615 18 1	31,110 1 11

* Appropriation adjusted under 18th section of Audit Act. See Statement 4, page 183.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1896-7—continued.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriations.	Expended, 1896-7.	Balances surrendered.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE :—			
174	Treasury	*21,088 10 0	20,821 16 4	266 13 8
181	Stores and Stationery	94,763 0 0	92,330 7 8	2,432 12 4
180	Government Printer's Department	*78,524 10 0	78,516 0 11	8 9 1
177	Customs	55,470 0 0	53,036 11 9	2,433 8 3
225	Claims for Refund of Pilotage and Harbour Light Rates in certain cases	500 0 0	295 3 7	204 16 5
197	Board of Exports	5,250 0 0	838 4 0	4,411 16 0
176	Land and Income Tax	*55,800 0 0	55,658 9 1	141 10 11
230	{ Expenses of new system of Local Government,			
	{ Contributions towards expense of enumerating all land-owners, and ascertaining the unimproved value of their holdings..... }			
175	Stamp Duties	4,471 0 0	4,489 10 3	81 9 9
183	Board of Health	24,200 0 0	20,129 13 3	4,070 6 9
184	Board of Pharmacy	160 0 0	128 10 0	31 10 0
186	Marine Board	38,555 0 0	38,550 0 6	4 19 6
195	Lifeboats	1,025 0 0	1,013 8 6	11 11 6
194	Miscellaneous	21,275 0 0	18,619 17 3	2,655 2 9
193	Australian Coast Light-houses	800 0 0	773 0 0	27 0 0
185	Shipping Masters	2,202 0 0	2,182 2 3	19 17 9
196	Public Wharves	4,946 0 0	4,542 9 6	403 10 6
182	Mercantile Explosives Department	8,666 0 0	7,119 4 10	1,546 15 2
179	Gold and Escort	*400 0 0	291 0 4	108 19 8
178	Gold Receivers	80 0 0	64 0 10	25 19 2
	Public Debt Expenses :—			
205	Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney	500 0 0	293 17 7	206 2 5
203	Management of, &c., Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England	18,600 0 0	18,558 0 1	41 19 11
224	Premium on Debentures purchased on account of Extinction of Railway Million Loan Act 31 Vic. No. 11, and expenses Annual Drawing of Debentures Act, 31 Vic. No. 11	600 0 0	302 19 0	297 1 0
201	Commission on payments in England	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....
204	Exchange on Remittances	20,000 0 0	19,997 6 2	2 13 10
223	Discount on Bills of Exchange remitted to London and Interest on Advances by Banks	1,000 0 0	86 19 8	963 0 4
202	Insurance on English Shipments	50 0 0	44 14 9	5 5 3
	Trust Funds—Interest.			
209	On Funds belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients	1,850 0 0	1,660 14 1	189 5 11
211	On Uninvested Funds at Credit of Civil Service Superannuation Account	7,350 0 0	6,929 0 6	420 19 6
212	On Balance of Uninvested Funds at Credit of Municipal Council of Sydney	700 0 0	680 7 4	19 12 8
213	On Balance at Credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	100 0 0	96 3 1	3 16 11
214	On Uninvested Balance at Credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....
217	On Special Deposits of the Savings Bank of New South Wales	51,717 0 0	51,717 0 0	.....
	Supreme Court Monies—Interest on daily Credit Balance :—			
221	Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account	170 0 0	163 5 0	6 15 0
220	Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....
219	Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	3,100 0 0	666 16 2	2,433 3 10
	Public Departments—			
199	Advertising for the Public Service	7,000 0 0	6,132 0 6	867 19 6
198	Postage	31,000 0 0	30,402 18 0	597 2 0
200	Telegraphic Messages	20,000 0 0	19,999 11 10	0 8 2
215	Sewerage Rates—Public Buildings, &c.	4,000 0 0	3,982 17 10	17 2 2
216	Water Rates—Public Buildings (Sydney and Country Towns)	5,000 0 0	4,544 17 10	455 2 2
226	Insurance on Properties Resumed by the Government	300 0 0	210 13 9	89 6 3
227	Private Letter Boxes for Public Departments	450 0 0	394 4 3	55 15 9
218	Legal Expenses—Treasury Department	300 0 0	299 14 6	0 5 6
	Charitable Allowances—			
206	Relief and Conveyance of Distressed Seamen	200 0 0	6 10 0	193 10 0
208	Sailors' Home, Sydney	350 0 0	350 0 0	.....
207	Do Newcastle	350 0 0	350 0 0	.....
231	Gratuities to Officers on retirement, &c.	50,000 0 0	49,257 9 1	742 10 11
232	Adjustment of Salaries on Revision by Public Service Board	*8,833 10 0	8,807 9 11	26 0 1
210	Railway free passes to Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....
228	Compilation of Historical Records of N.S.W.	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
—	Prime Minister's Visit to London, 60 Vic. No. 42	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....
233	Payment of Imperial Pensions in the Colony	33 0 0	23 17 6	9 2 6
229	To meet outstanding claims against late Wollongong Harbour Trust	664 0 0	664 0 0	.....
222	Unforeseen Expenses	*2,200 0 0	2,152 12 6	47 7 6
	Total Treasurer, &c. (Departments generally)..... £	673,993 10 0	647,415 11 9	26,577 18 3
	Railways and Tramways.			
235	Working Expenses	1,827,197 0 0	1,821,997 18 9	5,199 1 3
239	Gratuities payable to relatives of employes fatally injured	4,000 0 0	2,250 0 0	1,750 0 0
238	„ to weekly wages staff dispensed with	2,500 0 0	2,480 13 8	19 6 4
237	„ to Officers of Permanent Staff—at rate of one month's pay for each year of service—not entitled to Pensions, whose services have been dispensed with	1,000 0 0	421 13 4	578 6 8
	Total	1,834,697 0 0	1,827,150 5 9	7,546 14 3
	Total Treasurer, &c. (including Railways and Tramways) ... £	2,508,690 10 0	2,474,565 17 6	34,124 12 6

* Appropriation adjusted under 15th section of Audit Act. See Statement 4, page 138.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1896-7—continued.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriations.		Expended, 1896-7.		Balances surrendered.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.							
240	Attorney-General's Department	*12,537	0 0	11,935	0 0	602	0 0
241	Crown Solicitor	31,040	0 0	29,414	19 7	1,625	0 5
	Total, Attorney-General.....£	43,577	0 0	41,349	19 7	2,227	0 5
SECRETARY FOR LANDS.							
273	Department of Lands.....	151,010	0 0	149,058	16 4	1,951	3 8
242	Department of Lands—Contingencies.....	6,900	0 0	4,093	19 11	2,806	0 1
245	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	*38,000	0 0	36,748	0 11	1,251	19 1
246	Land Appeal Court.....	1,900	0 0	1,368	6 0	531	14 0
259	Legal Expenses	6,500	0 0	6,379	19 8	120	0 4
Surveys—							
271	Detailed Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	3,634	0 0	2,386	8 4	1,247	11 8
269	Survey of Lands.....	*75,850	0 0	69,249	10 6	6,600	9 6
270	Trigonometrical Survey of Colony	2,430	0 0	2,226	16 4	203	3 8
272	Labour Settlements.....	* 3,000	0 0	556	12 10	2,443	7 2
Public Parks and Recreation Reserves:—							
Improvement and Maintenance—							
249	Public Parks, Recreation Grounds, and Bathing Places	14,250	0 0	14,153	8 3	96	11 9
257	Recreation Reserves between Glenbrook and Mount Victoria	500	0 0	500	0 0		
253	Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks.....	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0		
255	Islands in Port Jackson	250	0 0	249	19 5	0	0 7
256	Rodd Island.....	100	0 0	100	0 0		
254	Rushcutter's Bay Park	250	0 0	250	0 0		
252	Parks, North Sydney	250	0 0	250	0 0		
251	Victoria Park	250	0 0	250	0 0		
250	Wentworth Park.....	250	0 0	250	0 0		
Compensation, &c.—							
262	W. H. Abbot—Compensation for Land taken for a road, Dungog ...	125	0 0	125	0 0		
267	For Value of Improvements effected on Conditional Purchase, Albury—Granted to Francis Breast.....	45	0 0	44	15 0	0	5 0
266	To E. W. C. and G. F. Giles for erroneous survey of Conditional Purchase	69	0 0	68	5 0	0	15 0
265	R. C. Cooper—For surrender of 40 acres, county of Murray. Land previously alienated	70	0 0	69	17 5	0	2 7
264	M'Coll, D.—For improvements effected by him on the area excised by amended survey from his Conditional Purchase 85-3, Lithgow	14	0 0	13	14 8	0	5 4
261	Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd.—For deficient area.....	18	0 0	17	7 9	0	12 3
244	For Land taken for Proclaimed Roads and Extension of streets	2,000	0 0	1,444	1 2	555	18 10
263	John Hunter and party—Resumption of a 4-acre sluicing claim at Soldier's Gully, Town of Young	100	0 0	100	0 0		
243	Expenses for fencing Public Roads when proclaimed through enclosed land	1,300	0 0	1,076	4 2	223	15 10
248	Public Cemeteries—Fencing and Clearing, &c.	3,000	0 0	2,413	2 8	586	17 4
Gratuities—							
260	Mr. T. M. Stephen, late Temporary Salaried Surveyor, upon the abolition of his office	121	0 0			121	0 0
268	Widow of late G. C. Thompson, Chairman, Local Land Board, Bourke	500	0 0	500	0 0		
258	Fees to Commissioners of Court of claims in terms of the Act 5 Willm. IV, No. 21	50	0 0			50	0 0
	Total, Secretary for Lands	313,736	0 0	294,944	6 4	18,791	13 8
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.							
274	Department of Public Works—Establishment	41,781	0 0	41,354	11 11	426	8 1
277	Roads and Bridges	*548,222	15 8	547,761	18 9	460	16 11
278	Harbours and Rivers Navigation	*43,252	5 2	37,803	9 9	5,448	15 5
279	Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage.....						
280	Dock						
281	Dredge Service.....	*78,553	16 5	78,553	16 5		
282	Architect	*50,121	2 9	50,121	2 9		
Boards—							
283	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.....	70,050	0 0	69,783	4 4	266	15 8
284	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage.....	10,276	0 0	10,185	0 8	90	19 4
275	Public Works—Contingencies	6,150	0 0	3,698	8 0	2,451	12 0
276	Do Miscellaneous	1,451	0 0	1,333	11 7	117	8 5
	Total, Secretary for Public Works	849,858	0 0	840,595	4 2	9,262	15 10

* Appropriations adjusted under 18th section of Audit Act. See Statement page 183.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1896-7—continued.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriations.			Expended, 1896-7.			Balances surrendered		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.										
285	Department of Justice	8,237	0	0	7,980	2	2	256	17	10
294	Prisons	100,699	0	0	98,811	18	11	1,887	1	1
293	Petty Sessions	85,746	0	0	84,691	7	9	1,054	12	3
291	District Courts.....	7,880	0	0	6,987	18	1	892	1	11
Supreme Court—										
290	Probate and Intestate Estates Office	2,656	0	0	2,618	8	6	37	11	6
286	Master in Equity	3,348	0	0	3,255	5	9	92	14	3
287	Prothonotary	*7,758	0	0	7,535	17	10	222	2	2
288	Sheriff	22,562	0	0	21,189	12	0	1,372	8	0
289	Bankruptcy Court	2,415	0	0	2,405	15	9	9	4	3
301	Law Reporter for Bankruptcy and Probate Courts	150	0	0	150	0	0			
312	Legal Expenses, Justice Department	150	0	0	114	0	4	35	19	8
311	Expenses of Compilation of Supreme Court Law Reports, 1824-1862	150	0	0	150	0	0			
292	Coroners	7,008	0	0	7,310	12	2	297	7	10
295	Patents and Copyrights	1,587	0	0	1,355	2	9	231	17	3
307	Costs of Appeal in case of <i>Smith v. Giles</i> (prohibition)	28	0	0	27	10	8	0	9	4
313	Expenses, <i>Stuart v. Gould</i>	244	0	0	244	0	0			
305	" Appeal to Privy Council, <i>Stuart v. Gould</i>	57	0	0	56	15	11	0	4	1
300	" of Inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, and Inquiries under Criminal Amendment Act, section 383	150	0	0	65	1	3	84	18	9
298	Fifty Copies of New South Wales Weekly Notes	105	0	0	105	0	0			
299	One hundred Copies, Supreme Court Law Reports	420	0	0	420	0	0			
304	Printing of Work, Supreme Court Cases, 1824-1862	700	0	0				700	0	0
308	Purchase of Law Books, Equity Court Library.....	137	0	0	126	17	6	10	2	6
Cemeteries—Necropolis—Improvements and Contingencies.....										
302	Do Laying on Water to Mortuary Station	500	0	0	500	0	0			
310	Do Laying on Water to Mortuary Station	244	0	0				244	0	0
303	Long Bay—General Improvements	50	0	0	50	0	0			
306	South Head do	103	0	0	100	0	0			
314	Gratuity to Widow, late Police Magistrate, Bega	250	0	0	250	0	0			
315	Do do do Hay	258	0	0	258	0	0			
309	Salary of late District Court Bailiff, Moama, 1880	3	0	0	2	11	7	0	8	5
297	Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c.....	120	0	0	119	10	5	0	9	7
296	Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14.....	600	0	0	572	5	10	27	14	2
Total, Administration of Justice.....£		254,912	0	0	247,453	15	2	7,458	4	10
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.										
316	Public Instruction, under Act 43 Vic. No. 23.....	666,416	0	0	660,535	0	0	5,911	0	0
323	Labour and Industry Branch	29,600	0	0	11,013	17	0	18,586	3	0
335	Educational Institutions (in aid of).....	2,000	0	0	1,562	0	8	437	19	4
334	Do do	4,000	0	0	3,999	8	5	0	11	7
319	Observatory	4,029	0	0	3,895	11	7	133	8	5
320	Museum	5,156	0	0	5,134	5	2	21	14	10
321	Public Library of New South Wales	*7,307	10	0	7,284	6	3	23	3	9
322	National Art Gallery	3,969	0	0	3,966	16	10	2	3	2
333	Instruction to Blind	500	0	0	500	0	0			
332	Royal Geographical Society of Australasia	100	0	0	49	8	0	50	12	0
329	Art Society of New South Wales	500	0	0	500	0	0			
331	Royal Society	500	0	0	500	0	0			
336	In aid of Women's Branch of the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	50	0	0	50	0	0			
330	Linnean Society	100	0	0				100	0	0
University—										
328	Matriculation and other fees for students of Training School under the Department who are attending University Lectures	400	0	0	113	14	9	286	5	3
327	To provide for establishment of Evening Lectures.....	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0			
325	Additions, repairs, furniture	1,000	0	0	977	16	10	22	3	2
326	Additional Endowment	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0			
Industrial Schools—										
318	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	3,125	0	0	2,996	19	8	128	0	4
317	N.S.S. Sobraon	9,424	0	0	7,891	7	2	1,532	12	10
339	Amount due to Department of Lands for survey of school sites	650	0	0	646	13	3	3	6	9
337	Gratuity to Widow of the late Edwin Larcombe, teacher, who died from injuries received whilst protecting school property	100	0	0	100	0	0			
338	Amount due to Commissioners for Stamps on account of impressed stamps	528	0	0	528	0	0			
Total, Public Instruction, &c.....£		745,484	10	0	718,245	5	7	27,239	4	5

* Appropriations adjusted under 18th section of Audit Act. See Statement 4, page 183.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1896-7—continued.

Item No	Head of Service.	Appropriations.		Expended, 1896-7.		Balances surrendered.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.							
340	Department of Mines.....	*72,908	0 0	66,526	2 11	6,381	17 1
346	Agriculture and Forestry	25,645	0 0	25,526	16 4	118	3 8
345	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring	*12,655	0 0	12,568	15 2	96	4 10
Stock—							
342	Imported Stock	3,703	0 0	3,696	2 9	6	17 3
343	Pasture and Stock Protection Act	2,000	0 0	1,590	12 3	409	7 9
349	Control, Marking, Fencing, and Improving Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves	1,000	0 0	254	6 1	745	13 11
343	Registration of Brands	795	0 0	639	9 0	155	11 0
344	Management of Pounds and Commons	150	0 0	82	8 5	67	11 7
352	Special Grants to encourage Dairying Industry.....	350	0 0	350	0 0		
347	School of Mines and Assay Works	1,819	0 0	1,354	14 8	464	5 4
376	Cost of administering the Act for the regulation of Coal Mines and Collieries	500	0 0	490	11 10	9	8 2
377	Vine Diseases Act, Expenses in connection with the eradication of Phylloxera, and administration of the Vine Diseases Act.....	2,000	0 0	1,993	7 1	6	12 11
351	Distribution of Seed to Distressed Farmers (to be re-paid by Farmers) Agricultural Societies—	12,736	0 0	12,586	5 3	149	14 9
350	Expenses of Subsidising; having an annual paid-up Membership of 100 Members of not less than £50	11,000	0 0	5,694	3 9	5,105	16 3
364	Alstonville Agricultural and Horticultural Society	100	0 0	100	0 0		
362	New England and Armidale Agricultural and Horticultural Society	300	0 0	300	0 0		
371	Adamstown Agricultural and Horticultural Society	25	0 0	25	0 0		
373	Brewarrina Agricultural Association	150	0 0	150	0 0		
355	Berrima District Agricultural Society	100	0 0	100	0 0		
356	Bombala Agricultural Society	53	0 0	53	0 0		
366	Castle Hill Agricultural Association.....	200	0 0	200	0 0		
353	Compensation to New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Ltd., for water used for mining purposes at Gilgunnia.....	200	0 0	200	0 0		
358	Central Australian Agricultural Association, Bourke	500	0 0	500	0 0		
355	Gosford Agricultural Society	50	0 0	50	0 0		
369	Glen Innes Pastoral, Agricultural, and Mining Association.....	200	0 0	200	0 0		
368	Hunter River Agricultural Association	500	0 0	500	0 0		
363	Lismore Agricultural and Pastoral Association	300	0 0	300	0 0		
372	Northern Agricultural Association	500	0 0	500	0 0		
361	Nyngan District Pastoral and Agricultural Association	200	0 0	200	0 0		
360	Rylstone Horticultural Society	50	0 0	50	0 0		
357	Southern New England Society, Uralla	200	0 0	200	0 0		
354	Tenterfield Intercolonial Pastoral, Agricultural, and Horticultural Society	500	0 0	500	0 0		
359	Upper Manning Agricultural and Horticultural Society	50	0 0	50	0 0		
367	Wollongong Agricultural Association	100	0 0	100	0 0		
370	Williams River Agricultural Association.....	200	0 0	200	0 0		
374	Walgett Agricultural Society	150	0 0	150	0 0		
375	Wilcannia do	150	0 0	150	0 0		
Total, Secretary for Mines, &c.		£ 152,039	0 0	138,321	15 6	13,717	4 6
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.							
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.....		487,301	0 0	476,967	5 5	10,333	14 7
Convoiance of Mails		215,050	0 0	211,901	17 10	3,148	2 2
Cable Subsidies and Guarantees—							
British and Australian		13,151	0 0	13,150	15 8	0	4 4
378	New Caledonian Guarantee	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0		
New Zealand		2,000	0 0	Nil.		2,000	0 0
Tasmanian		1,975	0 0	1,971	19 5	3	0 7
For erection of Telephone Office at Broken Hill		300	0 0	Nil.		300	0 0
Gratuity to Widow of J. McFarlane, line repairer, who died from injuries received whilst in the performance of his duties		128	0 0	127	3 1	0	16 11
Total, Postmaster-General		£ 721,905	0 0	706,119	1 5	15,785	18 7
SUMMARY—ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1896-7.							
Schedules		1,546	0 0	1,512	1 8	33	18 4
Executive and Legislative		31,658	0 0	30,985	17 11	672	2 1
Chief Secretary		1,027,726	0 0	996,615	18 1	31,110	1 11
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—							
Departments generally.....		673,993	10 0	647,415	11 9	23,577	18 3
Railways and Tramways		1,834,697	0 0	1,827,150	5 9	7,546	14 3
Attorney-General		43,577	0 0	41,349	19 7	2,227	0 5
Secretary for Lands		313,736	0 0	294,944	6 4	18,791	13 8
Secretary for Public Works.....		849,858	0 0	840,595	4 2	9,262	15 10
Administration of Justice		254,912	0 0	247,453	15 2	7,458	4 10
Public Instruction, Labour and Industry		745,484	10 0	718,245	5 7	27,239	4 5
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture		152,039	0 0	133,321	15 6	13,717	4 6
Postmaster-General		721,905	0 0	706,119	1 5	15,785	18 7
Total Annual Appropriations, 1896-7.....		£ 6,651,132	0 0	6,490,709	2 11	160,422	17 1

* Appropriations adjusted under 18th section of Audit Act. See Statement 4, page 183.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS OF 1893-7.
(Part adjustment of Treasurer's Advance, 1895-6, &c.)

Head of Service.	Appropriations.	Expended, 1896-7.	Balance surrendered
SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1896-7.			
Services of 1895 and Previous Years.			
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Extra Gratuity to A. G. Kenway, late Superintendent, Glebe Island Abattoirs	153 3 7	153 3 7	.....
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS:—			
Further Compensation to A. J. C. Single, late Road Superintendent, Cowra, on his retirement	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
Total on account of 1895 and previous years.....£	253 3 7	253 3 7	.....
Services of 1895-6.			
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE:—			
Legislative Council and Assembly—Contingencies, Electric Light, &c.	139 0 7	139 0 7	.....
CHIEF SECRETARY:—			
Defence—Military Forces (Permanent and Volunteer)	354 16 4	354 16 4	.....
Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, &c.—			
Asylums for Infirm and Destitute—Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicine, &c.	526 2 0	526 2 0	.....
Maintenance of Sick Paupers	1,229 14 6	1,229 14 6	.....
Relief to Distressed Persons in Sydney and Suburbs	23 7 0	23 7 0	.....
Hospitals—			
Sydney Hospital (aid on usual conditions)	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....
Coast Hospital—Salaries	16 13 4	16 13 4	.....
Parkes Hospital—Special Grant	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
West Maitland Hospital—Further grant in connection with the outbreak of Typhoid Fever	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
Wyalong District Hospital—Special Grant	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
Charitable Institutions—			
Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred institutions for support of women and children	466 0 3	466 0 3	.....
Special Grants—			
Benevolent Society of N.S. Wales, Sydney—Special Grant towards Outdoor Relief	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....
Tumut Ladies Benevolent Society	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
Civil Service Board—Salaries	290 16 8	290 16 8	.....
City of Sydney Improvement Board—Salaries	62 10 0	62 10 0	.....
Expenses in connection with "Costa Rica Packet" case	325 0 0	325 0 0	.....
Commission—Expenses Royal Commission Coal Mining Regulation Bill	813 10 6	813 10 6	.....
Fire Brigades—Special Grants—			
Granville Volunteer Fire Brigade	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
Paddington Volunteer Fire Brigade	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....
Gratuities to officers who have been retired under the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1895	78 19 8	78 19 8	.....
Gratuity to G. H. Childers, Temporary Clerk, on retirement	66 13 4	66 13 4	.....
TREASURY:—			
Government Printer's Department—Contingencies	6,157 6 2	6,157 6 2	.....
Public Debt—			
Commission on payments 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 on Inscribed Stock by 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	85 12 0	91 0 5
Public Departments—			
Advertising for Public Service	227 14 9	227 14 9	.....
Legal Expenses, Treasury	195 9 0	195 9 0	.....
To meet claims against Wollongong Harbour Trust	141 4 6	141 4 6	.....
To subsidise Tug-boats, Wollongong	125 0 0	125 0 0	.....
Compensation and taxed costs in the case of John Varney v. Hon. G. H. Reid, for injuries received, Glebe Island Abattoirs	52 4 4	52 4 4	.....
Allowance to Lady Parkes and children of late Sir Henry Parkes	41 13 4	41 13 4	.....
ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—			
Contingencies, Fees for Prosecutions and Defence, &c.	1,161 18 10	1,161 18 10	.....
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS:—			
Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply, clearing out Wallis Creek, West Maitland	113 19 1	113 19 1	.....
Architect—			
Additions to Custom-house, Sydney	748 16 0	748 16 0	.....
Furniture and fittings for Public Offices generally	175 12 11	175 12 11	.....
Furniture for New Rooms at Parliament House for Hansard and Newspaper Staffs	56 19 6	56 19 6	.....
Furniture for Crown Lands Offices	56 18 6	56 18 6	.....
Governor Phillip's Statue, Garden Palace Grounds	527 6 3	527 6 3	.....
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—			
To carry out a system of Works under deferred payments in terms of the 5th sect on, Country Towns and Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Acts Amendment Act, 1894	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
Commission—Expenses of Public Works Inquiry	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous Services—Further sum as compensation to Alice E. Telfer, Widow of Archibald Upton Telfer, who was killed through falling from roof of Public Works Department, on 27th November, 1895	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS OF 1896-7.
(Part adjustment of Treasurer's Advance, 1895-6, &c.)

Head of Service.	Appropriations.	Expended, 1896-7.	Balance surrendered.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:—			
Prisons	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....
Petty Sessions	47 3 4	47 3 4	.....
Supreme Court, Prothonotary	1,439 15 8	1,439 15 8	.....
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	25 1 8	.....
SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE:—			
Public Watering Places and Artesian Bores	122 10 0	122 10 0	.....
Distribution of Seed to distressed Farmers, to be repaid by Farmers	2,263 10 4	2,263 10 4	.....
Agricultural Societies—Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales— Special Grant	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
Law Costs against Mr. Warden Maunsell	226 1 1	226 1 1	.....
Gratuities—			
To Widows of Miners killed by an explosion at the Helensburgh Colliery To late Under Secretary, Mr. Harrie Wood, in lieu of leave of absence granted, but not taken.....	31 10 0	31 10 0	.....
	383 6 8	383 6 8	.....
Total, on account of 1895-6	£ 25,483 11 6	25,392 11 1	91 0 5
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY, VOTED 1896-7.....	£ 25,736 15 1	25,645 14 8	91 0 5

SUMMARY, 1896-7.
(Page 171 to page 181.)

	Appropriations current during 1896-7.	Expended during 1896-7.	Balance surrendered on 30th June, 1897.	Balances of Appropriations carried forward to 1897-8.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Special Appropriations, 1895 and 1895-6, pages 171 to 173 ...	3,474,235 9 3	2,766,115 14 9	14,065 11 10	694,054 2 8
Annual do pages 173 to 179	6,651,132 0 0	6,490,709 2 11	160,422 17 1	Nil
Annual Supplementary, pages 180 to 181	25,736 15 1	25,645 14 8	91 0 5	Nil
Total	£ 10,151,104 4 4	9,282,470 12 4	174,579 9 4	694,054 2 8

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(Supplement to Appendix A—Statement 2, page 171 to page 181.)

Appropriation.	Appropriations current during 1896-7.	Expended during 1896-7.	Balances Surrendered.	Balance of Appropriations carried forward to 1897-8.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Old Deficiency Account, 1895 and Previous Years.				
Annual Appropriations.....	8,315 6 10	3,729 1 3	4,586 5 7	Nil
1895 (June) and 1895-6.				
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.				
Special Appropriations, 1895 and previous years.....	121,657 10 0	.....	.....	121,657 10 0
Do do 1895-6	573,770 0 11	475,167 8 7	13,174 6 1	85,428 6 3
1896-7.				
Special Appropriations, 1896-7	*2,778,807 18 4	*2,290,948 6 2	891 5 9	486,968 6 5
Transactions under the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895"—Year 1896-7.				
Annual Appropriations	6,651,132 0 0	6,490,709 2 11	160,422 17 1	Nil
Supplementary Appropriations of 1896-7 (part adjustment of Treasurer's Advance	25,736 15 1	25,645 14 8	91 0 5	Nil
	£ 10,151,104 4 4	9,282,470 12 4	174,579 9 4	694,054 2 8
"Other Payments" ("Temporary Advances")—Amount Outstanding as per Statement in succeeding page (182)		85,095 9 1		
Total as per Statement of "Account Current" 1896-7, page 137	£	9,367,566 1 5		

* Exclusive of Drawbacks and Refunds paid to the amount of £179,791 12s. 4d.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 3.

TEMPORARY ADVANCES—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Item.	Outstanding 30th June, 1896.	Adjusted during 1896-7.	Outstanding 30th June, 1897.
TEMPORARY ADVANCES OUTSTANDING 30TH JUNE, 1897.			
1895 and previous years.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasurer's Advance, 1892	13,324 4 3	.....	13,324 4 3
Do 1894	7,211 5 9	7,211 5 9	.....
Do 1895	2,156 16 8	2,156 16 8	.....
Advances to Contractors, 1883.....	£ s. d. 14 18 3		
Do 1885.....	631 8 3		
Do 1886.....	1,376 7 5		
Do 1887.....	163 7 11		
Do 1888.....	455 13 7		
Do 1892.....	1,405 11 4		
Do 1895.....	91 17 2		
Do 1895.....	218 2 7		
	4,360 6 6		
Less—Credit undistributed.....	3,689 11 8		
	670 14 10	670 14 10	.....
General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account—Suspense Account	23,363 1 6	10,038 17 3	13,324 4 3
Centennial Park Suspense Account	468,541 18 10	.....	468,541 18 10
	199,411 2 10	.....	199,411 2 10
Total, 1895 and previous years	£ 691,316 3 2	10,038 17 3	681,277 5 11
		See page 138.	
1895-6.			
Treasurer's Advance, 1895-6	29,702 17 5	29,702 17 5	.....
Advances to Public Officers to cash stamps, 1895-6	142 18 7	142 18 7	.....
Prevention of Scab in Sheep.....	1,465 6 10	1,465 6 10	.....
In anticipation of, and chargeable to, Loans—			
Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply.....	1,743 8 6	1,743 8 6	.....
Architect	1,493 6 4	1,493 6 4	.....
Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage	1,931 13 9	1,931 13 9	.....
Construction of Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Generally	5,251 15 10	5,251 15 10	.....
	40,736 7 3	40,736 7 3	.....
General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account—Suspense Account	695 18 8	.....	695 18 8
Centennial Park Suspense Account.....	24,960 16 11	.....	24,960 16 11
Total, 1895-6.....	£ 66,393 2 10	40,736 7 3	25,656 15 7
		See page 136.	
1896-7.			
Treasurer's Advance, 1896-7	92,973 4 11	35,546 5 11	57,426 19 0
Advances to Contractors, 1896-7.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....
Do to Public Officers to cash stamps	1,360 0 0	1,348 15 7	11 4 5
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	21,312 3 5	16,044 0 0	5,268 3 5
State-Children's Relief Act of 1881	6,160 0 0	.....	6,160 0 0
Sewerage Construction of Drain across Reclamation, Long Cove	385 10 11	385 10 11	.....
In anticipation of, and chargeable to, Loans—			
Railways—Towards improvements in Grades and Curves—further sum.....	43,474 3 7	43,474 3 7	.....
Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply.....	2,952 15 10	2,952 15 10	.....
Towards conversion of Grab-dredges into Sand-pumps—further sum	3,278 2 8	3,278 2 8	.....
Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage	7,426 11 1	7,426 11 1	.....
Wollongong Harbour Trust	12,090 2 10	37 0 8	12,053 2 2
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally.....	17,224 5 7	17,224 5 7	.....
General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account Suspense Account	25 2 2	.....	25 2 2
Total (Page 32, Treasurer's Statement.)	£ 211,662 3 0	130,717 11 10	80,944 11 2
Centennial Park Suspense Account { page 18 Treasurer's Statement }	£ s. d. 847 4 4	.....	4,050 17 11
Cooma Pastoral and Agricultural Association, p 16 Treasurer's Statement	3,203 13 7	.....	100 0 0
Total, 1896-7	£ 215,813 0 11	130,717 11 10	85,095 9 1
			See page 137.
SUMMARY.			
Advances outstanding 30th June, 1896:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
On account of 1895 and previous years	691,316 3 2		
Do 1895-6	66,393 2 10		
Do 1896-7	215,813 0 11		
Adjusted during 1896-7—		973,522 6 11	
On account of 1895 and previous years.....	10,038 17 3		
Do 1895-6	40,736 7 3		
Do 1896-7	130,717 11 10		
		181,492 16 4	
Outstanding and owing to Revenue on 30th June, 1897 (to be repaid from various sources and by subsequent appropriations from Revenue).....		792,029 10 7	

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A.

Statement 4.

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS OF BALANCES OF VOTES BY MINUTES OF THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL UNDER 15TH SECTION OF "AUDIT ACT OF 1870."

Number of Executive Minute authorising Transfer.	Item Number and Amount Transferred.								
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.—TRANSFERS, 1896-7.									
1897-30	Transfer of	£	s.	d.	from item	5, Legislative Council,	to item	7, Legislative Council and Assembly.	
" 30	"	75	0	0	"	6, Legislative Assembly,	"	7, "	
" 9	"	587	10	0	"	12, Auditor-General,	"	32, Reorganisation of Public Service.	
" 28	"	600	0	0	"	19, Lunatic Patients,	"	18, Hospitals for Insane generally.	
" 28	"	600	0	0	"	22, Medical Adviser,	"	23, Coast Hospital.	
" 10	"	458	6	8	"	26, Government Statistician,	"	13, Registrar-General.	
" 30	"	1,922	10	0	"	174, Treasury,	"	32, Reorganisation of Public Service.	
" 8 & 14	"	200	0	0	"	179, Gold and Escort,	"	222, Unforeseen Expenses.	
" 10	"	131	10	0	"	180, Government Printer,	"	321, Public Library.	
" 30	"	10,000	0	0	"	230, Expenses of new system of Local Government,	"	176, Land and Income Tax.	
" 9	"	166	10	0	"	232, Adjustment of Salaries on revision by Public Service Board,	"	12, Auditor-General.	
" 29	"	1,000	0	0	"	232, " " "	"	32, Reorganisation of Public Service.	
" 27	"	2,000	0	0	"	269, Survey of Lands,	"	245, Land Agents, Appraisers, and others.	
" 30	"	1,774	4	4	"	277, Roads and Bridges Department,	"	281, Dredge Service.	
" 30	"	1,776	12	1	"	{ 278, Harbours and Rivers Navigation, 279, Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage, 280, Dock,	"	281, "	
" 30	"	121	2	9	"	{ 278, Harbours and Rivers Navigation, 279, Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage, 280, Dock,	"	282, Architect.	
" 24	"	1,500	0	0	"	340, Mines Department,	"	345, Public Watering Places, &c.	
" 30	"	227	0	0	"	287, Prothonotary,	"	240, Attorney-General.	
REVENUE APPROPRIATIONS AS ADJUSTED.									
Appropriations as Reduced.				Appropriations as Increased.					
Item.		Amount.		Item.		Amount.			
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
5	Legislative Council	5,782	0	0	7	Legislative Council and Assembly	3,651	0	0
6	Legislative Assembly	10,450	0	0	7	"	8,510	0	0
12	Auditor-General	10,757	0	0	32	Reorganisation of Public Service	45,777	0	0
19	Lunatic Patients	1,900	0	0	18	Hospitals for Insane generally	9,464	0	0
22	Medical Adviser	11,957	0	0	23	Coast Hospital	22,856	6	8
26	Government Statistician	4,942	13	4	13	Registrar-General	8,510	0	0
174	Treasury	21,088	10	0	32	Reorganisation of Public Service	2,200	0	0
179	Gold and Escort	400	0	0	222	Unfor-seen Expenses	7,307	10	0
180	Government Printer	78,524	10	0	321	Public Library	55,800	0	0
230	Expenses of new system of Local Government.	*			176	Land and Income Tax			
232	Adjustment of Salaries on revision by Public Service Board.	8,833	10	0	12	Auditor-General	10,757	0	0
232	" " "				32	Reorganisation of Public Service	8,510	0	0
269	Survey of Lands	75,850	0	0	245	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	38,000	0	0
277	Roads and Bridges Departments	548,222	15	8	281	Dredge Service	78,553	16	5
278	Harbours and Rivers Navigation				281	"			
279	Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage				282	Architect	50,121	2	9
280	Dock	43,252	5	2					
278	Harbours and Rivers Navigation				345	Public Watering Places, &c.	12,655	0	0
279	Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage				240	Attorney-General	12,537	0	0
280	Dock	72,908	0	0					
340	Mines Department	7,758	0	0					
287	Prothonotary								

* Whole Vote, £10,000, transferred.

APPENDIX B.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

Adjustments during 1896-7, and Items awaiting Adjustment on 30th June, 1897.

Head of Service.	Payments from Advance, 1896-7.	Adjusted during 1896-7.		Outstanding on 30th June, 1897.
		Transferred to Votes.	Re-credited in Cash.	
TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT, 1893.				
Advances to be recovered from various sources—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cheques, drawn on late New Oriental Bank .....	.....	.....	.....	324 4 3
Penrith Municipal Council Loan .....	.....	.....	.....	13,000 0 0
Total, Treasurer's Advance Account, 1893 .....	.....	.....	.....	13,324 4 3
TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT, 1896-7.				
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				
Legislative Council and Assembly—Contingencies	5 16 11	5 16 11	.....	.....
Secretary, Salary—Standing Committee, Public Works	83 6 8	.....	.....	83 6 8
Abattoir Select Committee	150 0 0	.....	96 4 3	53 15 9
Gratuity—J. Churchill	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
Total, Executive and Legislative	289 3 7	5 16 11	96 4 3	187 2 5
CHIEF SECRETARY.				
Agent-General for Colonies—Salaries	314 8 4	.....	.....	314 8 4
Registrar-General—Alterations to Patents Office	22 0 8	.....	.....	22 0 8
Defence—				
Military, General—Contingencies	125 0 0	.....	.....	125 0 0
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—Passage ex-Gunner Sparrow	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0
Passage money to England, Warrant-officer Taylor and family	140 0 0	.....	.....	140 0 0
Conveyance of Military Forces to England to attend Diamond Jubilee Celebrations, London, 1897	1,409 0 0	.....	.....	1,409 0 0
Expenses Mounted Rifles to England	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0
Travelling Expenses Troops to Sydney, Jubilee Cele- brations	600 0 0	.....	34 3 11	565 16 1
Intercolonial Band Contest Committee—Special grant	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
Clearing Scrub, Randwick Rifle Range	133 17 2	.....	.....	133 17 2
Military Pensions—J. W. Hoflick	9 7 6	.....	.....	9 7 6
Government Statistician—Contingencies	14 11 8	.....	.....	14 11 8
Analytical Branch, Medical—Salaries	17 14 10	.....	.....	17 14 10
Women's Silk-growing and Industrial Association	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions—				
Grants in aid of	8,195 18 10	.....	.....	8,195 18 10
Aborigines Protection Board—Contingencies	2,499 19 3	.....	.....	2,499 19 3
Coast Hospital	34 2 10	8 6 8	.....	25 16 2
Expenses, Conveyance of Chinese Lepers	1,946 0 0	1,946 0 0	.....	.....
Benevolent Society of New South Wales—Special grant	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
Wallsend Relief Fund	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
Nevertire Cyclone Relief	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0
Bathurst Poor Relief Society	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
Commissions—				
Royal Commission, City Railway Extension	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0
Do Coal Cargoes	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
Public Works Inquiry Commission	57 11 5	57 11 5	.....	.....
Civil Service Board—Salaries	246 5 0	246 5 0	.....	.....
Federal Convention —				
Expenses, Federal Elections	21,541 5 10	.....	4,676 16 6	16,864 9 4
Do Australasian Federal Convention, Adelaide	15 0 0	14 19 0	0 1 0	.....
Compilation of Statistics for Federal Convention	104 8 7	.....	.....	104 3 7
Fire Brigades Demonstration—Special grant	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0
Revising List of Australian Fishes	66 13 4	7 16 4	.....	58 17 0
Total, Chief Secretary	40,673 0 3	3,680 18 5	4,711 1 5	32,281 0 5
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
Government Printer	421 12 9	.....	.....	421 12 9
Land and Income Tax—Contingencies	1,984 18 8	.....	.....	1,984 18 8
Insurance, English Shipments	80 7 5	65 9 2	.....	14 18 3
Interest, Trust Fund—Special Deposits, Savings Bank of New South Wales	1,268 14 10	.....	.....	1,268 14 10
Advance to Paymaster, Treasury	900 0 0	.....	667 6 10	242 13 2
Wollongong Harbour Trust Expenses	6 17 8	6 17 8	.....	.....
Fees, Drafting Bills—J. L. Campbell	120 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0
Valuation of Estate of Hon. R. Hill—F. G. Weaver	210 0 0	.....	.....	210 0 0
Salary, T. A. Coghlan, Public Service Act, 59 Vic., No. 25	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....	.....
Allowances to Lady Parkes, 60 Vic., No. 3	88 6 8	83 6 8	.....	.....
Gratuities to Officers whose services have been dispensed with	33,609 4 1	18,545 4 8	2 14 11	15,061 4 6
Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	38,765 2 1	18,780 18 2	660 1 9	19,324 2 2
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.				
Advance to Crown Solicitor	1,200 0 0	.....	457 12 8	742 7 4
Crown Solicitor—Salaries	442 11 10	192 11 10	.....	250 0 0
Statute Law Consolidation Commission	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
Total, Attorney-General	1,792 11 10	342 11 10	457 12 8	992 7 4
SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
Kuring-gai Chase—Improvements	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
Estate of F. Breust—Compensation	44 15 0	44 15 0	.....	.....
Total, Secretary for Lands	544 15 0	544 15 0	.....	.....

APPENDIX B—continued.
TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT—continued.
Adjustments during 1896-7, &c.

Head of Service.	Payments from Advance, 1896-7.	Adjusted during 1896-7.		Outstanding on 30th June, 1897.
		Transferred to Votes.	Re-credited in Cash.	
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Roads and Bridges—Bridge, Murray River, Swan Hill ...	509 16 9	.....	.....	509 16 9
Harbours and Rivers Navigation—Tweed River Improve- ments, 59 Vic. No. 6	486 8 8	486 8 8	.....	.....
Architect—				
Custom House—Alterations	895 9 3	895 9 3	.....	.....
Old Court-house, Parramatta—Repairs	125 0 0	.....	.....	125 0 0
Parliamentary Buildings—Repairs	148 19 3	.....	.....	148 19 3
West Kempsey Court-house—Additions	253 0 0	253 0 0	.....	.....
Gratuities—				
Widow of M. E. Alexander	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
Widow of M. Gunner	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
Total, Secretary for Public Works	2,568 13 11	1,784 17 11	.....	783 16 0
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
Prisons—Salaries	2 1 8	2 1 8	.....	.....
Acting District Court Judges—Salaries	487 17 5	.....	.....	487 17 5
Costs, &c.—				
Fortescue v. Pearce—Costs	10 2 10	10 2 10	.....	.....
Clarke v. Maybury—Verdict and costs	134 16 8	.....	0 18 4	133 18 4
Stuart v. Gould—Costs	258 8 10	.....	.....	258 8 10
Mrs. D. Jay—Compensation	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....
Total, Administration of Justice	913 7 5	32 4 6	0 18 4	880 4 7
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				
Factories and Shops Act—Salaries	261 17 5	.....	.....	261 17 5
Educational Institutions—Grants in aid of	694 8 11	.....	.....	694 8 11
Do Art Loan Exhibition	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0
Shaftesbury Reformatory	58 11 4	.....	.....	58 11 4
Centennial Park—Relief Works	125 8 6	125 8 6	.....	.....
Total, Public Instruction, &c.	1,440 1 2	125 8 6	.....	1,314 17 8
SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.				
Agriculture and Forestry—Salaries	169 17 10	.....	.....	169 17 10
Do Contingencies	117 18 0	.....	117 18 0	.....
Coal-mines and Collieries Act—Expenses	53 7 8	53 7 8	.....	.....
Vine Diseases Act—Expenses	403 6 9	.....	.....	403 6 9
Water Supply—Mining Townships	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
Land resumed, Public Watering-place, Rankin's Bridge ...	98 9 1	98 9 1	.....	.....
Hardy v. Maunsell—Costs	202 14 2	.....	.....	202 14 2
Gratuities to widows of miners killed at Stockton disaster.	125 0 0	.....	125 0 0	.....
Total, Secretary for Mines, &c.	2,670 13 6	1,651 16 9	242 18 0	775 18 9
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				
F. Loose—Compensation	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS ADVANCES:—				
Advances on Account of Imperial and Colonial Govern- ments—				
Trinity House—Pensions	18 19 0	.....	13 9 0	5 10 0
Norfolk Island—Mail service	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	.....
Do Administration of	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....
Government of—				
Cape of Good Hope	28 0 3	.....	3 0 3	25 0 0
Hong Kong	96 5 0	.....	63 4 7	33 0 5
Mauritius	1,506 10 7	.....	881 14 8	624 15 11
Sierra Leone	58 0 0	.....	33 16 8	24 3 4
Total	2,747 14 10	.....	2,035 5 2	712 9 8
Advances to be Recovered from Various Sources—				
Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Summons fees account	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board— Summons fees account	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....
On account of Loans—Wollongong Harbour Trust— Expenses	343 1 4	343 1 4	.....	.....
Total	543 1 4	343 1 4	50 0 0	150 0 0
TOTAL, TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT, 1896-7	92,973 4 11	27,292 4 4	8,254 1 7	57,426 19 0
SUMMARY.				
TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT, 1893:—				
Advances to be recovered from various sources .....	.....	.....	.....	13,324 4 3
TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT, 1896-7:—				
Executive and Legislative	289 3 7	5 16 11	96 4 3	187 2 5
Chief Secretary	40,673 0 3	3,650 18 5	4,711 1 5	32,281 0 5
Treasurer and Secretary of Finance and Trade	38,765 2 1	18,780 18 2	660 1 9	19,324 2 2
Attorney-General	1,792 11 10	342 11 10	457 12 8	992 7 4
Secretary for Lands	544 15 0	544 15 0	.....	.....
Secretary for Public Works	2,568 13 11	1,784 17 11	.....	783 16 0
Administration of Justice	913 7 5	32 4 6	0 18 4	880 4 7
Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry	1,440 1 2	125 8 6	.....	1,314 17 8
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	2,670 13 6	1,651 16 9	242 18 0	775 18 9
Postmaster-General	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0
Miscellaneous Advances:—				
Advances on account of Imperial and Colonial Govern- ments	2,747 14 10	.....	2,035 5 2	712 9 8
Advances to be recovered from various sources	543 1 4	343 1 4	50 0 0	150 0 0
TOTAL, 1896-7 ACCOUNT	92,973 4 11	27,292 4 4	8,254 1 7	57,426 19 0
TOTAL, TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT, 1893 AND 1896-7, OUTSTANDING 30TH JUNE, 1897				£70,751 3 8

APPENDIX C.

LONDON ACCOUNT.

ABSTRACTS of Transactions in London as shown in the Accounts of the Bank of England and the London and Westminster Bank in connection with the "Public Account" of New South Wales.

Dr.

Cr.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.			
IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF N.S.W., 1ST MAY, 1896, TO 30TH APRIL, 1897.			
To Balance, 1st May, 1896	£ 1,452,401 17 11	By Interest on Inscribed Stock	£ 1,533,869 0 0
" Receipts as per detailed statement	1,283 7 5	" Expenses of Management of Inscribed Stock	18,558 0 1
" Loans to Money Market	2,000,000 0 0	" Loans to Money Market	1,800,000 0 0
" Transfers from London and Westminster Bank	751,726 0 0	" Transfers to London and Westminster Bank	850,000 0 0
		" Balance on 30th April, 1897	2,984 5 3
	£ 4,205,411 5 4		£ 4,205,411 5 4
THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.			
IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF N.S.W., 1ST MAY, 1896, TO 30TH APRIL, 1897.			
To Balance, 1st May, 1896	£ 194,248 11 11	By Payments as per detailed statement	£ 2,490,532 19 1
" Receipts as per detailed statement	23,750 1 1	" Transfers to Bank of England	751,726 0 0
" Remittances from the Colony	2,448,573 8 4	" Balance on 30th April, 1897	274,313 2 3
" Transfers from the Bank of England	850,000 0 0		
	£ 3,516,572 1 4		£ 3,516,572 1 4

LONDON BALANCE "IN SYDNEY" ON 30TH JUNE, 1897.

As shown on page 4 of Treasurer's Statement for the year 1896-7.

Balance, Bank of England, 30th April, 1897	£ 2,984 5 3	£ s. d.
" London and Westminster Bank, 30th April, 1897	274,313 2 3	
Remittances "in transit" which were not brought to account in London till after 30th April, 1897...	923,301 12 10	1,200,599 0 4
Payments in London not brought to account in Sydney till after 30th June, 1897:—		
Payments on 29th September, 1896	Adjusted, 21st January, 1898	10,000 0 0
" 1st December, 1896	" 20th November, 1897	2 10 0
" 31st December, 1896	" 27th July, 1897	756 7 6
" 5th February, 1897	" " "	48 4 0
" 4th March, 1897	" " "	48 0 0
" 11th March, 1897	" " "	20 0 0
" 7th April, 1897	" " "	49 19 0
" 8th April, 1897	" " "	125 4 4
		11,050 4 10
"London Balance" as shown in Treasurer's Statement, page 4 (See "Analysis of Cash Balances," pages 160-161)		£ 1,211,649 5 2

LONDON BALANCE "IN LONDON" ON 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Balance as shown in Treasurer's Statement, page 4	1,211,649 5 2	
Less—Payments in London not brought to account in Sydney till after 30th June, 1897	11,050 4 10	1,200,599 0 4
Transactions in London during May and June, 1897:—		
Payments:—		
Bank of England	193,726 0 0	
London and Westminster Bank	85,060 10 6	278,786 10 6
Receipts:—		
Bank of England	23 18 8	
London and Westminster Bank	2,935 14 5	2,959 13 1
Net payments during May and June, 1897		275,826 17 5
Balance "in London" on 30th June, 1897		£924,772 2 11

RECONCILIATION.

Balance on 30th June, 1897, according to Bank Statements:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bank of England	19,282 3 11	
London and Westminster Bank	337,262 12 5	
Remittances "in transit" which were not brought to account in London till after 30th June, 1897	568,227 6 7	
Balance "in London" on 30th June, 1897 (See "Analysis of Cash Balances," page 161)		£924,772 2 11

APPENDIX C—continued.

LONDON ACCOUNT.

Head of Service.	Receipts during Period—	
	1st May, 1896, to 30th April, 1897—Transferred to Sydney Account during year 1896-7.	1st May, 1897, to 30th June, 1897—Not transferred to Sydney Account till after the year 1896-7.
Receipts.		
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.		
Agent-General	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Advances Repaid—		
1895-6	0 5 0	
1896-7	728 11 9	418 4 10
Miscellaneous Receipts—		
Interest on Bank Deposits	2,035 5 2	
Fractions of Interest on Stock	3,864 10 5	1,653 7 11
Other	45 11 3	23 18 8
Repayment to Credit of Votes	144 19 2	8 5 0
Government Printer	968 1 7	1 8 10
	7,787 4 4	2,105 5 3
GENERAL TRUST FUNDS.		
Civil Service Superannuation Fund	236 6 0	
Railway Store Account	5,256 10 3	849 4 7
Sundry Deposits—		
Board of Exports		5 3 3
"Costa Rica Packet" Case	11,082 7 6	
Hawkesbury Agricultural College	7 13 9	
Lismore Municipal Council	300 0 0	
Norfolk Island Account	363 6 8	
	17,246 4 2	854 7 10
	25,033 8 6	2,959 13 1
Total	£ 27,993 1 7	
RECONCILIATION.		
Receipts.		
Head of Account.	Receipts during period—	
	1st May, 1896, to 30th April, 1897.	1st May, 1897, to 30th June, 1897.
London Account Current—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bank of England	1,283 7 5	23 18 8
London and Westminster Bank	23,750 1 1	2,935 14 5
	25,033 8 6	2,959 13 1
Total as above	£ 27,993 1 7	

Payments.

Head of Service.	Payments during Period.	
	1st May, 1896, to 30th April, 1897—Transferred to Sydney Account during year 1896-7.	1st May, 1897, to 30th June, 1897—Not transferred to Sydney Account till after the year 1896-7.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.		
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Schedule B.—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pensions to Political Officers	900 0 0	150 0 0
Public Debt—		
Interest on Debentures, Inscribed, and Funded Stock	1,962,732 10 0	193,962 0 0
Do Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7	20,302 0 0	
Do and Extinction, Million Railway Loan	38,235 0 0	212 10 0
Pensions—Superannuation Act Repeal Act	180 0 0	
Australasian Naval Forces Act, 51 Vic. No. 22	37,989 0 0	37,320 0 0
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Schedule—		
Schedule B Supplement—Pensions to Widows	50 0 0	
Do do Military Pensions	80 0 0	13 6 8
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.		
Parliamentary Library	115 3 2	

APPENDIX C—continued.
LONDON ACCOUNT.

Head of Service.	Payments during Period—	
	1st May, 1896, to 30th April, 1897—Transferred to Sydney Account during year 1896-7.	1st May, 1897, to 30th June, 1897—Not transferred to Sydney Account till after the year 1896-7.
Payments—continued.		
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued.		
CHIEF SECRETARY.		
Agent-General for Colony	£ 5,664 0 0	£ 1,234 9 11
Do do Treasurer's Advance	314 8 4	.....
Police.....	48 0 8	.....
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	3,943 9 9	286 0 10
Registrar, Friendly Societies .....	.....	20 0 0
Botanic Gardens	17 9 3	6 6 6
Nursery Gardens, Campbelltown .....	.....	1 6 0
Medical Board	35 5 0	.....
Erecting statue to Governor Phillip	1,954 18 3	84 14 2
Newspapers, Books, and Almanacs.....	200 7 2	49 14 4
Freight Insurance, &c.....	79 11 10	.....
Maintenance of Telephones.....	20 0 0	20 0 0
Immigration	244 3 0	.....
Privy Council Appeal (Attorney-General v. Rennie, in re payment of Members)	243 6 11	.....
"Costa Rica Packet" Case	350 0 0	.....
Exhibit Imperial Institute	409 16 1	.....
Fire Brigades	5 10 0	.....
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
Stores and Stationery	10,866 5 8	745 1 2
Customs.....	355 0 2	.....
Board of Health.....	3 3 0	6 0 0
Mercantile Explosives Department	4 18 7	.....
Public Debt:—		
Premium on Debentures purchased on account of Extinction of Million Railway Loan (Act 31 Vic. No. 11) and Expenses in connection with Annual Drawings	302 19 0	.....
Management and Expenses in connection with Half-yearly Dividends on Inscribed Stock, Bank of England	18,558 0 1	.....
Commission on Payments in England by Government and Financial Agents.....	2,000 0 0	491 11 2
Exchanges on Remittances	1,312 10 0	100 0 0
Discount on Bills of Exchange	36 19 8	.....
Insurance on English Shipments	29 3 10	.....
Public Departments:—		
Advertising for Public Service	136 6 1	.....
Postage—Public Departments	119 13 0	44 11 10
Legal Expenses.....	10 18 4	4 14 2
Transmission of Telegraphic Messages	643 2 8	177 14 10
Expenses in connection with compilation of Historical Records of New South Wales.....	500 0 0	104 4 0
Life Boats	624 9 11	.....
Unforeseen Expenses	267 14 4	37 10 10
Miscellaneous .....	.....	2 3 2
Railways—Working Expenses	154 10 6	.....
SECRETARY FOR LANDS.		
Survey of Lands	46 5 0	.....
Legal Expenses.....	7 1 4	.....
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Legal Expenses	306 4 1	.....
Contingencies	6 14 0	.....
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
Miscellaneous Services—Legal Expenses	328 4 10	.....
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.		
Technical Education	44 2 11	.....
Observatory—Contingencies	61 11 6	58 3 6
SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
Department of Mines	1,547 10 5	734 19 6
Agriculture and Forestry .....	.....	103 16 8
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.		
Post and Electric Telegraph Department.....	46 0 8	.....
Conveyance of Mails	1,037 1 3	.....
Cable Subsidies	13,150 15 8	3,287 13 11
Total, Consolidated Revenue Fund	£ 2,126,621 5 11	239,759 2 2
GENERAL TRUST FUNDS.		
Civil Service Superannuation Fund—Pensions	2,592 5 6	240 4 2
Police Superannuation Fund—Pensions	471 14 2	20 16 10
Railway Store Account	52,819 11 4	23,360 18 8
Railway Construction Store Account	22,167 19 2	8,402 1 4
Sundry Deposits:—		
Lismore Municipal Council	300 0 0	.....
Money Orders due in London	10,387 19 6	8,938 19 4
Newcastle Borough Council	800 0 0	400 0 0
Australian Museum	11 2 0	.....
Postmaster-General, Madras	966 17 4	.....
Postmaster-General, Hong Kong	2,443 0 3	.....
Redfern Municipal Council	1,200 0 0	.....
Deposits on Tenders	1,000 0 0	.....
London University	6 0 0	.....
Over Issues Loan Votes:—		
Fortifications and Defence Works Generally..... 52 Vic. No. 17	750 0 0	.....
Cost of Warlike Materials..... 52 Vic. No. 17	678 5 3	.....
Erection and Completion Fortifications and Military Works Generally... 56 Vic. No. 24	85 19 2	.....
Total, Trust Fund	£ 96,680 13 8	36,363 0 4

APPENDIX C—continued.

LONDON ACCOUNT.

Head of Service.	Payments during period—				
	1st May, 1896, to 30th April, 1897—Transferred to Sydney Account during year 1896-7.		1st May, 1897, to 30th June, 1897—Not transferred to Sydney Account till after the year 1896-7.		
Payments—continued.					
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Works—		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Completing Darling Harbour Wharf, &c.—Port Jackson	45 Vic. No. 22	2,084	18 9		
Railway, Cootamundra to Gundagai	50 Vic. No. 28	827	19 8		
Macdonaldtown Drainage	53 Vic. No. 23	60	15 7		
Light-house, Point Perpendicular, Jervis Bay—Erection of	54 Vic. No. 33	3,690	0 0		
Double Bay Low Level Sewerage Scheme	57 Vic. No. 17	304	18 3		
Water Conservation and Irrigation	58 Vic. No. 14	264	12 0		
Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	58 Vic. No. 14	205	0 0		
Iron Bridge, Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley, Moss Vale	58 Vic. No. 14			20	0 0
Defence Works, Armaments, &c.	58 Vic. No. 14	1,029	8 8		
Agricultural Colleges, Experimental Stations—further sum	58 Vic. No. 14	141	18 6		
Richmond River Improvements	{ 54 Vic. No. 9	12	17 8	62	1 6
	{ 59 Vic. No. 6				
Towards Harbour Works, and Improved Shipping Facilities, Port of Newcastle	59 Vic. Nos. 6 and 8	3,728	10 8	1,024	10 7
Trial Bay Harbour Works	59 Vic. No. 6	37	12 11	186	4 7
Towards North Harbour Reclamation Works—Newcastle	60 Vic. No. 32			367	15 4
Landing Silt from Sand Pumps and other Dredges, and forming ground	60 Vic. No. 32	190	0 0	3	16 0
Government Printing Office—Electric Light Plant, and additional accommodation, and appliances	60 Vic. No. 32	109	15 8		
Conversion of Grab Dredges into Sand-pump Dredges	60 Vic. No. 32	250	18 4		
Repayment of Loans—					
Repayment of Loan (£375,000 charged to Railway Loan Redemption Fund)	29 Vic. No. 23	375,000	0 0	1,000	0 0
Do (Treasury Bills Loan Services)	55 Vic. No. 7	997,600	0 0		
Do	59 Vic. No. 5	375,700	0 0		
Do	60 Vic. No. 32	47,700	0 0		
Total, General Loan Account		£ 1,808,939	6 8	2,664	8 0
SUMMARY.					
Consolidated Revenue Fund		2,126,621	5 11	239,759	2 2
General Trust Funds		96,680	13 8	36,363	0 4
General Loan Account		1,808,939	6 8	2,664	8 0
		£ 4,032,241	6 8	278,786	10 6
Total				£4,311,027	16 9
RECONCILIATION.					
Payments.					
Head of Service.	Payments during period—				
	1st May, 1896 to 30th April, 1897.		1st May, 1897 to 30th June, 1897.		
London Account Current—		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Bank of England—					
Interest on Inscribed Stock	£1,533,869 0 0			193,726	0 0
Expenses of Management of Inscribed Stock	18,558 0 1				
London and Westminster Bank	2,490,532 19 1			85,060	10 6
Deduct—		4,042,959	19 2		
Amounts not brought to Account in Sydney till after 30th June, 1897—					
Payment in London, September, 1896	10,000 0 0				
Do December, 1896	2 10 0				
Do do 1896	756 7 6				
Do February, 1897	48 4 0				
Do March, 1897	48 0 0				
Do do 1897	20 0 0				
Do April, 1897	49 19 0				
Do do 1897	125 4 4				
		11,050	4 10		
		4,031,909	14 4		
Add—					
Payments in London during 1895-6 which were brought to Account in Sydney during 1896-97		331	11 11		
		£ 4,032,241	6 3	278,786	10 6
Total as above				£4,311,027	16 9

APPENDIX D.

ADVANCES wholly or in part UNADJUSTED at date of publication of Report.

ADVANCES TO ROADS AND OTHER TRUSTEES TO 30 JUNE, 1896.		
FROM REVENUE.		
Authorised by Department of Lands.		
1894.		
E. W. Farleigh, F. J. Gibbons, and T. Milsop	£	s. d.
	20	0 0
Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott, H. Copeland, T. A. Dibbs, and others	200	0 0
1895.		
W. Grady, J. Graham, and E. Robinson.....	41	2 4
1895-6.		
Grafton Borough Council	2	13 0
G. Schlaadt, W. R. Hindmarsh, R. McEvilly, and others.....	15	0 0
A. Johnston, C. J. Britten, H. Lye, and others	15	0 0
G. Redman, G. Dorward, J. M. Chanter, and others.....	20	0 0
A. McPherson, C. D. Bardwell, and J. M. Cox	40	0 0
T. Gordon, A. Rodgers, and J. Hodges.....	19	8 0
W. Emerton, C. Small, and W. H. Hargreaves	25	0 0
J. Fletcher, J. Creer, J. Scholey, and others	50	0 0
Authorised by Department of Public Works.		
1895-6.		
H. Joyce, G. Watson, and J. Trimble	40	0 0
W. H. Griffiths, W. Perry, S. J. Moore, jun., and S. Fagan.....	60	0 0
G. Brown and J. Love	440	0 0
J. A. Badgery, R. Murray, and J. Rowe	25	0 0
W. H. Griffiths, S. Moulds, and J. Waddell	4	9 0
R. R. Jack, D. Scott, and H. F. Chilcott.....	15	0 0
S. J. Moore, jun., W. Fagan, jun., and E. Fuller	20	0 0
W. H. Griffiths, W. Perry, and S. J. Moore, jun., and others.....	30	0 0
H. Joyce, G. Watson, and J. Trimble	40	0 0
F. W. Creswick, D. Robinson, and A. V. Brown.....	24	5 0
T. Martin, C. Stokes, and J. Ingram, jun.	24	14 6
F. W. Creswick, D. Robinson, and A. V. Brown	15	0 0
ADVANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS GENERALLY TO 30 JUNE, 1897.		
Year.	Accounting Officer or Department.	Amount.
ADVANCES FROM REVENUE.		
1895-6 ...	Trustees, National Art Gallery.....	£ 229 3 3
1896-7 ...	Colonel H. B. Lassetter.....	2,000 0 0
" ...	J. Edie, Shipping-master	500 0 0
" ...	C. Solomon, Staff Paymaster, Military Forces	140 7 11
" ...	H. D. Walsh, President, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.....	0 8 9
" ...	Bega Labour Settlement Board	23 7 9
" ...		360 0 0
ADVANCES FROM LOANS.		
1895-6 ...	Bank of England—War Office Account	8,000 0 0
1896-7 ...	T. R. Steel, Accountant, Public Works Department.....	850 0 0

APPENDIX E.

SURCHARGES RAISED under the 29TH SECTION of the "Audit Act of 1870."

REVENUE RECOVERED DURING 1896-7.									
£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.			
Department of Treasury:—				Department of Justice:—					
Excess interest allowed		1,140 0 0		Clerk of Petty Sessions—					
Errors in C.P. balances		9 17 4		Orange		0 3 0			
" stock assessments				Crookwell		0 2 6			
		1,149 17 4		Kempsey		0 3 7			
Customs Department—				Balranald				0 2 6	
Ports and Stations—				Nymagee				0 1 0	
Bourke		0 1 9		Kempsey		0 4 4			
Browarrina		0 1 9		Kiama		0 16 6			
Corowa		0 2 8		Parkes		0 5 0			
Deniliquin		0 1 9		Hillston		0 17 0			
Moama		0 4 4		Transfers		1 8 3			
Mulwala		7 8 8				4 3 8			
Tocumwal		1 7 10							
Swan Hill Crossing		0 1 9							
Wilcunna		0 1 4							
		9 11 10							
Railways—				Department of Mines					
Goods traffic		20 14 3		"		8 0 0			
Season tickets		11 14 0		"		4 0 0			
Live stock traffic		8 13 9		"		1 10 0			
Parcels		8 1 5		"		1 1 0			
Passenger		7 11 9		"		2 3 8			
Horses, carriages, and dogs traffic		4 13 1		"		1 11 0			
Fines for laxity		1 12 6		"		1 10 0			
Public receipt-books		0 3 4		"		0 15 0			
Surplus cash		0 4 2		Warden's Clerk, Sofala		18 0 0			
Special credits		0 1 4		Mining Registrar, Bourke		2 0 0			
		63 9 7		" Walbundrie		4 5 0			
				" Berrima		0 10 0			
						45 5 8			
Department of Lands:—				Miscellaneous					
Land agents—									
Gunnedah		0 1 9							
Cooma		3 18 5							
Moree		0 14 9							
Warraldah		0 10 6							
Cootamundra		1 1 10							
Picton		0 1 0							
Tamworth		2 13 4							
Condoblin		0 1 10							
Forbes		0 1 10							
		9 5 3							
				TOTAL, REVENUE SURCHARGES		£1,282 3 4			

EXCESS DISBURSEMENTS RECOVERED, 1896-7.

Accounting Officer.	Amount of Surcharge.	Recovered and Recredited to Vote or Revenue.	Explained.
Surcharged, 1894.			
Chief Secretary:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Staff Paymaster	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....
Surcharged, 1895.			
Chief Secretary:—	12 10 3	.....	†12 10 3
Staff Paymaster			
Surcharged, 1895-6.			
Chief Secretary:—	39 13 8	39 13 8	.....
Staff Paymaster	0 5 3	0 5 3	.....
Director of Government Asylums	2 0 9	2 0 9	.....
Under Secretary for Mines			
Surcharged, 1896-7.			
Executive and Legislative:—	0 17 3	.....	0 17 3
Clerk of the Parliaments			
Chief Secretary:—	11 15 2	3 13 5	8 2 3
Principal Under Secretary	0 6 2	0 5 9	0 0 5
Inspector-General of Police			
Defence—	0 7 4	.....	0 7 4
Military Secretary	16 13 4	6 13 4	10 0 0
"	4 13 4	*4 13 4	.....
Staff Paymaster	25 17 7	22 3 1	3 14 6
"	3 16 0	2 16 0	1 0 0
Captain Commanding Naval Forces			
Parks—	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....
Trustees National Park	1 1 1	0 3 7	0 17 6
Director, Botanic Gardens			
Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, &c.—	7 9 7	7 9 7	.....
Chief Medical Officer	20 8 8	9 15 4	10 13 4
Inspector-General of Insane	0 1 0	*0 1 0	.....
"			

* Recovered during 1897-8.

† Outstanding at date of publication.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

REVENUE RECOVERED by OUTDOOR INSPECTION of the ACCOUNTS of COLLECTORS of PUBLIC REVENUE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Chief Secretary—				Administration of Justice— <i>continued.</i>			
Registrar, Friendly Societies, Sydney ...	2	7	0	Clerks of Petty Sessions— <i>continued.</i>			
Sergeant of Police, Muswellbrook ...	1	10	0	Murrurundi ...	1	6	0
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—				Muswellbrook ...	3	5	0
Collector of Customs—Sydney ...	*383	13	5	Narrandera ...	8	5	5
Government Wharfs—Sydney ...	239	6	10	Nymagee ...	1	1	0
Sundry small recoveries under £1 each ...	0	11	1	Nundle ...	2	13	3
Secretary for Lands—				Orange ...	1	1	4
Sundry small recoveries under £1 each ...	0	5	6	Picton ...	1	8	10
Secretary for Public Works—				Pilliga ...	1	10	0
Engineer for Roads—Hay ...	4	4	0	Quirindi ...	1	3	8
Administration of Justice—				Richmond ...	1	1	3
Clerks of Petty Sessions—				Tocumwal ...	2	5	10
Albury ...	2	0	11	Wardell ...	2	0	0
Armidale ...	1	15	10	Warialda ...	5	4	8
Bega ...	6	18	0	Wagga Wagga ...	10	17	6
Berrigan ...	1	4	0	Woodburn ...	1	0	1
Brunswick Heads ...	3	7	1	Wyalong ...	7	18	8
Bundarra ...	3	17	6	Yaes ...	8	16	6
Burrowa ...	1	12	6	Young ...	1	0	0
Camden Haven ...	2	14	10	Sundry small recoveries under £1 each ...	20	4	6
Carcoar ...	1	8	0	Registrar, District Court, Sydney ...	4	4	0
Casino ...	3	9	0	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture—			
Cowra ...	2	1	6	Forester at—Murwillumbah ...	1	10	0
Deniliquin ...	1	0	0	Inspector of Stock—			
Glen Innes ...	2	9	0	Coonabarabran ...	1	1	0
Grafton ...	1	4	10	Urana ...	1	0	0
Grenfell ...	3	10	3	Walgett ...	1	0	0
Howlong ...	2	5	8	Mines Department—Sydney ...	1	0	0
Inverell ...	2	4	4	Mining Registrar—Barraba ...	1	10	0
Lawrence ...	1	15	2	Sundry small recoveries under £1 each ...	2	6	11
Lismore ...	3	13	10	Postmaster-General—			
Maclean ...	1	1	0	Postmaster at—Wyalong ...	1	1	8
Marsden's ...	1	6	2	Sundry small recoveries under £1 each ...	0	5	0
Mudgee ...	1	12	2	Miscellaneous—Bank of New South Wales ...	130	12	6
Murwillumbah ...	2	5	6	Total ...	£	914	9 6

* Includes £322 5s. 8d. Harbour and Light Rates, Pilotage, and other Harbour Dues.

SUMMARY OF SURCHARGES, &c.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenue Recovered, including Railways ...	1,282	3	4			
" " Outdoor Inspection of Accounts of Collectors of Public Revenue ...	914	9	6			
					2,196	12 10
Excess Disbursements recovered, &c.—						
Recovered and recredited to Vote or Revenue ...					345	18 5
Total Surcharges and Recoveries ...					2,542	6 3

APPENDIX F.

Receipts and Payments WITHHELD from CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE to Colonial Treasurer—Section 28 of "Audit Act of 1870."

Head of Account.	Reason of Certificate being withheld.	Amount.
RECEIPTS.		
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.		
Nil.		
TRUST FUND.		
Deposits under Mining Act	Improper credit	£ s. d. 5 0 0
" " Mining on Private Land Act.....	"	5 0 0
" " " "	"	1 10 0
" " " "	"	1 18 0
" " " "	"	0 10 0
Mineral Lease Survey Fees Account	"	6 15 0
Over-issues Loan Votes	"	2 5 0
Sundry Accounts	"	402 17 9
Unclaimed Moneys.....	"	3 5 0
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.		
Nil.		
DISBURSEMENTS.		
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.		
Police	Without warrant.....	£ s. d. 5 8 4
" Government Statistician	"	264 5 4
" Cooma Pastoral and Agricultural Association (Special Grant)	"	36 9 1
	Appropriation lapsed 30th June, 1896.....	1 14 4
		100 0 0
TRUST FUND.		
Deposits, Mining on Private Lands Act	Improper debit.....	6 15 0
" " " "	"	3 5 0
" " " "	"	5 0 0
" " " "	"	1 18 0
" on Tenders	"	402 17 9
Over-issues, Loan Votes, Fortifications, &c., 52 Vic. No. 17	Receipt disallowed	462 13 9
" " " " 52 Vic. No. 17	"	161 15 3
" " " " 56 Vic. No. 24	"	0 16 3
" " " " 56 Vic. No. 24	"	35 4 9
" " " " 56 Vic., No. 24	"	145 19 2
" " " "	"	130 0 0
" " " "	"	259 3 7
" " " "	"	296 16 10
" " " "	"	148 7 9
" " " " Additions, Railways, 46 Vic., No. 23	"	122 12 0
" " " " Consolidated Revenue Fund	"	2 5 0
Revenue Suspense Account	Improper debit	301 14 8
" " " "	Without warrant.....	191 16 4
" " " "	"	184 18 2
" " " "	"	399 10 10
" " " "	"	58 6 6
" " " "	"	93 5 7
" " " "	"	167 13 0
Unclaimed moneys	Improper debit	5 0 0
" " " "	"	1 10 0
" " " "	"	0 9 6
" " " "	"	0 10 0
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.		
Kenmore Hospital for Insane, 59 Vic. No. 6.....	Improper charges to Loans	102 19 0
" " " "	" " " "	48 16 0
" " " "	" " " "	24 4 4
" " " "	" " " "	15 2 6
" " " "	" " " "	570 10 8
" " " "	" " " "	222 1 2
" " " "	" " " "	8 8 6
" " " " 60 Vic. No. 32	" " " "	48 11 3
" " " "	" " " "	94 19 5
" " " "	" " " "	491 5 2
" " " "	" " " "	430 12 1

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

PENSIONS.

Name.	Position, &c.	Annual Pension.	
CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT—<i>continued.</i>			
New PENSIONS DURING 1896-7.			
		£	s. d.
Terry, G.	Stamper, Postal Department.....	56	2 0
Thorpe, J.	Deputy Shipping Master	161	10 0
Tyter, J. F.	Post and Telegraph Master, Kiama.....	151	5 0
Thompson, L. G.	Chief Inspector and Secretary, Fisheries.....	270	2 0
Thompson, J. B.	Government Land Valuer	175	2 0
Tracey, J.	Warder, Maitland Gaol.....	48	7 0
Vincent, F. W.	Clerk, Lands Department	98	7 0
Wood, A. B.	Teacher, Public School, Petersham	176	15 9
Wood, H.	Under Secretary for Mines	288	19 0
West, J.	Stamper and Sorter, Postal Department.....	68	2 0
Windyey, H.	Sheriff's Officer, Port Macquarie	42	2 0
Williams, J.	Postmistress, West Kempsey.....	81	2 0
Woolridge, R.	Warder, Maitland Gaol.....	46	7 0
Wakely, J. J. B.	Electric Telegraph Department	68	10 0
White, J.	Sub-Inspector, Railway Department	63	12 0
Total, New Pensions during 1896-7		£	18,376 14 8
LAPSED PENSIONS DURING 1896-7.			
Name.	Position, &c.	Date of Death.	Annual Pension.
			£ s. d.
Baly, E.	Clerk, Equity Office	28 April, 1897	91 0 0
Bull, F.	Clerk, Railways	3 July, 1896	40 6 0
Burnet, W.	Examiner, Money Order Office	28 July, 1896	238 6 0
Campion, H.	Station-master, Railways	22 August, 1896	99 9 0
Cuttriss, C. B.	Post and Telegraph Master	1 February, 1897	174 17 0
Frascr, A. C.	Under Secretary for Justice.....	24 October, 1896	545 6 0
Gerard, E. M. S.	Draftsman, Lands Department	15 September, 1896... ..	220 17 0
Haggarty, C.	Officer-keeper, Water Police Court.....	20 January, 1897.....	44 8 0
Harrison, E.	Railway Department	21 November, 1896	96 13 0
Hawley, D. R.	Assistant Librarian, Public Library	27 August, 1896	176 6 0
Jaques, A. T.	Draftsman, Mines Department	25 August, 1896	168 9 0
Mills, J.	Teacher, Public School	10 July, 1896	54 3 0
Moriarty, A. O.	Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers	18 September, 1896... ..	791 13 0
Miller, S. K.	Teacher, Public School.....	20 May, 1897	100 7 0
Nicoll, W.	Clerk, Railway Department.....	25 July, 1896	36 2 0
Noako, J.	Forest Ranger	30 August, 1896	41 13 0
Ridley, F. W.	Inspector of Stock, Mines Department	9 February, 1897	124 15 0
Ward, E. G.	Registrar-General	29 January, 1897.....	302 9 0
West, J.	Railways	1 March, 1897	20 6 10
White, E. J.	Court-cleaner, Justice Department.....	18 September, 1896... ..	13 6 0
Total, Lapsed Pensions during 1896-7.....			£ 3,380 11 10
SCHEDULE B (PART OF)—PENSIONS TO "SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS."			
(£3,500 annually transferred to Civil Service Superannuation Account to meet pensions payable to "Superannuated Officers" under Schedule B.)			
NEW PENSIONS DURING 1896-7.			
Moore, C.	Director of Botanic Gardens		**277 8 4
*Annual rate of Pensions on 30th June, 1897			
£3,499 16s. 6d.			
SUMMARY.			
(Page 195 to page 197.)			
Annual rate of Pensions on 30th June, 1896 :—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Civil Service Superannuation Account		79,573 4 7	
Schedule B (part of)—Pensions to Superannuated Officers.....		3,222 11 3	82,795 15 10
New Pensions during 1896-7 :—		£ s. d.	
Civil Service Superannuation Account		13,376 14 8	
Schedule B (part of)—Pension to Superannuated Officers		277 8 4	13,654 3 0
Lapsed Pensions during 1896-7 :—			
Civil Service Superannuation Account		3,380 11 10	
Net additions during 1896-7			£ 15,273 11 2
TOTAL ANNUAL RATE ON 30TH JUNE, 1897			
		{ Civil Service Superannuation Account...£84,569 10s. 6d. } ... £	98,069 7 0
		{ Schedule B (part of)	3,499 16s. 6d. }

** £81 17s. 3d. in addition paid from Civil Service Superannuation Account.

* For names of "Superannuated Officers" receiving pensions under Schedule B, see "Estimates, 1896-7."

APPENDIX G—continued.

GRATUITIES DURING 1896-7.

Name	Position, &c.	Gratuity.	
CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.			
<i>Under Section 46.</i>			
Eckersley, I.	Foreman Blacksmith, Railways.....	£	s. d. 240 2 9
Opherts, R. P.	Foreman, &c., Magazines, Ordnance Department		166 13 4
Total under Section 46.....		£	406 16 1
<i>Under Section 49.</i>			
Eckersley, I.	Foreman Blacksmith, Railways	£	s. d. 109 4 0
Guggin, F. C.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Scoue		306 11 8
Josephson, J. P.	Superintending Engineer, Harbours and Rivers		232 10 8
Lancaster, D. E.	Assistant Teacher, Public School		103 11 8
Total under Section 49.....		£	801 18 0
<i>Under Sections 46 and 49.</i>			
Smith, C. L.	Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges	£	s. d. 272 4 5
<i>Under Section 51.</i>			
Flanders, E. A.	Widow of J. Flanders, Post and Telegraph Master, Ulmarra	£	s. d. 90 0 0
Greig, F.	" A. Greig, Boatman, Marine Board.....		71 10 0
Hackett, M. C.	" J. Hackett, Inspector, Railway Department.....		75 0 0
Haslam, I.	" B. Haslam, Station-master, "		67 1 1
Langley, M.	" F. N. Langley, "		110 0 0
McGuinness, C. E.	" P. E. McGuinness, Postal Department		75 0 0
Odds, C.	" J. W. Odds, Railway Department		77 10 0
Reed, A.	" J. T. Reed, Gatekeeper, Railway Department		25 0 0
Smith, A.	" W. Smith, Letter-carrier		85 0 0
Thain, A.	" J. Thain, Tug "Orestes"		116 18 0
Total		£	792 19 1
SUMMARY—GRATUITIES.			
Under Section 46		£	s. d. 406 16 1
" " 49			801 18 0
" Sections 46 and 49			272 4 5
" Section 51			792 19 1
Total paid from Civil Service Superannuation Account		£	2,273 17 7
Gratuities paid from Consolidated Revenue Fund during 1896-7 to Officers retired and Widows:—			
Gratuities to Officers—General Vote	"Public Service Act," section 11, subsection 5, sections 56, 60, 62, and 69.	{	49,257 9 1
" " and Officers' Widows—Special Votes			2,576 0 0
" " Treasurer's Advance, 1896-7			15,061 4 6
Gratuities, Railway and Tramway Departments:—			
Officers, Permanent Staff	Railway and Tramway Votes.	} Railway Act	421 13 4
Weekly Wages Staff			2,480 13 8
Relatives of Employees			2,250 0 0
			72,047 0 7
TOTAL GRATUITIES PAID FROM CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT AND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND DURING 1896-7		£	74,320 18 2

APPENDIX G—continued.

PENSIONS.

Name.	Position.	Date Pension started.	Rate.	Annual Pension.
*POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.				
NEW PENSIONS DURING 1896-7.				
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Burns, Miles.....	Sub-Inspector	27 January, 1897 ...	245 0 0 per annum.	245 0 0
Board, Wm.....	1st Class Constable	13 June, 1896 ...	0 7 6 per diem ...	136 17 6
Brennan, James	Senior-constable	1 October, 1896 ...	0 8 0 "	146 0 0
	Sergeant	27 January, 1897 ...	0 9 3 "	168 16 8
Church, John	Senior-sergeant	4 November, 1896 ...	0 10 6 "	191 12 6
Higgins, Miles.....	2nd Class Sergeant	1 April, 1896 ...	0 9 3 "	168 16 8
Harper, James.....	Senior-sergeant	27 January, 1897 ...	0 9 3 "	168 16 8
Lyons, Thomas.....	Constable	1 October, 1896 ...	0 3 6 "	63 17 6
Shoarer, James.....	Senior-constable	1 " 1896 ...	0 8 0 "	146 0 0
O'Connor, John	"	1 " 1896 ...	0 8 0 "	146 0 0
Williams, H. L.	"	13 June, 1896 ...	0 8 0 "	146 0 0
Megarvy, Robert	Senior-sergeant	1 April, 1896 ...	0 10 6 "	191 12 6
Maloney, Andrew	"	1 October, 1896 ...	0 10 6 "	191 12 6
McCormack, Wm.	"	27 January, 1897 ...	0 10 6 "	191 12 6
Total, New Pensions during 1896-7				£ 2,302 13 9
LAPSED PENSIONS DURING 1896-7.				
Name.	Position.	Date of Cessation.	Rate.	Annual Pension.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cornett, James.....	Sub-Inspector	5 April, 1896 ...	245 0 0 per annum.	245 0 0
Cowle, Caesar	Constable	23 March, 1897 ...	0 4 4 per diem ...	79 1 8
Gordon, J.	Sergeant	26 August, 1896 ...	0 9 3 "	168 16 8
Grace, E.	1st Class Constable	2 June, 1896 ...	0 7 6 "	186 17 6
Hawley, T.	"	11 August, 1896 ...	0 7 6 "	136 17 6
Hawkins, D.	Senior-sergeant	29 " 1896 ...	0 5 3 "	95 16 8
Kennedy, R.	Senior-constable	17 September, 1896 ..	0 3 4 "	60 16 8
Kerrigan, T.	Inspector	7 July, 1896 ...	275 0 0 per annum.	275 0 0
King, M.	Senior-constable	27 August, 1896 ...	0 6 0 per diem ...	109 10 0
Mackay, J.	"	21 March, 1897 ...	0 5 0 "	91 5 0
Purcell, T.	"	4 April, 1897 ...	0 6 0 "	109 10 0
Smith, O.	Constable	22 November, 1896 ...	0 8 0 "	54 15 0
" Patrick	"	14 July, 1896 ...	0 7 6 "	136 17 6
Sweeney, P.	1st Class Constable	4 August, 1896 ...	0 7 6 "	136 17 6
Total, Lapsed Pensions during 1896-7				£ 1,837 0 10
SUMMARY.				
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annual Rate of Pensions at 30th June, 1896				20,847 0 5
New Pensions during 1896-7			2,302 13 9	
Lapsed Pensions during 1896-7			1,837 0 10	
			465 12 11	
*Annual Rate of Pensions on 30th June, 1897.....				*£21,312 13 4
GRATUITIES DURING 1896-7.				
Name.	Position.	Amount.		
		£ s. d.		
Cowley, Arthur	1st Class Constable.....	65 8 0		
Davidson, Alex.	"	177 18 0		
Corbett, W. A.	"	110 8 0		
McIntosh, D. C.	Ordinary	29 8 0		
Gale, G. W.	Probationary Constable	6 18 0		
Ward, Clem.	1st Class	177 18 0		
Lenahan, A. W.	Ordinary	50 8 0		
Greaves, G. D.	3rd Class Detective.....	267 18 0		
Murphy, E. G.	Senior-constable	237 18 0		
Total, Gratuities during 1896-7				£ 1,124 2 0

* For names of all Officers receiving pensions during 1896-7 from Police Superannuation Fund see Treasurer's Statement, 1896-7, pages 89 to 93.

APPENDIX G—continued.

PENSIONS.

*POLICE REWARD FUND.

Name.	Date Pension started.	Annual Pension.
NEW PENSIONS DURING 1896-7.		
C. H. M'Guffie.....	31st January, 1897	£ s. d. 60 0 0
LAPSED PENSIONS DURING 1896-7.		
Name.	Date of Cessation.	Annual Pension.
Catherine Bannon	13th July, 1896	£ s. d. 36 10 0
SUMMARY.		
Annual Rate of Pensions at 30th June, 1896	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 364 15 0
New Pensions during 1896-7	60 0 0	
Lapsed Pensions during 1896-7	36 10 0	
		23 10 0
*Annual Rate of Pensions on 30th June, 1897		£388 5 0
GRATUITIES DURING 1896-7.		
Name.	Position.	Amount.
Wallace, Bridget.....	Widow of the late 1st-class Constable R. P. Wallace	£ s. d. 90 0 0
M'Kinley, Isabella	" " 1st-class Constable T. M'Kinley	225 0 0
Vizzard, Margaret	" " Senior-constable J. P. Vizzard	203 12 0
Smith, Annie T.	" " Sub-Inspector James Smith	408 6 8
Hogan, Mary	Mother of the late 1st-class Constable Thomas Hogan	78 15 0
M'Cabe, Mary	Widow of the late 1st-class Constable Eugene M'Cabe	225 0 0
Barnett, Janie	" " Sergeant James Barnett	249 15 0
Dunne, Mrs.....	" " 1st-class Constable P. M. Dunne	112 10 0
Dick, Eliza	" " Sergeant Wm. Dick	315 0 0
Browne, Martha	" " Ordinary Constable F. C. Browne	31 10 0
	Total Gratuities.....	£ 1,989 8 8

* For names of all Officers receiving pensions during 1896-7 from Police Reward Fund see Treasurer's Statement 1896-7, page 85.

SCHEDULE B AND SUPPLEMENT.

Name.	Position.	Constitution Act.	Pension under 46 Vic. No. 15.	Total.
NEW PENSIONS DURING 1896-7.				
Windeyer, Sir W. C. (deceased 11th September, 1897).	Puisne Judge.....	£ 1,050	£ 770	£ 1,820
Name.	Position.	Annual Rate.	Vote.	
Airey, G. J.	Colonel, Permanent Forces	£ 250	Annual Appropriation Act.	
Spalding, W. W.....	" " "	275	" "	
ANNUAL RATE OF PENSIONS ON 30TH JUNE, 1897:—				
Class of Pension.	Under Constitution Act. Schedule B.	Supplement to Schedule B.		Total.
		Act 46 Vic. No. 15.	Annual Appropriation Act.	
Annual Pension to Judges	£ s. d. 2,100 0 0	£ s. d. 1,540 0 0		£ s. d. 3,640 0 0
" " Political Officers	900 0 0			900 0 0
" " Superannuated Officers	Transferred to Civil Service Superannuation Fund. See page 80.			
" " Military			1,125 0 0	1,125 0 0
" " Pilot's Widows			325 0 0	325 0 0
	Total Annual Rate on 30th June, 1897.....			£ 5,990 0 0

† For names of all Officers receiving pensions during 1896-7 from Schedule B and Supplement see "Estimates 1896-7 and 1897-8," pages 8 and 9.

APPENDIX G—continued.
PENSIONS.

Name.	Church.	Annual Stipends.	Date of Cessation (Death).
SCHEDULE C (PUBLIC WORSHIP) AND ACT 26 VIC. NO. 19.			
LAPSED STIPENDS DURING 1896-7.			
Fridde, C. F.	Church of England	£ 200	15th March, 1897.
Sheridan, J. T.	Roman Catholic	200	24th March, 1897.
Kemmis, T.	Church of England	200	7th June, 1897.
King, H. S.	" "	200	12th February, 1897.
Annual Rate of Stipends on 30th June, 1897		£6,092 17s. 6d.	

PENSIONS UNDER DISTRICT COURT JUDGES SALARIES AND PENSIONS ACT, 46 VIC. NO. 16.

New and Lapsed Pensions..... Nil.	
Annual Rate of Pensions on 30th June, 1897..... £2,250.	

PENSIONS UNDER SUPERANNUATION ACT, REPEAL ACT OF 1873, 36 VIC. NO. 29.

Name.	Position.	Annual Pension.	Date of Cessation (Death).
LAPSED PENSION DURING 1896-7.			
Williams, A.	Accountant, Survey Department	£ s. d. 113 6 8	18th September, 1896.
Annual Rate of Pensions on 30th June, 1897.....		£3,099 10s. 4d.	

PENSIONS UNDER RAILWAY ACT, 51 VIC. NO. 35.

Name.	Position.	Annual Pension.	Date of Cessation (Death).
LAPSED PENSION DURING 1896-7.			
Goodchap, C. A.	Commissioner for Railways	£ s. d. 947 10 0	20th October, 1896.
Annual Rate of Pensions on 30th June, 1897.....		Nil.	

SIR HENRY PARKES FAMILY GRANT, 60 VIC. NO. 3.

NEW PENSION DURING 1896-7.	
Widow and Children of Sir Henry Parkes.....	£500.
Annual Rate of Pension on 30th June, 1897.....	£500.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(Page 195 to page 201.)

ANNUAL RATE OF ALL PENSIONS ON 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Account.	Act.	Payable from—	Annual Rate.
Civil Service Superannuation Account	48 Vic. No. 24	Accumulated Funds	£ s. d. 94,569 10 6
		Consolidated Revenue (£3,500 transferred annually to Civil Service Superannuation Account).	3,499 16 6
Superannuated Officers, (part of) Schedule B	Constitution Act	Accumulated Funds	21,312 13 4
		" "	398 5 0
Police Superannuation Fund	16 Vic. No. 33 and 25 Vic. No. 16.	Consolidated Revenue	45 12 6
Police Reward Fund	" "	" "	5,990 0 0
Pension to Constable J. F. Aiford.....	Annual Appropriation Act.	" "	6,092 17 6
Schedule B (part of) and Supplement	Constitution Act, 46 Vic. No. 15, Annual Appropriation Act.	" "	2,250 0 0
		" "	3,099 10 4
Schedule C—Public Worship	Constitution Act	" "	Lapsed.
District Court Judges Salaries and Pensions Act	46 Vic. No. 16	" "	500 0 0
Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873	36 Vic. No. 29	" "	
Railway Act	51 Vic. No. 35	" "	
Sir Henry Parkes Family Grant.....	60 Vic. No. 3	" "	
Total Annual Rate of all Pensions on 30th June, 1897			£ 137,743 5 8

APPENDIX H.

AUTHORITIES GRANTED BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL under 33th and 31st Sections of the "Audit Act of 1870," FOR THE RELIEF OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS FROM SURCHARGE, and for the ALLOWANCE OF EXPENDITURE WITHOUT WRITTEN VOUCHERS.

Accounting Officers.	Amount.	Year of Service.	No. of Executive Minutes.	Service.	Reason why Vouchers were deficient or Relief from Surcharge was granted.
Treasury:—				RECEIPTS.—RELIEF FROM SURCHARGE.	
Manager of Public Wharfs and Collector.....	24 15 0	1894-5	97-36	Wharfrage and Tonnage Rates	Amounts irrecoverable.
" ..	2 10 0	1894, &c.	97-34	" ..	Indebtedness cannot be proved.
" ..	10 17 0	1896-7	97-23	Rent, resumed Property	Amounts irrecoverable.
" ..	35 17 0	"	97-21	Arrears of Rent of Government Property	"
" ..	*	"	96-70	Tonnage Dues	Vessels occupying Government berths for part of a day should not be charged for a whole day.
" ..	56 19 5	1896 and previous years	97-36	Wharfrage and Tonnage Dues.....	Amounts irrecoverable.
" ..	280 3 10	1893 to 1896-7	97-4	Freight, &c.	"
" ..	14 1 2	1893-6	96-57	Freight	Machinery had been hauled by train to Tennerfield, and was carried to Dapto on trucks that would otherwise have been empty.
" ..	15 10 4	1895-6 and 1896-7	96-70	Rent of Block of Land, Newcastle	Reduction in Rent on account of shrinkage in trade, general decrease in rents, &c.
" ..	58 14 11	1896-7	97-45	Freight, &c.	Amounts irrecoverable.
" ..	9 0 0	1881	97-25	Interest due on Conditional Purchase	Not accounted for by Land Agent (now dead), and not recoverable from Guarantee Societies.
Under Secretary for Lands	1 11 6	1892 to 1895	96-59	Receipt Stamps	Officers not now employed in the Department.
Under Secretary for Public Works	4 0 0	1895-6	97-45	Contract, Painting and Repairs, Police Buildings, Narrandera.....	Expense of recovery would be greater than amount of surcharge.
Under Secretary, Mines and Agriculture.....	62 19 6	1893 and 1894	97-26	Rent of Lease of Normansstone Well	Amounts irrecoverable.
" ..	3 5 5	"	97-30	Interest and Water Rates, Hillgrove Water Supply	"
" ..	12 12 0	1893 to 1896-7	97-30	Rent, Lease, Jindera Tank	"
" ..	152 12 3	"	97-30	" Jycannah Tank	"
" ..	4 9 8	"	97-30	" Groeney Bore	"
" ..	1 7 6	1895-6	97-9	Supply of Water	"
" ..	*	"	96-65	Miners' Rights, Business Licenses, and Mineral Licenses	"
Deputy Postmaster-General	45 17 7	"	96-17	Postal Revenue and Stamps	Destruction by fire of Warden's Clerk's Office, Fifield.
" ..	1 16 8	1893-7	97-46	Telephone Service	Stolen from Post Office, Ungarie.
" ..	2 10 0	"	97-46	Telegraph Revenue	Amounts irrecoverable.
" ..	14 8 0	"	96-53	Postage Stamps	Stolen from Post and Telegraph Office, Liverpool.
" ..	1 0 0	1896-7	96-60	Postal Notes.....	Lost in transit.
" ..	4 17 3	"	96-48	Postal Notes.....	"
" ..	3 0 0	"	97-4	Postal Revenue and Stamps	Stolen from Post Office, Orton.
" ..	27 18 11	"	97-11	Postal Notes and Stamps	Destroyed by fire at Ungarie Post Office.
" ..	38 10 0	"	97-34	Postage Stamps and Money Orders	Stolen from Post Office, Neutral Bay.
" ..	27 3 6	"	97-34	" ..	" Walgett.
Chief Secretary:—				DISBURSEMENTS.—RELIEF FROM SURCHARGE AND ALLOWANCE OF EXPENDITURE WITHOUT WRITTEN VOUCHERS.	
Fisheries Commission	300 11 0	1895-6	97-31	Fisheries of the Colony	Vouchers not obtainable.
Municipal Council, Broken Hill	50 0 0	"	97-7	Improvement of Park	Misapprehension of conditions of advance.
" .. Waverley	50 0 0	"	97-38	Improvement of Parks	Vouchers not obtainable.
Treasury:—					
Railway Commissioners	13 0 0	1895	97-4	Advances—Station change stolen	Amounts irrecoverable.
" ..	6 15 3	1896	97-15	" ..	"
" ..	2 19 6	1896-7	97-9	Railway Service	Receipt not procurable.
" ..	2 2 6	"	97-0	Salary of Station-master, Luc	Suicide of Station-master.
" ..	12 8 0	"	97-40	Advances—Station change stolen	Amounts irrecoverable.
" ..	3 12 8	1897	97-45	" ..	"
Under Secretary for Lands:—					
Trustees of Islands of Port Jackson	15 19 6	1895-6 and 1896-7	97-6	Improvement of Islands.....	Receipts not procurable.
" .. Park, Inverell	11 10 9	1894-5	"	Improvement of Market-square, Inverell.....	Vouchers not procurable.
Under Secretary for Public Works:—					
Road, Lochinvar to South of Boyce's.....	11 10 0	1895-6	97-31	Improvement of Road	Acquittance not obtainable.
Under Secretary for Mines	7 5 2	"	95-6	Wages—Forest thinning	Amounts irrecoverable.

* Value not ascertainable.

APPENDIX I.

Transactions under "COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE ACT OF 1880," AND "AMENDED ACT OF 1894."

Municipal Council.	Debt, as Gazetted, repayable by instalments extending over 100 years.	Amount of instalments paid to 30th June, 1897.	Balance outstanding on 30th June, 1897.	Municipal Council.	Debt, as Gazetted, repayable by instalments extending over 100 years.	Amount of instalments paid to 30th June, 1897.	Balance outstanding on 30th June, 1897.
DEBTS GAZETTED, INSTALMENTS PAID, AND BALANCES OUTSTANDING 30TH JUNE, 1897.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albury	41,000 0 0	2,965 1 6	38,034 18 6	Lismore	10,916 1 8	1,086 10 6	8,029 14 2
Balranald	6,600 0 0	216 19 0	5,783 1 0	Lithgow	12,749 5 11	No payment due.	12,749 5 11
Bathurst	55,000 0 0	3,975 6 6	51,024 13 6	Manly	37,820 9 7	5,470 6 0	32,350 3 7
Bourke	13,436 0 0	1,194 0 0	12,242 0 0	Nowra	12,592 15 10	No payment due.	12,592 15 10
Cootamundra	10,856 0 0	788 0 0	10,108 0 0	Nyngan	9,000 0 0	do do	9,000 0 0
Deniliquin	18,468 7 2	2,003 8 0	16,464 19 2	Orange	32,688 0 0	† 3,546 0 0	29,142 0 0
Dubbo	15,238 3 4	No payment due.	15,238 3 4	Wagga Wagga	38,500 0 0	4,174 14 4	34,325 5 8
Forbes	7,958 7 2	863 5 9	7,095 1 5	Wentworth	4,000 0 0	272 13 8	3,727 6 4
Goulburn	55,000 0 0	3,977 12 0	51,022 8 0	Wilcannia	8,380 12 4	606 2 4	7,774 10 0
Hay	7,601 4 10	834 6 6	6,856 18 4				
Jerilderie	5,428 14 5	392 12 6	5,036 1 11	Total	£ 401,864 5 3	32,366 18 7	369,497 6 8
ANNUAL RATE OF INSTALMENTS, AMOUNTS PAID—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST—TO 30 JUNE, 1897.							
Municipal Council.	Service.	Annual Rate of Instalments due by Municipalities.	Amount of Annual Instalments due to 31 December, 1896.	Payments made by Municipal Councils up to 30 June, 1897.			
				Principal credited to Loan Trust Account.	Interest paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Albury	Waterworks constructed by the Government	1,482 11 0	2,965 2 0	96 15 1	2,868 6 5		
Balranald	"	216 19 0	433 18 0	.....	216 19 0	
Bathurst	"	1,988 16 0	3,977 12 0	129 16 10	3,845 9 8		
Bourke	"	485 17 0	1,457 11 0	31 14 10	1,162 5 2		
Cootamundra	"	394 0 0	788 0 0	25 14 9	762 5 3		
Deniliquin	"	667 16 0	2,003 8 0	66 10 9	1,936 17 3		
Dubbo	"	551 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Forbes	Waterworks constructed by Municipality	287 15 3	863 5 9	28 12 8	834 13 1		
Goulburn	Waterworks constructed by the Government	1,988 16 0	3,977 12 0	63 16 0	3,913 16 0		
Hay	Waterworks constructed by Municipality	278 2 2	834 6 6	27 14 4	806 12 2		
Jerilderie	Waterworks constructed by the Government	196 6 3	392 12 6	12 16 10	379 15 8		
Lismore	"	362 3 6	1,086 10 6	36 2 2	1,050 8 4		
Lithgow	"	461 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Manly	"	1,367 11 6	5,470 6 0	141 0 1	5,329 5 11		
Nowra	"	455 7 3	.....	.....	.....
Nyngan	"	325 8 9	.....	.....	.....
Orange	"	1,182 0 0	† 3,546 0 0	117 15 9	3,428 4 8		
Wagga Wagga	"	1,392 3 0	4,176 9 0	136 19 7	4,037 14 9		
Wentworth	"	144 13 0	289 6 0	9 9 6	263 4 2		
Wilcannia	Waterworks constructed by Municipality	303 1 2	606 2 4	19 16 0	*586 6 4		
	Total	£ 14,531 6 10	32,868 1 7	944 15 2	31,422 3 5		
				£32,366 18 7			

* Exclusive of £26 paid in anticipation to Treasury by Wilcannia Municipal Council on account of next Annual Instalment falling due on 31 December, 1897.
† Includes £541 11s. 4d., loss on sale of Fixed Deposit Receipts accepted at "face value." A vote is required to adjust that loss in connection with the Orange Waterworks Account.

APPENDIX J.

RAILWAY RATES LEVIED DURING 1896-7 WITHOUT THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL as required by provisions of the Railway Act, but subsequently authorised by special Minutes.

Particulars of Rates.	Number and Date of Audit Query.	Number and Date of Executive Council Minute.
Commercial Travellers' Samples—The concession allowed to N. S. Wales firms, extended to Commercial Travellers of all Australian Colonies.	464 <i>b</i> , 3 Aug., 1896	96-46, 18 Aug., 1896
Wool, Wagga Wagga to Albury, £1 7s. 6d. per ton (Gobbagombain clip) ...	536 <i>b</i> , 26 Aug., 1896	96-60, 10 Nov., 1896
Sugar, wire, galvanised iron, and kerosene oil, in 5-ton lots, 20s. per ton	553 <i>b</i> , 2 Sept., 1896	97-37, 27 July, 1897
Shunting charges for delivery of Grain at Country Millers Sidings, 2s. 6d. per four-wheeled, and 5s. per bogie truck, in substitution for the terminal charge of 1s. 9d. per ton.	557 <i>b</i> , 2 Sept., 1896 1,007 <i>b</i> , 5 Jan., 1897	97-24, 11 May, 1897
Special Cheap Excursion Fares to and from Sydney	662 <i>b</i> , 21 Sept., 1896 1,149 <i>b</i> , 26 Feb., 1897 1,369 <i>b</i> , 23 Apl., 1897	97-22, 4 May, 1897
Rebate on Sheep, ex Riverina District to Flemington, for chilling and export, £6 15s. per truck, not less than 50,000 to be carried.	678 <i>b</i> , 24 Sept., 1896	98-54, 6 Oct., 1896
Salt, Sydney to Cullenbri, Special Rate, £1 18s. 6d. per ton	732 <i>b</i> , 21 Oct., 1896	96-60, 10 Nov., 1896
Rate for Manures, Special Up journey rates to apply to Artificial Manures only. Other Manures, A Rates.	886 <i>b</i> , 30 Nov., 1896	97- 9, 23 Feb., 1897
Loading Rates for Live Stock, Bullock Island:— Cattle and Horses—If sent by Railway 3d. per head, if not sent by Railway, 6d. per head. Sheep—If sent by Railway 6d. per truck, if not sent by Railway, 9d. per truck.	951 <i>b</i> , 16 Dec., 1896 1,766 <i>b</i> , 11 Aug., 1897	98-10, 1 Mar., 1898
Marquee and Fixings for Nyngan Agricultural Show—1st Class Rates ...	1,173 <i>b</i> , 5 Mar., 1897 1,206 <i>b</i> , 18 Mar., 1897	97-14, 30 Mar., 1897
Special Cheap Excursion Tickets to and from Brisbane—From Sydney, 1st Class, £4 10s.; 2nd Class, £2 10s. From Newcastle, 1st Class, £4; 2nd Class, £2 5s.	1,207 <i>b</i> , 18 Mar., 1897	97-22, 4 May, 1897
Tourists Tickets, Sydney to Cooma, available for return <i>via</i> Cooma or Gundagai, 1st Class, £2 15s.; 2nd Class, £1 17s. 6d.	1,367 <i>b</i> , 22 Apl., 1897	97-26, 25 May, 1897
Fares, School Pupils, Kogarah to Sans Souci, by Tram for Swimming Lessons, in parties accompanied by a Teacher—2d. return.	1,368 <i>b</i> , 22 Apl., 1897	97-27, 1 June, 1897
Ice from Sydney to Branch Lines, including Yass Tramway, through Railway Rates, instead of charges to Junction, plus local rates.	1,391 <i>b</i> , 3 May, 1897	97-24, 11 May, 1897
Contractors' Plant, Colinton to Darling Harbour, B Class Rates in full truck loads at convenience of Department.	1,485 <i>b</i> , 20 May, 1897	97-35, 13 July, 1897
Truck loads consisting of hay, straw, &c., and A or "A and 20 per cent." Class traffic on Down journey, the former at <i>pro rata</i> truck rate shown on page 27, where not less than 2 tons are offered with 4 tons of the latter, and only one 4-wheeled waggon used.	1,585 <i>b</i> , 23 June, 1897	97-11, 31 July, 1897
Crude Ores for Smelting Co. of Australia at Dapto from all Stations ½d. per ton per mile, subject to full truck loads of the carrying capacity of the vehicles supplied being sent. Minimum charge, 15s. per 4-wheeled truck	1,586 <i>b</i> , 23 June, 1897	97-36, 20 July, 1897

APPENDIX K.

Dr.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS, 30 VIC. NO. 12.

Cr.

Particulars of Receipts.	Amounts.	Particulars of Disbursements.	Amounts.
To amount of Collections during the year 1896-7	£ s. d. 830 7 6	By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	£ s. d. 17,360 7 8
„ Balance, 30th June, 1897	17,169 9 2	„ Salaries and Contingencies paid under Sec. 22 of Act 30 Vic. No. 12	639 9 0
	£17,999 16 8		£17,999 16 8

APPENDIX L.

PROGRESSIVE EXPENDITURE and INCOME on account of the RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS of the Colony of New South Wales, from 1850 TO 30TH JUNE, 1897, INCLUSIVE, based as closely as possible on the Annual Statements of the Public Accounts for those years respectively.

Head of Information.	Totals, 1850 to 30th June, 1896.	Results, 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.	Totals, 1850 to 30th June, 1897.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.			
Income	£ 50,182,036 2 2	£ 3,334,316 7 3	£ 53,516,352 9 5
Expenditure out of the Public Revenue	32,848,243 13 5	1,906,350 1 1	31,754,593 14 6
<i>Net Balance, Cr.</i>	17,333,792 8 9	1,427,966 6 2	18,761,758 14 11
Interest paid on moneys borrowed and expended	25,060,005 8 8	1,466,511 11 6	26,535,517 0 2
<i>Net Balance, Dr.</i>	7,735,212 10 11	38,545 5 4	7,773,758 5 3
LOAN FUNDS.			
Expenditure out of moneys borrowed	39,799,867 10 10	476,673 13 9	40,26,541 4 7

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX L.

PAYMENTS made from the Public Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, from 1850 TO 30TH JUNE, 1897, INCLUSIVE, on account of RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS, EXCLUSIVE of payments made out OF BORROWED MONEY for Construction and other purposes.

Head of Information.	Total Payments, 1850 to 30th June, 1896.	Payments from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.	Total Payments, 1850 to 30th June, 1897.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.			
General Establishment	£ 236,836 6 9	£ 5,750 0 0	£ 242,586 6 9
Working Expenses (including compensation for accidents).....	30,971,320 12 10	1,807,350 4 10	32,778,670 17 8
Railway tickets and material for Tramway tickets	8,481 13 2	772 14 6	9,254 7 8
Printing Railway Tickets	21,839 10 6	1,145 15 6	22,986 6 0
General Printing	151,190 8 2	9,204 16 8	160,395 4 10
Stationery and Stores	36,719 13 3	1,062 10 0	37,782 3 3
Retiring Expenses	74,124 5 7	2,838 3 0	77,012 8 7
Works in progress (including valuation of land)	361,141 8 6	*1,100 0 0	362,241 8 6
Alterations, Additions, and other Works paid from Revenue	588,091 19 9	.....	588,091 19 9
Special Review Audit of Traffic Receipts	23,497 14 11	2,074 16 7	25,572 11 6
Instalments of £75,000 towards the redemption of £1,000,000, voted and expended under the Loan Act, 53 Vict. No. 23.	375,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	450,000 0 0
Total Payments from Revenue to 30th June, 1897	£ 32,848,243 13 5	1,906,350 1 1	34,754,593 14 6

* Salary of the Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction. The cost of his staff for the year—£14,831—is now included among the Loan Service Charges and distributed over the several Railway and Tramway works in progress.

APPEN

PUBLIC DEBT of the Colony of New South Wales as it stood at the 30TH JUNE, 1897, showing the SERVICE on account of which rates and amounts of INTEREST as payable from the

Due dates.	Railways and Tramways.	Electric Telegraphs.	Immigration.	Harbours and Rivers Navigation.	Roads and Bridges.	Sewerage Works.
AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL TO						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1898	7,122	61,101	.....	27,069	57,935	.....
1898 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
1899	69,965	21,289	.....	83,958	15,492	.....
1900	279,000	5,100	.....	71,900	2,500	.....
Tailings, 1900 ...	318,729	12,104	22,819	29,771	12,416	8,033
1900 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
1901	300,060	1,000	.....	13,353	18,496	.....
1901 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
1902	182,150	50,094	.....	52,798	34,976	14,079
1902 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,700
1903	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700
1904 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,000
1905	901,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300
1906	71,567	93,027	.....	34,352	10,687	.....
1908	1,264,780	10,709	.....	94,722	52,993	15,003
1909	1,454,853	12,491	.....	110,514	62,611	17,497
1910	2,351,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,861
1912	1,173,666	68,933 10/-	.....	347,024	95,035 10/-	178,784 10/-
1912	414,587 14/4	7,809	.....	274,633	9,559	51,102
1918	9,528,538	152,532	234,304	513,696	175,211	771,025
1924	14,830,579	100,000	.....	839,320	60,121	109,332
1924 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,500	.....	.....
1925 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	24,000	96,555	.....
1933	6,846,703	133,057	.....	318,930	62,860	864,938
1935	1,937,827	56,282	53,970	418,578	141,938	383,548
1898	208,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interminable ...	48,188	57,431	52,002	171,186 9/2	61,158	33,801
Permanent	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals, Principal...£	43,192,441 14/4	843,009 10/-	363,095	3,432,804 9/2	970,543 10/-	2,652,694 10/-
Annual interest...£	1,596,063 4/4	33,323 8/9	13,040 15/5	126,095 19/7	36,582 14/3	99,336 10/3
AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL TO						
Bearing interest—						
at 6 per cent. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,500
„ 5½ „ ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
„ 5 „	1,368,526	150,638	22,819	278,849	141,815	60,103
„ 4½ „ ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700
„ 4 „	15,112,384	375,648 10/-	52,002	1,076,728 9/2	345,344 10/-	1,204,884 10/-
„ 3½ „	24,359,117	252,582	234,304	1,353,516	235,332	880,357
„ 3 „	2,352,414 14/4	64,091	53,970	723,711	248,052	434,650
Total Principal ...£	43,192,441 14/4	843,009 10/-	363,095	3,432,804 9/2	970,543 10/-	2,652,694 10/-

DIX M.

it has been INCURRED, the DATES at which the Securities representing the debt fall due for REDEMPTION, and the ANNUAL 1st July, 1897, under the respective heads of service.

Water Supply.	Works and Buildings.	Fortifications— Military and Naval Works.	Buildings for Public Instruction.	Miscellaneous.	Queensland prior to 11th December, 1859.	Rate of Interest.	Grand Totals.
EACH HEAD OF SERVICE.							
£	£	£	£	£	£		£
.....	23,973	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	177,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,500
.....	6,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	197,700
.....	43,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	407,100
6,316	19,982	5,651	11,641	.....	2,538	5	450,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	4,500
16,000	11,997	29,994	.....	.....	.....	5	390,900
5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	80,000
7,317	27,195	10,119	.....	.....	20,581	5	399,300
25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	59,700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,000,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	3,700
20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	58,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	901,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,300
.....	10,496	4,771	.....	.....	.....	4	224,900
399	61,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,500,000
16,501	74,153	880	.....	.....	.....	4	1,749,500
257,712	.....	160,000	.....	.....	.....	4	2,863,700
432,620 10/-	167,471 10/-	115,899	24,915 10/-	5,000	.....	4	2,609,350
465,397	91,220	11,743	3,963	54,391	.....	3	1,384,404 14/4
693,817	367,067	162,430	201,734	11,922	13,874	3½	12,826,200
374,664	73,505	83,985	27,994	.....	.....	3½	16,500,000
.....	98,135	48,430	.....	45,000	.....	3	198,065
.....	41,700	.....	.....	60,000	.....	3	222,255
1,162,110	167,441	53,855	68,227	8,179	.....	4	9,686,300
490,249	237,342	187,184	91,570	.....	1,512	3	4,000,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	208,800
17,577	51,530	37,316	.....	.....	.....	4	530,189 9/2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,700
3,990,679 10/-	1,580,197 10/-	912,257	430,014 10/-	184,492	38,505	...	58,590,764 3/6
145,824 12/10	57,708 10/-	33,242 5/6	15,214 4/5	5,726 3/2	1,686 17/11	...	2,163,845 6/5

EACH RATE OF INTEREST.

30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	94,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	4,500
49,633	138,743	45,764	11,641	.....	23,119	5	2,291,700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	3,700
1,886,919 10/-	532,485 10/-	372,721	93,142 10/-	13,179	.....	4	21,065,439 9/2
1,068,481	440,572	246,415	229,728	11,922	13,874	3½	29,326,200
955,646	468,397	247,357	95,533	159,391	1,512	3	5,804,724 14/4
3,990,679 10/-	1,580,197 10/-	912,257	430,014 10/-	184,492	38,505	...	58,590,764 3/6

ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS out of LOANS raised on the Security of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales, before the

Year.	Railways and Tramways.		Electric Telegraphs and Telephones.		Immigration.		Harbours and Rivers Navigation.		Roads and Bridges.		Sewerage Works.		Water Supply.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1853	50,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	150,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	11 2	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	
1855	420,228	8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	865	5 6	11,587	5 7	95,750	0 0	27,380	0 0
1856	364,434	3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,799	18 5	3,753	16 9	58,675	0 0	69,207	0 0
1857	155,307	6 1	1,940	16 7	.....	.....	.....	16,904	15 7	3,051	11 1	25,000	0 0	30,000	0 0
1858	143,669	2 2	21,627	12 7	.....	.....	.....	22,519	4 5	3,194	18 9	10,575	0 0	63,413	0 0
1859	235,441	2 11	11,047	7 7	.....	.....	.....	4,622	6 11	5,850	4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	257,824	8 8	30,793	19 2	.....	.....	.....	10,122	12 5	371	10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861	297,271	18 8	40,913	7 3	1,674	1 5	.....	22,399	10 2	11,154	18 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	306,173	14 7	17,376	19 8	55,725	15 1	.....	56,656	8 9	3,074	1 9	.....	.....	43,261	14 6
1863	275,306	1 9	25,807	16 6	28,798	17 8	.....	40,866	13 9	4,783	1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	361,602	17 1	12,473	2 9	8,708	5 10	.....	54,392	0 11	16,061	9 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	485,223	14 9	10,493	11 6	.....	.....	.....	37,484	5 11	16,092	18 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	458,434	11 4	6,984	0 4	16,760	13 6	.....	15,635	8 9	64,279	17 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	528,349	16 2	13,057	18 3	6,799	16 0	.....	36,885	16 6	16,231	13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	543,030	5 11	15,079	8 0	8,817	11 6	.....	51,114	9 1	16,547	10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	445,604	6 8	23,560	3 2	971	14 6	.....	39,866	3 9	34,492	14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	520,987	5 3	6,304	12 1	233	11 3	.....	31,497	1 9	17,803	12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	346,459	15 8	9,662	16 11	4,677	4 1	.....	41,140	5 11	24,164	6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	291,307	7 7	16,251	9 3	7,436	14 11	.....	41,934	17 7	25,456	16 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	105,638	3 10	15,025	18 7	3,754	17 6	.....	63,544	19 5	33,180	0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	350,241	18 2	42,736	0 7	14,291	8 8	.....	71,561	10 8	17,616	13 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	968,207	4 6	27,134	17 6	14,961	16 1	.....	95,153	7 6	6,948	14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	531,109	5 7	42,162	17 4	15,828	16 2	.....	61,130	0 2	15,067	11 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	816,868	10 10	28,567	0 7	4,998	9 8	.....	60,077	9 2	37,554	1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	721,992	13 6	12,163	0 7	.....	.....	.....	35,398	19 11	10,872	6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	1,146,463	4 8	2,271	9 3	.....	.....	.....	40,148	18 11	49,885	14 4	459	12 3	.....	.....
1880	1,522,187	12 0	11,739	8 8	.....	.....	.....	42,717	10 0	40,614	1 7	4,021	6 4	28,368	3 4
1881	2,155,843	4 11	47,454	8 10	.....	.....	.....	45,333	18 11	10,433	11 10	16,443	7 8	98,730	5 9
1882	2,195,026	6 10	32,811	13 0	.....	.....	.....	212,574	10 0	4,947	13 8	32,865	8 2	298,424	9 10
1883	2,527,135	18 11	36,326	7 3	.....	.....	.....	148,486	14 2	7,460	4 11	97,700	3 4	374,959	2 6
1884	2,929,250	15 4	51,502	11 5	.....	.....	.....	63,446	14 9	28,955	19 2	117,989	12 1	364,875	17 2
1885	2,982,752	17 8	22,889	0 4	.....	.....	.....	115,152	9 0	25,321	12 5	154,558	15 8	484,962	18 3
1886	2,754,683	5 4	27,956	8 9	.....	.....	.....	136,417	13 3	17,516	13 5	148,338	18 8	495,023	7 4
1887	1,433,682	5 4	30,214	0 1	.....	.....	.....	75,688	17 8	6,115	0 10	107,053	15 5	216,540	10 8
1888	1,000,829	5 0	6,769	10 6	.....	.....	.....	482,725	0 6	8,657	16 8	60,941	4 5	205,699	18 10
1889	601,935	6 2	26,499	8 1	.....	.....	.....	300,672	10 2	5,597	16 2	71,821	2 7	299,783	15 5
1890	1,190,502	5 11	8,636	1 2	.....	.....	.....	207,775	4 6	21,970	14 4	224,703	4 1	227,321	8 8
1891	3,011,289	16 7	40,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	334,349	15 1	75,326	2 8	307,088	17 6	441,422	2 7
1892	1,834,926	14 3	25,836	18 8	.....	.....	.....	185,339	5 6	90,027	2 8	300,882	1 3	252,162	15 5
1893	1,143,330	5 1	15,984	19 1	.....	.....	.....	146,341	7 1	63,305	0 11	147,553	0 1	190,377	3 9
1894	601,835	10 0	5,201	11 11	.....	.....	.....	230,301	5 8	28,096	17 5	207,028	7 0	147,647	3 3
*1895	251,353	8 7	7,442	4 4	.....	.....	.....	132,920	15 8	5,820	4 6	87,209	8 6	108,620	6 5
1895-6	336,125	4 10	36,700	14 0	.....	.....	.....	192,324	0 6	40,992	5 5	174,347	13 2	206,553	16 1
1896-7	476,673	13 9	68,663	17 7	.....	.....	.....	231,638	18 9	55,004	7 5	184,136	1 1	248,274	18 9
	40,276,541	4 7	935,332	9 8	194,420	13 10	.....	4,252,989	3 0	984,527	8 1	2,645,141	19 3	4,933,000	18 6

DIX N.

FROM THE YEAR 1853 TO 30TH JUNE, 1897, INCLUSIVE, compiled from the Abstracts of the Public Accounts Annually laid Legislative Assembly.

Works and Buildings.	Military and Naval Works.	Buildings for Public Instruction.	Miscellaneous.	Queensland Works (prior to 10th December, 1850).	Repayments or Renewals of Loan.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
						50,000 0 0
2,291 17 6						172,547 8 8
25,799 15 7				591 6 0		582,202 1 2
34,979 13 9	27,576 7 4	78,000 0 0		5,388 13 1	51,427 9 5	707,242 2 0
12,858 14 8	28,065 8 11	9,476 8 3		7,071 13 0	146,072 16 9	435,749 10 11
21,575 19 11	4,516 19 11	5,995 1 2		12,154 14 4	50,000 0 0	359,241 13 8
9,027 6 11	1,955 2 9	2,923 10 7		20,238 11 3	95,000 0 0	386,105 13 6
16,494 14 9	6,216 16 10			2,739 16 6	398,040 0 0	722,603 19 0
29,997 12 7	696 1 1	4,505 0 0		509 0 0	19,220 0 0	428,341 9 3
11,734 1 5		25,006 0 3			750 0 0	519,758 16 0
8,429 18 5	351 7 3	15,472 0 0		5 16 0		399,921 12 11
3,578 18 9	157 17 4	3,623 11 3		1,155 18 4	20 0 0	461,777 2 2
4,806 6 8		768 10 0				554,872 7 4
5,500 9 7	9,123 9 5	3,359 8 1			300,000 0 0	879,217 18 5
13,739 10 3		2,642 8 7				617,706 19 5
25,244 1 0		100 0 0			120 0 0	660,053 6 4
30,047 16 6		2,288 2 8			80 0 0	576,911 2 2
39,378 15 2	2,505 0 0	3,202 17 10				621,912 15 11
18,800 5 7	43,601 10 0	221 0 0			100,000 0 0	588,727 4 10
15,064 7 11	24,465 4 8	108 18 3			169,500 0 0	591,525 16 6
15,781 13 2	35,134 4 8	63 16 6			130,500 0 0	402,623 14 4
29,327 1 2	21 11 3	3,615 0 0			99,900 0 0	629,311 3 7
31,800 12 10	368 4 2	4,576 17 2			148,800 0 0	1,297,951 13 11
33,907 19 1	4,506 1 7	3,798 10 8				707,511 2 0
41,588 13 9	3,735 5 1	1,963 16 10			100 0 0	995,453 7 3
1,009 16 3	33,226 12 11	600 0 0			1,200 0 0	816,468 9 5
12,205 6 10	21,270 7 7					1,271,704 13 10
4,241 6 10	14,581 13 3	137 0 0				1,668,638 2 0
489 10 6	22,639 13 10					2,397,368 2 3
16,352 8 6	39,756 10 10					2,832,759 0 10
48,822 8 0	24,819 16 0					3,265,710 15 1
63,503 9 3	4,682 16 11	50,500 0 0				3,674,705 16 1
43,715 6 0	55,369 5 9	11,422 16 8				3,896,145 1 9
62,335 1 0	95,742 2 7	28,342 12 2				3,766,356 2 6
54,655 16 3	23,781 16 6	17,287 0 11				1,965,019 3 8
44,842 12 6	174,309 12 1	6,531 8 2			487,100 0 0	2,478,406 8 8
42,066 14 5	72,014 3 6	44,508 18 8			901,100 0 0	2,365,999 15 2
93,741 14 8	89,390 6 9	77,127 13 2			718,000 0 0	2,859,218 13 3
177,040 10 7	154,097 15 3	200,468 12 3	8,954 14 5		246,400 0 0	4,996,438 6 11
154,664 7 3	77,850 9 2	87,394 11 0	5,596 4 3		1,799,100 0 0	4,813,780 9 5
118,460 9 2	51,797 9 9	34,482 10 2	2,009 11 9		40,300 0 0	1,953,941 16 10
54,738 8 3	48,978 18 1	5,735 10 0	482 1 6		400 0 0	1,330,445 13 1
30,618 15 7	11,623 17 8	3,184 7 1	17,822 7 2		821,900 0 0	*1,478,525 15 6
145,111 14 3	21,974 1 5	3,035 13 11	63,723 13 8		1,224,200 0 0	2,495,097 17 3
172,823 17 11	11,101 19 10	23,997 14 11	74,302 14 8		2,195,900 0 0	3,745,518 4 8
1,823,196 0 11	1,242,006 1 11	766,467 7 2	172,891 7 5	49,855 8 6	10,145,130 6 2	68,421,518 9 0

* Six months ended 30th June, 1895.

APPENDIX O.

Re Transfer of Balances of Schedules, Public Works Department.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 8 June, 1897.

I am directed by the Minister, acting for the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of 2nd instant, No. 1,343 P.W., and to state, in reply, that, as the amounts voted for "Dredge Service" and "Government Architect" are specific votes, and the wording in the Estimates-in-Chief, viz.:—"Approximate appropriation only, but subject to such alteration, &c.," was not repeated in the Appropriation Act, the proposed utilisation of the unexpended balances of other votes to meet the excesses on those two votes cannot be entertained. Transfers from one item to another must be confined to their individual schedules under the one item number in the Appropriation Act.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

MINUTE PAPER.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 10 June, 1897.

If the decision of the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade in this case is to be taken as final, it will be a very serious inconvenience to the financial arrangements of this Department, and necessitate a number of officers and men having to wait for their salaries until the first week in July, besides carrying forward a large sum (about £10,000) to the 97-8 votes.

The reason given for this decision, namely, that the clause relied on was not repeated in the Appropriation Act, and that, therefore, transfers from one item to another must be confined to their individual schedules under one item number in the Appropriation Act, is one which I respectfully submit is incorrect.

In the first place, this clause is not repeated in the Appropriation Act at all, and, therefore, if the Treasury ruling is correct, we have no right to transfer any of the moneys, even in the same branch, from one vote to another; a thing which I need hardly say is being done continually, and with the approval of the Treasury. If, however, it is right to transfer the amounts in individual schedules from one item to another, as I have already said is the custom, I cannot see why exception should be taken to the course we propose, for if reference be made to page 125 of the Estimates-in-Chief, 1896-7, it will be seen that this clause is inserted before the whole of the schedule expenditure of the Department, and that there is nothing limiting it to individual schedules.

Bearing somewhat directly on this point, I would refer to an opinion given by Mr. Attorney Wisdom in May, 1882, as follows:—"The rule is that whenever there is a particular enactment and a general enactment in the same Statute, and the latter taken in its most comprehensive sense would overrule the former, the particular enactment must be operative, and the general enactment must be taken to affect only the other parts of the Statute to which it may properly apply." Further on he states "it is quite clear that the particular enactment is to be considered as an exception to the general enactment, and there could be no doubt whatever the Legislature intended that it should be so considered." I take it, therefore, that in passing the Estimates the Legislature intended that the clause previously referred to should apply to the whole votes at the disposal of the Department, and that the Minister was quite right when he gave his approval for taking a certain sum of money from one schedule to make up a deficiency in another.

This matter is of considerable importance and urgency, and I would suggest that it be referred at once for the opinion of the Attorney-General.

ROBT. HICKSON,

Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads.

MINUTE PAPER.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 10 June, 1897.

REFERRING to my minute of even date, herewith, and to the personal interview the Minister had with the Auditor-General, it would seem very doubtful if the reasons given by me for taking up the position I proposed could be maintained. I would, however, ask the Minister to consider clause 18 of the Audit Act, specially with regard to the words "other than special votes," and whether under this clause we would not be able to carry out the proposal of transferring money from one item on the schedule to another, on the grounds that none of the items in the schedule from which we proposed to take the amount can properly be designated Special Votes, they being to all intents and purposes the ordinary establishment votes of the Department.

ROBT. HICKSON,

Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads.

I shall be glad if my honorable colleague, the Attorney-General, will advise.—J.H.Y., 10/6/97.
The Secretary to the Attorney-General.—R.H., 11/6/97.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Subject:—Clause 18 of the Audit Act, Transfer of money from one item to another on the Schedule.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 12 June, 1897.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the above matter, forwarded to me from your Department on the 11th day of June, 1897, and to state that I have submitted them to Mr. Attorney-General Want, a copy of whose opinion thereon will be found herewith.

I have, &c.,

GEO. COLQUHOUN,

Crown Solicitor.

APPENDIX O—*continued.**Re Transfer of Balances of Schedules, Public Works Department—continued.*

OPINION OF THE HONORABLE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

My opinion has been asked whether the balance remaining to the credit of the Roads and Bridges Vote, Item No. 277, in the Appropriation Act, can be used to meet the deficiency arising in Votes Nos. 281 and 282, my attention being directed to section 18 of the Audit Act 33 Vic. No. 18.

That section states that the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council "shall have power to authorise the application of any balances under the head of any service for fixed establishments other than special votes for public works, remaining unexpended, for the purpose of supplementing any votes for other services found insufficient to meet the requirements thereof."

I am of opinion that the transfer of the balances in question can legally be made, for the Vote for Roads and Bridges is not a "Special Vote for Public Works," but a vote taken in the most general manner possible, for services of the establishment.

A Special Vote within the meaning of the section is a vote for a specific public work, and appearing in the Appropriation Act as such; as for example, the sum of £1,000 for the improvement of Centennial Park, appearing as a distinct item apart from the Vote for parks generally. The exception in the section applies to Special Votes only, and must be construed literally.

J. H. WANT,
Attorney-General.

12 June, 1897.

MINUTE PAPER.

Subject:—Meeting Excess Expenditure under "Government Architect's" and "Dredge Service" from unexpended amounts on other Schedules of the Public Works Department, 1896-7.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11 June, 1897.

THE amounts voted on 1896-7 Estimates-in-Chief, and authorised by the Appropriation Act, No. 60 Vic. No. 33, as follows, have been found to be insufficient to meet the necessary expenditure to the 30th June, 1897.

That is to say—

"Dredge Service," £75,000; Schedule C of 1896-7 Estimates, item 281 of 1896-7 Appropriation Act.

"Architect," £50,000; Schedule D of 1896-7 Estimates, item 282 of 1896-7 Appropriation Act.

And whereas it is found that the amounts for Schedules "A" and "B" of the 1896-7 Estimates, items 277 and 278 of the 1896-7 Appropriation Act, are more than required for expenditure before the 30th June, 1897, it is hereby requested that expenditure in excess of the "Dredge Service," Schedule C, of £75,000, and of the "Architect's," Schedule D, of £50,000, be authorised by the Governor-in-Council to the extent required, and that such excess be met from the unexpended balances on the Schedules "A" and "B" of the 1896-7 Estimates, provided that the total expenditure on all schedules does not exceed the total amount voted of £720,150 for "Public Works and Services" of the year 1896-7.

ROBT. HICKSON,

Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Subject:—Meeting Excess Expenditure under "Government Architect" and "Dredge Service" from unexpended amounts on other Schedules of the Public Works Department, 1896-97.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 14 June, 1897.

FOR the reasons set forth in the accompanying minute, I have the honor to request the authority of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council to exceed by expenditure the amount of £75,000 voted for the Dredge Service under Schedule C of 1896-7 Estimates, item 281 of 1896-7 Appropriation Act.

Also to exceed by expenditure the amount of £50,000 voted for "Architect" under Schedule D of 1896-7 Estimates, item 282 of 1896-7 Appropriation Act, and to charge such excesses to the amounts voted under Schedules A and B, "Roads and Bridges" and "Harbours and Rivers" respectively, of the 1896-7 Estimates, items 277 and 278 of the 1896-7 Appropriation Act, provided that the total expenditure on all the Schedules enumerated does not exceed the total amount of £720,150 voted for Public Works and Services for the year 1896-7.

J. H. YOUNG.

The Executive Council advise that the excess expenditure referred to be met in the manner herein recommended.—ALEX. J. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 97-30, 15/6/97. Confirmed, 23/6/97. Approved.—HAMPTON, 15/6/97. Will the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade please note and return?—R.H., Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads, 23/6/97. The Auditor-General, for notation, &c.—F.K.

Result of Decision.

The Votes "Dredge Service," item 281, and "Architect," item 282, were regarded as "General Votes"—that is, not "Special Votes for Public Works"—and the balances were made available for transfer under the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870":—

Vote Dredge Service, item 281, was accordingly increased from £75,000 to £78,553 16s. 5d.

„ Architect, item 282, „ „ „ £50,000 to £50,121 2s. 9d.

For particulars of transfer see "Statement 4," supplement to Appendix A, page 183.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSCRIBED STOCK ACT OF 1883.

(FIFTEENTH REPORT ON THE CREATION, INSCRIPTION, AND ISSUE OF STOCK UNDER.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 30 June, 1898.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 17 June, 1898.

To the Right Honorable George Houstoun Reid, P.C., M.P., Colonial Treasurer,—
Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Fifteenth Annual Report under the provisions of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883."

Since my last Report, dated 23rd September, 1897, the only operation under the provisions of the Act has been the issue in London, on 10th January last, of a Loan of £1,500,000, under the Act 50 Victoria No. 28, for the construction of Railways and other Permanent Public Works.

The several documents in connection with the issue 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 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.

3

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.

THIRTEENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 50 Vic. No. 28 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£1,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Thirty-seven 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.

* 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.

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

Copy of Prospectus, dated 5th January, 1898.]

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT £3 PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK.—1935.

Second Issue, £1,500,000.—Repayable at par, 1st October, 1935.

The Loan is issued under an Act authorised by the Parliament of New South Wales, viz., 50 Vic. No. 28.
The proceeds are required for Railway and other Permanent Public Works.

First dividend, being three months' interest, payable 1st April, 1898.—Minimum price of issue, £99 per cent.

THE Governor and Company of the Bank of England give notice that they are authorised to receive on Tuesday, 11th January, 1898, tenders for £1,500,000 New South Wales £3 per cent. Inscribed Stock, repayable at par, 1st October, 1935.

This stock will be in addition to, and will rank *pari passu* with, the New South Wales £3 per cent. Stock, 1935, already existing, the dividends on which are payable half-yearly on 1st April and 1st October. The first dividend on this issue will be due 1st April, 1898, and will be for three months' interest from 1st January, 1898, on the nominal amount of stock.

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

Tenders may be for the whole or any part of the stock, and must state what amount of money will be given for every £100 of 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 Tuesday, 11th January, 1898. 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 £99 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 ratâ* diminution.

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

On Thursday, 20th January, 1898	{ so much as, when added to the deposit, will leave sixty pounds (sterling) to be paid for each hundred pounds of stock.
On Thursday, 17th February, 1898, £30 per cent.;	
On Thursday, 17th March, 1898, £30 per cent.	

The instalments may be paid in full on or after the 20th January, 1898, 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, with coupon attached for the three months' dividend payable 1st April, 1898, will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts.

The stock will be inscribed in the bank books on or after the 17th March, 1898, but scrip paid up in full may be inscribed on, or after, the 2nd March, 1898.

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 January, 1898.

Copy of Form of Tender.]

No.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT £3 PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK.—REPAYABLE 1ST OCTOBER, 1935.

Second Issue, £1,500,000 Stock.—Minimum Price, £99 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 January, 1898.

Name in full.

Address.

Date.

The deposit (calculated on the nominal amount of stock) must accompany this application, but should not be enclosed herein. 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 Tuesday, 11th January, 1898.

Copy

Copy of Deed-Poll, dated 11th January, 1898.]

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK, £3 PER CENT.—1935.

Second Issue, £1,500,000.

DEED-POLL declaring the creation of £1,500,000 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 :

Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Acting Agent-General resident in London of the Colony of New South Wales, the Honorable Sir Saul Samuel, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Donald Larnach, Esquire, Frederick Holkham Dangar, Esquire, William Richard 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 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 authorize the raising of a sum not exceeding four million 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

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 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 as therein was recited, and that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, was about to borrow and raise in Great Britain under the authority of the said "Public Works Loan Act 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, and that it was intended that the moneys so to be borrowed and raised 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 declared that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £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 should be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 1st day of April and 1st day of October in each year until and including the 1st day of October, 1935, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And whereas the whole of the said amount of £4,000,000 referred to in the said deed-poll has been issued and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several parties entitled thereto.

And whereas the said sum of £4,000,000 was distributed under the authority of the Governor with such advice as aforesaid between the said "Public Works Loan Act of 1886," "Public Works Loan Act of 1888," "Loan Act of 1889," and "Repayment of Loans Act 1895," and the sum of £1,122,600 only being part of the said sum of £4,000,000 was allocated to the said "Public Works Loan Act of 1886," as against the total sum of £3,115,393, thereby authorised to be raised for the purposes 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" 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 £1,500,000 sterling of "New South Wales Stock," "Three per Cent.," in addition to and to rank *pari passu* with the said amount of "New South Wales Stock," "Three per Cent.," so created and issued as aforesaid, 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 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 £1,500,000 sterling of Capital Stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three per Cent.," to be in addition to and to rank *pari passu* with the "New South Wales Stock," "Three per Cent." heretofore created and issued as aforesaid 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 £1,500,000 sterling of stock so lastly created by them as aforesaid, or any lesser amount which shall be issued, shall be at the rate of £3 per centum per annum and that a quarter of a year's interest or dividend shall be payable on the 1st day of April, 1898, 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 eleventh day of January, 1898.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Sir Daniel
Cooper and William Richmond Mewburn in the presence
of,—

(L.S.)

DANIEL COOPER.

(L.S.)

W. R. MEWBURN.

J. H. GALBRAITH, Solicitor, 32, Victoria-street, Westminster.

Copy of Declaration, dated 27th January, 1898.]

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK, £3 PER CENT.—1935.

Second Issue, £1,500,000.

Declaration for Inland Revenue Commissioners.

Dated 27th January, 1898.

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 authorize the issue of an equivalent amount of such stock in exchange for such debentures.
- (iii) He may, on such conditions as he may determine, authorize 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 holder 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 re-inscribing or re-issuing 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 authorize or direct.

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

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

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

And 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

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 £3,641,805 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 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 the 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 of 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 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 the said Agents 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 the 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 the whole amount of £4,000,000 of Capital Stock referred to in the Deed-Poll lastly above mentioned has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that by a Deed-Poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Nathaniel Cork, dated the 11th day of January, 1898, after reciting that the said sum of £4,000,000 had been distributed under the authority of the Governor with such advice as aforesaid, between the said "Public Works Loan Act of 1886," "Public Works Loan Act of 1888," "Loan Act of 1889," and "Repayment of Loans Act, 1895," and that the sum of £1,122,600 only being part of the said sum of £4,000,000 had been allocated to the said "Public Works Loan Act of 1886," as against the total sum of £3,115,393 thereby authorised to be raised for the purposes in the said Act mentioned, and that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain under the authority of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1886," a further 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, the said Agents did declare that in the 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 £1,500,000 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 quarter of a year's interest or dividend should be payable on the 1st day of April, 1898, 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 April and the 1st day of October 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 last-mentioned Deed-Poll.

And

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

And it is hereby further declared that His Excellency, the Right Honorable Henry Robert Viscount Hampden, 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 30th day of September, 1897, after reciting that leave of absence had been granted to Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for the Colony of New South Wales, for the period of twelve months, and that it was deemed expedient to appoint an Acting Agent-General for the said Colony during the term of such leave, or until another Agent-General for the said Colony should be permanently appointed, did thereby appoint the said Sir Daniel Cooper to be Acting Agent-General for the said Colony of New South Wales, resident in London, and to exercise all the powers and functions of the said office of Agent-General, to act under such instructions as he should from time to time receive, to transact such business as might be entrusted to him, and in all things whatsoever to serve the said Colony to the best of his judgment and ability during the period aforesaid.

And it is hereby further declared that the said term has not yet expired and no other Agent-General has been permanently appointed.

In witness whereof the said Sir Daniel Cooper, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the said Letters Patent of the 30th day of September, 1897, under the Great Seal of the said Colony, hath hereunto set his hand this 27th day of January, 1898.

DANIEL COOPER.

Witness—

George M. Light, Solicitor, 32, Victoria-street, Westminster.

Copy of Letter from Agent-General, dated 4th February, 1898.]

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK, £3 PER CENT.—1935.

Second Issue of £1,500,000.

Gentlemen,

9, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., 4 February, 1898.

Referring to my previous communication with you and to my written instructions to you of the 4th and 5th ultimo to place upon the market a loan of £1,500,000, and referring to your letter of the 11th April, 1895, to the then 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 £1,500,000 which has so been raised by the New South Wales Government through you.

For this purpose I, and Mr. W. R. Mewburn, 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" "£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 11th January, 1898, 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 27th January, 1898.

In further exercise of the powers conferred upon me as aforesaid, I beg to adopt and confirm with reference to this new issue of New South Wales stock, the terms and conditions of 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 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 "Colonial Stock Act, 1877," and I further authorise you to transmit the dividends 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.,

DANIEL COOPER.

To the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT ACT.

(RETURN RESPECTING REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1896 AND 1897.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 July, 1898.

Return promised by the Colonial Treasurer in reply to Mr. Molesworth's Question No. 47, 28 June, 1898.]

Question.

47. LAND AND INCOME TAX REVENUE:—MR. MOLESWORTH asked THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—
- (1.) What was the total revenue received from Land Tax for the years 1896 and 1897 respectively?
 - (2.) The same information respecting Income Tax?
 - (3.) How many persons paid tax on incomes of £1,000 per annum and upwards?

Answer.

- (1.) Revenue received from Land Tax:—

	For 1896.			For 1897.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount received in 1896	17,435	13	0	Nil.		
" 1897	129,696	1	2	4,045	3	0
" 1898 (to 18th June)	116,336	15	9	228,590	14	7
	£263,468			232,635		
Total	9	11		17	7	
				£496,104		
				7	6	

- (2.) Revenue received from Income Tax:—

	For 1896.			For 1897.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount received in 1896	179,910	0	2	Nil.		
" 1897	12,752	17	4	153,724	18	2
" 1898 (to 18th June)	911	12	8	15,294	19	1
	£193,574			169,019		
Total	10	2		17	3	
				£362,594		
				7	5	

- (3.) This information is not available at present, but will be supplied if moved for in the form of a Return.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING NOVEMBER, 1897.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 30 June, 1898.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of November, 1897, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	123 19 8
Do Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Expenses in connection with the Record Reign Celebrations	9 1 9
Schedule "B," Supplement Military Pensions—J. W. Hofflick	2 6 6
M'Sharry v. Railway Commissioners—Law Costs... ..	2,055 16 8
Parliamentary Standing Committee for Public Works—Salaries	16 13 4
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	38 4 8
Pensions of Inspectors of Stock	47 17 4
Expenses in connection with the entertaining of Federal Delegates	8 6 0
Commission and Rebates—Wharfage	834 10 7
Petty Sessions—Salaries	22 8 10
Government Analyst—Salaries	2 1 8
Gratuity to Wm. Jeffkins, late Staff-sergeant, Volunteer Permanent Staff	250 0 0
Expenses of Inquiry into certain charges made by T. R. Dacey, M.P., against Constable W. E. Quelch	50 0 0
Insurance on Properties resumed by the Government occupied by Tenants, on Cargo Sheds, Public Wharfs, &c.	17 14 2
	3,488 7 5
Payments pending Warrant—General Loan Services	8,889 14 0
Total	£ 12,378 1 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st April, 1898.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING DECEMBER, 1897.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 30 June, 1898.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account, during the month of December, 1897,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Mauritius Government—Pensions	163 2 0
Hong Kong Government—Pensions	4 9 7
Sierra Leone Government—Pensions	4 16 8
Military Pension to J. W. Hofflick	2 5 0
McSharry v. Railway Commissioners—Advance to pay expenses	1,944 3 4
Inspectors of Stock—Pensions!	47 17 4
Commission and Rebate on Wharfage—Rebates on tonnage, Gulf Line, Cowper Wharf	114 5 9
Petty Sessions—Salaries	53 18 10
Government Analyst—Salaries	4 3 4
Meteorological Stations—Mount Kosciuscko and Merimbula	100 0 0
Asylums—Salaries	17 5 10
Public Works Inquiry Commission... ..	550 0 0
Drafting Parliamentary Bills (Treasury, Miscellaneous)	250 0 0
Total	£ 3,256 7 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th January, 1898.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING JANUARY, 1898.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 30 June, 1898.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the Month of January, 1898,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	69 5 7
Do Hong Kong Government	15 2 1
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Mercantile Marine Pensions... ..	2 4 0
Pensions of Inspectors of Stock	63 8 9
Master-in-Lunacy—Salaries	6 0 0
Government Analyst—Salaries	8 6 8
Expenses of Inquiry into certain charges made by T. R. Dacey, M.P., against Constable W. E. Quelch	32 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Public Works Inquiry Commission (Parkes) Do do Royal Commission on Public Charities	30 6 0 10 0 0
Police Superannuation Fund—Pensions	5,426 0 6
Interest on the uninvested Balance of the Sydney Municipal Council Sinking Fund ...	1 19 9
Do daily balance at the credit of Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund...	1 2 4
Do daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Accounts	37 0 11
Maintenance of Sick Paupers—For support of Destitute Persons in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington, Centennial Convalescent, and other Hospitals, &c.	2,114 16 6
Public Library—Contingencies	200 0 0
Total	£ 8,022 9 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
3rd February, 1898.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING FEBRUARY, 1898.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 30 June, 1898.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of February, 1898, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	£ s. d. 104 3 6
Do Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Mercantile Marine Pensions	1 2 0
Master-in-Lunacy—Salaries	1 0 0
Pensions of Inspectors of Stock	57 17 8
Petty Sessions—Salaries	27 8 4
Expenses of Inquiry into certain charges made by T. R. Dacey, M.P., against Constable W. E. Quelch	2 8 0
Government Asylums—Salaries	5 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Public Works Inquiry Commission (Parkes)... ..	21 0 0
Maintenance of Sick Paupers—For support of Destitute Persons in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington, Centennial Convalescent, and other Hospitals	1,558 17 6
Refund of Poll Tax imposed on Mrs. Ehing	100 0 0
Special Grant—Clarence Pastoral Agricultural Society	200 0 0
New South Wales Zoological Society—Grant towards meeting Expenses of Opening the Zoological Gardens on Sunday	250 0 0
Expenses in conducting a Practical Test of the Deep Sea Fisheries of the Colony	136 13 0
Expenses in connection with the Compilation of the Historical Records of New South Wales	77 17 0
Aborigines Protection Board	588 14 0
Total	£ 3,141 7 3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
8th February, 1898.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING MARCH, 1898.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 30 June, 1898.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of March, 1898,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Do Mauritius Government	104 3 6
Master-in-Lunacy—Salaries	1 0 0
Pensions to Inspectors of Stock	47 17 4
Commission and Rebates—Wharfage	25 19 9
Petty Sessions—Salaries	26 15 0
Meteorological Stations—Mount Kosciusko and Merimbula	336 0 0
Government Asylums—Salaries	5 0 0
Police Superannuation Fund	39 15 6
Maintenance of Sick Paupers—For support of Destitute Persons in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington, Centennial Convalescent, and other Hospitals... ..	1,069 6 3
Expenses in conducting a practical test of the Deep-sea Fisheries of the Colony	99 15 10
Expenses in connection with the compilation of the Historical Records of New South Wales	53 11 0
Aborigines Protection Board	107 13 8
Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Institution for the Blind, Strathfield	209 15 0
Australasian Federal Convention—Expenses	8 14 4
*Government Analyst—Salaries	4 3 4
Thirlmere Home for Consumptives—Special Grant	300 0 0
Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection—Expenses of transmission, Charitable Relief, &c.	472 6 4
Adams v. Young—Expenses in connection with Privy Council Appeal	50 0 0
Furniture—Public Offices generally	4 0 0
Compensation to M. Brown, widow of the late W. J. Brown (Harbours and Rivers Department)	50 0 0
Expenses incurred in connection with charter of schooner "Eastward Ho," sent to relief of the Funafuti Expedition under Professor T. W. E. David, <i>re</i> Coral Formation of South Sea Islands	67 5 6
Newcastle Miners' Relief Fund—Donation	150 0 0
Repairs to Masonry—Dam, Broughton's Pass, Cataract River	3 15 0
Kuring-gai Chase—Special Grant	250 0 0
Detail Survey of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	386 15 8
Distribution of Seed to distressed Farmers—To be repaid by the Farmers	96 14 11
Total	£ 3,979 4 2

* Payment made pending warrant.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
13th April, 1898.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING APRIL, 1898.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 30 June, 1898.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of April, 1898,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	107 18 7
Do Hong Kong Government	15 2 1
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Mercantile Marine Pensions	3 6 0
Pensions of Inspectors of Stock	73 9 1
Master in Lunacy—Salaries	1 0 0
Petty Sessions—Salaries	27 8 4
Government Asylums—Salaries	5 0 0
Police Superannuation Fund	5,401 14 5
Expenses, Royal Commission on Public Charities	80 17 0
Expenses in conducting a practical test of the Deep-sea Fisheries of the Colony	172 0 5
Expenses in connection with the Compilation of the Historical Records of New South Wales	44 8 0
Aborigines Protection Board	328 12 2
Expenses, Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Institution for the Blind, Strathfield	30 0 0
Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection—Expenses of transmission, Charitable Relief, &c.	493 14 4
Furniture—Public Offices generally	123 7 4
Repairs to Masonry Dam, Broughton's Pass, Cataract River	715 13 9
Coast Hospital—Contingencies	691 19 6
Moruya River—Improvements	105 15 9
Expenses in connection with Easter Encampment, Military Forces—held at Rookwood	4,000 0 0
Gratuities to Officers whose services have been dispensed with	4 19 8
Support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylums of Sydney and other kindred Institutions	935 0 0
Reorganisation of the Public Service	74 17 3
Providing and fixing six Tanks in Trucks for conveying Water from Jerilderie to Berrigan	20 6 0
Additions, Repairs, &c., Court-houses	34 10 0
Extra Gratuities to Detective John Roche and others for services rendered in the arrest and extradition from San Francisco of "Butler," <i>alias</i> "Burgess"	100 0 0
Allowance to Delegates of the Federal Convention held in Melbourne	926 2 0
Mossgiel Cottage Hospital—Special Grant	150 0 0
Cost of passage of an officer to India to take the place of Colonel French	76 9 0
Law Costs—B. C. Simpson, C.E., <i>versus</i> Right Honorable G. H. Reid	220 0 0
Total	£ 14,968 7 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th May, 1898.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

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1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING MAY, 1898.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 30 June, 1898.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of May, 1898,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	124	4	4
Do Hong Kong Government	84	1	0
Do Sierra Leone Government	4	16	8
Master-in-Lunacy—Salaries!... ..	1	0	0
Pensions to Inspectors of Stock	47	17	4
Petty Sessions—Salaries	40	7	2
Government Analyst—Salaries	2	1	8
Insurance on properties resumed by the Government occupied by Tenants on Cargo Sheds, Public Wharfs, &c.	50	6	6
Government Asylums—Salaries	5	0	0
Public Works Inquiry Commission (Parkes)	52	10	0
Expenses—Royal Commission on Public Charities	27	6	0
Maintenance of Sick Paupers—For the Support of Destitute Persons in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, and other Hospitals, &c	1,854	6	3
Expenses in conducting a practical test of the Deep-sea Fisheries of the Colony	116	11	4
Expenses in connection with the compilation of the Historical Records of New South Wales	52	4	0
Aborigines Protection Board	1,620	11	10
Maintenance of Deserted Children—Paupers taken charge of for protection—Expenses of Transmission, Charitable Relief, &c.	633	1	0
Furniture, Public Offices generally... ..	117	19	9
Additions, Repairs, &c.—Court-houses	85	4	1
Repairs to Masonry—Dam, Broughton's Pass, Cataract River	510	16	5
Coast Hospital—Contingencies	700	8	11
Reorganisation of the Public Service	370	5	11
Moruya River—Improvements	327	8	6
Allowance to Delegates of the Federal Convention held in Melbourne	207	18	0
Broken Hill Pastoral and Agricultural Association—Special Grant	300	0	0
Stores and Stationery	8,029	13	7
Expenses in connection with distribution of the Australasian Federal Constitution Bill	300	3	11
Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage—Advance on account of Main Cleaning, &c.	3,000	0	0
Hospitals for Insane generally—Contingencies	1,575	0	11
Government Asylums—Contingencies	2,857	15	2
Justice Department—Salaries	58	6	8
Charitable Institutions Aid, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private annual contributions, &c.	4,899	5	3
Gratuity due to the Estate of late J. M. Duncan, Sub-collector of Customs, Corowa... ..	428	3	7
Expenses in connection with taking a vote for the Federal Constitution Bill	10,000	0	0
Postal and Electrical Telegraph Department—Purchase of Instruments	8	8	4
Total... ..	£	38,493	4 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
13th June, 1898.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

(STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1897.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 34 Vic. No. 15.

Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 7 July, 1898.

ACCOUNT of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1897, together with a Statement of the total amount due to all Depositors at the close of 1897.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward from 1896.....	4,372,965	4	10	By Amount of Repayments to Depositors during 1897.....	1,995,551	7	5
Cash received from Depositors during 1897.....	2,190,882	11	2				
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1897.....	123,537	4	9	Balance.....	4,691,833	13	4
	£ 6,687,385	0	9		£ 6,687,385	0	9

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance due to all Depositors at the close of 1897.....	4,691,833	13	4	By New South Wales Government Debentures.....	113,200	0	0
				New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1, 4%.....	1,000,000	0	0
				New South Wales Funded Stock, 36 Vic. No. 21, 4%.....	296,466	13	11
				New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9.....	659,000	0	0
				New South Wales Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22.....	1,024,700	0	0
				New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14.....	20,000	0	0
				New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6.....	150,000	0	0
				New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6.....	880,000	0	0
				Interest due and accrued on Investments at 3%.....	70,232	1	0
Balance (excess of assets).....	16,667	14	10	Uninvested funds at credit of Trust account.....	468,677	7	2
	£ 4,708,501	8	2	Cash in hands of Controller.....	26,225	6	1
					£ 4,708,501	8	2

PROFIT AND LOSS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Departmental Expenses and other charges for 1897.....	9,014	11	1	By Balance from preceding Account.....	1,250	12	11
Premium paid on investments.....	262	10	0	Interest received from investments.....	77,999	6	9
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts.....	123,537	4	9	Interest accrued and due on uninvested Balance in Treasury.....	70,232	1	0
Balance.....	16,667	14	10				
	£ 149,482	0	8		£ 149,482	0	8

A. J. DOAK, Controller.
Sydney, 25th February, 1898.

JOSEPH COOK,
Postmaster-General.

I CERTIFY that the foregoing statement of all deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1897, has been examined and found to correspond with the Books and Accounts of the Government Savings Bank.

21st March, 1898.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

1898.

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. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 30 June, 1898.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1898.

*80—

[2s. 6d.]

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1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.
(SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 30 June, 1898.

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 present to you the following Report:—

REPORT.

SINCE we had the honor to address your Excellency on the 12th November of last year, the following changes have taken place in connection with the Board: Mr. Houston, the Under Secretary for Lands, who, at the date of the last Report, was acting as Deputy Member of the Board, ceased to hold that position on the 30th November, when Mr. T. A. Coghlan, who had been granted leave of absence for a special purpose, resumed his place on the Board. In April of this year Mr. Coghlan was given leave of absence to visit England, and Mr. James Powell, the late Collector of Customs, was appointed Deputy Member in his place. The leave granted to Mr. Coghlan expired on the 22nd October, but as he had been asked by his colleagues to inquire into the Agent-General's office, with a view to the grading of the staff—a duty which is imposed upon the Board by the Public Service Act—your Excellency was pleased to grant an extension of his leave to the end of the year.

In accordance with the decision which was arrived at with a view to ensure the perfect equality between the Members of the Board, as contemplated by the Act, Mr. Wilson vacated his position as Chairman on the 15th January of this year, and Mr. Barling was appointed in his stead. This gentleman will retire from the Chairmanship in January next, and Mr. Coghlan, who will then have returned, will succeed to it, in accordance with the rule laid down.

At

At the commencement of the year the Board obtained the directions of the Governor-in-Council as to the form in which the minutes of their proceedings should be kept. Owing to the great number of cases coming before them, the Board found it impracticable to record the whole of their proceedings in the minutes, and the minutes are, therefore, restricted to general lines, the Board's action in each individual case being duly recorded on the papers which are filed in the office. The text of the Executive Minute is as follows:—

The Colonial Treasurer recommends that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may be pleased to direct, in terms of Section 5, Subsection vi, of the Public Service Act of 1895, that, for the future, the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Public Service Board be limited to a record of the following business; that is to say:—

1. The date of meeting.
2. Names of Members present.
3. All offences reported to the Board and the decisions arrived at thereon.
4. Gratuities and pensions passed by the Board.
5. Any rules which may be laid down by the Board to govern their proceedings in any cases or classes of cases.
6. All motions which may be submitted to the Board by the Chairman or any Member thereof, and the decision arrived at with respect thereto.

In regard to all other cases, it is pointed out that the decisions are accurately recorded on the papers.

In the event of the Board not being unanimous in any decision which may be arrived at, the name of the dissentient Member shall be recorded on the minutes, and also the reasons for his dissent, if he commit them to writing.

WORK OF GRADING.

The work of grading the various Departments had been completed at the date of the last Report, with the following exceptions, viz., the Agent General's Office, the Land and Income Tax Department, the Government Printing Office, and the Department of Audit.

With respect to the first-named office, reference has already been made to the fact that Mr. Coghlan is engaged upon this work. As regards the Land and Income Tax Department, the Board have come to the conclusion that until the business of this Department has assumed what may be looked upon as its ordinary dimensions, it would be inadvisable to undertake the work of grading. The Board hope, however, that early in the coming year they will be able to deal with the question.

The Government Printing Office was graded in December last, and the Department of Audit in January. In connection with the Audit Department your Excellency was pleased, on the Board's recommendation, to approve of the removal of the Inspectorial Staff of the Treasury to that Department, and Mr. G. E. Brodie, who then held the position of Chief Inspector under the Treasury, was appointed Assistant Auditor-General and also Chief Inspector under the new arrangement. The Board have reason to believe that the best results have followed from this change, and the Audit Department is now in a far better position than it was before to effectively check the public revenue and expenditure.

In dealing with the Government Printing Office the Board came to the conclusion that it was desirable to make a complete change in the management of that office. Mr. Potter, who for many years held the position of Government Printer, was retired, as his age exceeded that of 65 years, the limit laid down by the Act. This gentleman thus terminated a long and honorable career in the service of the State, and retired on a pension which he had fully earned. There was no one in the Department whom the Board could recommend as Mr. Potter's successor, and they therefore adopted the course of publicly inviting applications for the position. A number of applications were received, and after long and anxious consultations the Board came to the conclusion to recommend the appointment of Mr. W. A. Gullick, who was then manager for the firm of Messrs. John Sands & Co. The Board are glad to say that Mr. Gullick has fully justified their recommendation, and he has already introduced many reforms in the working of the office. The expenditure has been very considerably reduced, there being a decrease on the present financial year, as compared with the average of the years 1893-6, of over £14,000, and this has been effected without in any way impairing the efficiency of the establishment.

APPEALS.

APPEALS.

The next work which the Board had to undertake was the determination of the appeals of officers, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and Parliament placed a sum of £10,000 at the disposal of the Board to enable them to make any necessary adjustments that might be the outcome thereof. About two thousand appeals were received from officers, but the Board thought it wise not to deal with them at once, as the work of reorganising the Departments had naturally created many new conditions in the Service, and it was deemed desirable to allow the new order of things time for adjustment before they undertook the revision of their work. The matter has now, however, been practically completed, and the sum of £9,974 was availed of to meet the cases in which the Board found it advisable to modify their first decisions. In addition to this, however, it should be stated that the amount involved in readjusting the salaries of Public School Teachers and Medical Officers in Asylums was specially provided on the Estimates. There is no doubt but that time will show that revision is required in further cases, but the Board do not think these will to any appreciable extent alter the work already accomplished.

One feature which has been forcibly brought before the Board in their work of dealing with the Service is that, as a rule, the general body of public servants are very little aware of the state of affairs in the commercial world in the matter of salaries and remuneration. They have been so long accustomed to compare themselves with themselves that they are unaware of the great changes that have taken place around them in this direction. It is a well-known fact that private incomes throughout the Colony have been largely reduced during recent years; but it appears to the Board that the public servants, although a large number of them have had to suffer considerable reductions, have a difficulty in realising that their salaries are still appreciably above the rates ruling outside. To this general statement, however, it must be admitted that there are some notable exceptions, and the Board would specially refer to those officers of the Government holding high and responsible positions. While the wages and salaries of the rank and file of the Service are above the standard which obtains in private employment, the rates of pay received by the higher officers are undoubtedly below those obtaining in the best employment in the mercantile world. Whenever appointments become vacant requiring more than average skill and intelligence, the Board have considerable difficulty in finding suitable officers to fill the positions, and they fear that the fact that the higher officers of the Public Service are not well paid, considering the importance of the duties they have to perform, tends to prevent the Public Service being sought after as a career by men possessing talent and abilities of a high order, which qualities are undoubtedly required in all the important offices of the State.

The Board have been very conscious of the painful nature of the duty which has devolved upon them. They have, however, endeavoured to carry out the work imposed upon them by the Act to the best of their ability, and they again desire to point out that sentimental considerations, however strong, could not be taken into account, as they had to be guided by the strict terms of the statute under which they were appointed. In this connection they would quote from a paragraph in their last Report, which bears on the subject, viz., "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."

In pursuance of sections 11 and 60 of the Act, Parliament voted £50,000 to provide for gratuities to officers whose services were dispensed with, and a further sum of £18,235 8s. 7d. has since been paid from the Treasurer's Advance Account for this purpose. From time to time further sums will no doubt be required, but the amount will be inconsiderable.

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST.

The Board, with the assistance of the Statistician's Office, are now completing the preparation of the "Public Service List." This volume will take the place of what was previously known as the "Blue Book," and will form a standard of comparison from year to year of the growth of the Service. It should, however, be remembered that, under the terms of the Public Service Act, certain officers are excluded from its operation, and their names will therefore not appear in the book. The List has been framed on entirely new lines, and will contain all essential information.

CONDITION

CONDITION OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Board are pleased to be able to report that the different Departments of the Public Service have now come to a settled condition in relation to the new arrangements consequent on the reorganisation which has been effected, and that increased efficiency in the carrying out of public business has undoubtedly resulted therefrom. They have to acknowledge the assistance which the officers have afforded in bringing this work to a successful issue.

With regard to the Government Architect's Branch of the Public Works Department, very considerable alterations have been made. The staff and disposition of the work have been reorganised, and Mr. L. Robertson, who for many years held the position of Principal Assistant Architect, has been retired. Although there are excellent officers in the Department, the Board did not think there was anyone fitted to succeed to the position, which is one requiring administrative ability as well as professional knowledge. They, therefore, nominated Mr. McRae, the Architect to the City Council; and your Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, was pleased to approve of his appointment. The Board anticipate that greatly increased efficiency in the working of this Department will be the result of the changes that have been made.

ADMINISTRATION OF MATTERS RELATING TO FORESTRY.

At the request of the Ministers for Lands and Mines, the Board had under consideration the question as to the manner in which the administration of matters relating to Forestry, could be most efficiently and properly carried out. After very carefully going into the matter, the Board came to the conclusion that the business relating to Forestry should be under the control of the Minister for Lands, who, *ex officio*, is the proper custodian of the landed estate of the Crown. It appeared to the Board to be very anomalous that, while the control of the forests on Crown lands was vested in the Mines Department, the Minister for Lands had control of the land itself, and the grazing rights attaching thereto. This arrangement had also a further disadvantage, in that the offices of Conditional Inspector and Forest Ranger, which were held by one person, were controlled by two Departments, viz., the Departments of Mines and Lands, and this, it is alleged—no doubt with some truth—sometimes resulted in a disregard of the duties relating to Forestry. This disadvantage would, the Board thought, be entirely obviated by the latter duties being placed under the Lands Department. At the present time there are no lands permanently dedicated as forest reserves, as the Minister for Lands may at any time recommend the revocation of such reserves, or add thereto. The Board, therefore, suggested the desirableness of classifying the forest lands as "Permanent Reserves" and "Temporary Reserves," the first embracing lands in regard to which no question existed as to the advantage of keeping them for all time as forests, such as ironbark lands, which, as a rule, are valuable for little else than the timber growing on them; also some of the cedar scrubs and other portions which could easily be selected for the purpose. The "Temporary Reserves" might, the Board suggested, embrace those portions which, for a time at least, should be kept for the value of the timber growing thereon, and after being profitably used in this way, thrown open for settlement. With regard to the first, the Board suggested that the Ministers for Lands and Mines and the Colonial Treasurer, for the time being, should be made Official Trustees thereof, the management being left with the Minister for Lands. This would, the Board thought, tend to settle the minds of the people as to any danger which might arise from the possible neglect of the interests of forestry, and while assisting to place the timber industry on a secure foundation, give general satisfaction.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS STATIONED IN REMOTE DISTRICTS.

During the year the Board had under consideration the question of granting special allowances, in addition to salary, to officers of the various Departments of the Public Service stationed in remote districts of the Colony, where the cost of living is necessarily much greater than in the metropolis, or in districts nearer thereto, where the climate is less severe. Prior to the passing of the Public Service Act some system of this kind was in operation; but the practice of each Department varied as to the amount of the allowances and the districts in respect of which they were granted. Although the Board, in determining the salaries of officers stationed at such places, were able, in some cases, to take into consideration any special circumstances of the kind which existed, they felt that it was extremely desirable that

that some uniform system should be adopted, whereby officers who must of necessity be stationed in these remote parts of the Colony should receive some fair allowance as compensation for the undoubted extra cost of living.

In order to enable them to arrive at a fair scale of allowances to adopt, the Board appointed a Committee of experienced officers from the various Departments concerned to advise them on the subject. This Committee went exhaustively into the whole question, and submitted a report recommending a scale of allowances to officers permanently employed in places situated upon, or lying to the westward of, a series of direct lines connecting the towns of Perricoota, Mathoura, Deniliquin, Hay, Condobolin, Nymagee, Girilambone, Coonamble, Pilliga, Wee Waa, Millie, Morce, Yetman, and thence north-east to the Dumaresq River. The proposal, however, involved a very considerable annual expenditure, and the Board, before deciding on its adoption, referred the matter to the Government.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

Apart from the question of allowances referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Board recognise the hardship which is often entailed by keeping officers stationed for a number of years in remote districts. They have been anxious to devise a system by which, where practicable, officers might after a certain period be transferred from the country to the town, and *vice versa*; and they thought that a rule of this kind might be applied in certain cases where officers had been for a period of (say) six years stationed in one place. They felt that the adoption of an arrangement of this kind would result in considerable advantage to the working of the Departments as well as the officers concerned; but as a question of administration was involved, it became necessary before taking any active steps to seek the views of the Government on the subject. The Board hope that some means may be found of carrying out what they think would be a most advantageous arrangement, in the interests both of the Government and the officers themselves.

EXAMINATIONS HELD BY THE BOARD.

During the year the following competitive examinations for admission to the Public Service have been held by the Board under section 24 of the Act:—

Date of Examination.	Position.	Number of Vacancies.
19 December, 1896	Shorthand-writer and Typist (Female)	1
29 Do 1896	Temporary Draftsman, Public Instruction Department	1
27, 28, 29 January, 1897	Junior Clerks	20
19 February, 1897	Quantity Surveyor, Public Works Department	1
23, 24, 25 February, 1897	Engineering Assistant, do do	1
16 March, 1897	Shorthand and Type-writing Clerk (Male)	1
28, 29, 30 June, and 1, 2 July, 1897...	Junior Clerks	50
19, 20, 21 July, 1897	Temporary Survey Draftsman, Public Works Department	1
	do Junior do do	1
	Engineering Draftsman, Public Works Department	1
3, 4, 5, 6 August, 1897	do do do do	1
	Temporary Engineering Draftsmen, Public Works Department	2
9 August, 1897	Architectural Draftsman, Public Works Department	1
10, 11, 12 August, 1897	Assistant Surveyor, do do	1
	do Department of Lands	1
24 August, 1897	Typist (Female)	1

Examinations were also held, under the provisions of section 31, of candidates for the office of Police Magistrate, on the following dates:—15 and 16 December, 1896, 28 and 29 June, and 28 and 29 October, 1897. In the case of the December and June examinations, which were confined to persons in the Public Service, the number of candidates was:—December, 1896, 17 candidates, of whom 6 passed; June, 1897, 18 candidates, of whom 8 passed. At the October examination persons other than those in the Service were allowed to present themselves, and 40 candidates came forward. Of these 12 have passed, 5 being persons not in the Service.

An examination was also held on 30 December, 1896, for Temporary Clerks.

In the case of the examinations for admission to the Clerical Division, the Board of Examiners is as follows:—

Professor T. T. Gurney, M.A., Chairman.
 Professor Thomas Butler, B.A.
 Professor T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A.
 Henry Deane, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., M.A.
 Walter Edmunds, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.
 R. N. Morris, Esq., M.A., LL.D.
 R. F. Irvine, Esq., M.A., Secretary.

For

For the other occasional examinations, which are usually of a technical character, special Examiners are selected for each examination.

For the examination for the office of Police Magistrate, the Examiner is J. L. Campbell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Reports from the Examiners in regard to the results of the examinations will be found appended. The following quotations therefrom will perhaps, however, not be out of place here :—

Professor Gurney, as Chairman of his Board, states :—

In conclusion, we venture to assert that, in our opinion, the examination is a fair and reasonable one, calculated to ascertain the abilities of the candidate and the knowledge which he has legitimately acquired, as distinguished from that which he may have "crammed" for examination purposes, and we think a successful candidate has given evidence that by his intellect and attainments he is likely to prove in future years a useful servant to the State.

Dr. Morris, Superintendent of Technical Education, concludes his report as follows :—

From a general view of the results of these examinations, it may be observed that, while a large number of examinees evidently submitted themselves ill-prepared for the tests to which they were to be subjected, yet those who were successful, demonstrated to the extent to which examination results might be expected to do so, that they were capable, intelligent, and promising candidates. So far as I have been able to learn, most of those candidates who have received appointments have in their various offices given satisfaction—some in a high degree—in the performance of their allotted duties; a fact which tends to prove that the method of selection adopted in filling the vacancies that have occurred in the Public Service during the past fifteen months has been a sound one, and productive of good both to the Service and to the public generally.

Mr. J. L. Campbell, the Examiner-in-Law to the Board, in his report on the examinations for the office of Police Magistrate, says :—

I have great pleasure in reporting to the Board that the successful candidates in the first two examinations are, if such were needed, an ample justification of the system so far as determining the question of mental and technical qualification is concerned. A high standard of their special qualification was demanded and attained, and * * * I have no doubt the services of these gentlemen in the important offices for which they were candidates will be of great value to the public and the State.

The Board are pleased to be able to report that the competitive system for admission to the Public Service of the Colony, which was introduced by the Public Service Act, has so far proved successful.

In the case of the Clerical Division, the Board have thought it desirable to fix the limit of age of candidates for examination at 21 years, but in the case of candidates already employed in the General Division of the Service they will be admitted to the examination up to 30 years, the limit fixed by the Act.

A fairly high standard of educational efficiency has been required of the candidates for clerkships, but not higher, the Board think, than the circumstances warrant. As successive examinations are held the competition will no doubt become keener, and the standard of the candidates passing will be correspondingly raised.

The reports received from the Heads of Departments in regard to the candidates already appointed are satisfactory.

The system adopted is in many respects similar to that which has been in force (although, of course, on a larger scale) in the Civil Service of the United Kingdom, and which was introduced as a result of what is known as the Playfair Commission of 1874. Prior to that time the patronage system, with its attendant evils, to a large extent, prevailed in connection with the English Civil Service. The result of the open-competition system, however, has been to attract to the Public Service the best class of young men, and entrance thereto is now eagerly sought. From the short experience the Board have already had of their examinations, they are confident that the same result will follow here.

The method the Board have adopted in filling up vacancies is to promote officers in due order wherever this can properly be done, and to fill up the positions at the bottom of the list by the appointment of junior clerks. By this means, deserving officers get the promotion to which they have every right to look forward, and suitable, well-educated lads are brought into the Service at an age when they can be trained to become useful and efficient officers. A further advantage of the arrangement is that it is often possible to effect some considerable monetary saving without in any way impairing efficiency, or unfairly treating the officers.

In

In regard to promotions, the Board consider that fitness for the position to be filled is the first requisite, and they have no hesitation in overlooking seniority if it is not accompanied by that qualification.

With the exception of examinations to fill casual vacancies in the Professional Division, there has been no examination for entrance to that division. The Board, however, have the matter now under consideration, and are making inquiries with a view of ascertaining the probable number of vacancies that are likely to occur within a given time. They hope shortly to be in a position to publish regulations for admission to this division, based on the same lines as those for the Clerical Division.

On the 30th December the Board held an examination of candidates for temporary employment. This examination, like the one previously held, was, comparatively speaking, a failure as regards the number of suitable candidates who presented themselves, and the Board attribute this to the fact that the purely temporary nature of the work, which is limited to a maximum term of nine months by the Act, is not sufficiently attractive to induce good men to apply. In consequence, the Board have to make the best selection possible from the men at their disposal. At the first examination 324 persons presented themselves, but only 15 passed. On the occasion of the second examination 134 candidates submitted themselves to the test, and 17 passed. It may be argued from this that the examination was a severe one; but this was not the case, it being one of an elementary character.

In the case of appointments to the General Division the Act specifically provides that no examination other than a medical one shall be imposed upon candidates. As vacancies in this division are constantly occurring, the Board think it well to explain the method they adopt in filling them. Applications are invited by public advertisement, and when these are received a committee of responsible officers is appointed to inquire into the merits of the various applicants. The Committee weed out the unsuitable applicants, and if the number of candidates then left exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, which is usually the case, a ballot is held, and those successful thereat are recommended to the Board for appointment. This method ensures an equal chance being given to all candidates, and it has been found to work successfully. An illustration may be given of an appointment recently made, where the ballot system could not be applied, viz., that of Inspector of Magazines at Broken Hill, carrying a salary of £200 per annum. Applications were invited through the newspapers, it being stated that previous experience in the application of Explosives Regulations, a knowledge of the properties of explosives, &c., as well as experience in Police duty, the Naval, Military, or other disciplinary services, would receive special consideration in determining the merits of applicants. When the applications were received, a committee was appointed, consisting of Colonel Roberts, Military Secretary; Mr. Snee, Chief Inspector of Mines; Mr. Williams, Superintendent of Mercantile Explosives; and the Registrar of the Public Service Board. These officers went very carefully into the various applications, and personally examined the applicants who were thought to be suitable. As a result, they recommended the appointment of Mr. Neill, an officer of the N.S.W. Police Force, stationed at Bathurst, and the Board advised the appointment of Mr. Neill which was carried out.

The personnel of these Committees of Selection varies according to the appointment to be filled, and the same Committee rarely acts twice.

Specimens of the papers set at the examinations are included in the Appendices.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

The Board have endeavoured, as far as possible, to give effect to the intention of the Public Service Act in regard to the employment of women. Appointments as Switchboard Attendants in the Postal Department are now open to them. Several examinations have also been held for women for positions of Shorthand and Type Writers, and the result of each of these examinations has been satisfactory. The practice will be extended as circumstances permit.

APPOINTMENT

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES.

During the year an appointment was made by the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture of a gentleman to the office of Chief Inspector of Coal Mines, under the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 60 Vic. No. 12. The question of this appointment was referred to the Attorney-General by the Minister for Mines, and he gave the following opinion, on which the matter was decided:—

It is much to be regretted that by some apparent oversight the wording of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 60 Vic. No. 12, section 17, completely over-rides the Public Service Act. The Legislature has already placed the whole control, not only of the appointment, but also the fixing of the amount of salary, and further still the power of removal, in the hands of the Minister,—all in express terms. This could not have been the intention of the Legislature, but where the wording of an Act is clear, I can only give its legal effect thereto. I am of opinion that the appointment, remuneration, and dismissal of this officer is with the Minister, and not the Public Service Board.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER SECTION 30.

The following appointments under section 30 have been made during the year. In each case the report has been laid before Parliament, as required by the Act:—

Name.	Position.	Salary.
W. A. Gullick	Government Printer	£ 800
E. J. Seivers	Government Land Valuator.....	800 400
M. A. O'Callaghan	Dairy Expert, Department of Mines and Agriculture.....	for first year ; 500 for second year ; 600 for third year.
N. C. Lockhart.....	Clerk for special duty in Taxation Department	350
A. E. Finckh	Assistant in Technological Museum to take charge of Animal Products	150
J. A. Watt	Geological Surveyor, Department of Mines and Agriculture	350
† A. F. Evans	Quantity Surveyor, Public Works Department	300
† A. D. Craig, B.A., B.E.	Engineering Assistant, Public Works Department	156
Michele Blunno	Viticulture Expert, Department of Mines, &c.	350
A. M. Howell	Tobacco Expert, Department of Mines, &c.	400
F. Tidswell, M.B., Ch.M., D.P.H.	Principal Assistant Medical Officer and Micro-biologist to the Board of Health.	*800
George McRae	Principal Assistant Architect, Public Works Department	700

* Dr. Tidswell is to receive this salary from 1st January, 1895, when he takes up the full duties of the office. In the meantime he is paid salary at the rate of £240 per annum, his services being only partly at the disposal of the Government.

† The gentlemen were the most successful candidates in the competitive examinations for the respective positions.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT UNDER SECTION 38.

With the Appendices is included a Return showing the cases in which Ministers have exercised the powers contained in section 38 in regard to the continuance of temporary employment.

GRATUITIES.

Appended will be found a statement showing the gratuities, the payment of which has been recommended by the Board since the date of the last Report, and also a statement of the amounts representing payments to the Superannuation Fund and interest, which the Board have recommended should be refunded to officers leaving the Service, in accordance with section 62 of the Act.

In connection with the retirement of officers under section 11, the Board have had very considerable difficulty in determining what is "temporary employment" within the meaning of that section, and in order to obtain a definite settlement they communicated their views on the matter to the Government on the 21st April last, in the following terms:—

The question of granting compensation on retirement to persons in the Public Service is a matter to which the Board have given a great deal of anxious attention. Prior to the passing of the Public Service Act of 1895 no public servant was entitled to any consideration on his retirement except so far as he came within the operations of the Civil Service Act of 1884. That Act provided for the formation of a Superannuation Fund, to which all permanent "officers" were compelled to subscribe, and the option to do so was also given to persons, not designated as "officers," who came within the terms of section 8 of the Act. The Act further provided that from this fund a pension should be granted to persons with over fifteen years' service who might retire by reason of their having reached the age of 60 years, or through ill-health, or whose offices might be abolished. Where the service was less than fifteen years it was provided that a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for each year of service should be granted. This consideration was limited entirely to subscribers to the fund, and other employees were not

not entitled to any consideration whatever; but, as a matter of fact, this rule has been departed from at different times, and the practice then seems to have been to grant persons, not subscribers to the fund, one month's pay for each year of service if they had been permanently employed, and a fortnight's pay if their service had been of a temporary character. The money so paid, however, was not a charge upon the Superannuation Fund.

The Public Service Act of 1895 introduced considerable modification of the benefits to which officers would be entitled on retirement during the first twelve months after the passing of the Act, and considerably improved the position of officers continuing to subscribe to the fund after the expiry of that period. A new principle was, however, introduced, which is found in section 11. It is therein provided that officers temporarily employed at the commencement of the Act whose services are dispensed with shall be granted by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Board, out of moneys provided by Parliament for the purpose, a gratuity at a rate not exceeding a fortnight's pay for each year of service prior to the commencement of the Act.

This principle of compensation to "temporary" officers, although, as already pointed out, from time to time tacitly recognised prior to the passing of the Public Service Act, was for the first time made law when that Act came into operation. The Board have had no trouble in dealing with the cases of persons who are permanently employed, and who are subscribers to the fund, but they have experienced great difficulty in their endeavour to arrive at the intention of Parliament as expressed in the proviso to section 11 above quoted. Officers and others employed in the Public Service are divided into three classes—permanent officers, temporary officers, and persons casually employed. The distinction between the two latter classes appears to the Board to be that "temporary" officers are those appointed by some member of the Executive Council, and "casual" employees are persons employed on the authority of the Head of a Department or some other official. The distinction between temporary officers and casual employees is one, however, which cannot always be made, as many persons whose employment is simply from day to day have been taken on under the instructions of a Minister of the Crown. In their desire to carry out the intentions of Parliament the Board have had to decide who are officers coming within the meaning of the proviso to section 11. It seems to them that the only persons who could come within the proviso are those who, if they were permanent officers, would come within the operations of the Public Service Act. This opinion of the Board has been confirmed by the Attorney-General, who has decided that persons whose employment and dismissal do not come within the cognisance of the Board are not officers within the meaning of the Act. This places outside the operation of the Public Service Act, except for the purpose specifically reserved to the Board in section 55, all persons employed in the Department of the Inspector-General of Insane and the Department of Prisons, as well as such other Departments as had regulations under any other Act than the Civil Service Act of 1884, which were in operation when the Board took office. This exclusion, although it considerably narrows the circle of officers who would be affected by the operations of the Public Service Act, still leaves a large number of officers to whom the term "temporary officer" could be applied, and the Board are seeking for some instruction or guidance which would enable them to come to a definite determination as to the persons to whom the beneficence of Parliament was intended to be applied. There are several thousand persons now in the employment of the State who were in their present employment on the passing of the Act, and who, by the terms of their engagement, are liable to be discharged from their employment practically without notice. If it is the intention that such persons should receive a gratuity on loss of office the expenses of the Government will be very materially added to, as a fortnight's pay for each year of service is practically equivalent to an addition of 4 per cent. on the remuneration received by them prior to December, 1895.

The matter is so important, and the provisions of the Act so obscure, that the Board think it would be highly desirable that some legislative interpretation should be given to the proviso under section 11. At the present time there are a very large number of cases awaiting the decision and recommendation of the Board, but, in view of the very large sum of money at stake, the Board do not feel able to make the recommendation until they have had some authoritative decision, either by the Cabinet or by Parliament, as to the real intention of this portion of the Act.

It may not be out of place to point out that the provision in respect of the compensation to temporary officers was introduced in the Assembly by a private member.

The Board are now awaiting a reply to this communication.

INQUIRIES HELD BY THE BOARD.

During the year the Board have been called upon to deal with a number of offences reported to them under section 49 of the Act. The total number of cases reported was 98, in 36 of which it was necessary for the Board to hold inquiries. In 20 cases the Board recommended the dismissal of the officer concerned, 44 officers were required to resign, the services of 1 were dispensed with, 1 resigned, 19 were fined or disrated, 10 censured, and 3 reinstated unconditionally. Particulars of all the cases are set forth in the returns which are appended. These show the Department in which the officer concerned was employed, the nature of the offence, and the decision arrived at in each case. The Board refrain from giving the names of the persons dealt with, as they do not wish to add unnecessarily to the punishment which the officers who have not been acquitted have unfortunately brought upon themselves. The Board feel certain that Parliament will appreciate the motives which induced them to omit this information.

At the commencement of the year the Board, at the request of the Premier, held an inquiry into certain charges brought against Mr. G. W. Shelley, Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoirs. As a result, they found that the charges generally were not proved. This inquiry occupied considerable time, fourteen sittings having been held on nine separate days, and forty-three witnesses examined.

The Board were also appointed on the 4th February as a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Marine Board, and in May as a Royal Commission to inquire into the management of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage. They were also appointed to perform similar work in connection with the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The report on the Marine Board was presented to your Excellency on the 27th July last; that on the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage on the 18th October; and that in connection with the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board on the 22nd instant.

The additional duties thus entrusted to the Board have occupied a considerable amount of time.

It may be of interest to state what the expenses of these Commissions have been. In the case of the Marine Board Commission, the cost was as follows:— Allowance to Mr. Powell whilst a member of the Royal Commission prior to his becoming a Deputy Member of the Board, £29 8s.; allowance to secretary, £30; travelling expenses, £46 5s. 9d. (approximate amount chargeable to Commission); total, £105 13s. 9d. In the case of the Water and Sewerage Board, the cost was:— Allowance to secretary, £30; hire of vehicle, £1 5s.; total, £31 5s. The shorthand-writing has been carried out by officers on the Board's staff, who perform this work in connection with their other duties, so that there has been no special expense on this account. To the figures above given, the cost of printing should be added. All the accounts in connection with the Hunter District Water Board Commission have not yet been paid, but the total cost will not exceed the sum of £20.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The Board have to report that the inquiry into the state of this fund, which was referred to in their last Report, is now being carried out by the Actuaries to the Board, Messrs. Trivett and Davis. One of them, Mr. Trivett, is devoting the whole of his time to the matter, with a view to valuing the fund as on the 31st December of this year. This will permit of its exact state being shown, and the amount which will be required to meet its obligations. The Actuaries, however, have already been able to supply the Board with a report showing the loss to the Superannuation Fund in respect of the pensions granted on account of the retirement of officers under 60 years of age for retrenchment purposes. The following are the figures:—

Loss to Civil Service Superannuation Fund in respect of pensions granted on account of retirement of officers under 60 years of age for retrenchment purposes.

(1) Year of Retirement.	(2) No. of Officers.	(3) Annual Contributions to Fund.	(4) Pensions per Annum.	(5) Capitalized value at date of retirement of—		(6) Value as at June 30, 1897, of—			
				(7) Contributions if paid to age 60.	(8) Pensions payable until age 60.	(9) Contributions as per Column 5.	(10) Pensions as per Column 6.		
<i>(a) Service generally, excluding Railway Department.</i>									
1887	25	£ 446·8	£ 4,715·0	£ 3,284·5	£ 31,288·7	£ 4,880·6	£ 46,493·4		
1888	5	114·0	1,264·8	705·8	6,987·1	1,008·1	9,979·3		
1889	11	182·8	2,195·2	1,305·2	14,552·1	1,791·8	19,976·9		
1890	13	178·7	1,474·4	1,653·0	13,519·5	2,181·1	17,838·7		
1891	8	115·9	1,244·0	675·2	5,859·1	856·3	7,430·8		
1892	3	24·6	280·4	162·2	1,510·3	197·7	1,841·0		
1893	18	221·4	2,354·0	1,604·3	15,946·1	1,879·7	18,683·4		
Total	83	1,284·	13,528·	9,390·	89,663·	12,795·	122,243·		
<i>(b) Railway Service.</i>									
1889	24	£ 339·6	£ 3,789·0	£ 2,590·6	£ 26,606·5	£ 3,556·4	£ 36,525·1		
1890	9	111·8	1,280·7	607·1	6,889·4	801·1	9,090·4		
1892	2	18·8	270·7	190·0	2,741·4	231·7	3,341·8		
1893	1	10·4	105·4	27·5	278·4	32·2	326·2		
Total	36	481·	5,446·	3,415·	36,516·	4,621·	49,283·		
Grand Total...	119	1,765·	18,974·	12,805·	126,179·	17,416·	171,526·		

SUMMARY.

Item of Loss.	Capitalised Value of Loss to Civil Service Superannuation Fund.					
	As at various Dates of Retirement.			As at 30 June, 1897.		
	Service generally.	Railways.	Total.	Service generally.	Railways.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Four per cent. contributions payable until age 60	9,390	3,415	12,805	12,795	4,621	17,416
Pensions (prematurely entered on) payable until age 60	89,668	36,516	126,179	122,243	49,283	171,526
Grand total	£ 99,053	39,931	138,984	135,038	53,904	188,942

3rd September, 1897.

JOHN B. TRIVETT, } Actuaries.
A. DAVIS, }

SPECIMEN Cases, showing excessive loss to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund in respect of the premature retirement of Officers for retrenchment purposes.

Reference Letter.	Date of Retirement.	Age at Retirement.	Loss from stoppage of 4 per cent. Contribution for period to age 60.	Loss from premature pension payments to age 60.	Total.
			£	£	£
A.	1887	42	248	2,256	2,504
B.	1887	38	250	2,050	2,300
C.	1887	39	208	2,084	2,292
D.	1888	37	262	2,266	2,528
E.	1888	48	220	2,614	2,834
F.	1889	46	265	2,914	3,179
G.	1889	46	246	3,048	3,294
H.	1889	46	227	2,911	3,138
I.	1890	45	199	2,139	2,338
J.	1891	54	146	1,947	2,093
K.	1893	44	249	2,364	2,613
L.	1893	45	219	2,189	2,408
M.	1889	35	229	2,112	2,341
N.	1889	40	188	2,101	2,289
O.	1889	50	295	4,024	4,319
P.	1889	50	236	2,892	3,128

The above amounts represent the ascertained loss on actuarial considerations at the dates of retirement, viz., 1887, 1888, 1889, &c. These amounts not having been recouped to the Fund by the Government, will, when improved at 4 per cent. interest by half-yearly rests to 1897, be very materially increased.

Note.—These cases represent actual individuals.

6 September, 1897.

JOHN B. TRIVETT, } Actuaries.
A. DAVIS, }

The following is the condition of the Superannuation Fund on 31st October, as shown by the figures obtained from the Auditor-General :—

MEMO. FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD, re CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The estimated balance at credit of the Fund as at 1st November, 1897, *i.e.*, after the October obligations shall have been met, will be £432,924 18s. 10d.

The estimated rate of receipts at the present time is £27,500 per annum, while the estimated rate of payments is £97,900 per annum. Consequently the Fund is diminishing at the rate of £70,400 per annum.

1 November, 1897.

JOHN B. TRIVETT, } Actuaries.
A. DAVIS, }

This indicates the way in which the fund is being gradually depleted, but, as before pointed out, the actuarial valuation will be ready early next year. It must be borne in mind that the problem to be solved now is a more simple one than was

was the case before the passing of the Public Service Act. At that time there were 9,160 contributors to the fund; now there are only 2,600; and as no more officers are allowed to contribute, the state of the fund can be defined with accuracy, and the deficiency will be very much reduced.

The Board propose to show the liabilities on account of the superannuation provisions of the Act from year to year, until they become extinct by the decease of the last participant. The Actuaries, however, state that it will probably be seven years before any assistance will be required from the Consolidated Revenue. The following memorandum on the subject has been received from them.

Superannuation Fund—Rough Estimates.

1. Time which will elapse before extraneous assistance will be necessary to provide part payment of pensions—seven years; *i.e.*, about the end of year 1904.
2. Probable period which will elapse before the beneficiaries will become extinct—about forty years.

The above quotations are approximate only, not being based on a rigorous analysis of the details affecting the issues.

In the case of No. 2, there will doubtless be a fragment of the pension list remaining at the end of the forty-year period; but the full force and strength of the liability, which will continuously decrease year by year, will have vanished.

25 October, 1897.

JOHN B. TRIVETT, } Actuaries.
A. DAVIS, }

The Board do not wish it to be understood that they recommend that the fund shall be allowed to be depleted in this way; they merely indicate how long it would last unaided, leaving any recommendations until the Actuaries' report is received.

CHARGE FOR QUARTERS.

The Board, in their last Report, drew attention to the question of the charge for quarters, and to the anomalies which existed in connection therewith. The Board then stated that the matter was not quite so free from difficulties as might at first sight appear. These difficulties increase the further the question is looked into. It may seem a very simple matter to assess the commercial value of quarters, but in doing this there is the danger of disturbing the classification of salaries, and it should not be overlooked that the assessment of quarters has been made, both before and since the passing of the Act of 1895, upon an arbitrary scale, without exact relation to the commercial value of the premises occupied. The Board have given the subject the most careful consideration, and they hope that, while guarding the interests of the State, they may be able to get rid of some of the anomalies which now exist. It must be borne in mind that in computing an officer's superannuation allowance the value of quarters is taken into account as part of the emoluments, and that a scale of values varying according to grading is mainly required for the purpose of determining the amount of contributions to the Superannuation Fund. This aspect of the case is probably not sufficiently considered by those who are most pressing for the revision to be made. The Board admit that the rule hitherto proceeded upon is an empirical one, but it seemed to be the only practicable way of dealing with the question.

SUPPLY OF STORES FOR THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Under the 19th section of the Public Service Act, the Board have power given them to make Regulations, amongst other things, for "determining the mode of procuring stores or other material or requisites for the Public Service, and providing for and regulating the inspection of stores, material, or requisites, or examining and auditing the books and accounts of officers in charge of stores, materials, and requisites, and for taking stock thereof, and for investigating and examining all contracts, accounts, invoices, requisitions, orders, and vouchers in any way relating to stores, material, or requisites for the Public Service."

The

The subject involved in this clause is a very large and important one, and the Board have not been unmindful of the duty imposed upon them. With a view of obtaining all the information possible on the subject, a departmental sub-committee was appointed, consisting of the Director of Charitable Institutions; the Government Printer; the Controller-General of Stores; the Superintendent Engineer of the Dredge Service; the Secretary to the Inspector-General of Police; the Senior Inspector, Postal and Electric Telegraph Department; the Assistant Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville; and the Deputy Comptroller-General of Prisons,—to inquire into the whole question, with a view of making any recommendation to the Board which they might see fit. This sub-committee has held many meetings, and has taken a large amount of evidence. Their report has just been received; it contains valuable suggestions, which will doubtless enable the Board to reorganise this important branch of the Service.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The provisions of the Public Service Act in regard to Life Assurance, as set out in section 63, have been carefully carried out by the Board. That section provides that no probationer shall have his appointment confirmed until he shall have effected with some Life Assurance Company carrying on business in New South Wales an assurance on his life providing for the payment of a sum of money on his death, or at the age of 60, whichever event shall first happen.

The following Companies have submitted forms of policy which have been approved by the Public Service Board, on the advice of the Crown Solicitor, as being in accordance with the Act and Regulations:—

Australian Mutual Provident Society.
 Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society, Limited.
 Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited.
 Citizens' Life Assurance Company, Limited.
 City Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited.
 Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited.
 Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Mutual Life Association of Australasia.
 Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
 National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Limited.
 New York Life Insurance Company.

VISITS TO COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

During the year the Board have visited various parts of the country, including the Newcastle district, the Grafton, Richmond, and Tweed River districts, Bourke, Cobar, and the Western district, the South-west district, and a number of towns situated in various parts of the Colony. They found it absolutely necessary, in order to gain an accurate knowledge of the business of the various Departments, that they should inspect the working of country offices. They regret that pressure of work has not permitted their carrying this out to the extent they consider desirable; but it is their intention, as circumstances allow, to visit the various parts of the country from time to time with the object of making themselves better acquainted with the public requirements which come within their purview.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Report, the Board have much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance which has been afforded them in their work by the Permanent Heads of the various Departments. The Public Service has passed through

through a period of unexampled trial, and it is gratifying to know that it is in a higher state of efficiency than was formerly the case, and at a greatly lessened cost.

The Board hope that the public servants will realise that their interests are carefully guarded, and that in every part of the Colony the rules affecting promotion apply equally, and are administered impartially to all.

The Board have also to acknowledge the valuable help which has been rendered them by their Secretary and the officers of their staff. The work of these officers has been unremitting, and has been rendered more difficult by the fact that they have had to deal with the administration of an Act of Parliament many of the conditions of which are quite novel in their character and operation.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

J. BARLING,	}	Members of the Public Service Board.
GEO. A. WILSON,		
JAMES POWELL,	{	Deputy Member of the Public Service Board.

Office of the Public Service Board,
Sydney, 30th November, 1897.

Appendix No. 1.

STATEMENT showing appointments to the Public Service during the period from 1st November, 1896, to 31st October, 1897.

Name of Person Appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks.
		per annum. £	
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.			
Hall, Wm. H. c.....	Sub-editor of Statistical Year Book, Government Statistician's Office.	300	To fill a vacancy.
Tierney, Rev. M.*	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Coast Hospital ...	50	To fill a vacancy.
Watt, Alfred Charles	Dispenser, Coast Hospital	165**	New position. †
Casement, Dr. B. N.*	Medical Attendant to the Aborigines at Macleay River.	50	To fill a vacancy.
Walsh, Rev. J. J.*	Roman Catholic Chaplain at Liverpool Asylum	50	do
Lazelle, Annie	Nurse, Coast Hospital	75†	do
Smith, M. C.	do do	75†	do
Scotland, R. S.	do do	75†	do
Thomas, Ilma M.	do do	75†	do
Bagot, K.	do Charitable Institutions	90‡	Re-appointment after resignation. To fill a vacancy.
Lloyd, R.	Kitchenman, Coast Hospital	102†	To fill a vacancy.
Holmes, Nellie	General Servant, Coast Hospital	80†	do
Fearish, Jane A.	Assistant Cook, Coast Hospital	90†	do
Shaw, J. A.	Second Cook, Coast Hospital	130§	do
Little, T. E. a	Gardener, Rookwood Asylum	120‡	do
Balfour, J. a	Mother, No. 4 Cottage Home, Mittagong.....	77b	do
Westbury, F.	Farm Assistant, Mittagong	26	doj
Hollyer, H. H. a	Messenger, Master in Lunacy's Office	75	do
In the following cases the probationary period has not yet expired:—			
Higgins (M.B.), F. C.....	House Surgeon and Dispenser, Coast Hospital	100 d	To fill a vacancy.
Petersen, G. E.....	Clerk, Audit Office.....	50	New position.
Geddes, W. B.	do	50	To fill a vacancy.
M'Evoy, B. P.	Clerk, Lunacy Department	50	do
Farrell, R. M.	House Surgeon, Coast Hospital	200d	do
Lancaster, L. B.	do do	200d	do
Kearney, Cecilia S.	Nurses, Coast Hospital	75†	do
Boughton, Jessie J.			
Wilson, Myra E.			
Tavener, May			
Hopcraft, Bessie			
Tunks, Elsie A.	Nurse, Coast Hospital	75†	do
Furber, M. M.			
Montague, Stella L.	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90‡	do
Meadowcroft, Marion E.	Nurses, Coast Hospital.....	75†	New positions.
Paton, Florence E.			
Cavanagh, Matilda A.			
Tweedie, Jennie			
Biddell, J. W. F.	First Cook, Coast Hospital	150§	To fill a vacancy.
Thorpe, E. R.	Nurse, Coast Hospital	75†	do
Stockham, H.	do do	25	do
		with allowances valued at £50.	
Buckland, K. V. L.....	Nurse, Coast Hospital	75†	do
Ditzell, C.	Nurse, Coast Hospital	75†	do
Golsby, E. A.	do do	75†	do
Fanks, George	Kitchenman, Coast Hospital	102†	do
Calf, E. J.	Fifth Ambulance Driver, Coast Hospital	116†	New position.
Errington, Eleanor	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	90‡	To fill a vacancy.
Munro, Allan	Attendant, George-street Asylum	90	do
Steadman, Isabella	Assistant Cleaner, Charities Department	30	New position.
Lambert, E. A.	Mother, No. 1 Cottage Home, Mittagong.....	77‡	To fill a vacancy.
Simms, J. A.	3rd Cook, Coast Hospital.....	102†	do
Shearer, John	4th Attendant, Coast Hospital	144	do
		Less £60 for allowances.	
THE TREASURY.			
Tidswell, Frank (M.B., Ch. M., D.P.H.)	Principal Assistant Medical Officer to the Government and Micro-biologist to the Board of Health.	800h	New position.
Getting, P. E. A. L.....	Sanitary Inspector, under Board of Health ...	240	To fill a vacancy. ††
Walsh, F.	Assistant Computer, Government Printing Office.	215	do††
Tiley, Capt. J. M. e.....	Wharfinger, Pyrmont	200	To fill a vacancy.
Wearne, Florence S.	Shorthand and Typewriting Clerk, Board of Health.	120	New position.
Frank, Annie M.	Shorthand-writer and Typist, Government Printing Office.	120	do
Garlick, John	Shorthand and Typewriting Clerk, Office of Public Service Board.	150	do
Hely, J. T.*	Gold Receiver, Tumbarumba	10	Also Police Officer.
McAulay, H.*	Officer of Customs, Clarence River	30	To fill a vacancy; also holds position of Pilot.
Smith, Jennie	Attendant, Little Bay Hospital	105f	To fill vacancy.

* Partially employed. ** Less £65 for quarters, &c. † Less £50 for quarters, &c. ‡ Less £35 for quarters, &c. § Less £45 for allowances, &c. a Previously employed in Chief Secretary's Department. b Less £27 for quarters, &c. c Previously employed in Taxation Department. d And allowances valued at £100 per annum. e Previously employed in Public Works Department. f Less £55 for quarters, &c. g Formerly in same Department. h Dr. Tidswell is to receive this salary from 1st January, 1898. In the meantime he is paid at the rate of £240 per annum, his services being only partially at the disposal of the Government. i Duties previously carried out by an Attendant. j Previously employed temporarily in the same capacity. †† Position provided for in grading Department, but left vacant.

Name of Person Appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks.
		per annum. £	
THE TREASURY—continued.			
Whiteford, G.	Clerk, Treasury	50	To fill a vacancy.
Grant, F. C.	do do	50	do
Gough, N. J.	do do	50	do
Dubois, S. L.	Clerk, Mercantile Explosives Department	50	do
Kellerman, Emile M.	Watchman, Swan Hill Bridge.....	120	New position.
Vernon, John	Accountant, Treasury	750	To fill a vacancy.
Lockhart, N. C.	Clerk, Taxation Department	350	New position.
Burless, C.*	Boatman, Customs Department	133	To fill a vacancy.
Ramsay, R. E.†	Customs Officer, Murthoo (also employed by South Australian Government).	25	do

In the following cases the probationary period has not yet expired :—

Craig, George J.	Lithographic Printer, Government Printing Office.	180	To fill a vacancy.
Wain, W. C.	Analytical Chemist and Inspector of Magazines, Mercantile Explosives Department.	250	New position.
Neill, Geo.	Inspector, Magazines, Broken Hill.....	200	New position.
Crossman, F. O.	Clerk, Revenue Branch.....	50	To fill a vacancy.
Terry, Frank	Clerk, Customs Department	50	do
Teare, Mrs. Ellen.....	Cleaners, Office of Board of Health	50 in each case	New positions.††
Currie, Mrs. Annie			
Moore, J. R.	Junior Clerk, Office of Public Service Board	50	To fill a vacancy.
Greenfield, A.	Junior Messenger, Customs.....	26	To fill a vacancy.
Owens, M.	do do	26	do
Warren, L. A.	Switch Attendant, Customs, Newcastle	26	New position.
Crockett, R. A.	Clerk, Mercantile Explosives Department.....	50	do

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Cargill, J. S.	Law Clerk, Crown Solicitor's Office	400	New position.
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In the following cases the probationary period has not yet expired :—

Williams, W.	Messengers	52	New positions.
Anthony, R. M.			

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

Ashton, Mary Ann§	Caretaker and Office-cleaner, Land Board Office, Armidale.	60	‡
Johnston, E. W.§	Draftsman, District Survey Office, Forbes ...	150	To fill vacancy.
Stopford, A. E.¶	Forester, and Inspector Conditional Purchases	200	do
		per annum, and forage allowance, £7 10s. per month.	

In the following cases the probationary period has not yet expired :—

Matthews, H. B.	Assistant Surveyor.....	175	To fill a vacancy.
Lusby, Chas. T.	Clerk, Local Land Board Office, Grafton	50	do
M'Donald, F. S.	Attendant, Stores Branch	50	do
Keen, Mrs. Sarah†	Cleaner, Local Land Board Office and District Survey Office, Orange.	52	do
Gandy, Mrs. Mary†	Cleaner of District Survey Office, Goulburn...	26	do‡
Stanley, Mrs. Sarah†	Cleaner of Crown Land Agents Office, Wagga Wagga.	13	do‡
Callaghan, Mrs. Annet†	Cleaner, Local Land Board Office, Goulburn...	26	To fill a vacancy.
Kinsella, W. E.	Clerk	50	do
Methven, A. E.	do	50	do
Creagh, J. S.	do	50	do
Govers, F. C.	do	50	do

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sievers, E. J.	Land Valuer	800	To fill vacancy.
McRae, George.....	Principal Assistant Architect, Department of Public Works.	700	do
Evans, A. F.	Quantity Surveyor, Government Architect's Branch.	300.	New position.**
Craig, A. D. (B.A., B.E.)	Engineering Assistant	156	do
Avery, G.§	Watchman, Dredge Service	114	To fill vacancy.
Dawes, J. P.§	Seaman, Dredge Service	114	do
Langham, W.§	do do	114	do
Longstaff, Margaret L.	Typewriter	75	do
Wilson, Andrew	Caretaker, Swan Hill Bridge	130¶	New position.
Gould, Henry	Clerk, Department of Public Works	50	To fill vacancy.
Graham, A. N.	do do do	50	do
Bowman, Senior-constable†	Gauge-reader at Narrandera	5	do

* Previously employed in Customs Department. † Partially employed. ‡ Not a new appointment; position was inadvertently omitted from grading of Department. § Previously employed in the Department. ¶ Formerly employed in Department of Mines, &c. ¶ With quarters. †† Appointed in lieu of a Housekeeper at £100, less £40 for quarters. ** This work was formerly paid for by fees.

Name of Person Appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks.
		per annum. £	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

In the following cases the probationary period has not yet expired:—

Hayley, P. E. L.	Draftsman, Engineer-in-Chief's Branch	200	To fill a vacancy.
Lee, W. H.	Assistant Surveyor, Engineer-in-Chief's Branch	156	New position.
Healy, Denis V.	Architectural Draftsman, Government Architect's Branch.	156	To fill a vacancy.
Booth, E. E.	Clerk, Account Branch	50	do
Rayment, E.	do do	50	do
Evans, O.	do Dredge Service, Newcastle	50	New position.
Magee, H.	do do Sydney	50	do
Butler, F. A. L.	do Correspondence Branch	50	To fill a vacancy.
Jones, Miss Clara E.	Typewriter in Department of Public Works.	75	do
Rawlings, David	Assistant caretaker of the Pyrmont Bridge	124/16/-	do
Evans, H. A.	Fitter in Dredge Service	156	do
Lynch, G. E.	Fitter, Dredge Service	156	do
Sinclair, A. L.	do do	156	do
Nicholson, H.	Boy, Dredge Service	55	do
Kerr, J.	do do	55	do
Edward, F.	do do	55	do
Bezett, A.	do do	55	do
Preddy, A. H.	do do	55	do
Luiz, J.	do do	55	do
Gordon, W. L.	do do	55	do
Fitzsimmons, G.	do do	55	do
Hine, G.	Fitter do	156	do
McKean, Geo. A.	do do	156	do
Molloy, J.*	Boy, Dredge Service	66	do
Louttit, W.	do do	55	do
Dick, W.	Fitter do	156	do
Bohle, W.	do do	156	do
McDonald, J.*	Watchman do	114	do
Saunders, C.*	do do	114	do
Madden, E. T.*	do do	114	do
Julian, J. G.*	do do	114	do
Jacobson, C.*	Seaman do	114	do
Loughlin, R.*	do do	114	do
Thomson, J.*	do do	114	do
Handford, J.*	Watchman do	114	do
Lawson, J.*	Oiler do	114	do
Bain, R.*	Seaman do	114	do
Forbes, J.*	Fireman do	132	do
Stuart, J.*	Oiler do	114	do
Yealland, J.*	Seaman do	114	do
Sullivan, E. H.*	do do	114	do
Kitt, W.*	do do	114	do
Hennings, H.*	do do	114	do
Robinson, J.*	do do	114	do
Thomas, T.*	Cook do	114	do
Sparkes, W.*	Seaman do	114	do
Barlow, E.*	do do	114	do
Clarke, R.*	do do	114	do
Galloway, S.*	do do	114	do
Kingsford, N.*	Watchman do	114	do
Taylor, N.*	Seaman do	114	do
Wallbridge, L.*	Watchman do	114	do
Fletcher, D.*	Master and Driver, Dredge Service	144	do
Davies, W. A.*	Engine Driver do	125	do
Miller, Mrs. Elizat	Cleaner, Department of Public Works	26	do
Downing, John	Also Cleaner, Offices, Botanic Gardens.	14	
	Junior Messenger	26	do

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mowle, A. M. P. a	Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., Cassilis	275	To fill a vacancy.
Boyd, Thomas†	Assistant District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for District of Northumberland, at Swansea.	Paid by Fees.	do
Cornish, Miss F. R. M.†	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Marrickville.	do	do
Brissenden, Ed.	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Hillston	40	do
McGee, Rev. S. H.†	R. C. Chaplain, Bathurst Gaol	60	do
Powell, Miss M. G.†	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Balmain North.	Paid by Fees.	do
Carruthers, Rev. J. E.†	Wesleyan Chaplain, Parramatta Gaol	40	do
McKenzie, Rev. W.†	Presbyterian Chaplain, Darlinghurst Gaol	50	To fill vacancy.
Briggs, J. T.†	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Clare	10	do (also police officer).
Swan, F. A.†	Acting Clerk Petty Sessions, Ulmarra	10	To fill vacancy (also police officer).
Eather, J. J.†	do do Emmaville	10	To fill vacancy (also police officer).
Colgin, Lizzie	Cleaner, Head Office	40	To fill vacancy.
Chestnut, T.	do do	62	New position.

† Partially employed. * Previously employed in Department. a Retrenched Officer, re-appointed; previously employed in the same Department.

Name of Person Appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks.
		per annum. £	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—continued.			
Rennie, Dr. G. E.* †	Deputy City Coroner	250	To fill a vacancy. §
Hazel, W. G. †	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., Cobar	78	New position.
Lane, L. B.*	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Cobar	50†	To fill vacancy.
Tubman, W.*	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Millie	10	do (also police officer).
Kitching, F. †	Clerk, Parramatta Gaol	75	To fill a vacancy.
Doran, Rev. T. J.*	Roman Catholic Chaplain at Mudgee Gaol	20	To fill a vacancy.
Hancox, A. C.	Assistant Messenger, Sheriff's Office	26	New position.
Crouch, Lindsay J.	Clerk, Sheriff's Office	50	To fill vacancy.
McManamey, F. F.	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office	50	do
Schwarer, Mrs. J.*	Court-cleaner, Bulli	7	do
Forster, Mrs. Jane*	do Barrowa	20	do
Elliott, Mrs. F.*	do Obley	7	do
Byrne, Mrs. Ellen*	do Murwillumbah	10	do
Torpey, Mrs. Laura*	do Moss Vale	10	do
Martyn, Mrs. Maude*	do Moruya	15	do
Atkinson, Mrs. M.*	do Lithgow	17	do
Mahood, Mrs. J.*	do Lambton	10	do
Prendergast, Mrs. E.*	do West Maitland	50	do
Whitfield, Mrs. M. J.*	do Bulladelah	5	do
Andrews, Mrs. Nina*	do Paterson	7	do
Berry, Mrs. M. G.*	do Gilgandra	5	do
O'Reilly, Mrs. Maud M.*	do Carrathool	5	do
Norris, Mrs. Isabel*	do Jerilderie	7	do
Westropp, Mrs. M. M.*	do Robertson	5	do
Morrison, Mrs. E.*	do Wollara	2/10/-	do
Preston, Mrs. A.*	do Coolah	5	do
Smushall, Mrs. H.*	do Greta	6	do
Cartwright, O.*	Assistant Court-cleaner, Young	39	New position.
Buchanan, Mrs. A.*	Court-cleaner, Parramatta	52†	To fill vacancy.
Whitney, Mrs. N.*	do Moruya	15	do
Martyn, Mrs. Maud*	do Temora	15	do
Potter, Mrs. Ellen*	do Hillston	26	do
Cameron, Mrs. I.*	do Collarendabri	5	do
Fraser, Mrs. S.*	do Clarence Town	5	do
Hicks, Mrs. E.*	do Leadville	2/10/-	do
Jones, Mrs. M.*	do Gilgunnia	5	do
Beck, Mrs. L.*	do Pooncarie	5	do
Young, Mrs. A.*	do Nymagee	7	do
Cade, Mrs. M. R.*	do Wallerawang	7	do
Simpson, Mrs. C. T.*	do Berrigan	7	do
Mason, Mrs. E.*	do Gundagai	26	do
Tubman, Mrs.*	do Millie	6	do
Preston, Miss E.*	do Dungog	10	do
Drummond, Mrs. E.*	do Bungendore	5	do
Kilfoyle, Mrs. Mary*	do Marulan	5	do
Moore, Mrs. Kathleen*	do Raymond Terrace	7	do
Curry, Mrs. Jane*	do Jerilderie	7	do
Goldfinch, Mrs. M. A.*	do Adelong	5	do
Bowman, Mrs. M. S.	do Narrandera	12	do
Filan, Mrs. B.	do Bemboka	5	do
Farr, Mrs. R. E.*	do Gunning	10	do
Gourlay, Mrs. S.*	do Wilcannia	26	do
Swan, Mrs. C. E.*	do Ulmarra	5	do
Britton, Mrs. Ellen*	do Adaminahy	5	do
Coleman, E. H.	Court Keeper and Cleaner at Wagga Wagga	110	do
Jenning, John*	Assistant Court-cleaner and Gardener at Deniliquin.	50	New position.
Gray, F. W.	Court-keeper, Orange	60†	To fill vacancy.
Anderson, Mrs. Eliza*	Court-cleaner, Young	25	do
Wisdom, Mrs. Caroline*	do Berrima	12	do
Rogers, Mrs. I. H.*	do Forster	5	do
Thornicroft, Mrs. H. J.*	do Katoomba	10	do
Morris, Mrs. Nellie*	do Goodooga	5	do
Illingworth, Miss Rosa*	do Richmond	10	do
Baker, Mrs. Louisa †	Assistant Cleaner, Head Office	40	To fill a vacancy.
Todd, Miss Annie R.*	Assistant Court-cleaner, Wollongong	39	do
Millar, Reginald	Messenger, Registrar-General's Department	26	New position.
Allen, H. M.	Record Attendant, do	91	To fill a vacancy.
Anderson, Mrs. Eliza †	Court-cleaner, Young	25	do
McCurley, Mrs. Clara*	do Denman	7	do

In the following cases the probationary period has not yet expired:—

Boyne, Albert Jas.	Assistant Searcher, Registrar-General's Department.	260	To fill a vacancy.
O'Reilly, W. C.	Clerk, Justice Department	50	New position.
Bonthorne, J. M.	do do	50	do
Haydock, E. R. F.	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Parramatta	50	do

* Partially employed. † With fees. ‡ With quarters. § Formerly Government Pathologist. ¶ Previously employed in Charities Department. † Transferred from Postal Department. ‡ Previously employed under Treasury. § Position provided for in the grading of the Department, but left vacant.

Name of Person Appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks.
		per annum. £	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—continued.			
Stevenson, F. W.	Clerk in Petty Sessions Office, Narrandera	50	New position.
Ellison, A. C.	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Tamworth	50	do
Blackman, R. O.	Clerk in Bankruptcy Court	50	To fill a vacancy.
Mutton, Ivo	Attendant, Registrar-General's Office	26	do
Towey, Martin*	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Candelo	10	To fill a vacancy (also Police Officer).
McLean, John*	do do Byrock	10	To fill a vacancy (also Police Officer).
Evans, R. S.*	do do Yantabullá	10	To fill a vacancy (also Police Officer).
Kibble, F.*	do do Wanaaring	15	To fill a vacancy (also Police Officer).
McKenzie, Mrs. R.*	Acting Matron, Broken Hill Gaol	48	To fill a vacancy.
Sheridan, Richard*	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Barraba	10	To fill a vacancy (also Police Officer).
Jones, E. W.*	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Bombala	70 and fees.	To fill a vacancy.
Farr, Mrs. R. E.*	Court Cleaner, Gunning	10	do
Swan, Mrs. Clara E.*	do Ulmarra	5	do
Luckman, Mrs. Annie*	do Parkes	10	do
Burrows, Mrs. Eliz.*	do Byrock	6	do
Moylan, Mrs. Rosa*	do Nundle	10	do
Flick, Mrs. Amelia*	do Mogil Mogil	5	do
Hanna, Mrs. Mary*	do Buckley's Crossing	5	do
Townsend, Mrs. Ellen*	Assistant Cleaner, Sydney District Court Office	20	New position.
Rogers, Mrs. J. H.*	Court-cleaner at Forster	5	To fill a vacancy.
Lawrence, Mrs. Emma*	do Port Macquarie	26	New position.
Gray, Mrs. L. M.*	do Frogmore	5	To fill a vacancy.
Towey, Mrs. Florence*	do Candelo	7	do
Kibble, Mrs. Minnie*	do Wanaaring	5	do
O'Brien, Mrs. K.*	Court Cleaner, Barraba	7	To fill a vacancy.
Riley, Mrs. Frances*	do Coonabarabran	26	do
Phillips, Miss Olive*	do Germanton	5	do
Hughes, Mrs. Carrie*	do Gosford	10	do
Madden, Mrs. Annie*	do Junce	7	do
O'Brien, Mrs. Bertha*	do Molong	10	do
Ferris, Mrs. Anna M.*	do Mount McDonald	5	do
Ryan, Mrs. Clara*	do Yetman	5	do
Jeffrey, Richard	Attendant, Weights and Measures Office	52	do
Mansell, Mrs. H. E.*	Matron, Deniliquin Gaol	48	do
Thomas, Rev. C. M.*	C. of E. Chaplain, Trial Bay	80	do

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

Duncan, Annie Jane	Female Inspector, under "Factories and Shops Act, 1896."	180	New position.
Stockwell, C. E.*	Assistant Teacher, Mechanical Drawing, Granville Technical School.	21	do
Finckh, A. E.	Assistant in the Technological Museum	150	To fill a vacancy.
Leitch, George*	Teacher of Steam and Steam Engine Class, Technical College, Newcastle.	21	do
Smith, Mrs. Kate*	Teacher, Scientific Dresscutting Class, West Maitland Technical College.	Paid by fees...	do
Boyd, Adam*	Teacher, Mining Surveying Class, Minmi Technical College.	do	New position.
Bender, F.*	Teacher of Mathematics and Bookkeeping, Technical School, Petersham.	do	do
Jackson, H. O.*	Teacher of Quantity Surveying, Technical College, Sydney.	do	do
Pull, F. W.	Teacher of Joinery and Furniture-making, Carpenterian Reformatory.	6/- a day and board and lodging.	do
Hynes, Miss Sarah (B. A.)*	Teacher of Botany, Technical College, Sydney	Paid by fees...	do
Roth, Dr. R. E.*	Teacher of Physiology Class at Sydney Technical College.	do	do
Fairhall, H. H.*	Teacher of Shorthand, Newcastle Technical College.	do	To fill vacancy.
Phillips, W. A.*	Teacher of Pattern-making, Technical College	40	do
Ambrosic, G. W.*	Teacher of Shorthand, Lithgow	Paid by fees...	do
Verrinder, Harold	Messenger	26	do

* Partially employed.

Name of Person Appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks.
		per annum. £	
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY— <i>continued.</i>			
In the following cases the probationary period has not yet expired:—			
Rourke, Benj.*	Assistant Teacher of Mechanical Drawing at Sydney Technical College.	42	New position.
Lübke, Miss Emma B.	Assistant in Industrial School for Gir's, Parramatta.	60 less £30 for quarters, &c.	To fill a vacancy.
Miller, James S.	Messengers at the Observatory	8s. a week each	New positions.
Crimson, John			
Forbes, E.	Clerk, Ministerial Office	50	To fill a vacancy.
Davidson, James	Library Assistant in Public Library	50	New position.
Donaldson, Thos.	Cook, Carpenterian Reformatory	55 and allowances valued at £46.	To fill a vacancy.
Cleary, A. F.	Tailor, Carpenterian Reformatory	55 and allowances valued at £45.	do
Johnston, Charles G.	Clerk	50	do
Forbes, Edward	do	50	do
Tye, Cyrus	do	50	do
Mallarkey, Leona	Teacher of Cookery	100	do
Green, M.	General Assistant, Engineering, Fitting, and Turning, Technical College.	40	do
Hill, T. B.	Junior Assistant Engineer, Technical College	40	do

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

Watt, J. A. (M.B., B.Sc.)	Geological Surveyor	350	To fill a vacancy.
Cabbage, R. H. §	Mining Surveyor	300	do
Thomas, E. §	do	300	do
Thomas, J. §	do	300	do
Gray, J. T. §	do	300	do
Rowley, J. ||	Draftsman	200	do
Justellius, W. E.*	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, O'Connell	6 Fees & commission.	To fill a vacancy (also police officer).
Blunno, Professor M.	Viticultural Expert	350	New position.
Perry, C. J. †	Registrar, Hawkesbury College	200	To fill a vacancy.
Jamieson, R. G.*	Mining Registrar, and Officer to issue at Lake Cudgellico.	Fees & commission	do
Vale, Roland	Assistant Assayer	200	New position.
Meynink, H. G. W.*	Warden's Bailiff at Narrandera	Paid by fees...	To fill vacancy.
Baker, George	Assistant Watchman, Mining Museum	26	New position.
Waters, George	Orchardist, Hawkesbury Agricultural College	250+	To fill a vacancy.
Howell, A. M. ¶	Tobacco Expert	400	New position.
O'Callaghan, M. A.	Dairy Expert	400 for 1st year 500 ,, 2nd ,, 600 ,, 3rd ,,	do
Tait, E. W.* a	Warden's Clerk, &c., Fifield	10 and fees.	To fill a vacancy.
Blood-Smyth F.* a	Officer to issue, Jugiong	Paid by fees...	do
Sproule, G. M.* a	do Nowendoc	do	do
Ferris, Edward* a	Warden's Clerk, &c., Mt. McDonald	15	do
O'Dwyer, Wm.*	Bailiff, Murrumburrah	30b and fees.	do
O'Neill, P. A.	do Gunnedah	Paid by fees ..	do
Passlow, J.*	do Junee	do	do
Davenport, A.*	do Narrandera	do	do
Champion, W. E.* a	Officer to issue, Towamba	do	do
Knappett, Benj.*	Bailiff, Moruya	do	do
Egan, Charles	do Inverell	6 and fees.	do
Gardner, H.*	Warden's Clerk, &c., Wyalong	10 and fees and commission.	do
Eather, J. J.* a	do Emmaville	10	do
Britton, John* a	Officer to issue, Adaminaby	Paid by fees...	do
Coulston, R.*	Bailiff, Deepwater	10 and fees.	do
Drummond, David*	Warden's Clerk, Bungendore and Bywong	12 and fees and commission.	do
Towey, Martin* a	Mining Registrar and Officer to issue, at Candelo.	Fees & commission	do
Gripper, H. J.*	Bailiff, Lithgow	Paid by fees...	do

In the following cases the probationary period has not yet expired:—

Ross, G. D.	Clerk in Mines Department	50	To fill a vacancy.
M'Kern, J. T.	do do	50	do
White, Elwood	Caretaker and labourer, Metallurgical Works	5s. 6d. per diem	do
Conyers, Walter	Foreman and millwright, do	9s. ,,	do
Webster, George	Fitter and engine-driver, do	5s. 6d. ,,	do
Harper, James	Chlorinator and patternmaker, do	8s. 6d. ,,	do
Lynch, Michael	Furnaceman, do	8s. ,,	do

* Partially employed. † Less £52 for quarters, &c. ‡ Previously employed in the Department. § Previously employed in Department of Public Instruction. ¶ Previously employed in a temporary capacity. || Subsequently resigned. a Also Police Officer. b Salary to cover duties as District Court Bailiff.

Name of Person Appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks.
		per annum. £	
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE— <i>continued.</i>			
Jones, John	Labourer, Metallurgical Works	6s. per diem.	To fill a vacancy.
Deves, James	do do	6s. „	do
Peterson, Godfrey	do do	6s. „	do
Swanson, C. A.	do do	6s. „	do
Smith, Mrs. M. K.	Matron, Experimental Farm, Bathurst	50†	do
Allen, W. J.	Fruit Expert	400	do
M'Cue, John	Poultry Expert	120 and quarters	do
Chambers, W. E.	Artist and Engraver	250	do
Richardson, Miss E.	Assistant Housekeeper, Hawkesbury Agricultural College.	12s. per week and quarters.	New position.
Bradshaw, Geo.	Expert, Board of Exports	200	do
Douglas, Wm.	Bailiff, Barraba	£6 and fees	To fill a vacancy.
Cole, C. W.	do Gilgunnia	Paid by fees	do
Watson, J. W.	do Emmaville	£15 and fees	do
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.			
Perry, Alfred	Junior Postal Assistant, Parkes	52	To fill vacancy.
Fenwick, A. H. B.	Telegraph Operator, Tumut	100	do
Moodie, R. H.	Junior Telegraph Operator, Mungindi	78	do
Byrnes, Thomas	do do South Woodburn	78	do
M'Aulay, W. M.	Junior Letter-carrier and Telegraph Messenger, Ballina.	78 and 2/- a day forage allowance.	do
Kenney, L. L.	Junior Telegraph Operator, Gloucester	78	do
Farrow, W. R.	do do Corowa	78	do
Farrell, H. P.	do do Eauatalong	78	do
Beattie, L.	Junior Postal Assistant, Werris Creek	78	do
Cole, Wm.	Junior Telegraph Operator, Wallerawang	78	do
Porteus, A. T.	do do Hurstville	65	do
Booth, Joseph	Junior Postal Assistant, Candelo	65	do
M'Donald, Robert	Junior Postal Assistant, Perth	39	do
Ironsides, A. C.	Clerk, Money Order Office	100	do
Ware, J. A.	Sorter, General Post Office	120	do
O'Brien, W.	Booking Clerk in Operating Branch	130	do
Garrard, F. T.	Clerk, Check Branch	75	do
Hilton, W. E.	Junior Letter-carrier, Condobolin	78	do
Power, F. H. N.	Lift Attendant, G.P.O.	91	do
Murphy, J. W.	Junior Letter-carrier, Deniliquin	91 and 2/- a day forage allowance.	do
Scouller, N. J.	Sorter, G.P.O.	120	do
Coulter, J. M.	Junior Letter-carrier, Wagga Wagga	91 and 2/- a day forage allowance.	do
Harris, F. E.	do do Hamilton	91 and 2/- a day forage allowance.	do
Lowe, C. J.	Stamper, G.P.O.	78	do
Archibald, A.	Junior Operator, Milson's Point	65	do
Murray, G. S.	Stamper, G.P.O.	78	do
Ore, W. H.	Messenger, Money Order Office	140	do
Farr, E. D.	Stamper, G.P.O.	78	do
Bell, L.	Junior Operator, Drake	65	do
Swan, E. B.	Clerk, Mail Division	100	do
Dandie, D. B.	Junior Assistant, Yass	65	do
Fox, P. J.	do West Maitland	91	do
Pickup, A. J.	do Merewether	65	do
Buchanan, C.	Letter-carrier, Randwick	110	do
In the following cases the probationary period has not yet expired :—			
Pickup, Harrie	Junior Letter-carrier, Windsor	26 and 12/- a week forage allowance.	To fill a vacancy.
Forder, H. H.	Telegraph Messenger, Broken Hill Railway Station.	26	do
Robertson, H. W.	Telegraph Messenger, Carlton	26	do
Leahy, A. S.	do Bungendore	26	do
Porter, G. E.	Switch Attendant, Wahroonga	26	New position.
Black, Herbert H.	Telephone Switch Attendant, Kogarah	26	To fill vacancy.
Jackson, M. E. M.	Switch Attendants, Central Telephone Exchange.	26 each.	To fill vacancies.
Ventemen, E. L.			
Swain, A.			
Jackson, E. E.			
Lee, Mary			
Lucas, B. K.	Telegraph Messenger, Ashfield	26	To fill a vacancy.
Jasper, R.			
Kelly, Mary	do Watson's Bay	26	do
Hyslop, James	Telegraph Messengers, Head Office	26 each.	do
Orton, Percy			
Pettit, D. W.			
Pritchard, A. H.	Telegraph Messenger, Enmore	26	do
Williams, C. S.			
Kershler, A. V.	do Byrock	26	New position.
Fisher, A. E. C.			

† Previously employed in the Department.

* Previously employed in the Chief Secretary's Department.

† And quarters.

Name of Person Appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks.
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
Cole, John W.	Telegraph Messenger, South Broken Hill	26 and 2s. 6d. a week bicycle allowance.	To fill a vacancy.
Davies, Jasper W.	do Bourke	26	do
M'Curtayne, A.	Switch Attendant, North Sydney	26	do
Hill, Albert	Telegraph Messenger, Broken Hill	26*	do
Chambers, W. J.	Clerk, Money Order Office	50	do
Grill, H. Geo.	Telegraph Messenger, Tinonee	26	do
Rowe, John	do North Broken Hill	26	New position.
May, Robt. Jas.	Clerk, Money Order and Government Savings Bank Division.	52	To fill a vacancy.
Wilson, G. H.	Clerk, Money Order and Government Savings Bank Division.	52	do
Julian, Austin	Clerk, Money Order Division	50	do
Kirkpatrick, E.	} Telegraph Messengers, Head Office.....	26 each.	do
Wood, Isaac			
M'Combie, Sydney			
Stafford, Percy			
Cook, Wm.	Telegraph Messenger, Bourke.....	26	do
Morrison, A.	do Milperinka	26	do
Barnes, A. E.	do Wentworth	26	do
Sheringham, Jas.	Switch Attendant, G.P.O.	26	do
Collins, Amy	Telegraph Messenger, Inverell	26	do
Nash, Samuel	Junior Letter Carrier, Canterbury	26	do
Hogan, John		26 12s. per week forage allowance.	
Flannery, James	Telegraph Messenger, Clarence Town	26	do
Green, F. W.	Switch Attendant, Chatswood	26	New position.
Nash, Walter	Telegraph Messenger, Walcha	26	To fill a vacancy.
Mason, Edmond	do Tamworth	26	do
Southcombe, W. A.	do Muswellbrook	26	do
Westaway, E.	do Orange	26	do
Lee, Robt. M.	do Cobarr	26	do
Bennett, S. A.	Switch Attendant, Cobarr	26	New position.
Fitzgerald, W. J.	Telegraph Messenger, Gundagai	26	To fill a vacancy.
Thomas, Walter J.	Switch Attendant, Bathurst	26	do
Glover, H. R. E.	Telegraph Messenger, Dubbo	26	do
Curtin, John	do Grafton	26 and 1s. per day forage allowance.	do
Simmonds, Frederick	do Head Office	26	do
Gawne, Walter	do do	26	do
Wardrop, Percy	do do	26	do
McGrath Dominic	do do	26	do
Lawson, John T.	do do	26	do
Brett, Frederick	do Tumut	26	do
Medley, Guy O.	do Coonamble	26	do
Bell, E. W.	do Hay	26	do
Jeater, A. E.	Fitter in Telephone Branch	6s. per diem.	New position.
Hay, Alexander	Telegraph Messenger, West Newcastle	26	To fill a vacancy.
Gunnell, R. T. G.	do Mudgee	26	do
Leslie, George J.	do Dungog	26	do
Ford, W. A.	do Walgett	26	do
Gray, Leslie J.	do North Sydney	26	do
Blunt, John E.	do Pymble	26	New position.
Goulding, Phillip A.	do Head Office	26	To fill a vacancy.
Gorrel, Archibald F.	do do	26	do
Hall, Joseph V.	do do	26	do
Langerlow, Bertrand E.	do do	26	do
Lockie, Percival E.	do do	26	do
Boyan, Sydney J.	do do	26	do
Crimston, William F.	do do	26	do
Pickup, Chas. T. T.	Switch-attendant, Rookwood	26	New position.
Cawdell, Walter A. H.	do do	26	do
Drinkwater, Percy R.	Telegraph Messenger, Parramatta	26	To fill a vacancy.
O'Connor, Kathleen	Switch-attendant, Head Office	26	do
Heffer, Lillian M.	do do	26	New position.
Plunkett, Edith M.	do do	26	do
Erwin, Ada M.	do do	26	do
Tiernan, Francis	Telegraph Messenger, Katoomba	26	To fill a vacancy.
Nimmo, Robert M.	do do	26	do
Prior, Jessie E.	Switch-attendant, Head Office	26	do
Coulter, Francis J.	Junior Letter-carrier and Telegraph Messen- ger, Gosford.	26	do
Monahan, Augustine B.	Telegraph Messenger, Sofala	26	do
Goulding, John	do Bellingen	26	do
O'Dwyer, James	do Muswellbrook	26	do
Grant, W. A.	Junior Letter-carrier and Telegraph Messen- ger, Wairoonga.	26	New position.
Rogers, A. A.	Telegraph Messenger, Lindfield	26	do
Ivey, Frank	do Turramurra	26	do
Becke, Frederick V.	do Hillgrove	26	To fill a vacancy.
O'Donnell, W. J.	Junior Letter-carrier, Ermington	39*	do
Burgis, T. P., jun.	Switch-attendant, Bathurst	26	do
Edmondson, A.	Telegraph Messenger, Goulburn	26	do
North, Frank	do Greta	26	do

* And £1 per week for forage.

Name of Person Appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks.
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>			
		per annum. £	
Critchton, Lawson	Telegraph Messenger, Lambton	26	To fill vacancy.
Pryor, Maurice L.	Switch-attendant, Broken Hill	26	do
Myler, Grace E.	do Head Office	26	New position.
Trace, Mary J.	do do	26	do
Thomas, Walter J.	do Bathurst	26	To fill a vacancy.
Turner, Joseph H.	Telegraph Messenger, Burrawang	26	do
Donner, Wm. J.	do Head Office	26	do
Lambert, Arthur H.	do do	26	do
Moore, Thos.	do do	26	do
Jackson Henry R.	do do	26	do
Creber, Wm. C.	do do	26	do
O'Grady, John M.	do do	26	do
Burgess, Wm. H. J.	do do	26	do
McEvoy, Sidney	do do	26	do
O'Toole, Daniel	do Silverton	26	do
Bryant, Benjamin	do Head Office	26	do
Cooke, Alfred	do do	26	do
Van Epen, Wm. W.	do South Woodburn	26	do
Starling, Cecil	do Inverell	26	do
Schuberg, Robt. J.	do Bulahdelah	26	do
Bateson, Wm. H. V.	do Adamstown	26	New position.
Miller, Percival	Junior Letter-carrier and Messenger, Teralba	26	To fill a vacancy.
Cook, Walter	Fitter, Telephone Branch	6s. per day.	New position.
Otte, Chas. J.	do do	6s. do	do
Harbord, Hugh H.	do do	6s. do	do
Brett, Percy L.	do do	6s. do	do
Pearson, Henry C.	Telegraph Messenger, Louth	26	do
Davidson, Peter S.	do Head Office	26	To fill a vacancy.
Maxwell, Mark F.	do Wauchope	26	do
Gormly, Bernard N.	do Auburn	26	do
Stow, Elsie F. R.	Switch Attendant, Head Office	26	New position.
Mote, Winifred M.	do do	26	do
Mulholland, Amy	do do	26	do
Turner, Florence K.	do do	26	do
Hitchcock, Edith M.	do do	26	do
Rac, W. R.	Telegraph Messenger, Broken Hill	26	To fill a vacancy.
Stone, John	do Tocumwal	26	do
Small, John H.	do Head Office	26	do
Loneragan, Fredk. J.	do do	26	do
Cook, William J. J.	do do	26	do
Forbes, William A.	do Newcastle	26	do
Pilgrim, Donald H.	do South Broken Hill	26	do
Wright, Herbert H.	Switch Attendant, Kogarah	26	do
Dougherty, John	Telegraph Messenger, Leadville	26	do
Hamford, Harold J.	do Broken Hill	26	do
Brown, William	Junior Letter Carrier and Telegraph Messenger, Fairfield	26	New position.
Tressillian, Daniel	Telegraph Messenger, Dubbo	26	To fill a vacancy.
Cowie, Frederick R.	do Head Office	26	do
Hickman, Thomas C.	do do	26	do
Cohen, Alfred M. H.	do do	26	do
Martin, Nicholas J.	do do	26	do
Easton, John	do Pymont	26	do
Hall, Wm. D.	do Head Office	26	do
Madden, Ernest	do Wellington	26*	do
Ford, W. A.	do Walgett	26	do

* Allowed 12s. per week for forage.

Appendix No. 2.

STATEMENT showing cases where the Services of Temporary Officers have been retained by Ministers in pursuance of the provisions of section 38 of the "Public Service Act of 1895," during the period from 1st November, 1896, to 31st October, 1897.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
J. W. White	Clerk, Charities Department	£156 per annum.
H. J. S. Foster	do do	156 "
THE TREASURY.		
C. McDermott	Reader's Assistant, Government Printing Office	10s. per day.
J. J. Little	do do	7s. 6d. "
H. Deane	do do	7s. "
W. W. Martin	Assistant Carpenter,	10s. "
R. Weaver	Labourer, Government Stores Department	£127 per annum.
A. Young	do do	127 "
S. F. Smith	do do	127 "
W. R. Wickers	do do	127 "
C. Jeffes	do do	127 "
R. J. Webber	do do	127 "
G. A. Allerton	do do	127 "
J. Brennan	Night Watchman, Public Wharfs Department	104 "
J. Hocquard	Wharfinger, Stockton,	145 "
	Also Customs Officer, Customs.	20 "

Name.	Position.	Salary.
THE TREASURY—continued.		
W. Ford.....	Cleaner, Public Wharfs Department	£30 per annum.
A. Murray.....	Labourer, do	£3 10s. per week, with horse and cart.
C. Lawson.....	do do	£2 7s. per week.
R. Burke.....	do do	2 7s. "
C. Slip.....	do do	2 7s. "
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.		
W. Graham.....	Stone-polisher	£2 per week.
W. Churchill.....	do	2 "
C. J. Tomlins.....	Lithographic Printer	3 "
H. McWilliam.....	Clerk	50 per annum.
G. Gigney.....	Lithographic Draftsman	240 "
W. Hamilton.....	do	240 "
T. Turner.....	Ranger, &c., Church and School Lands Branch	9s. per day.
E. Holland.....	Draftsman, Forest Branch	10s. "
J. Donaldson.....	Foreman, Gosford Nursery	8s. "
J. A. Culley.....	Superintendent, Stock Routes	£30 per month.
J. B. Hotson.....	Pay Clerk, do	10s. per day.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
*G. M. Blair.....	Draftsman	£4 per week.
*H. W. Truesfitt.....	do	4 "
*W. Blacklock.....	do	3 "
*J. Barr.....	do	3 "
*V. Wilshire.....	do	3 "
C. L. Laidley.....	do	2 10s. "
*H. G. Thurlow.....	do	2 10s. "
†E. S. Burman.....	do	4 4s. "
D. V. Healey.....	do	2 10s. "
N. H. H. Crouch.....	do	2 10s. "
W. B. Wail.....	do	2 10s. "
J. Miller.....	do	2 10s. "
E. C. Hughes.....	do	234 per annum.
W. L. Cooke.....	do	234 "
W. M. Thompson.....	do	234 "
A. Bellingham.....	do	234 "
V. H. Turner.....	do	234 "
W. T. Smith.....	do	234 "
J. B. Wood.....	Timekeeper	156 "
A. Graeme.....	Draftsman	150 "
R. C. Orr.....	do	150 "
F. Alexander.....	do	150 "
*E. Kenny.....	do	150 "
†E. S. F. Adams.....	Clerk	175 "
J. W. Fraser.....	Custodian of Plans	125 "
†W. A. Chettle.....	Draftsman	10s. per day.
J. E. Coates.....	Caretaker, Yanko Creek	£52 per annum.
M. Corcoran.....	do Willandra Weir and Billabong	85 "
T. Saville.....	do Inlet Creek and Floodgate, Lake Cudgellico	18 "
F. W. Kemp.....	Licensed Surveyor	235 "
W. G. Goodman.....	Electric Draftsman	250 "
H. S. Osborn.....	Draftsman	10s. per day.
* Since appointed to the permanent staff. † Not now in the Public Service. ‡ Transferred.		
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
LABOUR BUREAU.		
Charles Ramage.....	Chief Clerk	£144 per annum.
J. C. Eldridge.....	Accountant and Corresponding Clerk	125 "
Graham Clarke.....	Pass Clerk	130 "
Vincent O'Gorman.....	Clerk	132 "
Tertius Ireland.....	Registrar	109 "
Andrew Hagerty.....	Junior Clerk	25s. per week.
Thomas Waring.....	Caretaker	£109 per annum.
Arthur Kimber.....	Relief Officer	6s. per day.
CASUAL LABOUR FARM AND TEMPORARY SHELTER FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.		
A. Hutchison.....	Manager	£150 per annum.
R. Hughes.....	Overscer	65 "
P. Alderton.....	Ploughman	78 "
C. Arfvidson.....	Cook	52 "
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
E. M. Burroves.....	Draftsman	10s. per day.
W. T. Wilkinson.....	Clerk	10s. "
A. E. Hall.....	Mining Surveyor.....	£290 per annum.
George Arnott.....	Attendant, Hillgrove Water Supply	10s. per week.
D. Galvin.....	Labourer, Pera Bore	7s. 6d. per day.
A. Andrews.....	do	7s. per day.
B. Fury.....	Caretaker, Palletop Tank.....	8s. "
S. Lamb.....	Tobacco Expert	£290 per annum.
*D. McCarthy.....	Caretaker, Newcastle Sand-drift.....	7s. 6d. per day.
*J. Hennessy.....	Labourer, Gosford Nursery	12s. 6d. per week.
*J. T. Lee.....	do do	30s. "
H. Adams.....	Vine Inspector	10s. per day.
E. D. Butler.....	Clerk	10s. "
A. Fuller.....	Foreman, Wagga Farm.....	8s. "
F. Mencke.....	Carpenter, Wagga Farm	£130 per annum.
A. Ireland.....	Labourer, Neningha Farm	4s. 2d. per day.

* Connected with the Forestry Branch; now under the Lands Department.

Appendix No. 3.

STATEMENT of Pensions granted to Officers on retirement from the Public Service during the period from 1st November, 1896, to 31st October, 1897.

Name of Officer.	Department from which Officer retired.	Amount of Pension.	To take effect from
Hunter, A.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	£ s. d. 154 19 0	1 Aug., 1896.
Williams, Jas.	do	81 2 0	1 " 1896.
After the expiration of 3 years, pension will be at the rate of £141 11s. 7d.			
Metcalfe, G.	Department of Public Instruction	70 3 0	1 Nov., 1896.
Emanuel, J.	Marine Board	45 4 0	1 " 1896.
Thompson, L. G.	Fisheries Commission	270 2 0	1 July, 1896.
Sadler, W.	Railway Department	59 12 0	22 May, 1896.
Drewe, S. C.	do	85 1 0	1 Oct., 1896.
Hamilton, Allen	Department of Public Instruction	100 12 0	1 Jan., 1897.
Potter, Charles	Government Printing Office	428 4 0	11 Jan., 1896.
Chandler, S.	Railway Department	35 7 0	21 Aug., 1896.
Barrack, G.	do	154 13 0	1 Dec., 1896.
Thompson, J. B.	Public Works Department	175 2 0	1 " 1896.
Neale, T. H.	Department of Justice	131 8 0	16 July, 1896.
Lancaster, John	Department of Public Instruction	110 17 0	1 Jan., 1897.
Ironside, F. J.	Government Printing Office	197 12 0	1 " 1897.
Drury, Owen	Prisons Department	76 10 0	1 " 1897.
After the expiration of 3 years, pension will be at the rate of £110.			
Lane, J. T.	Department of Justice	174 8 0	16 July, 1896.
Kellick, G.	Government Printing Office	254 6 0	1 Jan., 1897.
Hutchison, H.	Department of Public Instruction	42 1 0	1 " 1897.
Wakely, J. J. B.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	68 10 0	1 Feb., 1897.
Croft, T. G.	do	137 15 0	15 Jan., 1897.
Murray, H.	Department of Public Instruction	45 11 0	1 Nov., 1896.
Halbert, J.	Customs Department	89 14 0	1 Aug., 1896.
Seymour, A.	Prisons Department	82 0 0	1 Nov., 1896.
Steel, J.	do	55 7 0	16 Sept., 1896.
For first 3 years, 88 15 2 thereafter.			
Woolridge, R.	do	46 7 0	16 " 1896.
For first 3 years, 90 6 8 thereafter.			
Kent, Miss Sarah	Department of Public Instruction	26 12 0	1 Jan., 1897.
McLean, D.	Prisons Department	130 16 0	1 " 1897.
Harris, H.	do	130 18 0	1 " 1897.
Gunn, W. S.	Department of Justice	70 1 0	1 " 1897.
For first 3 years, 94 14 5 thereafter.			
Mather, Thos.	Chief Secretary's Department	54 17 0	1 April, 1897.
Maunsell, Geo.	Department of Justice	283 12 0	31 Dec., 1896.
White, John	Railway Department	63 12 0	1 April, 1897.
Hubbard, J. P.	do	67 3 0	1 July, 1897.
Tracey, John	Prisons Department	48 7 0	16 Sept., 1896.
For first 3 years, 90 6 8 thereafter.			
Bray, Joshua	Department of Justice	93 3 0	16 Mar., 1897.
For first 3 years, 135 8 6 thereafter.			
Donald, Robert	Public Works Department	78 14 0	21 Feb., 1897.
Hazelwood, Charles	Railway Department	61 19 0	18 " 1897.
Ferguson, John	Public Works Department	27 18 0	12 Mar., 1897.
Booty, C. J.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	133 3 0	1 July, 1897.
Toohy, John	Public Works Department	70 14 0	1 April, 1897.
Farnsworth, Edward	Railway Department	79 0 0	1 " 1897.
Tucker, Alexr.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	154 10 0	1 Aug., 1897.
Doig, J. G.	Prisons Department	87 4 0	25 May, 1897.
Jordan, W. J.	Audit Department	100 5 0	1 July, 1897.
Clarke, Charles	Department of Public Instruction	73 12 0	1 " 1897.
Manning, James	Prisons Department	42 15 0	1 " 1897.
Low, H. L.	Customs Department	94 9 0	6 May, 1897.
Holland, John	Prisons Department	68 3 0	1 Aug., 1897.
Kent, William	Department of Public Instruction	106 1 0	15 " 1897.
Horniman, A.	Department of Justice	125 19 0	1 " 1897.
Robertson, Louis	Public Works Department	232 15 0	10 " 1897.
Rivers, W. J.	do	60 4 0	8 July, 1897.
Herbert, Peter	Prisons Department	243 4 0	9 Aug., 1897.
Cooper, Charles	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	197 15 0	1 Oct., 1897.
Cassidy, W. G.	Legislative Council and Assembly	125 6 0	1 Aug., 1897.
Twine, F. W.	Customs Department	127 13 0	14 " 1897.
Wotton, W. J. E.	Department of Justice	255 12 0	18 July, 1897.
McGregor, Wm.	Marine Board	105 14 0	1 Oct., 1897.
Poulton, E.	Department of Public Instruction	105 13 0	1 " 1897.

Appendix No. 4.

STATEMENT of Gratuities granted to Officers retired from the Public Service, during the period from 1st November, 1896, to 31st October, 1897.

Name of Officer.	Department from which Officer retired.	Amount of Gratuity.	Amount of Refund from Superannuation Account.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Megarvey, W.	Charitable Institutions	17 3 10		17 3 10
M'Laren, W. B.	Prisons Department	667 1 5	157 15 2	824 16 7
Macharg, John	Department of Lands	308 15 1	142 13 5	451 8 6
Ormiston, C. S.	Government Printing Office	582 19 4	135 3 4	718 2 8
Moriarty, A. O.	Department of Lands	1,390 14 8	357 6 11	1,748 1 7
Tierney, Miss C. A. H.	Department of Public Instruction	53 19 6	27 4 10	81 4 4
Hunt, Mrs. E.	do	52 18 9	21 19 10	74 18 7
Muir, John	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	245 14 2	101 13 9	347 7 11
Eckersley, Isaac	Railway Department	109 4 0		109 4 0
Macleon, M. L.	Public Works Department	255 8 10		255 8 10
Boult, C. A.	Department of Public Instruction	513 3 5	150 14 10	663 18 3
Routledge, J.	Public Works Department	94 11 2		94 11 2
Dettman, L.	do	224 11 9		224 11 9
Laman, H.	Customs Department	1 0 0	59 9 3	60 9 3
Elliott, H.	Government Domain, Chief Secretary's Department	80 0 0		80 0 0
Charleson, J.	do	40 0 0		40 0 0
M'Namee, M.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	31 19 6	4 10 1	36 9 7
Gaggin, F. C.	Department of Lands	306 11 8		306 11 8
Powell, Theo.	Department of Justice	691 17 7	248 4 0	940 1 7
Lancaster, D. E.	Department of Public Instruction	103 11 8		103 11 8
Dower, Edmund	Customs Department	246 2 11	59 17 0	305 19 11
Maides, E.	Marine Board	381 1 2	127 0 5	508 1 7
Murphy, M.	Prisons Department	145 13 8	66 17 6	212 11 2
Powell, James	Customs Department	1,142 15 10	462 5 10	1,605 1 8
Burnside, Alice	Chief Secretary's Department	37 16 0	22 2 11	59 18 11
M'Donald, W. A.	Prisons Department	121 3 10	66 5 4	187 9 2
Sheahan, J. M.	Department of Justice	1 0 0	121 11 3	122 11 3
Mason, John	Public Works Department	80 0 0		80 0 0
Ireland, F.	Land and Income Tax Department	30 0 0	28 8 8	58 8 8
Harden, F.	Government Printing Office	43 10 8		43 10 8
Shettle, F.	do	72 19 3		72 19 3
Hunter, D.	do	178 16 4		178 16 4
Wilton, E.	do	81 2 5		81 2 5
Waterman, G.	do	128 7 6		128 7 6
M'Dermott, F.	do	78 8 0	6 12 11	85 0 11
Pyne, R.	do	90 0 1	19 11 4	109 11 5
Haggarty, S.	do	158 1 10	76 8 0	234 9 10
Dennis, M. A.	do	154 8 7	51 8 11	205 17 6
Jenkins, J.	Prisons Department	151 12 4	34 16 6	186 8 10
Hammond, P. T.	Department of Mines and Agriculture	64 10 1	35 1 11	99 12 0
Nicol, R. C.	Chief Secretary's Department	24 18 6		24 18 6
Drewe, J. A. L.	Government Printing Office	206 17 8	23 18 1	230 15 9
Riley, W. B.	Department of Mines and Agriculture	24 1 2		24 1 2
Harker, B.	Customs Department	215 9 10	106 3 8	321 13 6
Cavaye, H. K.	Department of Mines and Agriculture	9 4 7		9 4 7
Macnamara, B.	Customs Department	146 3 6		146 3 6
Atkinson, F.	Government Printing Office	96 4 2	14 8 0	110 12 2
Cobcroft, E.	Department of Mines and Agriculture	88 10 11	51 5 0	139 15 11
M'Kone, J. T.	Government Printing Office	69 15 0		69 15 0
Quirk, F.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	345 1 1	120 9 5	465 10 6
Cansdell, C. S.	Public Works Department	543 18 9	181 10 0	725 8 9
Dwyer, Denis	Department of Justice	122 13 2	71 2 9	193 15 11
Ponsford, George	Prisons Department	50 3 9		50 3 9
Crowley, W. F.	Department of Mines and Agriculture	50 0 0	36 13 4	86 13 4
Dennis, Thos.	Prisons Department	86 14 0		86 14 0
Greer, James	Chief Secretary's Department	44 7 6		44 7 6
*Eckersley, Isaac	Railway Department	240 2 9		240 2 9
Keddie, R. A.	Department of Justice	23 19 4	1 11 0	25 10 4
†Smith, D. C.	Treasury	45 2 7		45 2 7
Jenssen, E.	Department of Justice	9 0 7		9 0 7
Haymes, Rose	Government Printing Office	28 2 11		28 2 11
Smith, J. H.	Department of Lands	31 14 0		31 14 0
Manton, J. A.	Department of Mines and Agriculture	427 12 1	141 18 4	569 10 5
Lees, J. W.	Department of Justice	1 0 0	152 15 4	153 15 4
Brennan, T. P.	Treasury	850 18 6	188 2 3	1,039 0 9
Sampson, Chas.	Department of Justice	137 11 11	79 8 4	217 0 3
Macdonnell, C. R.	do	11 2 1		11 2 1
†Robinson, C. J.	Department of Lands	246 15 1	130 4 2	376 19 3
†Anthony, Stephen	Department of Justice	197 3 11	94 15 7	291 19 6
†Dunbar, C. J. A.	Chief Secretary's Department	18 14 11		18 14 11
Farr, W.	Treasury	216 12 3	94 18 9	311 11 0
Cooper, J. E.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	332 16 11	112 1 8	444 18 7
Mooney, Chas.	do	105 14 0		105 14 0
Eagar, Mrs. Louisa	Chief Secretary's Department	20 14 7		20 14 7
††Turner, A. G.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	103 8 11	52 19 6	156 8 5
†Ramsay, F. A.	Prisons Department	352 16 0	139 4 8	352 16 0

* In addition to amount previously paid. † Amount made payable to representative. ‡ Gratuity granted in accordance with section 56 of the Public Service Act.

Appendix No. 5.

STATEMENT showing amounts paid in respect of refunds of contributions to the Superannuation Account, in accordance with section 62 of the Public Service Act of 1895, during the period from 1st November, 1896, to 31st October, 1897.

Name of Officer.	Department from which Officer retired.	Amount Refunded.
		£ s. d.
Buchan, Miss Lilian A.	Department of Public Instruction	12 13 6
Cunningham, Mrs. E.	do do	9 18 5
Wright, Miss M. E.	do do	9 5 0
*Dennis, Richard (deceased)	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	10 1 11
Ford, Joshua	Department of Public Instruction	33 4 8
Miller, D. S.	do do	65 19 8
Benson, A. H.	Department of Mines and Agriculture	33 12 3
Murray, J. H. P.	Attorney-General's Department	96 12 11
Horn, Mrs. E. C.	Department of Public Instruction	11 11 11
Kirkpatrick, Miss M.	do do	3 17 7
Moore, Miss M. B.	do do	30 6 9
Parker, Alice E.	do do	10 6 0
Fuller, Claude	Department of Mines and Agriculture	19 5 7
Moloney, P. J.	Railway Department	32 13 8
Rattenburg, Miss B.	Department of Public Instruction	8 5 0
*Sullivan, T. J.	Stamp Duties Office	154 6 1
Teale, Miss I. E.	Department of Public Instruction	29 7 0
Harvey, A.	do do	43 19 11
Morrow, R.	do do	60 8 8
Gray, B.	do do	6 12 10
Mitchell, A. F.	do do	8 16 8
Caldow, Mary	do do	28 16 9
Chapman, C.	do do	61 7 3
*Holmes, A. A.	do do	67 4 5
Stone, Mrs. Agnes	do do	30 0 2
Buckland, T.	Probate Office	35 11 0
Stark, W. A.	Department of Public Instruction	20 11 6
*Mosely, S. W.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	15 4 4
FitzGibbon, Miss M. E.	Department of Public Instruction	48 13 3
Craig, Miss M. W.	do do	2 8 2
Starkey, Mrs. E.	do do	10 9 3
James, Miss Rose	do do	2 18 3
Higgs, C. H.	Railway Department	84 10 5
Sharpe, J.	Department of Public Instruction	71 18 1
Stonham, J.	do do	17 5 5
Owen, Miss R.	do do	51 13 2
Rush, W. C.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	124 12 9
Jacques, Miss A. A.	Department of Public Instruction	7 7 7
Roberts, Ida	do do	37 12 7
Moyes, Isabella E.	do do	14 19 4
Lindley, F. H. O.	do do	15 14 4
Townsend, Mrs. Ellen	do do	35 3 10
Molony, Miss M., B.A.	do do	39 14 2
Lord, W. J.	Railway Department	81 7 10
Turnbull, E. E.	Department of Public Instruction	14 9 4
Cowie, A. R.	Railway Department	51 15 1
Wearne, R. A.	Department of Public Instruction	16 13 11
*Walker, W.	Railway Department	96 10 2
Camper, H. E.	do do	48 13 0
*Thompson, G. F.	Department of Public Instruction	5 0 1
*Ingram, Charles	Public Works Department	65 12 11
Horton, John	Department of Public Instruction	91 3 7
Coombes, C. J.	Railway Department	60 4 10
Bushnell, Miss P. M.	Department of Public Instruction	12 6 3
Bruce, Mary	do do	52 4 0
Colgan, Timothy	Railway Department	47 8 1
Clubb, Wallace	Department of Public Instruction	16 19 2
Eisenstaedter, H. W.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	30 19 11
*Thomas, Harriet	Department of Public Instruction	5 0 1
Hay, W. E.	Prisons Department	27 2 7
Ferguson, Miss K.	Department of Public Instruction	4 18 3
Cowan, Robert	do do	46 14 11
Ferguson, Miss C.	do do	9 8 5
Henderson, Miss F.	do do	4 2 11
Campbell, P.	do do	100 13 3
Colgan, W. M.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	14 5 7
Dakin, A. H.	Department of Public Instruction	53 11 4
James, Miss Rachel	do do	21 5 3
McLean, A. M.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	7 12 3
*Muir, R. T.	do do	25 0 3
Pope, E. R.	Prisons Department	46 4 6
Murray, John	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	27 9 8
McGregor, G.	Prisons Department	59 19 5
Elliott, Miss R.	Department of Public Instruction	35 9 11
Leer, A. L.	do do	46 6 3
*Frost, A. T.	Railway Department	127 19 1
Spence, Miss G.	Department of Public Instruction	52 10 2
*Spruson, J. J.	Department of Justice	154 2 1
Davidson, Miss M. J.	Department of Public Instruction	52 5 4
Manson, G. H.	Railway Department	80 7 8
Patten, Robert	Department of Public Instruction	80 11 6
Downey, W.	Prisons Department	68 11 3
Kidd, Miss Mary	Department of Public Instruction	36 13 7
Wilson, Miss F. E.	do do	12 19 5
Tinsley, James	do do	2 4 0
Christie, Miss E. M. S.	do do	0 7 11

* Amount made payable to representative.

Name of Officer.	Department from which Officer retired.	Amount Refunded.
Garrett, Miss M.	Department of Public Instruction	£ s. d. 54 16 8
Lance, Miss M.	do do	23 13 9
Holland, H.	do do	21 0 5
Selwin, Miss A.	do do	17 0 11
Lockrey, Miss M.	do do	18 14 9
*Grill, John P.	Prisons Department	12 2 8
Moore, Robert	Department of Public Instruction	3 8 2
Morris, Miss E.	do do	41 13 8
Newton, Miss H.	do do	52 11 1
Hooke, Miss L. I.	do do	111 0 8
Keane, Miss S.	do do	57 5 11
Nicoll, Emma H.	do do	35 19 10
Davison, Mrs. J.	do do	57 13 11
*Gethings, H. A.	Department of Mines and Agriculture	12 17 2
Bassett, Amy	Department of Public Instruction	22 1 2
Fimister, Miss B. B.	do do	4 10 2
Smith, C. A.	Railway Department	62 13 9
Thomson, Miss Ethel	Department of Public Instruction	0 10 3
Wallace, Mrs. Isabel	do do	19 6 10
Begley, John	do do	37 10 9
Allen, William	Prisons Department	67 4 9
Ussher, J. G.	Department of Public Instruction	17 9 1
Southion, Miss E. M.	do do	5 19 1
James, Arthur	do do	2 1 7
Woodward, Mrs. M. E.	do do	48 15 0
McLean, J. N.	do do	42 2 7
Campbell, Miss F.	do do	3 14 11
Collins, M.	do do	22 9 11
Lalor, Mrs. F. J.	do do	12 12 5
Leak, Miss M. E.	do do	2 13 6
*Smith, P. Life	Department of Mines and Agriculture	117 12 5
Crimmings, Miss M. R.	Department of Public Instruction	31 9 4
Fielding, Thomas	Railway Department	72 0 1
Cotching, Mrs. K. J.	Department of Public Instruction	14 17 0
Harris, Richard	Department of Lands	74 5 10
Saul, Miss Clara	Department of Public Instruction	15 10 9
Swann, Miss Alice M.	do do	28 15 9
Watson, Alice M.	do do	25 6 6
Williams, Mrs. Ida E.	do do	42 7 10
Bunn, Miss Mary	do do	47 1 10
*Wiley, F. S.	Department of Lands	6 4 8
+Mallon, Jas.	Department of Mines and Agriculture	121 8 3
+Bruce, Gordon	do do	171 11 7
+Cleeve, G. A.	do do	41 7 6
Allen, Benjamin	Department of Public Instruction	28 12 2
Tyler, Mrs. J. M.	do do	22 11 4
Cottrell, Miss Mary	do do	12 13 7
+Jones, R. D.	Department of Mines and Agriculture	179 7 4
Crawford, Miss Stella M.	Department of Public Instruction	18 6 8
Laughton, Miss May I.	do do	11 19 11
Edwards, Miss Esther L.	do do	26 1 1
Downing, A. C.	do do	48 10 0
+Ryrie, W.	Department of Mines and Agriculture	21 3 0
Spargo, Louis B.	Department of Public Instruction	22 14 11
Daly, Miss A.	do do	36 2 2
Green, C. J.	Railway Department	48 16 1
Blunden, Lucy C.	Department of Public Instruction	9 17 2
Jago, Samuel	do do	54 7 3
M'Neil, Miss Annie	do do	30 5 9
Plummer, Miss Beatrice H.	do do	37 0 4
Burrows, Miss Violet	do do	6 0 10
*Burgess, E.	do do	55 19 1
Grounds, W. T.	do do	0 12 4
Brodie, Miss L. E.	do do	24 10 6
*Ryan, Martin	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	23 13 0
Joseph, Miss M.	Department of Public Instruction	4 2 4
Smith, Miss M. J.	do do	3 2 9
Miller, Miss G. A.	do do	29 1 6
*Lockett, Miss E. M.	do do	19 4 5
Dawson, A. R.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	28 14 4
M'Donough, M. J.	Customs Department	7 2 6
Curley, John	Prisons Department	70 17 10
*Murray, Patrick	Department of Public Instruction	102 18 0
Walsley, W.	Railway Department	57 14 11
Pankhurst, Miss H. G.	Department of Public Instruction	6 10 8
Stormon, Miss Annie	do do	27 0 1
Sullivan, Miss Alice	do do	26 1 10
Bothwell, Miss Annie	do do	7 11 10
*Chambers, Miss Emma	do do	14 6 6
Middleton, Miss Jessie	do do	20 19 0
Johnston, Miss Catherine M.	do do	28 14 11
M'Ewan, James	do do	9 8 8
Coleman, John	Department of Mines and Agriculture	24 15 8
Boll, Miss Ada H.	Department of Public Instruction	57 11 7
*Ellis, F. K.	Department of Lands	5 19 2
Adamson, Miss C. P.	Department of Public Instruction	31 16 1
Dowling, Miss Alice M.	do do	8 1 7
*Taylor, Miss Marie	do do	21 11 2
Sanderson, F. W.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	30 5 11
Hillyar, H. U.	Prisons Department	94 0 8

* Amount made payable to representative.

† These amounts were refunded by virtue of the decision of the Attorney-General, that Stock Inspectors should not have been required to contribute to the Superannuation Account.

Appendix No. 6.

STATEMENT showing Gratuities granted under the provisions of section 51 of the "Civil Service Act of 1884," during the period from 1st November, 1896, to 31st October, 1897.

Name.	Amount of Gratuity.		
	£	s.	d.
Mrs. M'Phillamy, widow of J. S. M'Phillamy, Department of Lands.....	145	0	0
Mrs. Flanders, widow of A. J. Flanders, Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	90	0	0
Mrs. Odds, widow of William Odds, Railway Department.....	77	10	0
Mrs. M'Guinness, widow of P. E. M'Guinness, Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	75	0	0
Mrs. Rodgerson, widow of W. C. Rodgerson, Department of Justice	90	17	1
Mrs. Alt, widow of John Alt, Railway Department.....	98	0	0
Mrs. Gallaway, widow of S. Gallaway, Department of Public Instruction	62	10	0

Appendix No. 7.

STATEMENT of INQUIRIES held by the Public Service Board under the provisions of section 49 of the "Public Service Act of 1895" during the period from 1st November, 1896, to 31st October, 1897.

Department in which Officer concerned was employed.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Inquiry.	Decision of the Board.
Public Works Department...	Alleged irregularities in connection with vouchers for travelling expenses.	17, 18, 19, and 23 Nov., 1896.	After inquiry the Board decided that the officer should be severely censured.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Breach of the rules of the Department in irregularly delivering an unstamped letter.	3 Feb., 1897 ...	To be fined a fortnight's pay, and cautioned as to future conduct.
Department of Justice.....	Negligence and carelessness in discharge of duties.	22 April, 1897...	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Public Service.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Absence from duty without leave, owing to intemperance. Previous record unsatisfactory.	16 Mar., 1897 ...	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Do do ...	Refusing to do work allotted, and using threatening language to his superior officer.	3 Mar., 1897 ...	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Department of Justice.....	Intoxication whilst on duty, and subsequent absence from duty without leave.	29 Mar., 1897 ...	To be transferred to another position with reduced salary. To be severely reprimanded and warned that any future serious misconduct would result in dismissal.
The Treasury.....	Irregularities in connection with (a) analyses of explosives and (b) the wrongful inflation of a voucher for travelling expenses.	9 April, 1897...	After inquiry the Board recommended the officer's reinstatement.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Irregularities in connection with official cash.	27 April, 1897...	That the officer be removed to a position where he would be under strict supervision and that he lose salary for a period of two weeks.
Chief Secretary's Department	Falsification of vouchers in connection with travelling expenses, &c.	22 May and 11 June, 1897.	To recommend that the officer be removed to a lower position and lose salary during one month of the period of suspension.
Do do ...	Not reporting irregularities committed by another officer and coming under his notice.	22 May and 11 June, 1897.	That the officer be severely censured and ordered to refund a sum of money improperly disbursed, also to be transferred to another Department where he would be under proper supervision and to forfeit salary during the whole time of suspension.
Do do ...	Being a party to irregularities in connection with vouchers for certain travelling expenses.	22 May, 1897 ...	To be severely censured and allowed to resume duty.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Gross neglect of duty as Line Repairer.	20 May, 1897 ...	That the officer should be removed to a position of less importance. A fortnight's pay to be forfeited.
Public Works Department...	Absence from duty, and giving an explanation thereof which was stated to be untrue.	25 May, 1897 ...	At the inquiry the charge of giving an untruthful explanation was not sustained. It having transpired, however, that the person charged had been guilty of conduct unbecoming a public officer, and that his past record was unsatisfactory, he was severely censured.
Department of Mines	Wilful disregard of orders	31 May, 1897 ...	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Coming on duty in a state of intoxication.	.....	In consideration of previous good record, to be cautioned against a repetition of his offence; also to be reduced in salary.
	The same official was again reported for absence from duty owing to drink.	15 June, 1897 ...	To recommend that the officer be dismissed.
Public Works Department...	Negligence in allowing defective work to be carried out in connection with a contract for alterations to a Government building.	4 June, 1897 ...	Officer to be censured.
Do do ...	A second official similarly charged...	4 June, 1897 ...	Officer to be censured.
	Absence without leave, owing to over-indulgence in drink.	18 June, 1897 ...	On account of previous good character, to recommend that he be restored to duty on probation for twelve months, monthly reports being furnished as to conduct. Salary during suspension to be forfeited.
Department of Justice.....	Again reported for a similar offence.	9 Aug., 1897 ...	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.

Department in which Officer concerned was employed.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Inquiry.	Decision of the Board.
Registrar-General.....	Having attended the office in a state unfit for duty, caused by over-indulgence in drink.	17 June, 1897 ...	That the officer be admonished and allowed to resume duty on probation for twelve months. Reports to be furnished from time to time as to his conduct.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Stealing a test letter	16 and 18 June, 1897.	To recommend that he be called upon to resign his position.
Department of Lands	Having attended the office under the influence of drink and incapable of performing his duty.	8 July, 1897	That he be allowed to resume duty with a reduced salary on probation for six months, at the end of which period if his conduct has continued good, restoration of salary would be considered. To forfeit salary while under suspension.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Irregularities in connection with his duties as an acting mail-guard whereby a registered mail was lost	23, 26, 27, 28, and 30 July, 1897.	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
Do Do	A second officer, a mail-guard, charged with a similar offence.	do	To be fined amount of actual money loss, viz., £25 10s. 10d. Salary reduced for a period of twelve months.
Do Do	Making groundless and frivolous charges against his superior officer	13 August, 1897.	To be transferred to another office on probation for twelve months. Salary reduced, and pay for the period of his suspension to be forfeited.
Department of Mines	Suspended in consequence of his having been dismissed for intemperance from the position District Court Bailiff also held by him.	13 August, 1897	To recommend that he be dismissed the Public Service.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Absence without leave, the result of over-indulgence in drink.	14 August, 1897	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
Chief Secretary's Department	(1) Shortage in amount of cash advanced for travelling expenses : (2) wrongful inflation of various vouchers for travelling expenses.	6, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30 September; 1, 11, 13, and 20 October, 1897.	To recommend that he be dismissed the Public Service.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Improper conduct in connection with obtaining loans from money-lenders for employees of the Department, for which service he received a commission, and other irregular conduct in connection therewith.	22 July, 1897	Cautioned as to his future conduct. Suspension removed for the present; the final decision in the case to be given when the report of certain bankruptcy proceedings is made known.
Public Works Department...	Improper conduct in not paying his just debts, and for being careless in the discharge of his duties.	19 August, 1897	Allowed to resume duty, but suspension not to be removed for one month. The officer during that period to endeavour to make a satisfactory arrangement with his creditors.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Neglect of duty and generally unsatisfactory conduct caused by indulgence in drink.	28 and 30 Aug., 1897.	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
Do do	Conducting the business of his office in an unsatisfactory manner, in consequence of his habits of excessive drinking.	25 August, 1897	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
Do do	Carelessness and general unreliability in the performance of his duties.	30 August, 1897	Salary to be reduced by £10 per annum. To be allowed to resume duty at another office as soon as a suitable vacancy could be found; suspension not to be removed until he showed by efficient discharge of his duties and perfect steadiness, his fitness to remain in the Public Service.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Improper conduct in regard to money left in his charge. Unsatisfactory conduct generally in connection with the performance of his duties.	31 August, 1897, and 1 Sept., 1897.	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
The Treasury.....	Absence from duty without leave, and generally unsatisfactory conduct.	4 Sept., 1897...	Officer to be warned and allowed to resume duty.
Department of Public Instruction.	Repeated neglect of duty in absenting himself from school during school hours.	17 Sept., 1897...	Officer to be admonished and allowed to return to duty on probation for six months, at the expiration of which time a further report to be made as to his conduct.
Do do	Suspended on a charge of using obscene language, of which he had been convicted and fined £5.	27 Sept., 1897...	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
Department of Lands	Improper conduct in having failed to satisfactorily account for certain moneys collected from his fellow officers for the purpose of making a presentation to another official.	24 Sept., 1897...	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
Department of Public Instruction.	Indecent conduct towards pupils.	28 Oct., 1897 ...	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Public Service.

Appendix No. 8.

STATEMENT showing offences reported to the Public Service Board, under the provisions of section 49 of the Public Service Act, during the period from 1st November, 1896, to 31st October, 1897, in respect of which inquiries were unnecessary.

Department in which the Officer concerned was employed.	Offence.	Decision of the Board.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Careless and unsatisfactory performance of his duties.	Officer to stand off duty until a suitable vacancy occurred on a lower grade to which he could be appointed.
Customs Department	Sleeping during time when it was his duty to be on watch. Reported to be addicted to drink, and totally unreliable.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Department of Lands	Absence from duty without leave, and neglecting to furnish any explanation thereof.	do do
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Having in his possession a postal note which was contained in a letter which had been stolen.	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
Do do	Absence from duty, the result apparently of intemperance.	Officer to be severely reprimanded. Pay during absence from duty to be stopped.
Do do	Non-delivery of certain telegrams. Previous record reported to be unsatisfactory.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Department of Justice	Irregularities in connection with the disbursement of jurors' fees. Previous unsatisfactory conduct.	do do
Public Works Department	Neglect of duty, resulting in bad work being permitted in connection with a contract.	Officer's salary to be reduced.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Drunkenness whilst on duty.....	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
Customs Department	Absence from duty without permission. Previously cautioned for a similar offence.	do do
Public Works Department	Having been charged with forgery and uttering. Sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.	To recommend that he be dismissed the Public Service.
Department of Public Instruction	Having been arrested on a charge of carnally knowing a school pupil.	In view of the circumstances of the case it was decided to advise the officer to tender his resignation.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Absence from duty without leave, and failure to give any explanation thereof.	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
Prisons Department.....	Having been found guilty of embezzlement of public money.	To recommend that he be dismissed the Public Service.
Department of Justice	Intemperance and absence from duty without leave.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Convicted of stealing £1, the property of the Postmaster-General.	To recommend that he be dismissed the Public Service.
Do do	Replacing good stamps on letters with obliterated stamps.	do do
Department of Public Instruction	Absence from duty without leave	(Resignation accepted by the Department).
Postal and Electric Telegraph	Failure to enter or report a Savings Bank deposit received by him.	To transfer officer to another position, with reduced salary.
Do do	Using indecent language, for which he was fined at a police court.	To recommend that he be dismissed.
Do do	Negligence in discharge of duty. Using violent and insubordinate language to, and assaulting superior officer.	do do
Do do	Absence from duty without leave	That officer be disgraced and cautioned.
Do do	Neglect of duty	That officer be removed to another position, with reduced salary, and cautioned as to his future conduct.
Do do	Drunkenness and absence from duty without leave.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Do do	Using defaced stamps on telegrams and misappropriating the money paid for the transmission of such telegrams.	To recommend that he be dismissed the Public Service.
Public Works Department.....	Negligent and inefficient discharge of duty	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Failing to satisfy a judgment obtained against him.	Officer's offer to liquidate debt considered satisfactory. Suspension removed.
The Treasury	Absence from duty without leave	Officer to be advised to resign.
Do	Misappropriation of public moneys received by him. Was afterwards convicted and imprisoned.	To recommend that officer be dismissed the Public Service.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Having been convicted and fined on a charge of larceny as a bailee.	do do
Chief Secretary's Department ...	Having been fined for being drunk and disorderly.	It was considered that, under the circumstances, the officer had been sufficiently punished. To be cautioned.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Absence without leave, and having furnished an untruthful explanation in regard thereto.	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.

Department in which the Officer concerned was employed.	Offence.	Decision of the Board.
Department of Public Instruction	Reported to have been convicted and fined for drunkenness.	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
Department of Mines, &c.	Absence from duty without leave, the result of intemperance.	Officer to be invited to resign.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Neglect of duty, the result of intemperance	To recommend that officer be called upon to resign.
Chief Secretary's Department ...	Intemperance and neglect of duty	Officer to be allowed one more chance. To pay the salary of his temporary successor during suspension.
Public Works Department.....	Drinking to excess whilst on duty	To recommend that officer be called upon to resign.
Department of Public Instruction	Absence without leave, attributable to intemperance.	Officer to be reduced in grade, removed to a lower class school, and warned.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Fighting and quarrelling in office premises	Officer to be invited to resign.
Do do ...	Reported to have been fined at local police court for receiving stolen property. Official conduct generally unsatisfactory.	To approve of officer's services being dispensed with.
Department of Public Instruction	Absence from duty owing to intemperance	To recommend the acceptance of resignation under section 49 of the Public Service Act.
Department of Lands	Perfunctory and negligent performance of duty	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Shortage in official cash, and absence from duty without leave.	do do
Chief Secretary's Department ...	Intemperance	do do
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Irregularities in connection with moneys received as Government Savings Bank Agent.	do do
Public Works Department.....	Careless performance of duty	Suspension to be confirmed for three weeks and to then be reappointed to a less responsible position.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Reported to have been convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for stealing a letter.	To recommend that officer be dismissed the Public Service.
Department of Public Instruction	Absence from duty without leave and advancing a false explanation in regard thereto.	To recommend that officer be called upon to resign.
Department of Justice	Irregularities in connection with accounting for official cash.	do do
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Reported to have been sentenced to six months imprisonment for forgery and uttering.	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Public Service.
Do do ...	Reported to have been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for misappropriation of public money.	do do
Do do ..	Carelessness and insubordination	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
Department of Public Instruction	Reported to have been convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for assault.	To recommend that he be dismissed the Public Service.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Irregularities in connection with a voucher for official expenses.	To recommend that he be called upon to resign.
Department of Public Instruction	Reported to have been found guilty and fined at Police Court for using indecent language.	do do
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Wrongful detention of £1, a Savings Bank deposit.	do do
Do do ...	Embezzlement	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Public Service.
Do do ...	Incapable of duty owing to over indulgence in drink.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Do do ...	Irregularities in connection with his official cash	To recommend that he be dismissed the Public Service.
Chief Secretary's Department ...	Wrongfully retaining money received by him as a public officer.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.

In view of later reports as to the existence of cash deficiencies, the Board decided to recommend that the officer be dismissed the Public Service.

Appendix No. 9.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN CONNECTION WITH EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE CLERICAL DIVISION.

To the Members of the Public Service Board,—
Gentlemen,

On the 29th December, 1896, a *Gazette* notice appeared appointing a "Board of Examiners in connection with the competitive examination of persons desirous of admission to the Public Service." The Board consisted of seven members, as follows:—Professor T. Butler, B.A., R. F. Irvine, Esq., M.A., Professor T. W. E. David, B.A., H. Deane, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., M.A., W. Edmunds, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, and R. N. Morris, Esq., M.A., LL.D., with myself as Chairman, and Mr. J. R. Martin as secretary. I have now the honor to present the following report of our proceedings up to the present date:—

We held eight meetings in all, our first meeting taking place on the above-named day, the 29th December, 1896, when we were all present. We determined on a quorum of four members as forming an absolute majority of the members, and we settled the exact details of the manner in which we would conduct the examinations with which we were charged.

The following two points were kept in view:—

- (1) The examinations must be accessible to candidates from all parts of the Colony.
- (2) The subjects must be such as to favour a general, liberal education, and to offer little encouragement to those who, with special proficiency in one branch of learning, combine a general ignorance of others.

The first point required simultaneous examinations to be held at numerous centres throughout the Colony, under the supervision of competent and experienced persons.

The second point required a carefully selected list of examination subjects; which might, however, be slightly altered from time to time as experience should dictate. Such a list had been provisionally prepared by you, and it was now taken into our consideration, amended in some particulars, and duly advertised.

The first examination was held during the three days beginning with the 27th January, 1897. The total number of candidates was 141, distributed as follows:—Sydney, 84; Newcastle, 10; Bathurst, 5; Goulburn, 3; Grafton, 1; Maitland, 7; Armidale, 2; Orange, 4; Parramatta, 6; Young, 2; Tamworth, 1; Grenfell, 2; Singleton, 4; Yass, 3; Queanbeyan, 3; Lithgow, 1; Bega, 1; Dungog, 1; Wollongong, 1; Mudgee, 1; Warrallda, 1; Camden, 1; Forbes, 1; Bowral, 1; Kiama, 1; Boggabri, 1; Tumberumba, 1.

The subjects of the first examination, and the maximum marks for each subject, were as follows:—

Handwriting, to be judged from the English and book-keeping papers...	*400 marks
English dictation, half hour...	*200 "
English parsing, one hour ...	*200 "
English composition, two hours ...	*300 "
Arithmetic and Euclid, two and a half hours ...	*400 "
Bookkeeping and accounts, one hour ...	100 "
Geography, one hour and a half ...	*300 "
English history, one and a half hour ...	300 "

One of the following, two and a half hours:—

Mathematics ...	350 "
Latin ...	300 "
French ...	300 "
German ...	300 "
Chemistry ...	300 "
Geology and Mineralogy ...	300 "

Optional—

Shorthand ...	200 "
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Candidates were required to obtain 50 per cent. of the full marks for handwriting, and 60 per cent. in the other papers marked with an asterisk, and at least 1,500 marks on the whole examination.

Additional examiners were appointed, as follows, to assist in marking the answers:—

Messrs. T. Green, R. A. Dallen, E. M. Moors, M.A., E. M. Stephen, B.A., T. B. Trebeck, B.A., C. Hardy, B.A., W. F. Smeeth, M.A.

Of the 141 candidates for the examination, 17 qualified by obtaining the requisite number of marks.

The second examination was held during the week beginning June the 28th. There were 218 candidates, distributed as follows:—

Sydney, 120; Albury, 2; Armidale, 3; Bathurst, 10; Bega, 2; Bowral, 1; Braidwood, 2; Broken Hill, 1; Dubbo, 2; Forbes, 1; Glen Innes, 8; Warrallda, 1; Tamworth, 4; Gundagai, 2; Grenfell, 3; Young, 1; Lisimore, 1; Wollongong, 6; Lithgow, 2; Nowra, 2; Wingham, 1; Goulburn, 9; Port Macquarie, 1; Hay, 3; East Maitland, 3; Newcastle, 7; Orange, 4; Queanbeyan, 2; Grafton, 2; Narrandera, 1; Narrabri, 1; Singleton, 3; Parkes, 2; Cooma, 1; Wagga Wagga, 3; Mudgee, 1.

The subjects of examination were as follows:—

Compulsory.	{	Handwriting*	400 marks.
		Dictation*	200 "
		English*	400 "
		Arithmetic*	300 "
		Geometry	100 "
		Geography	300 "
		English History	300 "
Optional. Any two allowed to be taken.	{	Mathematics	350 "
		English Author	300 "
		Latin	300 "
		French	300 "
		German	300 "
		Chemistry	300 "
		Geology	300 "

Candidates were required to obtain 60 per cent. of the full marks in the papers marked with an asterisk, and at least 1,500 marks on the whole examination.

The following additional examiners were appointed to assist in marking the papers:—Messrs. E. M. Moors, M.A.; C. Hardy, B.A.; J. Le Gay Brereton, B.A.; C. J. Brennan, M.A.; W. Smeeth, M.A.; D. G. Stewart, M.A.

Of the 218 candidates, thirty-seven succeeded in reaching the required standard. The quality of the work sent up on this occasion was a distinct advance on that of the previous examination, some of the candidates obtaining exceptionally high marks.

We have to record our indebtedness to the Department of Public Instruction, which afforded us most valuable assistance; in fact, we could not have provided for many of the country centres had not the Inspectors of Schools undertaken the work of supervision, which, it is needless to say, they carried out to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

We have also to thank the gentlemen who in many instances formed local committees for superintending the examinations. Their names are appended to this report.

We also append a description of the manner in which the examination-papers are drawn up, and of the manner in which marks are allotted to the answers. We think this may be useful, as showing the care which is taken to choose suitable questions, to avoid arbitrary and fanciful methods of marking, and to ensure accuracy in making out the lists.

In conclusion, we venture to assert that, in our opinion, the examination is a fair and reasonable one, calculated to ascertain the abilities of the candidate and the knowledge which he has legitimately acquired, as distinguished from that which he may have 'crammed' for examination purposes, and we think a successful candidate has given evidence that by his intellect and attainments he is likely to prove in future years a useful servant to the State.

Superintendents at various centres of examination (June, 1897).

- Sydney:—Messrs. W. H. Nicholls, B.A., and A. Thompson, B.A.
 Albury:—T. Pearson, Esq., Inspector of Schools.
 Armidale:—J. D. Bradley, Esq., District Inspector of Schools.
 Bathurst:—J. McCredie, Esq., District Inspector of Schools.
 Bega:—P. Duric, Esq., Inspector of Schools.
 Bowral:—W. H. Johnson, Esq., District Inspector of Schools.
 Braidwood:—C. J. Pitt, Esq., Inspector of Schools.
 Broken Hill:—J. Connolly, Esq.
 Dubbo:—J. W. P. Baillie, Esq., Inspector of Schools.
 Forbes:—W. J. Thomas, Esq., Inspector of Schools.
 Glen Innes:—W. Beavis, Esq., Inspector of Schools.
 Warialda:—J. Crane, Esq.
 Tamworth:—L. Blumer, Esq., Inspector of Schools.
 Gundagai:—Messrs. E. Ernest Weekes, W. E. Kyle, M. Norton, M. Ryan, O. Phillips, J. Mackins, Rev. A. C. Mosley.
 Grenfell:—Revs. A. Poole, J. D. Murray, Messrs. H. Percival, W. A. Holman, W. H. Parker, R. M. Vaughan, R. W. Beck, A. A. Spence.
 Young:—C. J. W. Friend, Esq., Inspector of Schools.
 Lismore:—P. Board, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools.
 Wollongong:—H. McClelland, Esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools.
 Lithgow:—Messrs. S. H. Gannon, J. James, W. Pettinger, W. Stewart, S. B. Blackwell, J. T. Lee, Revs. D. Laseron, P. J. McGlore.
 Nowra:—Messrs. J. Green, J.P., J. P. Norris, C. Graham, A. Robertson, J. Armstrong, Revs. J. F. Orr, — M'Clevin, E. Owen.
 Wingham:—Messrs. J. Andrews, W. Fotheringham, H. M'Master, J. Allan, Rev. R. Weld Thomas, Dr. A. D. Howe.
 Goulburn:—D. J. Cooper, Esq., M.A., District Inspector of Schools.
 Port Macquarie:—S. Wright, Esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools.
 Hay:—W. Nolan, Esq., Inspector of Schools.
 East Maitland:—T. Dwyer, Esq., District Inspector of Schools.
 Newcastle:—Messrs. Godfrey Millard, B.A., Rev. C. Whyte, M.A., Archdeacon Bode, Messrs. J. S. Fegan, T. D. O'Sullivan.

Orange:—

Orange:—Revs. A. M. Gould, H. Halmarick, F. C. Stevens, Mr. Kinghorn Mackay.
 Queanbeyan:—Messrs. C. W. Thomas, C.P.S., Rev. W. M. White, Rev. R. Callender, Messrs. W. Potts,
 W. C. Metcalfe.
 Grafton:—A. Lobban, Esq., District Inspector of Schools.
 Narrandera:—Rev. C. Eldred, Messrs. E. W. Hulle, T. F. Willans, W. J. Elworthy.
 Narrabri:—Messrs. G. S. E. Dale, C. H. C. Druitt, E. J. Lillyman, Rev. E. F. Johnson.
 Singleton:—Messrs. C. Smith, R. Ticehurst, A. C. Robinson, J. Kelf, L. McDougall, S. Wilson, Rev.
 P. Meagher.
 Parkes:—Rev. F. G. Neild, Messrs. G. W. Seaborn, W. Price, Rev. W. Pearson.
 Cooma:—W. M. Madgwick, Esq.
 Wagga Wagga:—L. E. Lawford, Esq., M.A., District Inspector of Schools.
 Mudgee:—J. P. Rooney, Esq., Inspector of Schools.

Procedure in setting and marking Examination Papers.

A principal examiner and an assessing examiner are appointed by the Board. The principal examiner draws up the questions, and assigns the maximum marks to each question. He then confers with the assessing examiner, who modifies and amends if he thinks necessary.

The paper of questions, with the maximum marks, is then printed, and the proof is laid before the Board, who amend if they think fit. When approved by the Board it is printed off, and kept by the Secretary, who, later on, distributes all the papers in sealed envelopes to local superintendents.

The candidates are assigned distinguishing numbers, which are used in place of their names on their papers of answers to the examination questions. The list of names and corresponding numbers is in general known only to the Secretary; but in special cases, where some irregularity has occurred or is suspected, and correspondence with candidates follows, it becomes necessary for the Chairman, or for all the members of the Board, to inform themselves of the names of the candidates in question, as well as their examination centres.

The answers are marked by a specially-appointed marking examiner, who confers with another examiner in matters of doubt, and who returns the marked answers to the Secretary, to be laid before the Board.

The marking examiner enters the marks in a printed form, which gives the distinguishing number of each candidate, and sends the list to the Secretary, who combines the various returns into one complete list.

Clerical accuracy in copying and adding the marks is provided for by doing the whole work in duplicate by two persons working independently. The complete list, still without names, is then considered by the Board, which refers back for re-examination, or itself re-examines, the papers of candidates whose marks are very slightly under the prescribed minimum. The list, together with the numbered roll of candidates, is then handed to the Public Service Board.

THEODORE THOMAS GURNEY, M.A.,
 Chairman.

36, Young-street, Sydney, 21st, October, 1897.

Appendix No. 10.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN REGARD TO PUBLIC SERVICE
 EXAMINATIONS HELD AT THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

To the Members of the Public Service Board,—
 Gentlemen,

I have the honor to submit the following report:—

Temporary Clerical Employment, Taxation Department.

On 12th August, 1896, twenty-one candidates for temporary clerical employment in the Taxation Department had their qualifications tested in respect to Accuracy in Copying, Speed, and Neatness. The majority were recommended for employment.

Temporary Clerical Employment (General).

Candidates for temporary clerical employment in the Public Service generally were examined on 4th September, 1896. The Examiners for the occasion, appointed by the Public Service Board, were Mr. A. E. Hibble, of the Colonial Secretary's Department, and Dr. Morris, Technical College. In all, 324 candidates presented themselves for examination in the following subjects:—Dictation, Arithmetic, Copying (as a test of accuracy and neatness), and Writing. The standard of pass insisted upon was 80 per cent. in Writing, as laid down in the Public Service Regulations, while in the other subjects a 50 per cent. minimum was fixed. Only fifteen of the total number of examinees were deemed eligible for employment, the large majority of failures being due to the candidates' inability to attain the requisite percentage in Writing. Twelve applicants, whose names appeared on the official list supplied to the Examiners, failed to present themselves for examination. All examinees were required to furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character, as a condition to their candidature. Their ages ranged from 16 years to that of the person well past middle age; while their appearance betokened that their social positions were to the same extent of a varied character.

Type-writers' (female) Examination.

Twenty young ladies presented themselves at the Technical College on 19th October, 1896, for examination for the position of Type-writer. They were required to undergo a test in Type-writing Work (Copying from manuscript and from printed matter, as well as Type-writing from dictation) and in English Composition. Twelve did creditably so far as results proved, and the first in order of merit secured an aggregate exceeding 84 per cent. Seven others did so badly in the Type-writing Work as to merit very little consideration on the part of the Examiners, while another retired early from the examination-room. The Examiners were Mr. J. A. B. Fry, Mines' Department, and Dr. Morris.

As to the personality of the candidates, they appeared to be a smart, earnest, and intelligent lot of young ladies.

Type-writers'

Type-writers' and Shorthand-writers' (females) Examination.

Mr. Fry, Mr. Gullick (Government Printer), and Dr. Morris undertook the examination on 19th December, 1893, of applicants for the position of Type-writer and Shorthand-writer. The subjects were arranged as follows:—

Type-writing.—Copying from printed matter and from manuscript; and further, a short trial from dictation.

Shorthand.—Five minutes take of newspaper matter at the rate of eighty words per minute. Twenty minutes were allowed for the transcription.

English.—As a test of powers of composition examinees were required to write a short essay.

Twelve ladies presented themselves, but only four did sufficiently well on the whole examination to be regarded as having reached the standard of pass. Of these, the first secured an aggregate of 95 per cent. of the maximum possible of attainment. Their appearance corresponded with that suggested as applying to the candidates for the examination of 19th October, referred to above.

Temporary Clerical Employment (General).

A test similar in character to that required of candidates at the examination of 4th September, 1896, was set before the applicants for temporary employment, who sat on 30th December following. In addition to the examiners of the previous occasion, viz., Mr. Ilbelle and Dr. Morris, Mr. John Dettmann, Inspector of Schools, was appointed by the Public Service Board to assist. Of the 134 candidates who submitted to examination, seventeen were found to have satisfied the standard of pass, viz., 70 per cent. in Writing and 50 per cent. in the other subjects (Arithmetic, Dictation, and Accuracy and Neatness). The examinee who obtained the highest number of marks attained an aggregate of 92 per cent., while the lowest successful examinee reached 74.5 per cent. As before, the ages of examinees ranged from the minimum age, 16 years, to perhaps the maximum of 60 years, or very nearly so.

Quantity Surveyor.

Thirty candidates applied for the position of Quantity Surveyor in the Government Architect's Branch of the Public Works' Department. An examination was conducted under Mr. Vernon, Government Architect, Mr. Davis, Engineer for Sewerage Construction, and Dr. Morris, at the Technical College on 19th February, 1897. The subjects were:—

Detail Work.—In this regard was taken as to the examinees' method, accuracy, neatness, and speed.

Abstract Work and Bill of Costs.—Method and accuracy were taken into account.

Candidates were tested further as to the omissions from the work, as set before them on the specification.

Those who satisfied the standard in the above papers were afterwards subjected to a *vivá voce* test in respect to their personal qualifications, experience, and practical knowledge. The percentage secured by the first in order of merit was 73.6. Twenty-two of the total number of examinees were regarded as having failed to come up to standard requirements. Generally, the applicants represented a very intelligent and superior type of individuals.

Engineer's Assistant.

There were fifty-two applicants for the position of Engineer's Assistant in the Public Works' Department, but only thirteen appeared for examination at the Technical College on 23rd, 24th, and 25th February, 1897. The examiners appointed were Mr. H. Deane, Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, Mr. H. R. Carleton, Principal Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Staff, and Dr. Morris, Superintendent of Technical Education and Examiner. The subjects set were Surveying, Geometry, Trigonometry, Applied Mechanics, Tracing, English (including Composition, Writing and Spelling), Arithmetic, and Algebra, while the best of the examinees were afterwards required to submit to a *vivá voce* test as to personal fitness, experience, and practical knowledge. Four were regarded as reaching the standard of pass, the first of whom obtained an aggregate of 79.4 per cent.; a very high percentage considering the wide range of subjects taken. The other nine candidates failed to reach the requisite standard.

Shorthand and Type Writing Clerk (male).

Of fifty-two applicants for the above position, thirty-three submitted to examination on 16th March, 1897. The nature of the test required was, Shorthand from dictation at the rate of 120 words per minute for ten minutes. One hour was allowed for a type-written transcription. Type-writing work consisted of that portion above indicated, and the examinees' qualifications were also tested in regard to Spelling and Composition. The last named test took the form of an essay. Four only were regarded as having passed, so far as Shorthand and Type Writing were concerned. Eight, though taking the dictation test, produced neither notes nor transcript; nine returned their notes without attempting to transcribe them; and twelve of the transcriptions were so deficient that the candidates could not be regarded as having passed. A slovenly style of work and inaccuracy were a very marked feature of many of the papers. The result of the first examinee was, however, a very creditable performance, as may be judged from the fact that an aggregate of 89.2 per cent. was secured on all subjects taken. The examiners were Mr. Fry and Dr. Morris.

Temporary Engineering, Survey, and Junior Draftsmen.

The competitions for the above positions were due to the existence of vacancies in the Public Works' Department.

There were thirty-eight applicants for office of Engineering or Survey Draftsmen. Eight only appeared for examination on 19th, 20th, and 21st July, 1897, in Applied Mechanics, Materials and Structures, Surveying, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing, and Tracing. Five passed the literary test, and were afterwards personally interviewed by the examiners, Messrs. Carleton, Dare, Bradfield, all of the Public Works' Department, and Dr. Morris.

Nine out of fourteen applicants for the position of Junior Draftsman (temporary) were examined on 20th and 21st of the month last mentioned, in Mensuration, Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing, and Tracing. The examiners were those just previously named.

Architectural

Architectural Draftsman.

Eighteen candidates, out of twenty-three applicants for the position of Architectural Draftsman, were examined on 10th and 11th August, 1897, in Design, Detail, Quantities, Specifications, Historic Ornament, and Composition. The examinee securing the highest position in point of merit obtained a percentage of 81.7 on the whole examination. Mr. J. Davis, Acting Government Architect, Mr. G. Oakeshott, of Government Architect's Department, and Dr. Morris were the appointed examiners.

Type-writer (female).

For the competition held on 24th August, 1897, thirty-four female candidates for the position of Type-writer made application, and of these, thirty-three were examined at the Technical College, Messrs. Fry (Mines' Department), and Wilson (Colonial Secretary's Department), and Dr. Morris being the examiners. The type-writing work consisted of copying from printed matter and from manuscript, and the English test embraced Dictation, Composition, and Punctuation. Only five did sufficiently well to merit consideration of their claims to employment. The candidate recommended for appointment obtained an aggregate percentage of 87. Twenty-eight were unable to reach the necessary standard in the type-writing test.

General Remarks.

From a general review of the results of these examinations, it may be observed, that, while a large number of examinees evidently submitted themselves ill-prepared for the tests to which they were to be subjected, yet those who were successful demonstrated, to the extent to which examination results might be expected to do so, that they were capable, intelligent, and promising candidates. So far as I have been able to learn, most of those candidates who have received appointments have in their various offices given satisfaction, some in a high degree, in the performance of their allotted duties; a fact which tends to prove that the method of selection adopted in filling the vacancies that have occurred in the Public Service during the past fifteen months has been a sound one, and productive of good both to the Service and to the public generally.

R. N. MORRIS,

Superintendent of Technical Education and Examiner.

Appendix No. 11.**REPORT OF THE EXAMINER-IN-LAW.**

To the Public Service Board,—
Gentlemen,

During the past year three examinations have been held under the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of the Act for the purpose of testing the qualifications of candidates for appointment to the office of Police Magistrate.

In a certain sense the system of examination for these offices may be said to have been on its trial, and in the consideration of results the interest is not limited to the number of successful candidates, but extends to the evidences of the *morale* and general intelligence of the candidates afforded in the more comprehensive and philosophic view of the working of the system.

It must, of course, be admitted that familiarity with legal text-books is not alone a sufficient equipment for a magistrate, but an examination paper properly designed should be, and can be made, a test of more than industry in reading and retentiveness of memory, and I have been careful so to frame some questions in every paper as to compel candidates to use and exhibit whatever power of independent reasoning and common-sense judgment they may possess, and in that way to get some reliable measure of their mental aptitude and efficiency.

Apart altogether from the valuable indications as to personal type and character of the candidates supplied in the majority of cases in the mere fact of their applying themselves at an age when close study has ceased to be, if it ever was, a habit, to a rigorous and necessarily protracted course of unattractive reading, and confining myself to evidences elicited by the examinations alone, I have pleasure in reporting to the Board, that the successful candidates, fourteen, out of a total number of thirty-five, in the first two examinations, are, if such were needed, an ample justification of the system so far as its function of determining the question of mental and technical qualification is concerned. A high standard of this special qualification was demanded and attained, and given the required personal conditions, which are the Board's peculiar concern, I have no doubt the services of these gentlemen, in the important offices for which they were candidates, will be of great value to the public and the State.

As the Board is aware, the first two examinations to which I have referred were not thrown open to persons not already in the Public Service, and the candidates were therefore drawn from one or other of the various public departments. The Board having considered it desirable to enlarge the field of selection, the last examination—held on the 28th and 29th ultimo—was not subject to the former limitation, and forty candidates from without as well as from within the Service presented themselves for examination; of these, twelve (12) have passed satisfactorily, and it may be said of them generally that in view of the high percentage required of them, the result gives evidence of both diligent and intelligent study which cannot fail to be fruitful in the practical work they may be called upon to undertake. Something more, however, may be said of two or three of these gentlemen, who, as will appear from a comparative list drawn from the general statement of results, have been conspicuously successful in the examination. Their papers evince, in addition to textual proficiency, a notable capacity and intelligence, and a practical grasp of legal principles which has a special value in relation to the duties and functions of Police Magistrates, and it must be regarded as one of the most satisfactory results of the system that it should have been instrumental in making known and available for selection a class of candidates whose qualifications have been so attested.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
J. L. CAMPBELL.

Chambers, 23rd November, 1897.

Appendix No. 12.
PAPERS SET AT THE EXAMINATION FOR JUNIOR CLERKSHIPS.—28TH JUNE
TO 2ND JULY.
DICTATION.

MONDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1897. 12 TO 12:30 P.M.

The Superintendent is requested

First, to read the following passage to the candidates that they may catch its general purport; then to dictate it very slowly, giving the candidates ample time to write the passage down, and telling them when the full stops occur. As soon as the candidates stop writing, the papers are to be collected. No time is allowed for final corrections.

200 Under this ridiculous exterior however lay a man of consummate ability, a ripe scholar, with a considerable fund of shrewdness, of mother wit and ready repartee. His canny humour lighted up the political and theological controversies of the time with quaint incisive phrases, with puns and epigrams and touches of irony which still retain their savour. His reading was comprehensive, and he was a voluninous author on subjects which ranged from predestination to tobacco. But his shrewdness and learning only made him "the wisest fool in Christendom." He had the conceit, the love of theory, which characterise the pedant, and a pedant's inability to bring his theories into any relation with actual facts.

All might have gone well had he confined himself to speculations about witchcraft, or the noxiousness of smoking. Unhappily for England, he clung yet more passionately to theories of Government, which contained within them the seeds of a death-struggle between his people and the Crown.

ENGLISH. [COMPOSITION, PRÉCIS WRITING, &c.]

MONDAY, 23TH JUNE, 1897. 9:30 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

Marks.

40 1. Divide into clauses, mention the kind of clauses, and give the full subjects and full predicates of the following—
 I may do that I shall be sorry for. There is not one of his works but shows marks of care and study. The impudent are pressing, though they know they are disagreeable; the absurd are importunate, because they think they are acceptable.

60 2. Parse the words in italics—

The lovely young Lavinia *once* had friends,
 And fortune smiled *deceitful* on her birth,
 For in her helpless years, *deprived of all*,
 Of every stay, *save* innocence and Heaven,
 She, with her widow'd mother, *feeble*, old,
 And poor, lived in a cottage, *far* retired
 Among the windings of a woody vale;
 By solitude and deep surrounding shades,
 But *more* by bashful modesty *concealed*.

60 3. Give meanings and derivations of prelude, circumstances, education, abrupt, improper, intemperance, extravagance, fortify, complaint, march.

120 4. Write a short essay on the study of Geography.

120 5. Make a précis of the following passage—

The English marched into the bishopric of Durham, to join with such new levies as were then raising there; and their number being increased by the addition of those troops which were under the command of Sir Henry Bellingham, they met again Major-General Monroe in Northumberland, and desired him "that they might unite together against the common enemy, who equally desired the destruction of them both." But he resolutely refused, and told them plainly, "that he would march directly into Scotland, and expect orders there;" which he did with all possible expedition. Sir Philip Musgrave believed that he and his foot might be welcome to Carlisle; and went thither, and sent Sir Henry Bellingham, Sir Robert Strickland, and Colonel Chater, to the Earl of Lanrick, and offered that they should carry their troops into Scotland to join with him; who he knew well would stand in need of help. But he durst not accept their motion, saying "if he should, Argyle would from thence take an excuse to invite Cromwell;" who they heard was then upon his march towards Berwick, to bring his army into Scotland; upon which Sir Henry Bellingham returned with the party he commanded into Cumberland, paying for all they had through that part of Scotland it was necessary for them to pass through.

Sir Philip Musgrave had no better success with Sir William Levingston, the Governor of Carlisle, for though he received him very civilly, and entered into a treaty with him (for he knew well enough that he was not able to victual or defend the place without the assistance of the English, and therefore desired the assistance of Sir Philip in both), yet when articles were agreed upon, and signed by Sir Philip Musgrave, the Governor fell back, and refused to engage himself "not to deliver up the garrison without the consent of Sir Philip Musgrave;" who was contented that none of his men should come within the walls, until it should be most apparent, that they could no longer keep the field.

Within a short time after, orders were sent out of Scotland for the delivery of Berwick and Carlisle to the Parliament; in which orders there was not the least mention of making conditions for the English. Sir Philip Musgrave had yet Appleby Castle in his own possession, having taken it after he had delivered Carlisle to Duke Hamilton, and after he was marched from thence. By this good accident, upon the delivery of it up, which could not long have made any defence, he made conditions for himself, and one hundred and fifty officers, many of them gentlemen of quality, who lived again to venture, and some to lose, their lives for the king; after which, he soon transported himself into Holland.

PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATION.—CLERICAL DIVISION.—JUNE—JULY, 1897.

ARITHMETIC.

MONDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1897. 1:30 TO 3:30 P.M.

Full work to be shown up. No credit will be given for answers without work.

	Marks.
1. Find the value of 13 oz. 15 dwt. 17 grains of gold at £3 16s. 6d. per oz.	30
2. If 3 tons 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lb. cost £42 7s. 6d., what is the cost of 5 tons 9 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lb.?	40
3. Find the G.C.M. and the L.C.M. of 3757, 2873 and 2499.	40
4. What is the amount of £3,751 10s. for 3 years, at 8 per cent. per annum, compound interest?	40
5. Find the value, to two places of decimals, of $\sqrt{\{1.01 + \sqrt{.023}\}}$	40
6. Express accurately, as a single decimal, the product of .037 and .692307.	40
7. A man dilutes spirit with 6 per cent. of water, and then sells it at a price per gallon which is 10 per cent. above that which he paid for the spirit. Find his percentage of profit.	30
8. Express a 5.75 inch rainfall as so many tons per acre, assuming that a cubic foot of water weighs 62 lb. 8 oz. avoirdupois.	40

GEOMETRY.

MONDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1897. 3:30 TO 4:30 P.M.

	Marks.
1. Give Euclid's definitions of <i>a line, a right angle, an acute angled triangle, parallel straight lines</i> . Also write out his three Postulates.	15
2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of the one greater than the angle contained by the two sides, equal to them, of the other, then the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other.	25
3. Define a parallelogram, and give a list of the properties of parallelograms which are proved in the First Book of Euclid.	20
4. Describe a triangle, the sides of which shall be equal to three given straight lines, any two of which are greater than the third.	15
5. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle, and shall have an angle equal to a given angle.	25

GEOGRAPHY.

TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1897. 9:30 TO 11 A.M.

	Marks.
1. State, in not more than <i>two lines</i> of writing for each, what and where are the following :— (i.) Durban, (ii.) Manila, (iii.) Spitzbergen, (iv.) Mauritius, (v.) Bosphorus, (vi.) Demerara, (vii.) Shannon, (viii.) Tundras, (ix.) Honolulu, (x.) Aral, (xi.) Valparaiso, (xii.) Socotra, (xiii.) Eyre, (xiv.) Corea, (xv.) Vancouver.	90
2. Draw a map, not less than 6 inches × 6 inches, showing the boundaries of the Mediterranean Sea, and mark the positions of the chief ports.	90
3. Mention in order the calling places of mail steamers between Sydney and London, <i>via</i> the Suez Canal, and enumerate the probable exports from each calling place.	70
4. Describe briefly the natural features of the Western Railway Route from Sydney to Bourke, and mention in order the names of the chief towns.	50

ENGLISH HISTORY.

TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1897. 11 A.M. TO 12:30 P.M.

	Marks.
1. What induced England to enter upon the Crimean War? Give a short account of that war.	55
2. Describe briefly the career of Warren Hastings in India.	65
3. Who are the Boers? Trace briefly the history of their relations with the English in South Africa.	60
4. Give an account of Governor Macquarie, and of the progress made by New South Wales during his administration.	65
5. What was the condition of Canada at the beginning of the present reign? Explain the part taken by Lord Durham in the settlement of Canadian affairs.	55

MATHEMATICS.

TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1897. 1:30 TO 4 P.M.

	Marks.
1. If a straight line is divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts together with twice the rectangle contained by the two parts.	25
2. Enunciate and prove a theorem in which an angle between a tangent and a secant to a circle is shown to be equal to another angle.	25
3. Two circles cut one another at A and B, so that tangents drawn at A are at right angles. If these tangents cut the circles again at C and D, prove that CBD is a straight line.	30
4. Prove that the straight lines drawn from the angles of a triangle perpendicular to the opposite sides meet in a point.	30

PUBLIC

Marks.

PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATION.—CLERICAL DIVISION.—JUNE—JULY, 1897.

- 25 5. If the vertical angle of a triangle is bisected by a straight line which meets the base, prove that the segments of the base are as the sides of the triangle.
- 40 6. AD bisects the angle BAC, and meets BC in D. EDF is drawn through D to meet AB AC (one of them being produced) in E and F, so that AE=AF. Prove that BE : CF = BA : AC.
- 8 7. Define the words *power*, *index*, *root*, *homogeneous* as used in Algebra.
12 If m and n are positive integers, prove that $x^m \times x^n = x^{m+n}$.
- 25 8. Simplify
- $$\frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{x - 2} - \frac{x^2 - 3x - 3}{x - 3} - \frac{2x^2 - 5x}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$$
- 30 9. Reduce
- $$\frac{x^3 - 2ax^2 + (a^2 + a - 4)x - a^2 - 2a}{x^3 + 4x^2 - (a^2 - a - 4)x + a^2 + 2a}$$
- 30 10. Divide the number 45 into two parts, such that four times the first part exceeds the second by as much as five times the second part exceeds the first.
- 35 11. Solve the following equation in x
 $(a - 2b)x^2 - (2a - b)x + a + b = 0$.
- 35 12. Find another value of x which shall make the expression $2x^2 + 3x + 4$ take the same value that it takes when $x = 5$, and verify your answer.

ENGLISH AUTHOR.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

Marks.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1897. 9.30 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

- 30 1. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words—Methinks, gawds, mew'd, beteen, newt, darkling, murrion, gleek, paragon, quern.
- 52 2. Explain the following passages—
(a) And stolen the impression of her fantasy.
(b) Were the world mine, Demetrius being bated,
The rest I'd give to be to you translated.
(c) Your purple-in-grain beard.
(d) Swifter than the moon's sphere.
(e) The nine men's morris is filled up with mud.
(f) At whose approach ghosts, wandering here and there,
Troop home to churchyards; damned spirits all,
That in crossways and floods have burial.
(g) My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so sanded.
- 58 3. Explain the allusions contained in the following passages—
(a) No doubt they rose up early to observe
The rite of May.
(b) A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned in the west

But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quenched in the chaste beams of the watery moon,
And the imperial votaress passed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy-free.
(c) The battle with the Centaurs.
(d) The riot of the tipsy Bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage.
(e) I could play Ereles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in.
(f) And by that fire which burned the Carthage queen,
When the false Trojan under sail was seen.
- 24 4. Write notes to explain the grammatical peculiarities of the underlined phrases—
(a) Many a man; (b) look thou find; (c) You were best to call them; (d) I must go seek;
(e) that must needs be sport alone; (f) Dark night that from the eye his function takes.
- 40 5. What internal evidence is usually pointed to as giving a clue to the date of composition of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*?
- 50 6. Comment upon the statements (a) that in this play there is "a comparative absence of real characterization," and (b) that this was intentional on Shakespeare's part.
- 46 7. Describe the attributes and functions which Shakespeare assigns to the Fairies in this play.
Or,
Discuss the statement that the dramatic "method of Bottom is precisely the reverse of Shakespeare's own method."

PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATION.—CLERICAL DIVISION.—JUNE-JULY, 1897.

ENGLISH AUTHOR.

FORD'S "PERKIN WARBECK."

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1897. 9-30 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

Marks.

1. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words—Pageant, jubilee, gewgaw, forfeit, harbinger, maugre, zanies, counterfeit, minion, gloss, subsidies, scrivener. 36
2. Explain the following passages— 49
- (a) Is it a sure intelligence of all
The progress of our enemies' intents
Without corruption?
- (b) No indenture but has its counterpane, no *noverint* but his condition or defeasance.
- (c) As for the conceit, refer it to my study.
- (d) Slothful in the purchase of fresh bays.
- (e) I violate no pawns of faith.
- (f) Spurn coward passion! So illustrious mention
Shall blaze our names.
- (g) The use of time is thriving safety.
3. Explain the allusions contained in the following— 54
- (a) Nor doth the house of York decay in honours,
Though Lancaster doth repossess his right.
- (b) Your most fortunate master, who almost
Comes near a miracle in his success
Against the Moors, who had devoured his country
Entire now to his sceptre.
- (c) Or let my aunt of Burgundy report
My fall in the attempt deserved our ancestors.
- (d) Should reverend Morton, our Archbishop, move
To a translation higher yet, I tell thee
My Durham owns a brain deserves that see.
- (e) Something
About my son Prince Arthur's match.
- (f) Since this meteor,
This airy apparition first disradled
From Tournay into Portugal, and thence
Advanced his fiery blaze for adoration
To the superstitious Irish.
4. Comment on any grammatical peculiarities in the following— 30
- (a) Nor think we less
Of any's here.
- (b) If you can
Make this apparent what you have discoursed.
- (c) Sparkled in antic flames in Charles his court.
- (d) But kindreds are not ours, when once the date
Of many years have swallowed up the memory
Of their originals.
- (e) It is the surest policy in princes
To govern well their own than seek encroachment
Upon another's right.
- (f) Their godfathers
May be beholding to them.
5. "Ford is responsible for no part of his story except that which refers to the noble Daliell."
Comment on this. 48
6. Describe the characteristics of Ford's style in "Perkin Warbeck." 48
7. "Ford's method of treating history is not quite the same as Shakespeare's."
Comment on this statement. 35

L A T I N .

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1897. 1-30 TO 4 P.M.

Marks.

1. Translate into English— 58
- (a) Causa ei paupertatis sicut plerisque probitas erat: intentusque operi diurno strepitum armorum, qui totam Asiam concusserat, non exaudiebat. Subito deinde ei, de quibus ante dictum est, cum regiae vestis insignibus hortum intrant, quem forte steriles herbas eligens Abdalonymus repurgabat. Tum rege eo salutato alter ex his, "Habitus," inquit, "hic vestis, quem cernis in meis manibus, cum isto squalore permutandus tibi est. Ablue corpus inlucie tectisque sordibus squalidum: cape regis animum et in eam fortunam, qua dignus es, istam continentiam perfer. Et cum in regali solio residebis, vitae necisque omnium civium dominus, cave obliviscaris *habitus*, in quo accipis regnum, immo, hercule, propter quem."

*80—F

PUBLIC

PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATION.—CLERICAL DIVISION.—JUNE—JULY, 1897.

Marks.

- 58 (b) Inde dissipati omnes sunt, equosque ad fugam qui poterant repetebant. Cn. Lentulus tribunus militum cum, praetervehens equo, sedentem in saxo cruore oppletum consulem vidisset, "L. Aemili" inquit, "quem unum insontem culpae cladis hodiernae dei respicere debent, cape hunc equum! dum et tibi virium aliquid superest, et comes ego te tollere possum ac protegere. Ne funestam hanc pugnam morte consulis feceris: etiam sino hoc lacrimarum satis luctusque est." Ad ea consul: "tu quidem, Cn. Corneli, macte virtute esto; sed cave, frustra miserando, exiguum tempus e manibus hostium evadendi absumas. Abi, nuntia publice patribus, urbem Romanam muniant ac, priusquam hostis victor advenit praesidiis firment, privatim Q. Fabio, Aemilium praeceptorum eius memorem et vixisse adhuc et mori."
- 18 2. (a) Give the gender of *idus, mensis, honor, decus, vulgus, spes, cardo, arx, grando*.
- 21 (b) Write down the comparative and superlative of *nequam, gracilis, frugi, senex, piger, difficile, beneficus*.
- 25 (c) Give the perfect and supine of the following verbs—*Obtero, vincio, recludo, nanciscor, veto, refectio, rado, operio, distinguo, desisto*.
3. Translate into Latin—
- 14 (a) Pompey ordered the centurions to prevent any one from leaving the camp.
- 12 (b) If he were to read Cicero more diligently, he would write much better.
- 14 (c) There is hardly any doubt that he spared the multitude because they surrendered their leaders.
- 80 (d) Next year Titus Quinctius was named dictator against the Gauls. The armies met on the banks of the Anio, the river flowing between them; and a gigantic Gaul, advancing on to the bridge over the river, challenged the bravest of the Romans to single combat. Titus Manlius, with the permission of the dictator, fought and slew the Gallic champion, and took from him the golden chain round his neck, thence receiving the surname *Torquatus*. The Gauls broke up their camp the next night, and hastily retreated into Campania.

FRENCH.

THURSDAY, 1ST JULY, 1897. 9.30 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

Marks.

1. Translate into English—
- 60 (a) Le Prince Robert fit sa première charge avec son bonheur accoutumé; après une vive mêlée, les escadrons d'Ireton se rompirent; Ireton lui-même, l'épaule meurtrie, la cuisse percée d'un coup de lance, tomba un moment aux mains des Cavaliers. Mais pendant que Robert, toujours emporté dans la même fureur, poursuivait l'ennemi jusqu'aux bagages du camp, bien défendus par des artilleurs, et perdait le temps à les attaquer dans l'espoir du butin, Cromwell, maître de lui-même et des siens comme à Marston-Moor, avait rompu de son côté les escadrons de Langdale; et laissant à deux de ses officiers le soin d'empêcher qu'ils ne se ralliassent, se hâta de revenir sur le champ de bataille, où les deux infanteries étaient aux prises.
- 60 (b) Le professeur, dans ces pensions, est un souffre-douleur, le professeur de français surtout. Il faut avant tout qu'il plaise aux élèves. Malheur à lui s'il y a à décider entre lui et l'un des enfants. On ne remplace pas facilement un élève qui s'en va, la concurrence est trop grande; mais lui, le malheureux, s'il fallait qu'il partit, il y en aurait, le lendemain, dix tout prêts à prendre sa place. Il le sait, et il se soumet au mauvais traitement de ces garnements sans pitié. Si les élèves l'insultent, s'ils ne veulent pas travailler, il ne se plaint pas; tout le blâme retomberait sur lui. Le principal lui-même n'a jamais que des louanges à donner à ses élèves. Ses rapports aux parents sont admirables. S'il avouait qu'un enfant ne fait pas de progrès chez lui, l'enfant serait placé ailleurs le trimestre suivant.
- 30 2. Write down the present participle and the perfect participle of *découdre, savoir, fuir, s'asseoir, plaindre, nuire, vaincre*; and the first person singular and second person plural of the present indicative and past definite of *tenir, aller, devoir, voir, coudre, redire, surprendre, resoudre*.
- 24 3. Give the plural of *genou, pays, écartail, bétail*; the feminine of *heureux, faux, malin, sec, prêtre*; and the comparative of *mauvais, peu, petit*.
4. Translate into French—
- 9 (a) We must be at school at half-past nine.
- 9 (b) I am afraid that he will not come in good time.
- 9 (c) It has been extremely hot to-day.
- 9 (d) He is much more miserable than you imagine.
- 9 (e) I doubt if anyone really knows what has happened.
- 81 (f) A man who had lost almost all his fortune applied to a lawyer, who had formerly made him frequent offers of money and friendship. Feeling confident, therefore, that he should not be refused, he requested the loan of a hundred pounds for a few days, as he just then had occasion for money. "And pray, sir," replied the lawyer, "do you want all the money?" "Want it, sir," says the other; "if I did not want it I should not have asked for it." "I am sorry for that," says the friend; "for those who want money when they borrow will always want money when they should come to pay."

PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATION.—CLERICAL DIVISION.—JUNE—JULY, 1897.

GEOLOGY.

THURSDAY, 1ST JULY, 1897. 1.30 TO 4 P.M.

- | | Marks. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Explain the meaning of the following—Dolomite, Earth's Crust, Metamorphism, Concretions, Sporangia, Metalliferous Vein, Trachyte, Boulder-clay, Anticlinal Fold, Trough Fault. | 50 |
| 2. Describe briefly the nature of Earthquakes, and explain their mode of origin. | 50 |
| 3. What are the Eruptive (igneous) rocks, and by what general features can they be distinguished from the Sedimentary rocks? | 50 |
| 4. Explain from what different rocks or minerals the following may be derived—Kaolin, forming clays; quartz, forming sandstone; carbonate of lime, forming limestone; iron, forming bog iron ore; salt, forming beds of rock-salt. | 50 |
| 5. What is the nature of the following, and of what Geological formations are they characteristic— <i>Lepidodendron</i> , <i>Belemnites</i> , <i>Graptolites</i> , <i>Ammonites</i> , <i>Favosites</i> , <i>Labyrinthodont</i> , <i>Inoceramus</i> , <i>Olypeaster</i> , <i>Protospongia</i> , <i>Mastodon</i> , <i>Fenestella</i> , <i>Pectunculus</i> , <i>Calamites</i> , <i>Orthoceras</i> , <i>Asaphus</i> ? | 50 |
| 6. Much money has been uselessly expended in Europe in prospecting for Coal in the black graptolite shales. Explain why there is no Coal in these shales, and state how a study of the associated fossils should have at once made it possible to distinguish between these shales and the true carboniferous rocks. What fossils are characteristic of the latter. | 50 |

GERMAN.

FRIDAY, 2ND JULY, 1897. 1.30 TO 4 P.M.

- | | Marks. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Translate into English— | 50 |
| (a) Heute Morgen hat mich die Sonne schon halb fünf Uhr geweckt; ich glaub', ich hab' keine zwei Stunden geschlafen; sie mußte mir grad' in die Augen scheinen. Die Nacht war ein entsetzlicher Sturm. Eben hatte es aufgehört mit Wolkenbrechen und Windwirbeln, die goldene Ruhe breitete sich aus am blauen Morgenhimmel; ich sah die Wasser sich sammeln und ihren Weg zwischen den Felsklippen suchen hinab in die Fluth; gestürzte Lammeln brachen den brausenden Wassersturz, und Felssteine spalteten seinen Lauf; er war unaufhaltsam; er riß mit sich, was nicht widerstehen konnte. | |
| (b) Einß sprach der Sohn zu seinem Vater: „Es ist mein Wille, an den Hof zu gehen; es wäre doch schade um mich, wenn ich nichts als ein Bauer würde. Ich bedarf dazu aber eines Rosses; das wirst du mir nicht versagen, nachdem Mutter und Schwester mich mit Kleidern so wohl ausgestattet haben.“ Da warnte ihn der Vater, schilderte ihm die Gefahren des Hoflebens und mahnte ihn, zu bleiben was er sei. „Du wirst dem Spotte der Hofleute,“ sagte er, „zur Zielscheibe dienen, wenn du dich über deinen Stand erheben willst.“ Der Sohn aber blieb bei seiner Vorsage und sprach: „Nehmet mir nicht länger dawider. Befüßet euch wohl bei Wasser und Hafereib, ich will es einmal mit Wein und gebratenen Gähnern versuchen. Und meine schönen Kleider passen sicher besser zu einem Lanze mit schönen Mitterfräulein, als hinter Pflug und Egge herzugehen.“ Noch ein Mittel versuchte der Vater, den Sohn zurückzuhalten. Er erzählte ihm, wie er geträumt habe, sein Sohn sei blind und verstümmelt aus der großen Welt zurückgekehrt und endlich an einem Baume aufgetrunnen worden. Aber alles war umsonst: der Sohn bestand auf seinem Sinn. | 70 |
| 2. (a) Decline: die Wand, der Graf, das Kleid, das Schaf; also the German for <i>my good sister</i> . | 15 |
| (b) Give the principal parts of vergessen, fehlen, finden, leiden, hauen, genießen, heben. | 21 |
| (c) State briefly the principal rules for the use of the subjunctive in German. | 24 |
| 3. Translate into German— | 50 |
| (a) Do you wish me to send for the doctor? | |
| (b) He told me that his father was ill. | |
| (c) His death is to be feared. | |
| (d) Reading good books is necessary for young people. | |
| (e) He made me wait a whole hour. | |
| 4. Translate into German— | 70 |
| “I received one morning,” says Johnson, “a message from poor Goldsmith, that he was in great distress, and, as it was not in his power to come to me, begging that I would come to him as soon as possible. I sent him a guinea, and promised to come to him directly. I accordingly went as soon as I was dressed, and found his landlady had arrested him for rent, at which he was in a violent passion. I perceived that he had already changed my guinea, and had a bottle of Madeira and a glass before him.” | |

CHEMISTRY.

FRIDAY, 2ND JULY, 1897. 9.30 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

- | | Marks. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. What is ozone, how is it produced, what are its properties? | 30 |
| 2. What are the general properties of the metals? | 30 |
| 3. Describe a Davy lamp, and explain how it acts. | 30 |
| 4. Explain the application of the principle of the latent heat of gases for the production of cold. | 45 |
| 5. Give a concise account of the preparation of sulphuric acid. | 45 |
| 6. Write what you know of silica or dioxide of silicon. | 30 |
| 7. Describe Ronisch's test for arsenic. What precaution is necessary? | 45 |
| 8. What is understood by the terms “atom” and “molecule?” | 45 |

Appendix No. 13.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF POLICE
MAGISTRATE, 28TH AND 29TH OCTOBER, 1897.

FIRST PAPER.

Books : Stephen's Commentaries ; Broom's Maxims.

Time—Two and a half hours.

1. What is Stephens' definition of Municipal law ? Enumerate the different kinds of individual rights which are involved in the conception of Municipal law ?
2. To what extent can title to personal property still be acquired by "occupancy" ?
3. What is a "Donatio mortis causa," and how does it differ from a "Gift inter vivos" ?
4. What is a lien at Common Law ? Give instances of how such a lien may be acquired, and explain the difference, if any, between a particular and a general lien.
5. What is the right of "Stoppage in transitu" ? Give an instance of how the right may be lost or extinguished.
6. Distinguish between "actual," "ostensible," and "dormant" partners and the extent to which each may be liable for the debts of the partnership.
7. What is the legal condition of an infant in reference to his capacity—
 - (a) To commit a crime.
 - (b) To enter into contracts ?
8. What is the difference between a crime and a civil injury ? Can an act partake of the character of both, and if so, has the person injured by the act any civil remedy ?
9. Explain the difference between a "riot" and an "unlawful assembly."
10. What is a trespass "ab initio" ? Explain the maxim, "Acts indicate the intention," with reference to the Six Carpenters' Case.
11. Is the maxim "The law does not seek to compel a man to do that which is impossible," subject to any, and if so, to what, qualification in reference to contractual obligations ?
12. In the application of the maxim "An assignee is clothed with the rights of his principal," is there any, and if so, what, distinction between a transfer of property and a transfer of a right of action ?
13. In connection with the maxim, "Usage is the best interpreter of things," state what are the several requisites of a valid custom.
14. Does the maxim, "Respondent superior," apply to and govern the case of a servant who in the course of his employment inflicts injury upon a third person by an excessive and erroneous execution or exercise of a lawful authority ?
15. Discuss the maxim, "Every man's house is his castle," with reference to a person's legal right to resist entry into, or to eject persons from, his house.

SECOND PAPER.

Books : Anson on Contracts ; Pollock on Torts.

Time—Two hours.

1. Explain the difference between a condition precedent and a warranty in a contract, as regards the legal consequences attendant upon a breach of either.
2. Where a contract consists of several promises based on several considerations, some of which considerations are bad and some good, will the contract thereby be made void as to the promises based on the considerations which are good ? If there was only one indivisible promise based on the several considerations mentioned, could the contract be supported ?
3. Explain what constitutes "duress" in law. Is a contract entered into under "duress" void or voidable ?
4. State generally what is the law with regard to contracts made with lunatics and persons in a state of intoxication.
5. What are the requirements of the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds with regard to contracts, and what is the legal effect of failure to comply with those requirements ?
6. Explain shortly and generally the character and functions in relation to a principal—
 - (1) Of a factor.
 - (2) Of a broker.
 - (3) Of a *del credere* agent.
7. What effect has the death of a principal upon the authority of an agent ?
8. Distinguish between libel and slander ; may either or both become a criminal offence ?
9. To what extent may self-defence or private defence avail to protect a person from the consequences of inflicting a civil injury upon another ?
10. If a person's goods are wrongfully taken away from him has he any right of recaption ; and if he has, is he entitled to use force in the exercise of such a right ?
11. In the question last written, would it make any difference in the answer if the goods wrongfully taken away had passed into the possession of an innocent third person ?
12. Distinguish between "trover" and "trespass to goods" ; and in relation to the former, state what is the meaning of "conversion."
13. What constitutes negligence in a legal sense ? Give the definition of negligence adopted by Pollock.
14. Would a breach of contract, clearly proved to have been committed from an improper and malicious motive, entitle the contracting party injured by it to any greater compensation in damages than if the breach were involuntary and the result of misfortune on the part of the person committing it ? Give reasons for your answer.

EXAMINATION FOR OFFICE OF POLICE MAGISTRATE, OCTOBER, 1897.

THIRD PAPER.

Books : Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence.

Time—Two and a half hours.

1. When the existence of any custom is in question, what facts relating to the custom are deemed to be relevant and admissible in evidence to prove the custom?
2. If A were charged with setting fire to his house in order to obtain money for which it was insured, would evidence be admissible of the fact that he had previously lived in two other houses successively both of which were burned, and in respect of both of which he received insurance money? Give reasons for your answer.
3. Give at least two instances of issues for trial where the existence of a course of business would be deemed to be relevant.
4. Define an "admission," and state by whom generally admissions may be made on behalf of a party to a proceeding so as to bind the party.
5. If a confession is otherwise admissible in evidence against an accused person, does it become inadmissible—
 - (a) because it was made under a promise of secrecy;
 - (b) because it was made in consequence of a deception practised on the accused person for the purpose of obtaining it.
 Is there any provision in any local Statute affecting this question?
6. In criminal proceedings is the fact that an accused person has a good or has a bad character deemed to be relevant?
7. State at least (6) six different facts of which it is the duty of a Magistrate to take judicial notice.
8. State generally the rules as to notice to produce, and explain shortly the consequences of giving, and of not giving, such notice when an original document, which it is necessary to prove, is—
 - (a) in the possession or power of the adverse party;
 - (b) has been destroyed or lost;
 - (c) is in a country from which it is not permitted to be removed.
9. When the document is proved to be thirty years old, do any, and, if so, what, legal presumptions arise with respect to it?
10. If a married woman, accused of theft, pleads not guilty, on whom does the burden of proof first lie? If she is shown to have been in possession of the stolen goods soon after the theft, is the burden of proof shifted, and, if so, how? and what would be the effect as regards the burden of proof if the evidence showed that the woman stole the goods in the presence of her husband?
11. Can a person be compelled to disclose to the Court a communication between himself and his legal adviser which the legal adviser could not disclose without his client's permission? Would it make any difference if the communication had been made before any dispute had arisen as to the matter referred to?
12. Are medical men and clergymen compellable to disclose in evidence communications made to them in professional confidence?
13. If a person is charged with rape or the attempt—
 - (a) Is evidence admissible in favour of the accused to show that the woman against whom the offence was committed was of a generally immoral character?
 - (b) If the woman, on cross-examination, is asked whether she has had connection with other men, and answers in the negative, can her answer be contradicted?
 - (c) If she denies having had connection on other occasions with the prisoner, can that denial be contradicted?
14. Give at least three exceptions to the rule; that the fact of a person being of opinion that a fact in issue does or does not exist is deemed to be irrelevant to the existence of such fact.

FOURTH PAPER.

Books : Wilkinson's Magistrate, Paley's Summary Convictions, The Criminal Law Amendment Acts, The Mining Acts and Regulations.

Time—Two and a half hours.

1. Distinguish between, and define—
 - (a) An accessory before the fact.
 - (b) An accessory after the fact.
 - (c) An accomplice.
2. If a person is charged with the offence of accusing or threatening to accuse another of a crime, with intent to extort money, is it any defence to the person charged, or in any way material to the charge, that the person accused or threatened to be accused has, in fact, committed the crime?
3. Before the Criminal Law Amendment Act came into force under what circumstances could a constable or a private individual arrest or restrain a person without warrant;—was any change introduced in this connection by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and if so, what change?
4. What is bigamy? Is a man guilty of bigamy who, having a wife alive, contracts a second, but invalid, marriage with another woman, or goes through the marriage ceremony with a married woman whose husband is alive?

5. On the prosecution of a person for bigamy, is the husband or wife of the first marriage competent and compellable to give evidence for or against the accused?
6. Is it allowable to include more than one offence in an information in respect of a matter within the summary jurisdiction of a Magistrate? Would there be any difference in your answer if the question related to an information for a matter *not* within the summary jurisdiction of a Magistrate.
7. Under what circumstances is a dying declaration admissible in evidence? What must be first proved to render it admissible?
8. Enumerate and describe, shortly, the different ways in which the decision of a Magistrate can be appealed from, questioned, or reviewed?
9. How are the proceedings in a Warden's Court (under the Mining Act) commenced? Enumerate the more important matters which are within the jurisdiction of a Warden's Court.
10. Has a Mining Warden any, and if so, what, jurisdiction to grant injunctions? If the answer to the first part of this question is that the Warden has such jurisdiction, can he grant an injunction *ex parte*?
11. What power has a Mining Warden to procure the attendance of witnesses before him, or in his Court?
12. Has a Warden any, and if so, what, authority to empower a person to enter into the private lands of another person and remove samples of surface outcrop?
13. In the case of offences against children, if a child, who is tendered as a witness against any person accused of such an offence, does not, in the opinion of the Magistrate, understand the nature of an oath, may the evidence of such child be received under any, and if so, under what circumstances? And does any obligation in regard to evidence rest upon the prosecution in such a case?
14. State, shortly, the effect of Section 18 of the Criminal Law and Evidence Amendment Act in the extension of the summary jurisdiction of Justices in respect to the offences there mentioned.
15. What period of limitation is prescribed by the Justices Act within which offences within the summary jurisdiction of Justices must be prosecuted?

Appendix No. 14.

PAPERS SET AT THE EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF SHORTHAND WRITER AND TYPEWRITER (FEMALE).

19TH DECEMBER, 1896.

SHORTHAND DICTATION TEST.

80 words a minute.

Time allowed for transcription—Twenty minutes.

Lord Hampden said: He wished to speak of one aspect of the development of the country in relation to the (20) distribution of the population of the Colony. The population of New South Wales was at present one million and a (20) quarter, and of that they had nearly half resident in Sydney and the districts north and south. If they took (20) a glance at the map they would find that that district was very fairly served by railways, and if they (20) looked at the reports of the Railway Commissioners they would find that some of those railways were not paying. There (20) was a railway from Goulburn to Cooma, on which there was a loss of forty thousand pounds annually, and another (20) from Sydney to Kiama in the same position. Surely that would lead to some caution in railway construction, and it (20) was just probable, as far as that district was concerned, that the great point before them would be the development (20) of that district, so as to make the railways pay which were not now earning any revenue. Probably the best (20) means of bringing that area of railway to a profit would be the extension of mixed arable farming. The question (20) of the development of the western section and of the more distant areas was one of very much greater difficulty. (20) He alluded to the country where there was a deficient rainfall, and also to the area where there might be (20) a quantity of rain within a short period of time. In those districts, and also in the districts which were (20) visited by floods, no doubt there would be a necessity for large engineering works for the conservation of water or (20) for drainage. He believed that it would be very difficult, having regard to present circumstances, to get those works constructed, (20) except by private enterprise under a federal guarantee. The fact of the matter was that these great works, dealing with (20) the waters on the rivers, or the construction of great trunk lines of railway, bringing the north into communication with (20) Queensland, or the trunk line from east to west, were undertakings which were really the mutual concerns of all the (20) Colonies, and could only be effectually carried out by private enterprise, under a federal guarantee. That was the object he

EXAMINATION FOR SHORTHAND WRITER AND TYPEWRITER (FEMALE).

DECEMBER, 1896.

TYPEWRITING FROM PRINTED MATTER.

Time allowed—Five minutes.

[Daily Paper.]

Admiral Bridge may doubtless be perfectly correct in his contention about the proportion of foreign sailors in the British mercantile marine; but there is little comfort in his triumph after all. It merely seems to show that in 1803 there were too many foreign sailors in British vessels, and that the bad sign has been steadily perpetuated. Moreover, the arguments brought forward to support the Admiral's view raise disquieting doubts on another head. It seems that a century ago the British navy was manned by a large proportion of foreign sailors—a reproach that it is certainly free from nowadays. But I have often thought that there is a great deal of unconscious hypocrisy about this perpetual bewailing by people, who live at home at ease, of the decadence of the British sailor. It is all very well for leisured critics who travel round the world in their own yachts to urge British and Australian youths to take to the sea; but if one studies the matter calmly, we shall see that they are not at all likely to follow the advice. The prosperous London merchant, whose most exciting deed of derring-do is a smart run to catch his train, may feel strange qualms when he hears that England's first line is running down for want of men, and these qualms may urge him to talk about Britain's one-time hardy coast population; but we shall see whether the coast population will not grow small by degrees and beautifully less as time goes on. Why, we are every day industriously spreading the means for our own undoing. When we force "education" on every man, woman, and child; when we publish broadcast every day essays on culture, refinement, and luxury; when we point out at every street corner the advantages of colonial and exploring life to young Britons, is it to be expected that they will eagerly rush the uninviting forecastles of our merchantmen? The Dane and the Norwegian and Swede and Finn are still eager to sign on for the round trip at £3 a month out of the Thames, because the kind of life is, on the whole, pleasanter to bear than the conditions of shore existence in their own countries. But the modern Englishman is the Roman citizen of the first Empire—he has the pick of the world to choose from, and he wants the best billets at that. It's an unalterable law that nothing in nature or science can take place without a corresponding rebound somewhere—and there's a reflex action about an "educated proletariat." Perhaps when the Finns and Norwegians and Dutch and Swedes and Laplanders have votes they won't care so much about the sea. Dr. Johnson said that a sailor's life was a dog's life; nevertheless, I strongly advise any young man fond of an active and adventurous life to go to sea. Personally, I never go further than Balmain; nevertheless, it's just as easy to tell a young fellow to go to sea as to invite him vaguely to go "on the land." In either case it doesn't affect one's own comfort.

EXAMINATION FOR TYPEWRITER AND SHORTHAND WRITER (FEMALE).

DECEMBER, 1896.

IN addition to examination in the above papers, the candidates underwent a *five minutes' test* (typewriting) from dictation of ordinary newspaper matter.

They were also required to make a typewritten copy of the manuscript a specimen of which is included with these papers.

As a test of composition, they were required to write an essay. They had the option of selecting from the following:—

A holiday trip (real or imaginary) by sea or land.

The advantages of the typewriter.

Some book recently read.

Candidates were also required to copy from manuscript.

Appendix No. 15.

PAPERS SET AT THE EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF SHORTHAND WRITER AND TYPEWRITER (MALE).

16TH MARCH, 1897.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING TEST.

A passage from a daily newspaper was dictated to candidates at the rate of 120 words a minute for ten minutes. One hour was allowed for a typewritten transcription.

DICTATION—TEST FOR SPELLING.

As we approached the loftier elevations we entered the glacial region; so by way of lightening our burdens we left some things behind, acceding to the importunate demands of tired feet and weary limbs. Among the rubbish of the lateral drift we picked up what seemed like the kernel of a cypress fruit, also the remains of a chamois, perfectly fresh, for petrification is much more likely than putrefaction in that kingdom of eternal frost. Blue pebbles resembling sapphires were also found, and seemed to have been scraped from the granite by the excoiating action of the flowing ice. On some of these scientific points we differed greatly among ourselves, but, to avoid cavilling, we postponed the discussion to a more convenient place and time. We completed our excursion with no damage more serious than a little liniment could cure, and, in crowding over a brilliant pine-wood fire, we came very near to singeing our raiments in the eager desire to gather a little warmth for our benumbed extremities and chilled frames.

Extra words:—Shoeing, libelling, conceivable, conducible, trammelled, irrelevant.

COMPOSITION.

Candidates were also required to write an essay on "Economy of Time."

Appendix No 17.

PAPERS SET AT THE EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF ENGINEERING ASSISTANT
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FEBRUARY, 1897.

ENGLISH.

TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY. 9:30 TO 10:30 A.M.

Give your views on the relative merits of day-work and contract-work.

(This paper will also be taken as a test of handwriting.)

ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.

TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY. 10:30 A.M. TO 12:30 P.M.

	Marks.
1. Reduce 3 roods 7 poles 28 yards 2 feet 36 inches to the decimal of 1 acre 31 poles 27 yards 2 feet 36 inches.	60
2. How many hours a day must 42 boys work to do in 45 days what 27 men can do in 28 days of 10 hours long, the work of a boy being half that of a man?	60
3. Gunpowder being composed of 33 parts of nitre, 7 of charcoal, and 5 of sulphur; find how many pounds of each will be required to make 30 lb. of powder.	60
4. Two cogwheels work together, one having 360 teeth and the other 100; if the first revolve 20 times in one minute, and if the latter turn a drum whose circumference is 5 feet, how many miles of thread will it wind upon the drum in a working day of 11 hours?	60
5. A reservoir is 56 feet 8 inches long, and 19 feet 6 inches broad; how many cubic feet of water must be drawn off to make the surface sink 2 feet 6 inches?	60
6. Two pipes, A and B, would fill a cistern in 25 minutes and 30 minutes respectively. Both are opened together, but at the end of $8\frac{2}{3}$ minutes the second is turned off. In how many minutes will the cistern be filled?	60
7. The length of one side of a rectangular field is 572 yards, and the area of the field is 50 acres 2 roods 32 poles. Find the length of the other side and of the diagonal.	60
8. A cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 oz. Find the length of the side of a cubic vessel whose contents (water) weigh 4 tons 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lb. 7 oz.	60
9. A rectangular cistern, 9 feet long, 5 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 3 inches deep, is filled with liquid which weighs 2,520 pounds. How deep must a rectangular cistern be which will hold 3,850 pounds of the same liquid, its length being 8 feet, and its width 5 feet 6 inches?	60
10. How many cubic yards are there in a cutting 200 yards long, 20 feet high at the highest part, running out evenly to nothing at each end, 30 feet wide at the bottom, and having a batter on each side of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1?	60

ALGEBRA.

TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY. 1:30 TO 3 P.M.

	Marks.
1. (a) Resolve into five factors $a^{10} - b^{10}$. (b) Resolve into four factors $4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2$.	75
2. Solve the equation $\frac{4}{x+2} + \frac{7}{x+3} = \frac{37}{x^2+5x+6}$	75
3. A can dig a trench in one-half the time that B can; B can dig it in two-thirds of the time that C can; all together they can dig it in 6 days; find the time it would take each of them alone.	75
4. Find the values of x , y , and z in the following $\begin{aligned} 3x + 4y - 16z &= 0. \\ 5x - 8y + 10z &= 0. \\ 2x + 6y + 7z &= 52. \end{aligned}$	75
5. The fore-wheel of a carriage makes six revolutions more than the hind-wheel in going 120 yards; if the circumference of the fore-wheel be increased by one-fourth of its present size, and the circumference of the hind-wheel by one-fifth of its present size, the six will be changed to four. Required the circumference of each wheel.	75
6. Extract the square root of $a^6 - 6ax^5 + 15a^2x^4 - 20a^3x^3 + 15a^4x^2 - 6a^5x + a^6$	75
7. Solve the following $ax^2 + bx + c = 0.$	75
8. A line of given length is bisected and produced; find the length of the produced part so that the rectangle contained by half the line and the line made up of the half and the produced part may be equal to the square on the produced part.	75

EXAMINATION FOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT.—FEBRUARY, 1897.

GEOMETRY.

Marks.

TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY. 3 TO 4:30 P.M.

- 75 1. Draw a circle passing through two given points and touching a given line.
 75 2. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.
 75 3. Describe a square having an end of one of its sides at a given point and the middle of the opposite side at another point.
 75 4. From a given point outside a circle construct a tangent to a circle.
 75 5. Construct an angle double of a given angle.
 75 6. Triangles and parallelograms of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.
 75 7. Show that angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.
 75 8. Prove that if a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles.

SURVEYING.

Marks.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY. 2 TO 4:30 P.M.

- 250 1. A levelling staff is held at seven successive stations, a, b, c, d, e, f, g , and the level is set up at three stations, P, Q, R; the sight taken from P to a is 11.23 feet, and from P to b is 1.62 feet, from Q to b is 10.87 feet, from Q to c is 2.73 feet, from Q to d is 5.30 feet, from Q to e is 2.71 feet, from R to e is 7.68 feet, from R to f is 3.60 feet, and from R to g is 7.41 feet.
 Make up a level-book and reduce these levels, the station a being 50 feet above datum.
 250 2. Describe the dumpy level and state how you would test its correctness, and if the line of collimation is out of adjustment how would you proceed to put it right?
 150 3. A level is set up at a point, A, in a direct line between two points, B and C; the reading on B is 14.67 feet and its distance from A is 4 chains, the reading on C is 5.23 feet and its distance from A is 21 chains; calculate the difference in level between the points B and C, taking the curvature of the earth into account.
 250 4. Describe the adjustments of the transit theodolite.
 100 5. What is meant by the scale of a map? If a survey is plotted to a scale 40 feet to 1 inch, state how many feet on the plan will represent 1 mile, and what is the proportionate reduction of area.

TRIGONOMETRY.

Marks.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY. 9:30 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

- 100 1. Draw a diagram showing the Sine, Tangent, Secant, and Versine of an angle.
 100 2. Given the side $AB = 30$ feet, the side $AC = 40$, and the included angle $20^\circ 10'$, find the other side and angles.
 100 3. The co-ordinate values of two stations are as follow:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = N 400 W 260 \\ B = N 800 E 290 \end{array} \right\} \text{Find bearing and length of } AB.$$

 100 4. Show that $\cos 2A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1$, and find the values of $\sin A$, $\cos A$, and $\sec A$ being given that $\cot A = \frac{3}{4}$.
 100 5. Prove that $\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$.
 100 6. If $\cos A = \tan A$, find A .
 If $\tan 2A = 3 \tan A$, find A .
 100 7. The elevation of a tower is 60 degrees; on receding from it on a horizontal plane 100 yards further, the elevation is 30 degrees. Required the height of the tower.
 100 8. The sides of a triangle are 16, 17, and 9 feet, find the area.
 100 9. Given the perimeter, area, and an angle of a triangle, find the side opposite the given angle.
 100 10. An object 6 feet high standing on the top of a tower subtends an angle $\tan^{-1} 0.15$ at a station 100 yards from the base in a horizontal line. Find the height of the tower.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Marks.

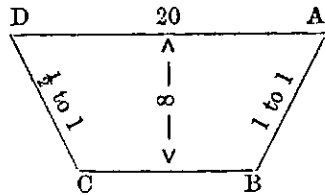
THURSDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY. 9:30 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

- 100 1. An ironbark girder is 30 feet long and 1 foot square in section; at a distance of 1 foot from one end is hung a weight of $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, how far from that end must the point of support be on which the beam, when horizontal, will rest? And what will be the pressure on that point of support? Ironbark to be taken at 65 lb. per cubic foot.
 100 2. The mean pressure on the piston of a steam-engine is 15 lb. per square inch, the length of the stroke is 6 feet; if the area of the piston is 448 square inches, how many units of work are done per single stroke?
 100 3. The section of a stream is 5 feet by 2 feet, its mean velocity 35 feet per min., there is a mean fall of 13 feet on the stream, at which is erected a water-wheel whose efficiency is .65; determine the available horse-power of the wheel.

EXAMINATION

EXAMINATION FOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT, FEBRUARY, 1897.

4. On every foot of the length of a wall of brickwork whose section is A, B, C, D, a force acts at the upper angle C in a direction making an angle of 45° with the inner side B C, determine this force when the resultant of it, and of the weight of the wall, passes through the angle A at the bottom of the wall. The height of the wall is 20 feet and the thickness 4 feet. Brickwork to be taken at 112 lb. per cubic foot. 100
5. The resultant of P and Q is 12 lb. when their directions contain an angle of 60° , and 11 lb. when they contain an angle of 90° ; find P and Q. 100
6. A and B are the pans of a pair of scales. A substance placed in A is balanced by P lb. in B. When placed in B it is balanced by Q lb. in A. Find the true weight. 100
7. Let A, B, C, D represent the section of a cutting. 100



The breadth on top is 20 feet and the depth 8 feet, the slope A B is 1 to 1, and of D C is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; determine the horizontal distance from A of the centre of gravity of the section.

8. What should be the inclination of a circular bicycle track 200 yards in diameter to counteract the centrifugal force due to a velocity of 30 miles per hour? 100
9. A wall of brickwork, supporting fresh water, has a section whose form is a right-angled triangle A, B, C, the base B C is 6 feet, and the height A B 14 feet, will the wall be overthrown when the water reaches to the top (i.) if the face A B receives the pressure; (ii.) if the face A C receives the pressure? Brickwork 112 lb. per cubic foot. 100
10. A body is thrown downwards with a velocity of 160 feet per second; determine its velocity at the end of 4 seconds, and the number of seconds in which a body merely dropped would acquire the same velocity. 100

In addition to the written Examination, candidates were required to do tracing work.

Appendix No. 18.

PAPERS SET AT THE EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF QUANTITY SURVEYOR.

19TH FEBRUARY, 1897.

The time allowed for working out examination—Five hours (from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.).

- Applicants for examination to prepare the paper, supplied for the purpose, with the rulings in pencil necessary for their system of taking off, abstracting, and billing quantities. No books of reference or cribs allowed, and any applicant found so infringing during the Examination to be at once disqualified.
- Applicants to "take off" and "detail," "abstract" and "reduce" and bring into "bill" the quantities of work shown on the accompanying drawing and specification, and show their method of arriving at the different stages of the work, with the several figures and calculations used.
- Applicants to take off work showing all the necessary "labour" items, and the "bill" to be explained with sketches of any parts thought to be required.
- Applicants to use their own discretion as to the manner of "billing" the general items of description of work and material by abbreviation, as thought desirable.
- Applicants to take off and show in "bill" items that are omitted from specification and shown on drawing, and necessary for the proposed completion of the work.

Time allowed—One hour (from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.).

Applicants to prepare a paper or form of instruction to contractors, having reference to deviations from work as specified and taken off in the bill of quantities of previous section of Examination, in substituting—

1. Brickwork for all stonework previously specified and the face-work of same with finishings formed with cement rendering.
2. Covering roof with galvanised No. 24 gauge iron with 18-in. lead cappings in lieu of slates, &c., as specified.

This Section is to show the applicant's general qualifications both as regards business experience and education.

SPECIFICATION OF WORKS.

GENERALLY.

1. The Contractor will have to give all notices, pay all fees to the Municipal or Borough Council, Gas and Water Companies, etc., as may be required; erect and maintain all necessary hoarding, lights, etc., and otherwise comply with the By-laws of the Municipal or other authorities.

EXCAVATOR AND LABOURER.

2. Excavate trenches for all foundations of walls, chimney-breasts, hearths, sleeper-piers, steps, etc., to the depths and dimensions shown on drawings, properly levelled at the bottom, and well rammed. Also excavate for drains, gas and water pipes, and other parts, and fill in earth round all finished parts and well ram same.

MASON

MASON AND BRICKLAYER.

3. *Stone*.—The stone used for window-sills, panels, and other stonework above ground to be the best "Ravensfield" freestone, all to be laid on natural or quarry-bed in work; base course and all door-sills and outer steps to be of local granite. All stonework to be of size in height to bond in with brickwork—two, three, or four courses, as the case may be; four courses taken as $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4. *Bricks*.—All the bricks to be of the best description, from approved fields, hard, sound, and well burnt, of proper size and shape, and uniform in colour; to be laid in old English bond, in mortar or cement, as specified, to be well soaked in water just before laying, and laid wet; the bricks for face-work to be specially selected, of an even colour, and the hardest burnt to be selected for work below ground; samples of bricks to be submitted for approval before use.

5. The exposed brickwork of base course from 6 inches below ground to top on east side of building, which is to be finished with moulded splay; all bands, arches, and chimney-caps to be faced with specially-selected, even colour, double-pressed bricks from approved makers. The chimney-caps and arches to be specially moulded to detail.

6. *Mortar*.—The mortar for stone or brick work to be composed of one part (measured unslaked) of the best fresh burnt stone lime, and two parts clean, sharp sand, free from saline or vegetable matter, well mixed with fresh water.

7. *Cement*.—Cement for building purposes to be composed of one part best Portland cement, of approved brand, and two parts clean, sharp sand, as for mortar, mixed with fresh water and used fresh.

8. *Concrete Footings*.—Lay concrete footings under all internal and external walls, sleeper-piers, chimney-breasts, and hearth-steps, etc.; to be 12 inches thick, of the widths shown; in no case to be less than 6 inches wider all round than foundation walls above.

9. The concrete is to be composed of one cask of best Portland cement, 1 cubic yard of broken granite or bluestone metal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch gauge, and sufficient clean, sharp sand to fill up the interstices without increasing the bulk; the materials to be properly measured, mixed on wood platform with sufficient water to thoroughly damp same without drowning; to be turned over twice dry and twice wet to ensure proper mixing, tipped into trenches, brought up in one layer and well rammed to uniform surface.

10. Notice to be given when trenches are opened out and the materials for the whole of the work to level of top of base course, to be on ground, and no concrete is to go in except in the presence of the superintending officer.

11. *Foundation Walls*.—Foundation walls from top of concrete to top of base course to external walls (except where described of stone facing), sleeper-piers, hearths, etc., to be built of brickwork in cement, well flushed up and grouted every course, beds and joints $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick; to be finished with neat $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch tuck-pointing in white mortar on coloured joint.

12. *Damp course*.—Build in a damp course at level of under side of wall-plates or base course to all internal walls, sleeper-piers, chimney-breasts, and hearths of building to extend the full width of walls, and go under plates, composed of two courses of stout Bangor slates laid with joints properly broken, well bedded and flushed up with cement and first course of stone or brickwork above damp course to be set in cement.

13. When the damp course is laid the superstructure is not to be proceeded with until damp course has been inspected and approved by the superintending officer.

14. *Stone Base Courses*.—Base course and foundation to external walls of north and west fronts with 18-inch returns at ends, to be faced with granite ashlar, as shown by blue tint; to be two courses of stone 18 inches and 13 inches high respectively; no stretcher stones to be less than 2 feet 6 inches on faces, and through headers 18 inches on face every 5 feet to be put in each course, and through quoins at all angles; all joints properly joggled, set, and grouted with cement. Foundation and base course, etc., to project $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from face of wall above, weathered on top, to be neatly fine-axed on exposed faces, punched on beds and joints, and pointed with key-joint.

15. *Air-gratings*.—Form openings for air-gratings in base course to ventilate beneath floors, neatly chamfered and mitred round where stone, and with splayed brick where brick; fitted with stout 9-inch x 6-inch cast galvanised iron flanged gratings of approved pattern, eight in number, fixed where directed.

16. *Door-sill, Granite*.—Door-sill to be the full thickness of wall, about 7 inches high and 9 inches longer than opening, fine-axed on tread and riser, punched square on beds and joints, morticed for door frame, back-jointed to floor and set hollow.

17. *Outer Steps, Granite*.—The steps to entrance to be in long stones set on solid foundations in cement, the treads not less than 12 inches wide by about 7 inches rise, fine-axed on exposed faces, punched on beds and joints, back-jointed to steps below.

18. *Mantelpieces and Grates*.—Provide and fix to each fireplace marble or other approved ornamental mantelpieces, with register or other approved grates, to average together £6 (six pounds sterling) per opening—prime cost, exclusive of carriage and fixing, to be selected by the Government Architect in Sydney.

19. *Window-sills*.—The sills to large window of office to be $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high (four courses of brickwork), 18 inches longer than the opening; other sills of north and west fronts to be 10 inches high (three courses of brickwork), 9 inches longer than openings; all through stones neatly clean chiselled, axed on beds and joints, properly jointed and set hollow, and to finish flush with face of brickwork.

20. All other sash-windows to have $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches (two courses of brickwork) clean chiselled through stone sills in one stone 9 inches longer than openings, to project $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, properly sunk, weathered, and throated, rebated for wood sills, and set hollow.

21. *Panels*.—Form the panels on north front the length shown, about 2 ft. 6 in. high, in single stones in height by about 12 inches thick, and bonded to allow of lettering; axed on beds and joints; the panels to project about 2 inches, and the lettering to be raised from face of panel, which is to be sunk with moulding round, all clean rubbed.

22. Generally the mason is to cut all chases for down-pipes, and attend trades and make good after.

23. *Brickwork*.—All the walls of building coloured red on plans and sections to be built of brickwork in mortar (except such parts are as specified built in cement), of the several forms and dimensions shown or figured, to be carried up perfectly level and plumb, flushed up every course and grouted; the beds

beds and joints to be $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick; the double-pressed brickwork to be set with coloured mortar, and neatly tuck-pointed with white mortar, joints $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, and other parts finished with neat cut and struck joints. All perpend to be kept perfectly plumb.

24. No portion of the work to be carried up higher than 4 feet at one time before the whole is brought to a level.

25. *Openings.*—Form openings for doors and windows, the jambs carried up perfectly plumb with reveals and checks for all frames required.

26. *Arches in Cement.*—Turn four ring semi-circular arches over opening to office, and 14-inch straight segmental or semi-circular arches to other openings, all gauged, axed, and grouted, and set in fine cement; neatly tuck-point with white mortar, and turn 9-inch arches in cement over internal openings with properly formed skewbacks. No wood lintels to be allowed in work.

27. All straight or segmental arches throughout to be turned on $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. wrought-iron cambered bars 18 inches longer than openings, coggled 2 inches at ends (3 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to large openings).

28. *Chimney.*—The chimney to be built as shown, breasts to be carried up square to line of ceiling in all cases, built solid, leaving flues 9 in. x 9 in., properly turned, cored, and pargetted; shaft carried up above roof, built in cement, and formed with projecting courses, neckings, and caps of moulded bricks, to detail.

29. Turn 9-inch segmental arches in brickwork in cement, in two $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rings, to all fireplace openings, on $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. wrought-iron cambered bars, 18 inches longer than the openings, built into jambs and ends coggled.

30. *Surface and E. W. Drains.*—Provide for and lay as directed to falls towards street or cesspit about 30 feet run of 15-inch brick, flat drain bedded in cement-mortar on well rammed bottom, laid with open joint, and well grouted with cement.

31. Provide and lay sufficient 6-inch glazed earthenware pipe to carry water under footpath to gutter of street from same and down-pipes.

32. *Bedding and Pointing.*—Bed all plates in mortar, rake out all jointing round windows before painting, and point up same $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep with mastic, well pressed in, composed of clean, dry sand, fish oil, and white lead. Do all beam-filling and other work in connection with bricklayers' work, and otherwise attend trades and make good after.

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

33. *Timber.*—The timber used is to be the best of their several kinds specified, well seasoned, free from sapwood, shakes, white ant, gum-veins, large or dead knots, or other defects, cut square and full to the sizes specified.

34. Flooring and lining boards to be stacked on the ground within one month of accepting contract.

35. All rafters, ceiling joists, and timbers of roof, floor joists and boarding, plates, solid door-frames, and other solid framing to be of Colonial hardwood, either blackbutt, ironbark, tallow-wood, or bluegum, or other description as may be directed.

36. Lining boards to be Gunnedah cyprus or Liverpool Plains pine.

37. All doors, windows, skirtings, linings, architraves, fittings, and other joiner's work throughout to be of the best dry cedar.

38. *Roofs.*—The roofs to be formed and put together in the strongest manner possible with all necessary ironwork.

39. The roof to have 4-inch x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wall-plates halved and spiked at angles and joinings, 6-inch x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ceiling joists spaced 18-inch centres notched and spiked to wall-plates, and checked and spiked to rafters at ends, rafters 5-inch x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch spaced 18-inch centres with 4-inch x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch collars and hangers shouldered and spiked to each pair; the ends of rafters to be made to project wrought and cut to form eaves, and at the top to be nailed to 9-inch x 2-inch hips and ridge; the plates to be properly framed for the hips with all necessary dragon pieces, etc., required, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch x $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wrought-iron of length required to properly secure short rafters and returns of eaves, screw-fixed and built into walls as directed.

40. *Battens, etc., for Slates.*—Cover the whole of the roofs with 3-inch x 1-inch deal battens set to gauge to take 20-inch x 10-inch Countess slates, 4-inch lap, and cover back of rafters with 1-inch wrought and beaded verge-boards and tilting fillets to all eaves.

41. *Gutters, etc.*—Form gutters behind chimneys with 1-inch boards on proper bearers laid to good fall and not less than 6 inches wide at outlet.

42. *Wood Ceilings.*—The ceiling of office to be formed of mock panelling with 12-inch x $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch panels, 8-inch x $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch margin, with cavetto on edge, 3-inch x $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch moulded edge cover-battens, and 15-inch girth cedar, moulded cornice around walls, the cornice panels, margins, and cover-battens to be of smooth wrought New Zealand kauri or selected Colonial pine free from knots, all to be neatly mitred and securely fixed.

43. The panels to be about 9 inches wide by about 5 feet long, more or less, as will be directed.

44. *Joists and Flooring.*—Ground-floor joists where shown as wood to have 6-inch x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch joists resting on 2-inch x $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch galvanised iron plates and 4-inch x 3-inch rolled-iron joists as sleepers; joists to be spaced 18-inch centres, properly trimmed round hearth (trimmers $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thicker than other joists), and cover with 4-inch x $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wrought grooved and tongued teak floor-boards, laid with broken and bevelled iron-tongued heading joints, secret nailed with one $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch nail to each board at each crossing, nails punched in and joints cleaned off after being laid.

45. *Stud Partition.*—The gable wall of roof over girder is to be formed with 4-inch x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch studs, spaced, 18-inch centres tenoned into 4-inch x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plates, properly braced and covered with 1-inch wrought and beaded feather-edge weatherboards lapped $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

46. *External Door Frame.*—External door to have $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch x $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wrought and beaded frame tenoned into stone sill at bottom, and secured to brickwork on each side with two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wrought-iron bolts, 12 inches long, with strap-ends built in, and ends turned down and screwed up with nut sunk in frame and joint, covered with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch beaded cedar stop to form rebate.

47. Front door to have rebated and moulded transom fitted with 2-inch moulded fanlights divided as shown, pivot hung, fitted with proper beads and stops, and fanlight openers, prime cost value 9s. (nine shillings) each, and brass-plate button fastenings.

48. *External Door, Cedar.*—The front-office door 7 feet x 3 feet x 2½ inches six-panel door as shown, moulded both sides, with raised panels and bolection or raised moulding outside, to be hung with three 5-inch butt hinges to each leaf, and fasten with 10-inch draw-back stop-locks and two 10-inch barrel bolts, and to have handsome bronze centre closing knob and escutcheon, p.c. value 10s. (ten shillings).

49. *Internal Door and Linings.*—7 feet x 3 feet cedar door and linings; internal door to have 1½ inch wrought, double rebated, and beaded linings and heads with moulded and rebated transoms, except otherwise shown, fitted with 2-inch fanlights, pivot hung, and fitted with openers and fastenings as described for external door; door to be 2 inches, four-panel, moulded both sides, hung with three 5-inch butt hinges, and fasten with 6-inch best patent mortice lock, and ebony or other approved furniture, and double finger-plates both sides of door, of p.c. value 7s. 6d. (seven shillings and sixpence).

50. *Windows, Cedar.*—The sash windows to have 2-inch cedar moulded sashes with square heads, double hung in cedar-cased frames, to have 1¼-inch pulley stiles and heads, 1-inch linings, ¾-inch beads, ¾-inch parting slips and back linings, 18-inch pocket-pieces, 3-inch double rebated and weathered hardwood sills; finished inside with 1½-inch rounded window-board and bold 3-inch moulding under mitred and returned; sashes to be hung with best patent lines and cast-iron weights, to have 2½ inches best brass-faced axle-pulleys, best brass spring sash-fastenings, and two brass lifts to each lower sash; sashes to be divided as shown with ¾-inch moulded bars.

51. The semicircular opening of office to have 8-inch x 4-inch wrought, moulded, and rebated cedar frame with muntins transom sill, etc., filled in with 2-inch cedar moulded sashes, divided as shown, fitted with all necessary beads, the centre top-sash in each case fitted with hinges and approved fastenings, and brass quadrants, etc., of the value 15s. (fifteen shillings).

52. All sash-frames throughout to have 1½-inch x ¼-inch galvanised-iron water-bar let into sills and set with mastic.

53. *Grounds.*—Provide and fix 3-inch x ¾-inch cedar bevelled grounds to all skirtings, architraves, linings, and where required, securely fixed to dry cedar plugs driven into walls not more than 18 inches apart.

54. *Linings and Architraves.*—All doors and windows to ground floor to finish with 7-inch double-faced moulded architraves, and 6-inch moulded architraves to upper floor, all securely fixed to grounds and stopped on to moulded blocks.

55. The architraves to semi and segmental openings to be turned out of solid.

56. *Skirtings.*—Provide and fix 1¼-inch double-faced skirtings, 12 inches high, to office, and 1-inch moulded skirting, 9 inches high, to bedroom, all neatly mitred at angles, joints bevelled, and properly scribed to floor and secured to grounds.

57. *Casing of Girders.*—The girders over office, where below ceiling, to be properly bracketted out and cased with 1-inch cedar casing and panelled and moulded soffit, the cornice to mitre round.

58. *Operating Table.*—Operating table to be about 3 ft. 3 in. high, the front to be 1½-inch skeleton framing, with openings for doors spaced every 3 feet, about 3 feet wide, with fillet screwed on to form stop; door to be about 1½ inch thick, hung folding with 3-inch brass hinges and fasten with Hobb's patent cupboard locks and approved turns; the framing to be set back, and doors hung 12 inches back from front edge of table; top of table to be 3 feet wide, 1¼ inch thick, rounded on edge; fixed on 2-in. x 2-in. framed bearers; spaced to suit doors, and dovetailed to front and back rails; put 1-inch wrought bottom board 6 inches above floor, nailed to bearers about 18 inches apart, and 6-inch chamfered skirting to front, and ¾-in. x 4-in. skirting on top; inside of cupboards fitted with 1-inch shelving, on proper boards.

SMITH.

59. *Girders.*—The whole of the hereafter-described girders are to be wrought rolled steel of the best British make, and to be full to the specified weights.

60. Provide and fix over office girder to carry brick partition wall of first floor; to be in one piece, about 22 feet long, of 14-in. x 6-in., to weigh about 60 lb. per foot run, to have ½-in. x 9-in. top and bottom steel plates riveted on with ¾-inch rivets at 6-inch pitch; cover-plates to be 2 feet long.

61. Put one piece of girder 6 in. x 4½ in., about 6 feet long, to weigh 17 lb. per foot run, to take breasts and hearths of angle fireplace of first floor.

SLATER.

62. Cover the roof with best Welsh, Bangor, or other approved slates, Countess size, 20 in. x 10 in., laid on 3-in. x 1-in. battens, properly bonded to show about 8 inches weather, 4 inches lap, laid double at eaves, carefully cut to hips, and, where required, each slate to be secured with two 1½-inch composition nails.

63. Cover the ridge over lead capping with ornamental tile covering; to be at least 10 inches cover on saddle, properly set and pointed with cement, the hip to finish with ornamental hip knob of value 15s. (fifteen shillings).

PLUMBER.

64. Lay the gutter behind chimney with 6-lb. lead, to turn up 9 inches under slates, dressed over fillets, and 6 inches against brickwork; all angles to be beat up, and lead to lap 6 inches at joints.

65. *Capping, etc.*—Put 5-lb. lead soakers to all hips, 12 inches long by required width and shape, and 6-lb. lead capping, 16 inches wide, to ridge under tiles, properly dressed round rolls and over slates, secured with lead-headed nails every 2 feet apart.

66. *Flashings.*—Put all necessary soakers 8 in. x 12 in. straight, and stepped flashings and aprons of 5-lb. lead to chimneys, turning down 6 inches over or under slates, chased 1½ inch into the joints, lead wedged and pointed with cement.

67. *Eaves Gutters.*—Provide and fix to eaves 5-inch half-round moulded No. 22 gauge galvanised iron eaves gutters, with all necessary bends, stop-ends, angles, socket-joints, tubes, and spikes; tubes to be soldered to gutters, and spikes to go through fascia into ends of ceiling joists every 3 feet apart; the gutters to have 1½-in. x ½-in. galvanised ornamental brackets every 3 feet.

PLASTERER.

PLASTERER.

68. *Materials.*—The mortar for plasterers' work to be the same as described for bricklayers' work; to be made up at least (6) six weeks before being used, mixed with a sufficient quantity of long staple hair well beaten up, the setting coat to be of lime putty.

69. *Plastering.*—Render, float, and set the whole of the walls of both floors of building (not otherwise described) to go down to floor-line behind all fittings, skirtings, and linings, and lath with expanded steel lathing, properly secured to joists, and plaster, float, and set first-floor ceiling all finished pure and white.

70. *Cornice.*—Run plaster of paris cornice to first-floor room 15 inches girth, to be properly dubbed out and neatly mitred. Rough render with cement $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick the walls of office 6 feet from floor, and finish same with fine Kean's cement $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick trowelled smooth and finish at top with double-sunk bead.

PAINTER.

71. *Painting.*—Clean down, stop, prepare, and paint (4) four coats all the wood and iron work usually painted inside and outside buildings, except where specified to be varnished or polished, including all eaves gutters, ends of rafters, verge-boards, and downpipes, etc. The paint to be composed of best raw oil and genuine white lead, and to finish to approved tints.

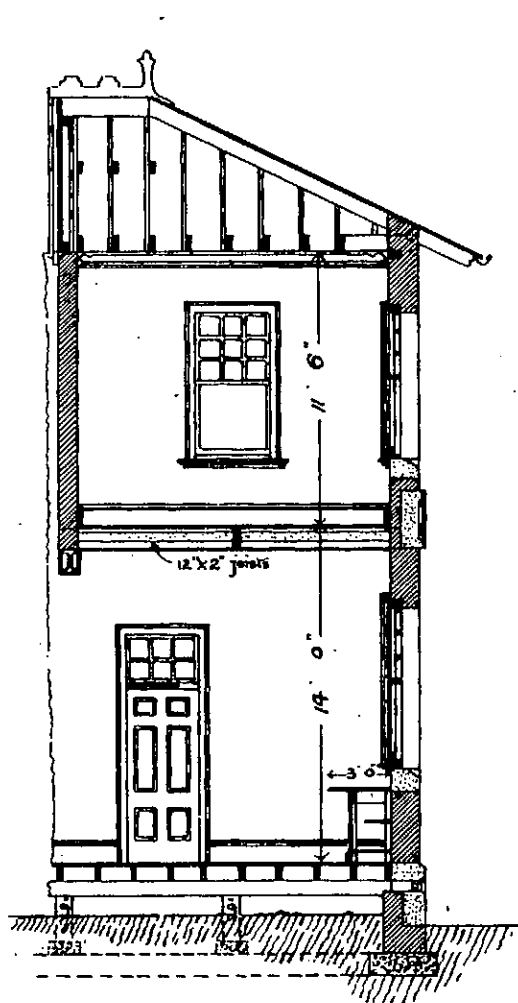
72. *Varnishing.*—The cedar operating table of office, and all cedar work of ground-floor rooms, including architraves, linings, skirtings, doors, etc., wood ceilings and mouldings, etc., where described as mock panelled, to be properly filled, stopped, and prepared, one coat of size and two coats of best copal varnish. The top of operating table to be French polished in the best manner.

73. *Glazier.*—The whole of the lower sashes of office, and all other windows of both floors facing the north and west, to be glazed with best $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick polished plate glass, secured with all necessary beads.

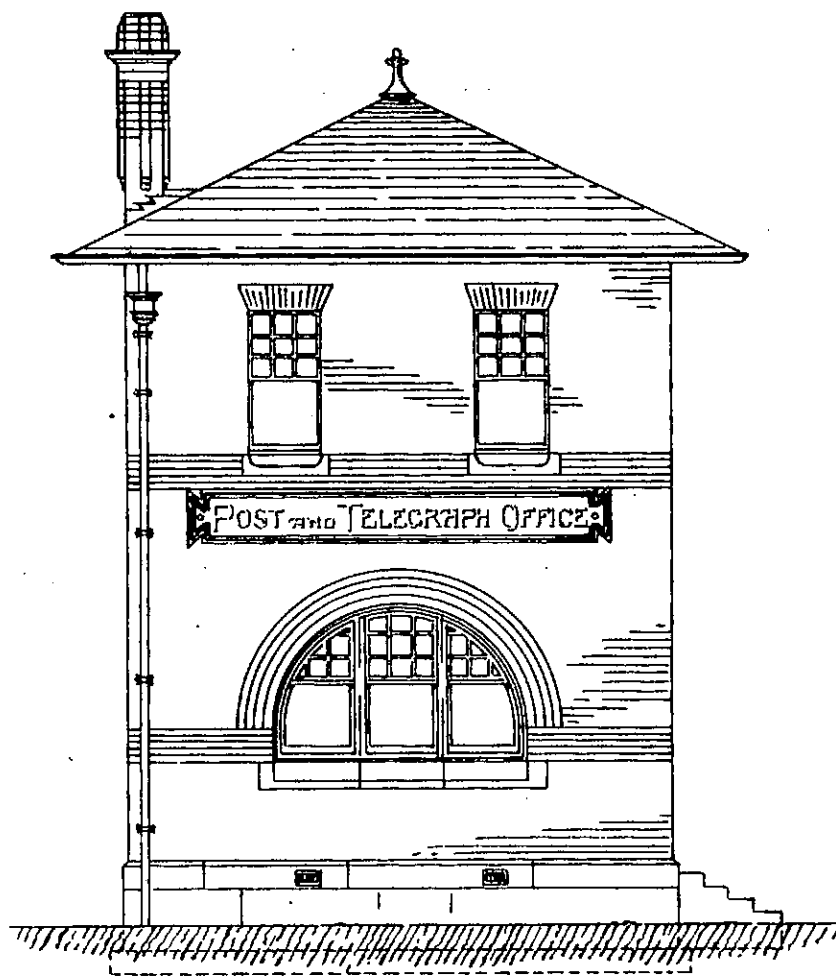
74. All the other windows, internal and external fan-lights, etc., to be glazed with 21-oz. sheet glass, well sprigged in and puttied, left clean and perfect at completion.

[One Diagram and one Litho.]

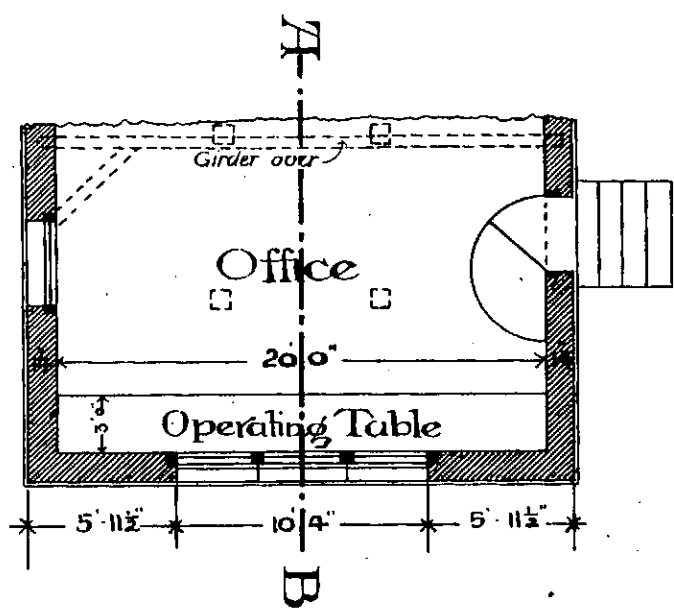
QUANTITY SURVEYORS' EXAMINATION



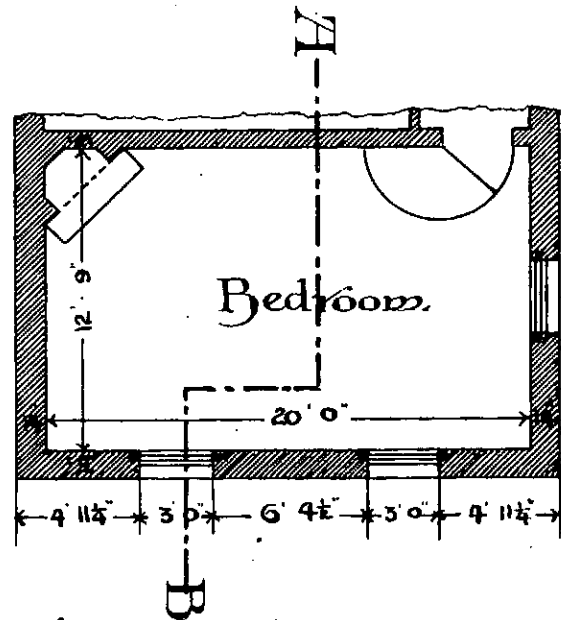
Section A-B.



North Elevation.



Ground Plan.



First Floor Plan.

1/8th" Scale

Shorthand Writers and Typewriters'
Examination [Females] 19th Dec., 1896.

Copying from Manuscript.

Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896.

Certificated Managers & Under Managers

Section 1.

Every mine must be under a Mgr who shall be responsible for ^{the} control, management & direction of the mine. The Mgr must be the registered holder of a ^{1st class} Certificate of Competency, as well as of service. In the case of a mine in which less than 20 ~~persons~~ persons are employed the Mgr ~~must~~ hold a permit from an Inspector. — this permit to remain in force for twelve months, but ~~in the case of~~ ^{it may} be renewed by the Inspr on application at the ^{Mine} Coal Office, Newcastle during January of the ensuing year after ^{the original} issue subsequent to the commencement of this Act.

Sec 2.

Where a mine is under a certificated Mgr daily personal ^{supervision} ~~of~~ will be ^{required} ~~on~~ on the part of such Mgr, or in his absence by the sub-manager.

Sec 3. Every ^{under-}mgr or sub-mgr must hold

a ^{certificate of either} 1st or 2nd class ^{grade}: ~~certifying~~, & in the absence of the ^{he will} mgr have the same responsibilities, & to be subject ^{in all respects} to the same liabilities as a mgr; but the nomination of an undermanager does not affect the personal responsibility of the manager under the Act. ^{Who shall be individually liable for the proper supervision & control of the mine except as in cases hereinafter provided (vide sections 11, 12, 26 & 34).}

Section 4.

There are two descriptions of certificates of competency under the Act - viz - 1st class, & 2nd class, i.e., certificates of fitness to be employed under a mgr but no person ^{shall be} entitled to a certificate unless he ^{can} prove he has ^{that} at least 5 years' practical experience in a mine.

In order to ascertain the persons eligible to receive a certificate of competency there shall be appointed a Board of ~~Mines~~ Examiners who shall consist of 3 persons, being owners or agents - 3 persons employed in mines who ~~may~~ shall have been so employed for at least 7 years prior to the ~~commencement~~ commencement of this Act, & 3 persons practising as mining engineers or mgrs of mines, & 1 Inspector of the Department.

Sec. 5

The members of the Board ^{shall be} appointed by the ~~Secretary~~ ^{Secretary} for Mines & Agriculture.

The Board is empowered to hold meetings ^{such} and to appoint ^{examiners} as may be ^{necessary} to exercise sufficient supervision over ~~and~~ ^{which} mines ~~to~~ shall be brought under the operation of this Act.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.

(ACTUARIAL REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF, ON 31 DECEMBER, 1897.)

*Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 7 July, 1898.*Public Service Board, 50 Young-street,
Sydney, 21 June, 1898.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We have the honor to forward the Actuary's report on the condition of the Superannuation Account, as on the 31st December, 1897. It will be seen that the deficiency of the Fund has been reduced from £2,905,200 according to Mr. Coghlan's valuation on the 31st December, 1893, to £1,344,541, or by the large sum of £1,560,659. This satisfactory change has been due to the operation of the Public Service Act, under which 5,829 past contributors to the Fund have given up their prospective benefits to secure exemption from further contributions and a refund of the contributions already made by them, with interest up to the date of their retirement.

It may be a matter of surprise to some that the deficiency in the Fund is still so large, but past valuations show that the Superannuation provisions of the 1884 Act imposed an initial liability of nearly a million sterling, while the Parliamentary grant to the Fund was only £100,000. The secession of 5,829 persons from participation in the benefits of the Fund has removed a great load of liability; but it must be borne in mind that few of the older officers have ceased contributing, nor have there been any considerable number of withdrawals by officers holding responsible positions and in receipt of large salaries. It will be easy to understand how the present deficit comes to reach its present size, when it is remembered that the value of existing pensions was estimated to be at—

	£
First Valuation, 1887	238,492
Second Valuation, 1890	530,513
Third Valuation, 1893	715,132
Present Valuation, 1897	762,394

while the contributions by pensioners towards the Fund would be amply covered by the sum of £50,000.

As an aid to discussion, we have had the liabilities of the Fund distributed under three heads, viz., net liabilities by reason of benefits accrued and accruing (a) to members of the General Service, (b) to officers employed under the Railway Commissioners, and (c) to former contributors who elected to discontinue contributing to the Fund, but who are still in the Service.

The distribution is as follows:—

General Service Liability on account of officers already retired and officers now contributing to the Fund, but entitled to an allowance on retirement	£1,288,166
Railway Service—Liability on account of 156 officers already retired, and 564 officers now contributing to the Fund ...	372,631
5,603 discontinuants in the General Service, £180,359, and 226 in Railway Service, £11,534	191,893
	<hr/>
	1,852,690
Deduct balance at credit of Fund, £420,649, and value of Perpetual Endowment, £87,500	508,149
	<hr/>
Net liability	£1,344,541
	<hr/>

There can scarcely be any doubt in regard to the rights of those who have ceased to contribute. These are absolutely entitled to the refund of their contributions, with interest, under the terms of the Act; nevertheless they cannot be said to have any preferential claim on the Fund itself over those who have not ceased to contribute. If, however, the present value of their claims be set aside from the General Fund, the sum available for the payment of existing pensions and future claims of contributors would be £228,756, and we are informed by the Actuary that towards the sum just given existing pensioners have contributed only £4,400, while persons still in the Service, and contributing, have contributed £284,356. The present value of the liability of the Fund to pensioners is £740,976, and to contributors, £898,402, so that the total deficiency of the Fund may be divided in another way as follows:—

Value of existing pensions—in excess of contributions towards the Fund by pensioners, so far as such contributions remain unexhausted by payment of pensions, &c. (Deficit) ...	£736,576
Value of prospective pensions to present contributors—in excess of future contributions and past contributions of such persons. (Deficit)	674,047
Value of contributions of discontinuants	Equal to share of Credit Balance.
	<hr/>
Total	£1,410,623
Less value of endowment of £3,500 in excess of claims thereon. (Surplus)	66,082
	<hr/>
	£1,344,541
	<hr/>

The

The Board have thought it necessary to draw special attention to the foregoing aspect of the case, in order that the bearing of any proposals for the maintenance of the Fund may be better understood. Three methods naturally suggest themselves by which an approach to solvency may be attained :—

- (1.) A reduction of pensions without increase of contributions ;
- (2.) An increase of contributions without reduction of pensions ; or
- (3.) A reduction of pensions, coupled with an increase of contributions.

If the first proposals were relied upon to bring solvency to the Fund, it would be unjust to persons at present in the Service, who would be called upon to pay not only what is needed to make up their own retiring allowances, but the pensions now being paid to persons already retired. But, apart from its injustice, the proposal cannot be entertained, inasmuch as to insure solvency the deduction from salaries of present contributors would have to be 26 per cent., or six and a half times what is now paid.

A reduction in retiring allowances, without an increase of contributions, is more equitable, inasmuch as the enforced contribution would be felt equally by all beneficiaries, actual and prospective ; but it would not be of sufficient avail, as a statement of the financial position will show. The present value of benefits is £2,139,478, while the cash in hand, and the present value of endowment and future contributions, &c., are £794,937, or about 40 per cent. of the liabilities. To insure solvency by the second proposal would, therefore, necessitate a reduction of pensions to the extent of 60 per cent., which, of course, is out of the question.

The reduction of retiring allowances, coupled with an increase of contribution, if carried out on any reasonable basis, would also fail to save the Fund without assistance from the State. An increase of contribution from 4 to 5 per cent. would mean a reduction of the deficiency by £61,000 ; this would be of small consequence where the total deficiency is £1,344,541, while any substantial relief to be had by reduction of pensions would be attended by very grave hardship to those who have been retired on pensions—the majority of such persons being far advanced in years.

We are definitely of opinion, therefore, that no scheme worthy of the attention of the Government can be devised which has for its essential feature, either the increase of the percentage on salaries now paid to the Fund by public servants, the reduction of the scale of pensions now being paid, or any joint application of these methods. The Superannuation Fund, established under Civil Service Act of 1884, and continued with modifications under the Public Service Act of 1895, can therefore only be continued by assistance being granted from the general revenue. That such assistance cannot long be delayed will be apparent from the fact that if the refunds promised by section 62 of the Public Service Act be set aside from the General Fund the balance of the Fund will be exhausted in two years' time, while if those who have ceased contributing be treated on the same basis as other persons interested, the Fund will drag out an existence for seven years, when it will be finally extinguished.

We have been in some doubt whether, in reporting on the Superannuation Fund, it comes within our province to make recommendations to carry out which would involve a call on the general revenue ; but as the interests of a large and deserving body are at stake, who have no direct means of approaching the
Government

Government on the subject, we have presumed to somewhat exceed our functions, and we have had the less hesitation in doing so as the country is in nowise committed to an expenditure merely as a consequence of any recommendation made by the Board in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884.

In any treatment of the claims of public officers a distinction should be made between Railway officers and those of the General Service. The terms of employment of men in the service of the Railway Commissioners are determined by the Railway Act and the Regulations of the Commissioners, and it would be a proper transfer of functions that the Railway Commissioners should administer the retirement clauses of the Civil Service Act so far as they affect their officers, seeing that the retention or retirement of all such officers is a matter exclusively within their control, and, moreover, as retirements are made solely in the interests of the Railway Service, it seems fitting that the cost of such retirements should not be a charge against the general revenue, but against the Railway votes.

We recommend :—

That the sum at the credit of the Superannuation Account should be divided into three portions. The sum of £191,893, representing the interests of persons who have ceased to contribute, should be set aside to meet the payments to be made to such persons under section 60 of the Public Service Act.

The balance of the Fund should then be divided as between the General Service and the Railway Service, according to the derivation of the contributions. The amount apportioned to the Railway Service should be administered by the Railway Commissioners, and all pensions now payable to retired Railway servants, or which may hereafter be sanctioned, should be made a charge against the Railway votes. There is, we estimate, a deficiency on account of pensions, actual and prospective, to Railway officers, the present value of which is £273,975, and this deficiency may be met by an annual endowment of £15,500 for thirty years.

With regard to the General Service, we find that it would require an endowment of £62,000 a year for thirty years to meet pensions entered on and prospective, but we think the general revenue need not be called upon at the present time to pay such a sum. Our view is that the Government might endow the Fund with £30,000 a year for five years, undertaking after that time the whole of the obligations of the Superannuation provisions of the various Acts. As the Government are aware, the carrying out of the provisions of the Public Service Act has resulted in an annual saving of £300,000 a year; but there is still something to be done, and in due time we hope to be able to effect further reorganisation in the working of the Service which will lead to an additional saving of £50,000 a year without any hardship to persons now employed. This reorganisation we hope to introduce gradually during the course of the next two years, and it is in view of these prospective savings that we see our way to suggest that the State should undertake the implied liability which the various Superannuation Acts have thrown upon it.

In dealing with the officers who have ceased contributing under the provisions of section 62, we have in all cases, on the voluntary retirement of such persons, recommended the return of their contribution to the Fund. From

a recent judgment, this course seems to have been contrary to the Act; but it is within our knowledge that nearly all the officers who ceased to contribute did so on the understanding that their contributions would be returnable on resignation, and we have no hesitation in recommending that the law be so altered as to admit of this refund being made. The officers concerned are chiefly female teachers, who had at no time much prospect of receiving advantage from their connection with the Fund.

We have given a great deal of thought to the question of the possibility of resuscitating the Superannuation Fund, because it is plain to us that some sort of a Superannuation system must always exist. If old and invalid officers are not given a retiring allowance by the direct provision of Parliament, the custom which formerly existed of retaining officers long after their period of usefulness is past will again come into vogue, to the detriment of the Service and the dissatisfaction of the younger officers. But we do not see any hope of saving the existing system, and a careful investigation has convinced us that the best course was adopted when the Legislature closed the Fund to new entrants, and allowed all who wished to cease contributing. The question of what must take the place of the Superannuation Fund for persons who are now joining the Service under the competitive system is, fortunately, not pressing, and as a new Service is practically being created, we do not anticipate that there will be any formidable difficulties to be overcome in arranging a scheme of retiring allowance, just to the State and acceptable to the public servants.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servants,

J. BARLING,

T. A. COGHLAN,

GEO. A. WILSON,

} Members of the Public
Service Board.

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.

Report, Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

Public Service Board, Actuaries' Office,
42, Young-street, Sydney, 21 May, 1898.

To the Public Service Board of New South Wales,—
Gentlemen,

Seven
enclosures.

In accordance with your instructions I have effected the valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund, and have the pleasure to forward herewith balance-sheets indicating in detail the position of affairs as at 31st December, 1897.

The work required in the calculations has been of a more diverse, and therefore voluminous, nature than has been the case at any previous investigation. Not only has the ordinary work of valuation been accomplished, but the individual interests of those who seceded from the Fund under the provisions of section 62 of the Public Service Act have of necessity been ascertained, thereby involving a considerable amount of extra labour.

I have had the advantage of very reliable data upon which to base my calculations. By the action of the Board, histories of the official lives of all in the Service have been provided, so that it has been possible to make exact tabulations in cases where previously it was necessary to resort to approximations. As the result of this advantageous and very proper method of securing accurate information, the present valuation is of as complete a character as can be desired.

In considering the interests concerned the following methods have been observed:—

- (1.) The Service has been divided into two sections—
 - (a) Persons directly under the control of the Government, designated the General Service.
 - (b) Those not so situated, comprising the officers of the Railway Department.
- (2.) The retiring period has been assumed at 63 years of age for the males of the General Service, and at 60 years for females and Railway officers.
- (3.) Allowance has been made for probable increments of salary, co-ordinate with progression in Service.
- (4.) The English Life Table No. 3, with interest at 4 per cent., the statutory rate in this case, has been adopted for the life contingencies.

The law under which the Civil Service Fund originated was passed thirteen years ago, and I do not intend dilating upon the provisions of that Act further than to note that the conditions controlling a valuation under the present Act vary materially from those which would obtain under the old law.

The original Act provided for the granting of pensions and gratuities according to specified conditions, and enforced the payment of contributions at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the salaries of officers, in order to constitute a permanent Superannuation Fund.

By the passing of the Public Service Act of 1895 the whole position has been altered. The option has been conceded, and freely accepted, by which all who so desired were permitted to discontinue their payments of contribution on notifying to that effect within a period of twelve months after the passing of the Act, whereupon all their interest in the Fund would cease, save in respect of their previous payments, the return of which, improved at 3 per cent. interest, will be granted at the termination of their official lives. To those who have not availed themselves of the right of discontinuance their original pension privileges are preserved. Liability with respect to gratuities for service anterior to the passing of the 1895 law has been transferred to the Government. And, lastly, the Fund has been divested of its continuing principle, the term of its existence being confined to the lives of the current contributors.

The following statement shows to what extent the privilege of secession has been accepted as regards persons still in the Service on 31st December, 1897:—

Head of Service.	Contributors.			Non-contributors.			Whole Service.		
	Average Age.	Number.	Number per cent.	Average Age.	Number.	Number per cent.	Average Age.	Number.	Number per cent.
General—Males	44	1,825	32	53	3,887	68	36	5,712	100
Do Females	42	241	12	28	1,716	88	30	1,957	100
Railway	42	564	71	35	226	29	40	790	100
Total	43½	2,630	31	31½	5,829	69	35	8,459	100

Graphical illustration of the above figures are appended to this Report.

The right of ceasing to contribute has been exercised by officers in the manner that would naturally have been anticipated by anyone who had reflected on the subject. Young men with a lengthened period to run before the arrival of the pension age, and with an admittedly insolvent fund as their prospective means of support—those, of all ages, whose physical condition gave slender expectation of participating to any great extent, if at all, in the benefits of a retiring allowance—at once seized the opportunity of securing something tangible in the promised return of their contributions; and the females, as was fully expected, retired from the Fund in great numbers, only 12 per cent. remaining.

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On the other hand, the older officers, having longer service behind them, and thereby heavier claims in respect of pension rights, together with those of middle age and sound constitution, having fair prospects of advancement, have adhered to the Fund.

As the result of these movements amongst the officers the annual income from contributions has been reduced; in the first instance, from £67,000 to £21,000, with the certainty of a continuous annual decrement as the pension benefits mature from year to year. But the pension rate per annum will not materially decrease for many years, since the older officers have maintained their connection with the Fund in large proportions, and will consequently supply a steady stream of annual entrants to the pension list almost equal in volume to what would be experienced if no right of secession had been offered to their particular age classes; therefore, until the influx of claimants on the Fund, proceeding from this body of contributors of almost normal strength, shall have ceased, very little diminution in the annual payments can be expected.

The advantage enuring to the Fund through the secession of the younger sections will be seen when we consider that so large a proportion of the Service, as is shown in the above tabular statement, have removed what was an enormous liability on account of contingent benefits, the result of a system of annuities based upon a notoriously insufficient relationship between debit and credit. The liability thus extinguished would be represented by a present value of at least £730,000, and in lieu thereof we have the obligations to refund the contributions made by the seceders in past years, and payable at their respective dates of retirement.

The amount of such contributions improved to the date of valuation is £268,354, which, further improved at 3 per cent. to date of maturity and then discounted for the intervening term at 4 per cent., has a present value of £191,893.

The difference, approximately £538,000, between the values of liability removed and the substituted liability for refunds, affords an immense relief; but, notwithstanding this unloading, there still remains the huge deficiency of £1,344,541, as shown in the balance-sheet, for which arrangements must be made before the account can be transformed into a solvent condition; and the all-important question to be decided is as to the necessary action to be adopted to secure equilibrium, and thus to redeem the promises extended to the Civil servants during the last thirteen years.

In the case of a pension fund, where the valuation reveals a deficiency of moderate proportions, the leeway may be overtaken by increasing the contributions, by diminishing the benefits, or by a combination of both methods.

In the present case, however, the deficiency amounts to nearly 63 per cent. of the total obligations; or, in other words, the assets are equal to little more than one-third of the liabilities; and in such an extremity it would be unreasonable to expect more than a slight degree of improvement by applying the methods available for the adjustment of slight deficits. The conclusion is, therefore, most plain, that extraneous support must be supplied; otherwise liquidation, with its attendant privation to at least 743 helpless beings already retired, is our only option.

The only possible extraneous source of aid is the Consolidated Revenue, and the following analysis will show to what extent and in what form the administration of such support would be required.

To place the matter in a clear light, I assume (and I feel safe in so doing) that for the next thirty years the influx of new pensions will be sufficient to maintain the average annuity requirements at a rate not greatly differing from the yearly amount payable at present. After that period shall have elapsed, the obligations to be met will dwindle down to vanishing point somewhat more than forty years hence.

On this assumption we may restate the credit side of the valuation in the following manner:—

- (1.) The cash balance will provide an annuity of £24,326 per annum for thirty years.
- (2.) The perpetuity of £3,500 explains itself, as an asset of constant annual value.
- (3.) The future contributions, which now provide about £21,000 per annum, will diminish year by year, but will come into account in greatest bulk at the period when the strain in the revenue will be near its maximum.
- (4.) The 4 per cent. back contributions may be ignored and removed from both sides of the valuation statement, being included, *per contra*, in the liability for prospective pensions.
- (5.) Finally, instead of the deficiency, a sum of £77,755 per annum for a term certain of thirty years must be substituted. At the end of that period the balance then at credit of the Fund, together with the recurring credit of £3,500 per annum, will suffice for all further requirements.

I have made the above dissection as an object lesson to fully explain the position as it would be if we merely wished to provide outside aid to meet the deficiency, whilst leaving undisturbed the basis upon which pensions are now granted.

But the Fund being in so parlous a condition, the beneficiaries must be expected to assist in the buoying-up process, by submitting to a reduction in their benefits.

In order that an intelligent consideration may be directed to the question of requisite reductions in pension rates, I have estimated the readjustment possible, on similar lines to those adopted above in dissecting the actual figures of the balance-sheet, on the bases of reductions of pensions to the extent of 10, 15, 20, and 25 per cent., respectively, with the following results:—

No reduction—A subsidy of £77,500 per annum will be required.			
10 per cent.	„	£66,500	„
15 per cent.	„	£61,000	„
20 per cent.	„	£55,500	„
25 per cent.	„	£50,000	„

The valuation of the Fund as a whole having been effected, the subsidiary valuations of the General Service and the Railway officers, as separate interests, were undertaken with the results appearing in Appendices C and D. The cash assets appearing in the main balance-sheet have been apportioned to these two Services in the ratio of their relative interests, gauged by the amount of their capitalised contingent assets in the shape of future contributions and arrears of payments.

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This course will admit of the pension provisions of each Service being treated as entirely separate concerns in the future, if so desired. The deficiencies which appear in both Services can be adjusted in a similar manner to that adopted in the case of the Fund as a whole.

I have purposely refrained from criticising the points of structural weakness to be found in the provisions of the instituting Act of 1884, clearly perceptible and amply exposed by experts in previous reports, because I have been discussing a terminating and not a continuing Fund; and it would be idle to indulge in speculations as to strengthening or reforming measures, which could only apply to a permanent concern.

The average age (44 years) and service (18 years) of the residue who have adhered to the Fund are so advanced, and their average emoluments of such consideration, that continuance in the Government Service for the remainder of their effective years may be said to be a certainty with the great majority. On this account the probable rate of voluntary retirement before the arrival of the pension-period is not likely to be large; therefore, no allowance has been made for secessions, other than by death. As a matter of course, any secession which may occur will benefit the Fund; but the assistance from this source, for the reason stated, will have little effect.

Attached to this Report will be found appendices (eight in number) containing revenue account for the period 31st December, 1893, to 31st December, 1897; valuation balance-sheets, as at 31st December, 1897, for the whole Service, and separately for the General and Railway Services; diagrams showing graphically the extent to which the secession privilege of section 62, Public Service Act, has been exercised by males and by females; also the relative relief extended to the Fund by the operation of such secessions.

Trusting that I have elucidated the position of affairs in sufficient detail to allow final action to be resolved as to the disposition of the important issues involved,—

I have, &c.,

JOHN B. TRIVETT,
Actuary.

APPENDIX A.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for period, 1st January, 1894, to 31st December, 1897.

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance, 1st January, 1894.....	478,990	15 8	Pensions under C. S. Act	328,097	19 3
Deductions from Salaries.....	207,579	11 1	" Schedule B.....	13,503	9 0
Schedule B—Appropriations	15,750	0 0	Gratuities	21,672	10 10
Interest	79,435	19 2	Refunds	31,573	18 2
Refunds	551	9 3			
Back contributions paid by Government...	23,728	15 5			
Gratuities paid by Government.....	8,925	14 10			
Fines	534	7 8	Balance, 31 December, 1897.....	420,648	15 10
Total	£815,496	13 1	Total.....	£815,496	13 1

Public Service Board, 21st May, 1898.

JOHN B. TRIVETT,
Actuary.

APPENDIX B.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND—VALUATION BALANCE-SHEET as at 31st December, 1897.

Dr.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	Cr.
Present value of £93,454 15s. per annum, being pensions entered on by 735 officers who have retired under the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884	740,976	9 7	Amount of Civil Service Fund at 31st December, 1897.....	420,648	15 10	
Present value of £3,499 15s. 7d. per annum, being pensions entered on by 15 officers who have retired under Schedule B, Constitution Act	21,417	19 11	Present value of £3,500 per annum, authorised by the Constitution Act	87,500	0 0	
Present value of prospective pensions to 2,630 persons who were contributing to the Fund at 31st December, 1897	1,185,190	12 10	Present value of future contributions of 4 per cent. per annum from salaries of contributors to the Fund at 31st December, 1897.....	243,724	17 6	
Present value of amount to be refunded at retirement to 5,829 persons who have ceased contributing, in accordance with the provisions of sec. 62, Public Service Act.....	191,893	6 5	Present value of unpaid contributions of 4 per cent. per annum from salaries, for period from date of entry to date of inception of Civil Service Fund, available only at officers' retirement	43,063	8 6	
	£2,139,478	8 9	Estimated deficiency	1,344,541	6 11	
				£2,139,478	8 9	

NOTE.—There are 748 entered on pensioners altogether, 7 being paid in part from C. S. Fund and under Schedule B.

Public Service Board, 21st May, 1898.

JOHN B. TRIVETT,
Actuary.

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

VALUATION—GENERAL SERVICE, as at 31st December, 1897.

Dr.		Cr.
Present value entered on pensions—	£ s. d.	Proportionate share of amount (£420,648
539 Males .....£579,404 0 8}	604,835 2 4	15s. 10d.) of Civil Service Fund.....
40 Females 25,431 1 8}		329,432 18 10
Present value entered on pensions—		Proportionate share of perpetuity of
Schedule B	21,417 19 11	£3,500, being £2,741 0s. 9d. per
Present value prospective pensions—		annum
Males .....£821,845 8 9}	886,512 8 1	68,526 0 2
Females 64,666 19 4}		Present value of future contributions—
Present value refunds to—		Males.....£177,518 17 9}
3,887 Males .....£136,575 11 5}	180,359 1 3	Females..... 12,300 1 1}
1,716 Females 43,783 9 10}		189,818 18 10
		Present value arrears—period prior to
		1885
		34,780 11 5
		Estimated deficiency
		1,070,566 2 4
	£1,693,124 11 7	£1,693,124 11 7

Public Service Board, 21st May, 1898.

JOHN B. TRIVETT,
Actuary.

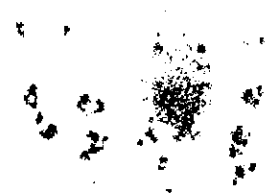
APPENDIX D.

VALUATION—RAILWAY SERVICE, as at 31st December, 1897.

Dr.		Cr.
Present value entered on pensions, 156	£ s. d.	Proportionate share of amount of Civil
officers.....	136,141 7 3	Service Fund
Present value prospective pensions, 564		91,215 17 0
officers	298,678 4 9	Proportionate share of perpetuity of £3,500,
Present value refunds, 226 officers	11,534 5 2	being £758 19s. 3d. per annum
		18,973 19 10
		Present value—future contributions.....
		53,905 18 8
		Present value arrears—period prior to
		1885
		8,282 17 1
		Estimated deficiency
		273,975 4 7
	£446,353 17 2	£446,353 17 2

Public Service Board, 21st May, 1898.

JOHN B. TRIVETT,
Actuary.



1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLAIMS FOR GRATUITIES UNDER THE PUBLIC SERVICE ACT.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 July, 1898.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 5th August, 1897, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the names and claims for gratuities, under the Public Service Act of 1895, of applicants classed as casual employees.”

(Mr. E. M. Clark.)

RETURN showing names and claims for Gratuities of Officers classed as “ Casual ” Employees.

Name.	Position.	Name.	Position.
Elliott, J. W. ...	Tide-waiter, Customs Department.	Bland, C.	Casual Bookbinder, Government Printing Office.
Phillips, A.	” ”	Worboys, C.	Temporary Compositor, Government Printing Office.
Keane, J.	” ”	Kellaway, W. ...	” ”
Williamson, R. F.	” ”	Cumming, J. W...	” ”
Cox, F. A.	” ”	Lansley, W.	” ”
Colls, S. A.	” ”	Lavelle, W.	” ”
Swain, T.	” ”	Houghton, R. H.	Temporary Labourer, Government Printing Office.
Thornbury, F. ...	” ”	Brooks, A.	Temporary Hand, Government Printing Office.
Thomas, B. B. ...	” ”	Timmins, F.	” ”
Wisdom, H. S. ...	” ”	Burleigh, G.	” ”
Adams, W.	” ”	Ingram, Thomas..	” ”
Robson, M. E. ...	” ”	Maguire, L.	” ”
Matthews, Jos. ...	” ”	Gregory, A.	Assistant Clerk, Rookwood Asylum.
Ryan, H. E.	” ”	Ellard, W.	Clerk, Electoral and District Government Office.
Wight, B. M. ...	” ”	Neely, A. J.	” ”
Mead, D. W.	” ”	Pepper, T. J.	” ”
Kennedy, M. J. ...	” ”	Van Heuckelum, C.	” ”
Gill, H.	” ”	Cowper, S. S.	” ”
Jones, E. J.	” ”	Shadforth, P. S. ...	” ”
Lynch, R. J.	” ”	Walker, H. C. ...	” ”
O'Connor, P. B. ...	” ”	Cochran, A. L. ...	” ”
Kay, R.	Casual Bookbinder, Government Printing Office.	Janvrin, D. C. M.	” ”
Cannis, G.	Assistant, Government Printing Office.	Holmes, D. F. ...	” ”
Portus, S.	Assistant, Photo. Branch, Government Printing Office.	Miller, Edgar ...	” ”
M'Neill, C.	Improver, Government Printing Office.	Murray, E. E. ...	” ”
Ormiston, C.	” ”	Cane, A.	” ”
Plummer, T. W. ...	Temporary Compositor, Government Printing Office.		
Collins, A. P. ...	Temporary Bookbinder, Government Printing Office.		

Name.	Position.	Name.	Position.
Potter, C. W. ...	Draftsman, Electoral Office.	Giddins, W.	In charge of Bullock Team, Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Department of Mines, &c.
Stenberg, E. G....	Clerk, Civil Service Board.	Stieme, P. F.....	Orchardist, Department of Mines, &c.
Scanlon, W.	Plan Keeper, Public Works Department.	Casson, Joseph ...	Carpenter, Forestry Branch, Department of Mines, &c.
Haslam, John ...	Draftsman, Sewerage Construction Branch, Department of Public Works.	Matthews, T. H..	Machinist and Blacksmith, Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Department of Mines, &c.
Voisey, A.	Cement Tester, Sewerage Construction Branch, Department of Public Works.	Abbott, J. K.....	Cleaner, Labour Bureau.
Pegus, A. H.....	Weigh Clerk, Harbours and Rivers Department.	Ramsay, G.	Inspector, Labour Bureau.
McCubbin, John..	Messenger, Architect's Branch, Department of Public Works.	Loughlin, Robert	Scaman, Dredge Service.
Larkin, W. J. ...	Foreman, Roads and Bridges Branch, Department of Public Works.	Forbes, J.	Fireman,
Allan, W. M.....	Seaman, Dredge Service.	Watson, J. C. ...	Temporary Compositor, Government Printing Office.
Fletcher, Dawson	Temporary Hand, Dredge Service.	Allen, John	" " " " " "
Wolfe, A.	Seaman, Dredge Service.	Powell, Joseph ...	Temporary " Ruler, Government Printing Office.
Child, G.	Fireman,	Berry, G. A.....	Temporary Engraver, Government Printing Office.
O'Keefe, J. T. ...	Engineer,	Sallaway, James..	Farm Manager, Government Asylums Department.
Reid, W.	Camp Foreman, Water Conservation Branch, Public Works Department.	Rose, C. G.	Temporary Printer, Government Printing Office.
Isaacs, W. B. A...	Timekeeper, Tweed River, Public Works Department.		
Metcalf, E. M...	Contract Draftsman, Mines Department.		

Office of the Public Service Board,
50, Young-street, Sydney,
29th June, 1898.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BOTANIC GARDENS AND DOMAINS, &c.
(REPORT ON, FOR YEAR 1897.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 30 June, 1898.

The Director of the Botanic Gardens to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Botanic Gardens, Sydney, 25 March, 1898.

I have the honor to submit an Annual Report on the establishments under my control for the year 1897, taking cognisance, where convenient, of work undertaken since June, 1896.

I need scarcely remind you that annual reports are issued by Botanic Gardens the world over—we receive many of them, and the information they contain is of the utmost value.

I venture to express the hope that this Report may be of assistance to the Chief Secretary and to yourself in the administration of this sub-department, and of general interest to the public.

I recommend that it be laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly, with the view of being printed.

I have, &c.,

J. H. MAIDEN,
Director.

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*52—A

Government

[1,685 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £27 4s. 7d.]

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Botanic Gardens.

I have the honor to submit to you a Report on the establishments under my control from 1st June, 1896, to 31st December, 1897. The former date is that on which I took charge (I was appointed 5th May), and while the present Report for the most part takes cognizance of the events of nineteen months, I propose in future to report annually.

Before the establishment of Responsible Government, reports from these Gardens were furnished annually (and for many years semi-annually) for the information of the Imperial authorities. I have seen a number of these, which are usually brief, and, at this distance of time, unimportant in character. Under my predecessor, Mr. Charles Moore, the practice of issuing annual printed reports appears to have been commenced, and reports are extant for the years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1870, 1878. It would appear that no reports were issued for the years between 1855 and 1870, and none since 1878. If I am mistaken, I shall be glad to be correctly informed.

My predecessor, Mr. Charles Moore, retired from the directorship after the lengthy service of nearly forty-eight years; he was appointed in 1847, and took charge of these Gardens in February, 1848. I trust that there remains to him a long period of leisure after his exceptional services to the Colony.

Dicotyledonous Arrangement Ground.—That portion of the Garden which has been devoted to representatives of certain Natural Orders has been largely remodelled. There is not at present room for all the orders which can be represented in such a situation, and in remodelling the area I have replaced some orders by others of greater importance, and wherever possible I have introduced those of which good Australian representatives are available. This arrangement ground is of the most directly educational value of any portion in the Gardens, and it is a pleasure to see that it is frequented by an increasing number of students.

The space set apart for medicinal plants has been overhauled, non-medicinal plants being excluded, and as many pharmacopoeial plants as possible being introduced. This portion of the Garden is also much appreciated by students, and the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales has written to me very cordially in regard to this educational work, and has promised co-operation.

Monocotyledonous

Monocotyledonous Arrangement Ground.—Some orders have been removed into more congenial situations in other parts of the Garden. A fine collection of Australian grasses has been planted out, while the non-Australian ones have received several noteworthy additions.

Mr. Hugh Dixon's generosity.—Mr. Hugh Dixon, well known as a successful orchid-grower and grower of many other noteworthy plants, has very generously placed his collection of Australasian orchids under offer to this establishment, provided they can be housed in an apartment specially devoted to orchids of this part of the world. Parliament having been pleased to make an appropriation which will permit of Mr. Dixon's very reasonable condition being complied with, I trust that we shall be able to avail ourselves of his very great generosity during the present year.

Plant-houses.—Not only are our plant-houses sadly overcrowded, but some of them are in a very bad state of repair. Under such unfavourable conditions it is, perhaps, a matter of surprise that the contents of the houses present as creditable an appearance as they do. The houses having been erected at different periods, and under varying conditions, cannot be worked in the most economical manner. I trust that any further houses that may be erected may be part of a grand scheme by which all the show-houses will be placed in juxtaposition, which will be a great convenience to the public in inspecting them, and to the staff in supervising and cultivating the plants, while the economy of having one set of heating appliances is apparent. It is also imperative that we should have at least one glass-house to be used as an emergency house—one to which the contents of any of the other houses may be readily taken when they require removal, in order that the houses may be repaired or painted or for any other reason.

Display of Cut Native Flowers.—In the year 1891, when Curator of the Technological Museum, I began a display of freshly-cut native flowers, which has been continued ever since. In the Museum of the Botanic Gardens I have continued the same practice, which is daily appreciated by visitors. Each bunch of flowers is labelled with the botanical name and natural order, and with the vernacular name where it possesses one. Some of the flowers are those which are indigenous in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and some of these are gathered by the visitors themselves during their walks; others are those of various Australian plants under cultivation in the Garden. Want of space alone prevents me from very largely increasing this modest wild flower show.

National Herbarium.—Next to the Garden and the other outside establishments under my supervision, the care of the Herbarium has been my greatest solicitude. My botanical assistant, Mr. Ernst Betche, is practically the keeper of the herbarium, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the value of his services in making this Herbarium worthy of the Botanic Gardens, and of the Colony at large. The Herbarium being of course essential to the daily work of the establishment, I spend every hour in it I can possibly spare. After eighteen months of incessant labour, barely half the natural orders are properly arranged,—the result, mainly, of the large number of specimens steadily flowing in from many parts of the world (in the way of exchange), and also those collected by myself and my staff, amongst whom, as earnest and discriminating collectors, I must specially indicate Mr. Betche, and Messrs. Forsyth and Camfield, overseers of the Centennial Park and Garden Palace Grounds respectively. Parliament has been pleased to vote a sum of money for the erection of a building to house the Herbarium, and in my next report I hope to be able to announce that the building is ready for occupation, or nearly so. Specimens intended for the Botanic Gardens are transmitted free by post, within the Colony. Suitable labels may be obtained from the Botanic Gardens on application.

Botanical Museum.—As much time as possible has been devoted to the Museum, which is an essential adjunct to the Herbarium. The arrangement of the specimens is strictly a botanical one, all specimens illustrating the order *Ranunculacea*, for example, being kept together, while the orders themselves are in proper sequence. Specimens are brought in from the Garden almost daily, while others are acquired by loan or exchange. We have already the nucleus of a valuable botanical museum.

Departments of Agriculture and Forests.—In my capacity as Government Botanist, I advise those departments in regard to botanical and kindred subjects which come within their purview. As the papers referred to me are summarised in the annual reports of these departments, I need not repeat the information in this place. In carrying out my agricultural work, I have the assistance of Mr. J. S. E. McNeil, who is borne on the strength of the Department of Agriculture as "Assistant to Botanist," and I am quite satisfied with his work, for he is hard-working and takes pains.

Collecting and Botanising Tours.—Following are the principal journeys I have made:—Bourke district, August, 1896; Wagga Wagga district, November, 1896; Cooma, Nimitybelle, Tantawanglo Mountain, Bombala, Delegate, &c., December, 1896; Victoria and South Australia, March, 1897; Con-dobolin and Parkes, August, 1897; Gloucester district, September, 1897; Seaview Range and New England (Port Macquarie to Walcha), November, 1897; Marulan, December, 1897.

During these tours I have been able to enrich the Herbarium with several thousands of specimens, while the information I have gained in regard to the growth and distribution of our indigenous plants, and the soils and climatic conditions of different parts of the colony, is as valuable as it is indispensable to me in the carrying out of my official duties, whether pertaining to exotic or indigenous plants. My visit to Victoria and South Australia enabled me to examine the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne and Adelaide, and the smaller provincial establishments, while I studied the forests and forestry matters in both colonies. To Messrs. W. R. Guilfoyle and Maurice Holtze, the Directors of the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne and Adelaide, I am indebted for every assistance in carrying out the objects of my tour, and for many seeds and living plants I selected for the Garden under my control. With Mr. Walter Gill, Conservator of Forests, Adelaide, I travelled for several days inspecting the various forest-nurseries and State forests in South Australia, and to him and to Mr. G. S. Ferrin, the Conservator of Forests, Melbourne, I am indebted for much information and many valuable specimens.

Publications.—Following are the publications made either by me or in co-operation with others during the period comprised in this report:—

- (a) The Murray Red Gum (*Eucalyptus rostrata*, Schlecht.) and its kino. (By invitation, before the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy). *American Journal of Pharmacy*. Vol. 69, Jan., 1897.
- (b) Anniversary Address delivered before the Royal Society of New South Wales, 5th May, 1897. *Proceedings Royal Society of New South Wales*. Vol. xxxi.
- (c) On a new *Atriplex* from South Australia (*A. Kochiana*). *Proceedings Royal Society of South Australia*. Vol. xxi.
- (d) Sketch of the botany the county of Cumberland, New South Wales, for the Handbook published by the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, Sydney, Jan., 1898.

With

With Henry Deane, M.A., &c. :—

- (e) Notes on the Eucalypts of New South Wales. Parts ii and iii.
 (f) On a new species of Eucalyptus from the Sydney district.

These papers will be found in the *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*. Vols. xxi and xxii. With Ernst Betcher. :—

- (g) On a new species of *Macadamia*, together with notes on two plants new to the Colony.
 (h) Notes from the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. No. 1.
 (j) Descriptions of three new species of Australian plants.

The above three papers are published in the *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*. Vols. xxi and xxii.

Following is a list of the most important of the miscellaneous articles contributed by me to the *Agricultural Gazette of N.S.W.* from June, 1896, to December, 1897. Many of these articles were illustrated.

1. Some N.S.W. Plants worth cultivating for shade, ornamental, and other purposes.
2. The Cockle Burr. (*Xanthium strumarium*, Linn.)
3. A fatal case of poisoning by the fruits of a native climbing plant. (*Bryonia laciniata*, Linn.)
4. Alleged poisonous nature of White Cedar Berries. (Several notes.)
5. The Weeds of N.S.W. (Supplementary Notes, No. 3.)
6. Useful Native Plants, No. 29. Mountain Ash. (*Exc. Sieberiana*, F.v.M.)
7. No. 30.—An Oat Grass (*Aristida avenaceus*, R.Br.)
8. No. 31.—Box, or Grey Box. (*Exc. hemiphloia*, F.v.M.)
9. No. 32.—A Cotton Bush. (*Kochia villosa*, Lindl.)
10. No. 33.—A Wire Grass (*Aristida stipoides*, R. Br.)
11. The Prickly Pear as a Forage Plant.
12. No. 34.—A Dwarf Saltbush. (*Atriplex halimoides*, Lindl.)
13. The Burr Medick or Clover. (*Medicago denticulata*, Linn.)
14. Plants reputed to be poisonous to stock in Australia.
15. The Wild Onion or Sweet-scented Garlic. (*Allium fragrans*, Vent.)
16. No. 35.—The Comb-like Wheat-grass. (*Agropyrum pectinatum*, Beauv.)
17. The Weeds of N.S.W. (Supplementary Notes, No. 4.)
18. No. 36.—The Falcate Love Grass. (*Eragrostis falcata*, Gaud.)
19. No. 37.—The Hastate-leaved Salt-bush. (*Rhagodia hastata*, R. Br.)
20. No. 38.—A Red Box. (*Exc. Bosistoana*, F.v.M.)
21. No. 39.—Comet Grass. (*Perotis rara*, R. Br.)
22. A Fodder-plant for the Arid Interior. (*Portulacaria Afra*, Jacq.)
23. No. 40.—The Mulga. (*Acacia aneura*, F.v.M.)
24. No. 41.—Salt Grass. (*Distichlis maritima*, Rafin.)
25. No. 42.—A Mud Grass. (*Chamaeraphis paradoxa*, Poir.)
26. No. 43.—*Triraphis microdon*, Benth.
27. No. 44.—The Reflexed Panic Grass. (*Panicum reversum*, F.v.M.)
28. No. 45.—The Half-winged Panic Grass. (*Panicum semialatum*, R. Br.)
29. No. 46. *Panicum adspersum*, Trin.
30. Some native Australian fodder plants (other than grasses and salt-bushes).
31. The Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia* or *Pontederia crassipes*) as a possible pest.
32. No. 47.—*Neurachne alopecuroides*, R. Br.
33. *Panicum trachyrhachis*, Benth.

Guide to Gardens.—I have for some time been engaged upon an inexpensive guide to the Gardens, and it is a matter of sincere regret to me that my other duties have caused me to make such slow progress with this one. A lithographed plan of the Gardens to accompany this guide was finished some months ago, and I hope the guide itself will be in circulation during the year on which we have entered.

Labelling.—Part only of one man's time is available for the important work of labelling. Plants lose their educational value to most people by the absence of labels, and I can only say that the labelling is being pushed on as fast as circumstances will permit. Besides renewing defaced labels, special attention is devoted to labelling species of which no representative in the Garden bears a name.

Sewerage.—Sydney is justly proud of her sewerage system, but in the Botanic Gardens the cesspit continues in operation. It was decided to undertake a special sewerage system for the Gardens, and towards the end of the year the Public Works Department let a contract for a main sewer, which will be as substantial as that of the city itself. The contractors began work in December, 1897, and will have to blast the sandstone to a depth of up to more than 30 feet, and for a length of approximately 23 chains. In my next report I hope to be able to report the completion of this very desirable work.

Silt Catchment.—In the roadway in the propagating ground two silt-catchment pits 3½ feet deep, by 4 feet wide, by 9 feet long, have been constructed. They are of brick, set in cement, covered on the top with round iron bars 1 inch thick and 2 inches apart. Heavy carts are, in consequence, able to pass over them, while the pits intercept an enormous quantity of silt, drainage from the manure-heaps, &c., which formerly ran, without interruption, into the creek, and thus assisted to pollute it.

Removal of Silt from Creek and Ponds.—The creek and ponds had become largely silted up, chiefly from stormwater in the Domain, and also, to a much less extent, from local floods in the Garden itself. Parliament having been pleased to vote a sum of money for this work, the creek and two ponds adjacent to it were cleaned out. An enormous quantity of silt (much of it of high manurial value), was thus obtained, which was utilized in levelling and topdressing lawns, and in raising some of the flower beds. The funds were not sufficient to touch the largest pond (near the sea-wall), but perhaps in the near future this very desirable work can be undertaken.

Band-pavilion Lawn.—The band-pavilion lawn had a very irregular surface; moreover, portion of it was low-lying and damp. The silt removed from the ponds has enabled me to have the lawn raised and properly graded. As the silt was deposited on the lawn to various depths up to a maximum of 15 inches, the public were denied the use of this lawn for nearly five months. It was again thrown open to them in October, 1897, and its present condition is much admired.

Rubbish-bins.—Six iron street orderly bins of the pattern adopted by the Sydney Municipal Council have been placed in the most frequented parts of the Gardens for the reception of visitors' rubbish. These bins are of a substantial character, are not unornamental, are painted green, so as to be as unobtrusive as possible, and will be increasingly used as visitors learn why they have been erected.

By

By the kind co-operation of the public, their Gardens will be more than ever kept free from litter and unsightly objects which offend the eye, and go far to destroy the comfort and pleasure which a visitor enjoys when contemplating his otherwise beautiful surroundings.

Water Supply.—The water service has been improved by replacement of old worn-out pipes by new and larger ones, at a cost for plumbers' labour and material of under £30, the excavations being carried out by our own staff. Other improvements are in contemplation, and will be carried out when funds are available.

Spraying.—A spraying machine has been purchased during the year, and insect and fungus pests are being coped with. A large number of diseased plants not of special rarity have been removed and burnt, and I hope that in a year or two the condition of our Gardens may be considered to be creditable as regards the pests indicated. In this work I am enjoying the cordial co-operation of the Government Entomologist (Mr. W. W. Froggatt).

Removal of Unsightly Trees.—Some trees have been removed which had become unsightly or decayed through old age or uncongenial surroundings, and their removal has not only improved the landscape, but has been of advantage to the borders or lawns adjacent to them.

Correspondence.—The following letters received were registered:—1st June, 1896, to 31st December, 1896, 2,302; 1st January, 1897, to 31st December, 1897, 3,719. Letters despatched:—1st June to 31st December, 1896, 1,880; 1st January to 31st December, 1897, 3,272. A large number of these letters are in reply to private persons who send plants for determination, and to ascertain their useful or noxious properties. Other enquiries are of a most varied character. In many cases the furnishing of information to the public represents much labour and research, which is not regretted if the recipients of the information will make it known locally, and thus assist their neighbours. Space does not permit me to give even the list of subjects of these letters.

List of Seeds available for Exchange.—In March, 1897, I issued the first annual seed list from this establishment, including not only seeds collected in the Gardens, but those of indigenous plants. These seed lists were distributed to our correspondents throughout the world, and the demand for many sorts was so great that the supply was speedily exhausted. In return, I have received a large number of seeds, chiefly from foreign botanic gardens, and I hope to very largely develop this seed exchange, which promises to be of very great advantage to these Gardens, and I trust, equally satisfactory to our correspondents.

Seeds received and despatched from 1st June, 1896, to 31st December, 1897.

[N.B.—The lists are in alphabetical order.]

RECEIVED.	BOTANIC GARDENS.	DESPATCHED.
Seeds of <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> , and 3 other packets. Botanic Gardens, Bangalore, India.		40 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Adelaide. 25 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Antwerp. 25 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Bangalore.
Seeds of <i>Fouquieria macrophylla</i> . Baradoes.	Botanic Gardens, Baradoes.	40 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Barbadoes.
26 packets seeds. State Gardens, Baroda, India.		26 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Royal Botanic Gardens, Berlin. 22 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Victoria Gardens, Bombay. 40 packets N.S. Wales seeds. 19 packets miscellaneous seeds. 11 varieties of maize. Botanic Gardens, Buitenzorg, Java.
35 packets miscellaneous seeds. Botanic Gardens, Cape Town.		40 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Calcutta. 40 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Capetown. 25 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Catania, Sicily. 40 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Ceylon.
Seed of <i>Myoporum laetum</i> . Botanic Gardens, Christchurch, N.Z.	Botanic Gardens, Christchurch, N.Z.	25 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Christiania. 25 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Cracow, Austria.
17 packets seeds. Botanic Gardens, Christiania, Norway.		50 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin. 25 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Durban, Natal. 25 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh. 25 packets N.S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Erlangen, Bavaria. 25 packets N.S. Wales seeds. 52 packets American grass and fodder seeds. Botanical Station, Fiji.
370 packets seeds. Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin.		25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Freiburg, Germany. 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Geneva. 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Ghent. 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Glasgow. 40 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Grenada. 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Hong Kong.
24 packets seeds. Botanic Gardens, Durban, Natal.		81 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Royal Gardens, Kew, England. 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Lausanne, Switzerland. 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Lyons, France. 40 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Agri-Horticultural Society's Garden, Madras. 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. 1 lb. <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> seed. Botanic Gardens, Madrid. 40 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Mauritius.
6 bags seeds. Botanic Gardens, Grenada, W.I.		
67 packets seeds. 8 bags grass seeds. Royal Gardens, Kew, England.		
15 packets seeds. Agri-Horticultural Society's Garden, Madras.		
29 packets seeds. Botanic Gardens, Madrid.		

RECEIVED.

- Doryanthes Guilfoylei* seed.
Jubaea spectabilis seed.
 20 packets *Acacia* seed.
 Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.
- 22 packets seeds. Botanic Gardens, Montpellier, France.
- 1 bag seeds. Botanic Gardens, Nagpur, India.
- Cassia javanica* seed.
Cryptostachya lactea seed.
 Botanic Gardens, Penang.
 13 packets seeds. Botanic Gardens, Port Darwin, Northern Territory.
- Lagerstromia reginae* seed. Botanic Gardens, Rockhampton, Queensland.
- Phanix rupicola* seed.
Phanix farinifera seed.
 Botanic Gardens, Saharanpur, N. W. Provinces, India.
- Ficus altissima* seed.
Cesalpinia mine, var. *harmanica*.
 Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, India.
- 6 packets seeds. Botanical Department, Trinidad.

DESPATCHED.

- 3 packets miscellaneous seeds. Carlton Gardens, Melbourne.
- 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Montpellier, France.
- 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Nagpur, India.
- 26 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Smith College Botanic Gardens, Northampton, Mass., U.S.A.
- 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Paris.
- 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Penang, Straits Settlements.
- 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, St. Denis, Reunion.
- 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. University Botanic Gardens, Rome.
- 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Saharanpur, N. W. Provinces, India.
- 17 packets miscellaneous seeds. Public Gardens, St. Arnaud, Victoria.
- 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Singapore.
- 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Stockholm, Sweden.
- 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Trieste, Austria.
- 40 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Botanical Department, Trinidad.
- 26 packets New South Wales seeds. Botanic Gardens, Utrecht, Holland.

OTHER BOTANICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

- Saltbush seeds.
Cinchona calisaya, var. *Ledgeriana* seeds.
 Department of Agriculture, Sydney.
- 15 packets seeds. F. M. Bailey, Colonial Botanist, Brisbane.
- Cape Forest Department. Collection of South African seeds.
- Acacia Baileyana* seed.
Flindersia Bennettiana seed.
 Forest Department, Sydney.
- 6 packets seeds. T. W. Kirk, New Zealand.
- 153 packets American grass and fodder plants. Professor F. Lamson-Scribner, Department of Agriculture, Washington, U.S.A.
- 25 packets seeds. Professor John McOwan, Government Botanist, Cape Town.
- 53 packets seeds. Professor Mell, Alabama, U.S.A., through John Musson, Esq., C.E., Forest Lodge.
- 23 packets seeds. Natural History Museum, Paris.
- 1 packet seed *Pseudophanix Sargentii*. Professor C. S. Sargent, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, U.S.A.
- 10 packets seeds. Technological Museum, Sydney.
- 24 packets. Agricultural Bureau, Adelaide.
- 1 packet Mitchell-Grass seed. Department of Agriculture, Sydney.
- Marram Grass seed.
Desmodium tortuosum seed.
 Experimental Farm, Pera Bore.
- 3 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Bureau of Agriculture, Perth, Western Australia.
- 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Professor F. V. Colville, Department of Agriculture, Washington, U.S.A.
- 31 packets miscellaneous seeds.
 30 packets flower seeds.
 The Conservator of Forests, Perth, Western Australia.
- 6 packets grass seed. Professor F. Lamson-Scribner, Department of Agriculture, Washington, U.S.A.
- 40 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Professor John Macoun, Dominion Botanist, Ottawa, Canada.
- 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada.
- 40 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Professor John McOwan, Government Botanist, Cape Town.
- 75 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Professor Mell, Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama, U.S.A.
- 18 packets miscellaneous seeds. Public School, Millfield, N. S. Wales.
- 18 packets miscellaneous seeds. Public School, Uralla, N. S. Wales.
- 25 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Professor C. S. Sargent, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, U.S.A.
- Box palm seeds—Messrs. F. Sander & Co., St. Albans, Herts, England.

FIRMS AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

- 8 packets seeds.—M. Bonfin, Mauritius.

Illicium anisatum seeds.
Guaiacum officinale seeds.
Centrosema plumieri seeds.
Centrosema pubescens seeds.
Theobroma cacao seeds.
 Dr. Buijsman, Middleburg, Holland.

- 1 packet Marram Grass seed.—W. Baillie, Codrington, Richmond River.
- 47 packets miscellaneous seeds.—Miss A. Biddell, 8, Australia-street, Newtown.
 (For the Cosme Colony, Paraguay, South America.)
- 20 packets flower seeds.
 17 packets vegetable seeds.
 Rev. Dr. Brown, Mission Station, New Guinea.

RECEIVED.

- Seeds of ornamental plants from Coolgardie.—Michael Costello, 84 Denham-street, Glebe.
 12 packets native seeds.—Hon. W. P. Cullen, LL.D., M.L.C., Balmoral Beach, Sydney.
 62 packets seeds.—Messrs. Damman & Co., San Giovanni, Italy.
 20 lb. *Acacia Baileyana* seed.—C. W. Darley, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works Department, Sydney.
- Stevensonia grandiflora* seed. Hugh Dixon, Esq., Park-street, Sydney.
 12 packets seeds. W. Farrar, Lambrigg, Tharwa, Qucanbeyan.
- Fruits of the Gruyee Tree.
 Fruits of the Native Orange.
 Fruits of the Quandong.
 H. G. Freeman, 137 Macquarie-street, Sydney.
Modiola decumbens seed. A. H. Grant, Hillston.
 3 packets seeds. H. J. Griffin, 470 Bourke-street, Sydney.
 8 packets Cape seeds. Walter Halse, Carnarvon, Sterkstroom, South Africa.
- 3 packets seeds. Miss Higginbotham, Ladies' Mission House, Mombasa, E. E. Africa.
 1 packet *Cassia fistulosa* seed. F. Lascelles, Neutral Bay.
 1 packet *Leucadendron argenteum* seed. Mr. Leighton, 379 Liverpool-street, Sydney.
 4 packets Cotton seeds. John Musson, C.E., Forest Lodge, Sydney.
 12 packets seeds. Messrs. J. H. Myers & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1 packet *Carica papaya* seed. G. Tuchfeldt, 41 Oxford-street, Sydney.
 17 packets, miscellaneous seeds. Messrs. F. Sander & Co., St. Albans, Herts, England.
- 4 packets Saltbush seeds. C. G. Zouch, Survey Department, Sydney.

DESPATCHED

- 32 packets flower seeds.
 18 packets vegetable seeds.
 Commander Casement, H.M.S. "Rapid."
 (For distribution in the Solomon Islands.)
 Marram Grass seed.
 Florida Beggar-weed seed.
 Henry H. Cooke, Trelowarren, Parkes.
- Polygonum sachaliense* seed.—J. Day, Pine-street, Hay.
- 1 packet Marram Grass seed.
 1 packet Florida Beggar-weed seed.
 W. Farrar.
- 1 packet *Desmodium tortuosum*, seed. A. H. Hammond, Rose Vale, Byron Bay.
 12 packets New South Wales seeds. Miss Higginbotham
- 6 packets miscellaneous seeds. Samuel Purchase, Parramatta.
- 1 packet *Desmodium tortuosum* seed. F. A. Sanders, Hauging Rock, Lismore.
 1 box palm seeds. Messrs. James Veitch & Sons, King's Road, Chelsea, London.
 33 packets seed of American grass and fodder plants. Thomas Walker, Tenterfield.
 1 packet Florida Beggar-weed seed. Thomas Wall, Model Farm, Woolomin, via Tanworth.
 1 bag *Schinus molle* seed. H. G. Welchman, Palghaut, S. India.
 24 packets N. S. Wales seeds. Mrs. W. Whitney, San Diego, California.
 33 packets N. S. Wales seeds. James Wigan, Esq., Mortlake, London.
 1 packet Marram Grass seed.
 1 packet Florida Beggar-weed seed.
 James Wilkinson, Cal Lal, Murray River.
 1 packet *Desmodium tortuosum* seed. George G. Wurth, Earunduree, near Mudgee.

Living plants despatched from 1st June to 31st December, 1896.

Public Schools, number of consignments.....	267
Churches and Convents, number of consignments.....	48
Parks and Recreation Reserves, number of consignments.....	85
Gaols, Court-houses, and Police Lock-ups, number of consignments.....	27
Railway Stations, number of consignments.....	24
Municipal Councils and Public Streets, number of consignments.....	41
Post Offices, number of consignments.....	11
Hospitals, number of consignments.....	23
Cemeteries, number of consignments.....	13
Miscellaneous, including Pastoral Associations, Experimental Farms, Sewage Farms, Military Stations, also a few private persons by way of exchange, number of consignments.....	29
Total.....	568
Made up as follows :—	
Trees supplied.....	28,578
Shrubs supplied.....	21,845
Miscellaneous plants supplied.....	3,929
Total.....	54,352

Living plants despatched from 1st January to 31st December, 1897.

Public Schools, number of consignments.....	255
Churches and Convents, number of consignments.....	65
Parks and Recreation Reserves, number of consignments	86
Goals, Court-houses, and Police Lock-ups, number of consignments	28
Railway Stations, number of consignments.....	17
Municipal Councils and Public Streets, number of consignments.....	80
Post Offices, number of consignments	15
Hospitals, number of consignments	17
Cemeteries, number of consignments	13
Miscellaneous, including Pastoral Associations, Experimental Farms, Sewage Farms, Military Stations, and a few private persons by way of exchange, number of consignments.....	39
Total	615
Made up as follows :—	
Trees supplied	27,958
Shrubs supplied	18,148
Miscellaneous plants supplied	2,490
Total	48,596

Circular Letter.—During the year I issued the following circular letter to recipients of plants for public purposes, and other correspondents :—“ Our knowledge as to the various kinds of trees and shrubs which flourish in various parts of the Colony is very imperfect, and I shall be glad if you will kindly favour me with a list of (say) twenty or thirty of the plants which do best in your district. If you can also state the situations they prefer, giving notes on soil, aspect, moisture, &c., I shall be much obliged, as such information, when properly collated, will be of great advantage as a guide in the distribution of such plants as may be set apart for public purposes within the Colony.

I should also be glad of information in regard to remarkable trees or shrubs in your districts,—those which are worthy of note because of their rarity, or because of their exceptional size or appearance.”

I have received a large number of replies, some of them containing valuable information which will be very useful to me.

Living Plants received and despatched from 1st June, 1896, to 31st December, 1897.

RECEIVED.	DESPATCHED.
Mrs. Arousseau, The Grange, Hurstville— 1 plant <i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i> . 3 plants „ „ <i>Johannis</i> , var.	
O. Bartels, Brisbane— A few plants <i>Dendrobium phalænoopsis</i> .	O. Bartels, Brisbane— 4 <i>Nepenthes</i> plants.
T. Bawden, Grafton— Seedling plants of <i>Euphorbia</i> ca.	
J. W. Belcher, Box 743, G.P.O., Sydney— Bulbs of <i>Crinum flaccidum</i> .	
Rev. Dr. Brown, Sydney— 12 plants <i>Dendrobium</i> sp. 1 plant <i>Grammatophyllum</i> sp. From New Guinea and Solomon Islands.	
M. Bomfin, Mauritius— 1 plant <i>Justicia jenderussen</i> .	
C. H. Caswell, Public Works Department, Sydney— Cuttings “White Moreton Bay <i>Bignonia</i> .”	
Henry Deane, Esq., M.A., Hunter's Hill— 1 plant <i>Aquilegia cœrulea</i> . 1 „ „ <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> .	Henry Deane, Esq., M.A., Hunter's Hill— 2 plants.
E. Deas-Thomson, Esq., Elizabeth Bay— 11 <i>Croton</i> plants.	E. Deas-Thomson, Esq., Elizabeth Bay— Miscellaneous plants.
Botanic Gardens, Durban, Natal— 46 kinds of bulbs.	
State Forest Nursery, Gosford— 4 plants <i>Odina caffra</i> . 2 „ „ <i>Milletia caffra</i> . 2 „ „ <i>Erythrina caffra</i> . 2 „ „ <i>Ochna arborea</i> . 2 „ „ <i>Boldea fragrans</i> . 1 „ „ <i>Prosopis siliquastrum</i> . 2 „ „ <i>Thea sinensis</i> . 1 „ „ <i>Cestrum parqui</i> . 6 „ „ <i>Schinus molle</i> .	
Jesse Gregson, Esq., Newcastle— Ironbark log with Orchids on, and two cases native Orchids.	
E. Grimley, S. Brisbane— 18 varieties <i>Dendrobium</i> . 1 plant <i>Amorphophallus galbrea</i> .	E. Grimley, S. Brisbane— 22 varieties Orchids. 6 „ „ Ferns.
L. Howell, Esq., Fern Cottage, Mount Victoria— 16 <i>Gladiolus</i> bulbs.	
F. Lascelles, Mosman's Bay— 1 plant <i>Hypericum neilgherriense</i> . 1 plant <i>Gynerium argenteum</i> . 1 plant unnamed.	
Dr. Morrison, Melbourne— 1 case of Orchids from New Hebrides.	T. Kirk, Wellington, New Zealand. Cuttings of <i>Salix caprea</i> .

RECEIVED.

Messrs. F. Sander & Co., St. Albans, Herts, England—

- 1 plant *Dipladenia speciosa*.
 1 " *Davallia hirta*.
 1 " *Watsonia Ardernei*.
 1 " *Mapania pandanifolia*.
 1 " *Petunia*, Mrs. F. Sander (dead on arrival).
 2 " *Canna*, Sander's new variety.
 1 " *Anthurium Begonia*.
 1 " *Jacobinia coccinea*.
 2 " *Rosa polyantha Snowball*.
 1 " *Asytasia chelonioides alba*.
 1 " *Pentapetes phœnica* (dead on arrival).
 1 " *Erionema faciniata* (dead on arrival).
 1 " *Caladium albanense*.
 1 " " *speciosum*.
 1 " " *venosum*.
 1 " *Rudbeckia laciniata*, fl., pl. (dead on arrival).
 1 " *Salvia splendens grandiflora*.
 1 " *Deutzia Lemoine*.
 1 " *Hemerocallis aurantiaca major*.
 1 " *Coleus Captain Holford*.
 1 " *Begonia Andrew Schmidt*.
 1 " " *Comtesse de Tellusin*.
 1 " " *Hatfield Gem*.
 1 " " *Lady Clare Annesley*.
 1 " " *Captain Holford*.
 1 " " *Mrs. W. Elphinstone*.
 1 " " *Thomas Ryan* (dead on arrival).
 1 " " *Decorata*.
 1 " " *White Collarette*.
 1 " " *Silver Grey*.
 1 " " *Claudine Schmidt*.
 1 " " *Trescoe Abbey*.
 1 " " *Pride of Castlewellan*.
 1 " *Coleus Gaiety*.
 1 " " *black bedder*.
 1 " " *tricolor undulata*.
 1 " *Arundinaria species* (?).
 1 " *Croton species* (?) hybrid.
 3 " *Lælia anceps*.
 12 " *Dendrobium Dalhousianum*.
 6 " " *nobile*.
 18 " " *crepidatum*.
 24 " " *formosum giganteum*.
 6 " *Cymbidium eburneum*.
 12 " *Hæmanthus Kalbreyerii*.
 24 " *Gloriosa superba*.
 18 " *Amaryllis species* (?).
 36 " *Arizma fimbriata*.
 12 " *Watsonia Arderneii*.
 2 bulbs *Crinum species* (?).
 1 plant *Vreesia spectabilis* (dead on arrival).
 1 *Dracæna species* (?).
 1 plant *Bilbergia species* (?).
 1 " *Tillandsia species* (?).
 1 " *Begonia hybrid*.
 1 " " *Duchess of York*.
 1 " " *Duke of York*.
 1 " " *Princess of Wales*.
 1 " *Cochlostemon Jacobiana*.
 2 " *Eriocnema Sanderiana*.
 1 " *Banmontia Jerdoniana*.
 1 pan seedling *Bertelonias*.

John White, "Sweetwater," Scotsdale, Tasmania—

3 Tasmanian Pepper trees (*Drimys aromatica*).

The Manager, Wollongbar Experimental Farm—

3 cases of Staghorn Ferns.

C. G. Zouch, Survey Branch, Department of Lands, Sydney—

Plants *Atriplex leptocarpa*.

DESPATCHED.

Messrs. F. Sander & Co., St. Albans, Herts, England—

1 Wardian case plants.

H. H. Theile, Suva, Fiji—

52 miscellaneous plants.

Unger, M., Noumea, New Caledonia—

6 palms.

Thomas Whitelegge, Sydney—

12 plants *Araucaria excelsa*.*Herbarium specimens received and despatched, from 1st June, 1896, to 31st December, 1897.*

(Exclusive of those received from correspondents for names or other information.)

RECEIVED.

Berlin, Royal Botanic Gardens—

3,000 species European plants.

H. S. Brothwood, 291, Parramatta Road, Leichhardt—

Roots, *Andropogon schœnanthus*.

Melbourne, Botanic Gardens—

A collection of fruits, cones, &c., of rare plants.

Port Darwin, Botanic Gardens—

Herbarium specimens.

Adelaide, Bureau of Agriculture; also Conservator of Forests—

Miscellaneous botanical specimens.

Washington, U.S.A., Department of Agriculture (Division of Agrostology)—

A fine collection of American grasses.

J. Baagøe, Næstved, Denmark—

30 species of *Potamogeton*.

DESPATCHED.

Berlin, Royal Botanic Gardens—

1,000 species of N. S. Wales plants.

Kew, Royal Gardens—

11 species new or rare N. S. Wales plants.

Melbourne, Botanic Gardens—

128 species of N. S. Wales grasses.

Port Darwin, Botanic Gardens—

132 species of N. S. Wales plants.

Cape Town, Department of Agriculture—

70 species of Australian Eucalypts.

Washington, U.S.A., Department of Agriculture (Division of Agrostology)—

Some Australian grasses.

J. Baagøe, Næstved, Denmark—

Australian species of *Potamogeton*.

RECEIVED.

- F. M. Bailey, Colonial Botanist, Brisbane—
Herbarium specimens.
- C. Copineau, Doullens, France—
About 800 species of French plants.
- Henry Deane, M. A., Hunter's Hill—
Loan of a fine herbarium of N. S. Wales Eucalypts.
- J. G. Luehmann, National Herbarium, Melbourne—
Various herbarium specimens.
- Jesse Gregson, Newcastle—
A large collection of N. S. Wales plants.
- O. E. Menzel, Aldgate, South Australia—
237 South Australian plants.
- L. Rodway, Hobart, Tasmania—
230 herbarium specimens of Tasmanian plants.
- Professor R. Tate, The University, Adelaide—
A set of the botanical specimens collected by the Elder
Expedition to Central Australia.
- Vienna, Imperial and Royal Natural History Museum—
Collection of named Algae, Mosses, and Lichens.
- Charles Walters, 164, Queen-street, Melbourne—
240 species of Victorian plants.
- Thomas Whitelegge, Sydney—
Equisetæ and Hepaticæ.

DESPATCHED.

- Dr. Christ, Basle, Switzerland—
85 species of N. S. Wales ferns.
22 species of doubtful S. S. Island ferns.
- C. Copineau, Doullens, France—
560 species of N. S. Wales plants.
- J. Burt Davy, The University, Berkeley, California—
Herbarium specimens of N. S. Wales plants.
- J. G. Luehmann, National Herbarium, Melbourne—
Various herbarium specimens.
- D. McAlpine, Melbourne—
Parasitic fungi.
- O. E. Menzel, Aldgate, South Australia—
237 specimens of N. S. Wales plants.
- Herr Albert Prager, Leipzig—
50 specimens of N. S. Wales plants.
- L. Rodway, Hobart, Tasmania—
230 herbarium specimens of N. S. Wales plants.
- Professor R. Tate, The University, Adelaide—
19 herbarium specimens of N. S. Wales plants.
- Professor Teracciano, Palermo—
37 herbarium specimens of N. S. Wales Grevilleas.
- Charles Walters, 164, Queen-street, Melbourne—
240 species of N. S. Wales plants.

Publications acquired by gift.—The additions to the library, which have been received as presents or in the way of exchange, are detailed below. It will be seen that some of them are of considerable value. I would especially allude to the generosity of Kew, through whose goodness we are indebted for the *Icones Plantarum* and other works; to the open-handed Department of Agriculture of the United States; to the Government Printer of our Colony, to whom we are indebted for a whole set of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales; to Sir James Hector, who has so kindly secured for us a nearly complete set of the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute; to Professor Baldwin Spencer, who has been good enough to recommend that a large number of volumes of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria should be sent to our library; to Mr. Alexander Morton, for a similar favour as regards the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania.

REPORTS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF BOTANIC GARDENS.

Europe.

- La longevité des Graines, and Revue de quelques plantes exotiques. Botanic Gardens, Marseilles.
- Alphabetical catalogue of plants growing in the garden at La Mortola, Italy, belonging to Chevr. Hanbury.

Asia.

- Report, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, 1896.
- Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta:—
Volume V, Part 2. A Century of New and Rare Indian Plants, by F. Brühl and G. King (1896).
- Volume VII. The Bambuseæ of British India, by J. S. Gamble, 1896. (From the Director, Sir George King, F.R.S., &c.)
- Report on the Progress and Condition of the Botanic Garden, Saharanpur, N.W.P., India. 1896.
- Report on the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow. 1896.
- Report on the Gardens of His Highness Maharaja Fatah Singh, G.C.S.J. Oodeypore, 1895-6.
- Proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras, 1896. 1897.
- Report on the Botanic Gardens, Ceylon, 1896.
- Report on the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, 1896.
- Agricultural Bulletin of Malay Peninsula, Singapore.
- Agricultural Bulletin for 1895 of Botanic Gardens and Afforestation Department, Hong Kong.
- Verslag omtrent den Staat van Plantentuin te Buitenzorg, 1896.
- Prodrome de la Flora Algologique de Indes Néerlandaises. De Dierlyke vignanden der Kolikultum op Java. Botanic Gardens, Buitenzorg.

Africa.

- Report on the Botanical Station, Sierra Leone.
- Report on Botanic Gardens and Colonial Herbarium, Natal. 1896.

America.

- Bulletin of the Botanical Department, Jamaica. 1896.
- Bulletin of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad.
- Report of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad. 1896.
- Report of Results obtained on Experiment Fields at Dodds' Reformatory, Barbadoes.
- Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Botanical Station, Barbadoes.
- Annual Report for 1896 of Botanic Gardens, Grenada.

Report on the Agricultural Work in the Botanic Gardens, British Guiana, for 1896.

7th Annual Report of the Botanic Garden, Missouri, U.S.A.

Royal Gardens, Kew:—Kew Bulletin, 1896. 1897.

Hooker's *Icones Plantarum* (Bentham Trustees), 3rd and 4th series; also volume VI, part 1.

Hand List of Tender Monocotyledons, excluding Orchidæ, cultivated in the Royal Gardens, Kew, 1897.

Hand List of trees and shrubs grown in Arboretum, Part 1. Polypetalæ, 1894.

Hand List of Conifere grown in the Royal Gardens, 1896.

Australasian Scientific Serials.

Proceedings Royal Society of New South Wales. (1892-96). From the Council.

Proceedings Linnean Society of New South Wales. Complete set. From Government Printer.

Proceedings Royal Society of Victoria. Several volumes. From the Council.

Proceedings Royal Society of Queensland. Volume XII. From the Council.

Proceedings Royal Society of Tasmania. 1876-7-8, and 1883. From the Council.

Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute. A nearly complete set. Sir James Hector, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.

Australian Association for Advancement of Science. Volume V. From Professor Liversidge, LL.D., F.R.S.

The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy (Melbourne).

The Pharmaceutical Journal of Australasia (Sydney).

The Australian Agriculturist (Sydney).

Miscellaneous Serials.

Transactions and Proceedings Botanical Society of Edinburgh. Volume XXII.

Bulletin van Het Koloniaal Museum. Haarlem, 1896.

Greshoff (M.) and Boerlage (Dr. J. G.). Koloniaal Museum, Haarlem. Extra Bulletins. Nuttige Indische planten. Aflievering, 1-4.

Annales de l'Institut Colonial de Marseille. Volume III.

Edited by Professor Heckel. Flore Phanérogamique des antilles francaises (Guadeloupe et Martinique), par R. P. Duss.

Bericht über das Jahr 1896. Herr Merck, Darmstadt.

- Merck's Index. 1897.
 Catalogue of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, U.S.A.
 Bulletin of the Victorian Silk-culture Association, Melbourne.
 The Indian Forester, Official organ of the Forest School, Dehra Dun, N.W. Provinces.
 Annals del Museo Nacional de Montevideo :—
 Les gramineas uruguayas. Parts v and vi.
 The Bulletin of Pharmacy (Detroit, U.S.A.). From Messrs. Parke, Davis, & Co.

Publications of Colonial Agricultural Departments.

- New South Wales.
 Agricultural Gazette of N.S.W.
 The Farmers' and Fruit-growers' Guide.
 (From the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.)
 Victoria.
 Report on Wheat-growing and Agriculture generally in Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.
 Guides to Fruit-growers.
 Guides to Wheat-growers.
 (From the Victorian Department of Agriculture.)
 Queensland.
 The Queensland Agricultural Journal.
 Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture. 1891-6.
 A Companion for the Queensland Student of Botany or Botany abridged. F. M. Bailey.
 (From the Queensland Department of Agriculture.)
 South Australia.
 Journal of Agriculture and Industry of South Australia.
 (From S.A. Bureau of Agriculture.)
 Western Australia.
 Journal of the Bureau of Agriculture. (From the W.A. Bureau of Agriculture.)
 Report of the Forests of Western Australia. By J. Ednie Brown. From the author. 1896.
 Cape of Good Hope.
 Cape Agricultural Journal. (From the Cape Department of Agriculture.)
 U.S. Department of Agriculture.
 Experiment Station Records. Volumes v, vi, vii, viii, and ix.
 Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, 1895, 1896.
 Scribner, F. Lamson.—American Grasses, being Bulletin No. 7, Division of Agrostology.
 Dodge, C. E.—A descriptive catalogue of the useful fibre plants of the world. (Report No. 9, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Fibre Investigations.)
 Coulter, John M.—Contributions from the U.S. National Herbarium. Volume III, No. 2, Preliminary Revision of the North American Species of *Cactus*, *Anhalonium*, and *Lophophora*.
 Volume III, No. 7, Preliminary Revision of the North American Species of *Echinocactus*, *Cereus*, and *Opuntia*.
 Together with numerous Bulletins from the Divisions of Vegetable Pathology, Botany, and Agrostology.
- Bulletins of American Agricultural Stations.*
 Arizona. Bulletins, 1 to 25.
 California. Bulletins, 113, 114, 115.
 Carolina North. Report for 1895.
 Columbia. Bulletins, Nos. 34-7.
 Connecticut. 20th Annual Report.
 Cornell University (New York). Bulletins, Nos. 110 to 137.
 Idaho. Bulletin, No. 54.
 Indiana. Bulletins, Nos. 62 and 63.
 Iowa. Bulletin, No. 34.
 Kansas. Bulletins, Nos. 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 70.
 Kentucky. Bulletins, Nos. 64, 66, 67, 68.
 Maine. 12th Annual Report.
 Minnesota. Report for 1895. Also Bulletins, Nos. 48, 51, 52, 53.
 Minnesota Botanical Studies. Nos. 2 to 9. Minnesota Botanical Series, No. 1. Conway McMillan, State Botanist, Minnesota.
 Mississippi. Bulletin, No. 36.
 Nebraska. Bulletins, Nos. 47, 48, and 49. Also 10th Annual Report.
 New Hampshire. Bulletins, Nos. 39 to 45. Also 8th Annual Report, and Catalogue of the College.
 New York. (See Cornell.)
 Pennsylvania. Bulletins, Nos. 36 to 38.
 Texas. Bulletin, No. 38. Also 9th Annual Report.
 Vermont. Bulletin, No. 53.
 Virginia West. Bulletin, No. 44.
 Washington. Bulletins, Nos. 17, 19, and 20,

Canada.

- Ottawa Central Experiment Farm. Spraying Calendar for 1897. Bulletins, Nos. 27, 28. Also Report for 1896.

Indian Government Publications.

- Land Records and Agriculture. Bulletins, Nos. 33, 34.
 Agricultural Ledger Series for 1895. Nos. 22, 24.
 Agricultural Ledger Series for 1896. Nos. 8, 15, 16, 23, 29, and 30 to 42 inclusive.

Cryptogams.

- Photogravures of American Fungi. C. G. Lloyd, Cincinnati, U.S.A.
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Aviary.—In giving some account of the aviary, I desire to state that mammals are not accepted for the Botanic Gardens, although they are frequently offered. Would-be donors are always recommended to communicate with the Zoological Gardens, Moore Park. We have suffered very severely from the depredations of cats and dogs (particularly the latter). The fine pair of white swans which for so many years had adorned the lower pond, and which were such favourites with children, were worried to death by dogs during a night in November, after a severe struggle. The ducks and other water-fowl of various kinds have been nearly exterminated, and, in consequence, I have strictly enforced the by-law relative to the destruction of stray dogs. Stray dogs are frequently destructive to flower-beds, as well as to our tame or half-tame birds. The death-rate of birds which have died what is usually known as a "natural death," is far too high to be satisfactory to me. For this state of affairs the aviary-keeper, who is certainly attentive to his duties and fond of his charges, is not entirely to blame. Some of the deaths

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are of birds which were only in the aviary a few hours or days, and presumably were ill when received. The deaths of some others is, in my opinion, to be attributed to the unsuitableness of some of the cages, wind-swept structures, in which the birds have imperfect shelter from wind and rain. The birds in the aviaries have all been labelled with their scientific and (where they possess them) with their common names and habitat. The necessary information has been furnished by Mr. A. J. North (by permission of the Curator of the Australian Museum).

PRESENTATIONS.

1 wedge-tailed eagle. Mr. J. H. Horton, Rose Bay.
 1 pair emus. Mrs. Kyte, Croydon.
 1 carrion crow. Mr. Sydenham, 87, Oxford-street.
 1 galah parrot. Mr. A. Franklin, Surrey-street, Darlinghurst.
 1 owl. Mr. Lorentzen, Woolwich.
 1 black swan. Mr. A. H. Griffith, M.L.A., Waratah, Newcastle.
 3 common doves. Mrs. Stokes, Rainford-street, Surry Hills.
 1 long-winged kite. Mr. F. C. Janson, George-street.
 1 pair carrier pigeons. Master H. Maiden, Homebush.
 1 bustard or plains turkey. Mr. C. Mills, Morce.
 1 wood duck. Mrs. Murray, Toogood-street, Erskineville.
 1 carrion crow. Mr. M. Bell, 5, Green's Road, Paddington.
 1 hawk. Mr. Wm. Harris, Harris-street, Ultimo.
 1 hawk. Mr. James Alison, Wyong.
 1 hawk. Mr. James Stein, 71, George-street North.
 5 Egyptian quail. Mr. A. J. Haynes, Sydney Arcade.
 1 white swan. Centennial Park.
 4 wood pigeons. Mrs. Parkinson, Tara, Mosman.
 1 crane. Mr. C. Pottinger, Johnson-street, Annandale.

PURCHASES.

2 parrot finches.
 1 magpie.
 3 wonga wonga pigeons.
 2 cardinal finches.
 2 Java sparrows.
 2 black-throated finches.
 1 carrier pigeon.
 2 Red-Indian munias.
 2 cut-throat finches.
 1 red-legged partridge.
 3 wydah finches.

EXCHANGES.

With Mr. F. C. Janson, George-street—8 rosellas for 8 pennant parrakeets.
 With Mr. W. F. de Salis, St. Mary's—2 pairs doves for 7 magpies and 4 rosellas.
 With Zoological Gardens, Moore Park—2 silver pheasant hens for 1 peacock and 1 peahen.
 With Mr. D. Collings—Queen-street, Brisbane—1 silver pheasant hen for 1 brush turkey.

BRED IN THE AVIARY.

2 Aylesbury ducks.
 1 Aylesbury drake.
 22 silver pheasants.
 4 golden pheasants.
 9 wood-ducks.

CAUGHT BY AVIARY-KEEPER.

1 galah parrot.
 1 king lory.
 1 pale-headed parrakeet.

DEATHS.

2 chestnut-breasted finches.
 1 spur-winged plover.
 1 red-backed fish-eagle.
 1 white goshawk.
 3 rosellas.
 1 Red Indian munia.
 1 chestnut-eared finch.
 2 hawks.
 1 black-throated finch.
 1 crimson-wing lory.
 2 mountain ducks.
 4 wood-ducks.
 2 tree-ducks.
 1 Gouldian finch.
 2 Wydah finches.
 1 Chukar partridge.
 2 white swans.
 1 carrion crow.
 1 Tabuan parrot.
 1 crested bronzewing.
 1 golden pheasant.
 1 Reeve's pheasant.
 5 common pheasants.
 2 silver pheasants.
 1 pigeon hawk.
 1 parson finch.
 2 wonga wonga pigeons.
 3 galah parrots.
 1 brush turkey.
 3 Pennant's parrakeets.
 1 owl.
 1 mandarin drake.
 4 Java sparrows.
 1 spoonbill.
 1 many-coloured parrakeet.
 1 carrier pigeon.
 2 kiwi.
 1 brush bronzewing.
 3 red-billed liothrix.
 1 parrot finch.
 1 banded parrakeet.
 1 bantam cock.
 1 bantam hen.
 6 magpies.
 1 cockatoo parrakeet.
 1 cardinal grosbeak.
 1 grey-fronted pigeon.
 1 wood-hen.

Staff.—Mr. George Harwood is Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to me to possess so excellent a colleague. To the work of Mr. Ernst Bettle, Botanical Assistant, I have already alluded. Mr. John McLachlan, Secretary and Accountant for the long period of over twenty years, retired on the 31st August, 1897, and was succeeded by Mr. John Ernest Humphries as clerk. The Gardens staff further consists of 28 gardeners, 1 carpenter, 1 label-writer, 1 aviary-keeper, 1 carter, and 1 office-cleaner.

Government Domains.

Introductory.—The Government Domain consists of two portions, known as the Inner and Outer Domain. The Outer Domain contains 90 acres, of which 3 are appropriated by lessees of baths, from which the general public are in practice more or less excluded.

The Inner Domain, known as Government House Grounds, contains 40 acres, of which about 4 acres consists of a garden in the immediate vicinity of the house, while the rest is park land, in the exclusive occupation of His Excellency the Governor.

Carriage Roads.—Of these there are in the Inner and Outer Domains a little over 4 miles, having an average width of 21 feet, and a total of 50,000 square yards of surface. These roads are usually repaired in long stretches. All the old metal is removed, replaced by new, and, by a thorough system of blinding, watering, and rolling, the road is as quickly as possible rendered available for easy vehicular traffic.

The average life of such a roadway is from eight to ten years, so that somewhat over 5,000 square yards of carriage-road should be renewed each year. Within the last twelve months we have retailed 2,800 square yards, and top-dressed with blue-metal screenings 2,000 square yards in front of Government House.

Footpaths.

Footpaths.—Including the gardens at Government House (which are contained in the Inner Domain), we have in both Domains $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of footwalks averaging about 8 feet in width. In the Outer Domain these are mostly asphalted, and by a system of annual tar painting can be made to last for many years. However, on account of previous neglect, many of the old footpaths will require soon to be broken up and re-made. During the past year 940 square yards of old asphaltting has been thus renewed, and 2,740 square yards painted over with boiling tar, and all the garden walks in front of Government House have been surfaced with gravel.

Removal of Old Trees.—I am sorry to say that the large indigenous trees, those which were probably in their present position before Captain Cook visited our shores, are dying out. During a gale in August, 1897, a fine tree of white or cabbage gum (*Eucalyptus haemastoma*, var: *micrantha*) fell down, and smashed a seat made of 2-in. hardwood to splinters. Fortunately no one was injured, but the occurrence caused me to examine the remaining trees very carefully, and, as a result, two more trees of the same species were taken out. I have also removed several dead or dying trees (chiefly pines) to the great advantage of the place. Much more remains to be done in this direction, as well as in thinning out even good and healthy trees where they overcrowd and injure one another. A more important improvement has been the practical extermination of the South American Lantana which had made a home for itself towards Mrs. Macquarie's Point, forming dense scrubs, which served as a screen for ill-behaved persons. It is proposed, when funds are available, to further improve this neighbourhood, by making paths and rustic steps to join the high and low-level walks, thus giving more ready access to the natural grottos and beautiful grassy banks which face both Woolloomooloo Bay and Farm Cove.

More Trees.—Although the Domain seems rather crowded with trees, in several places, in many other parts it is devoid of shelter, and of ornamental or interesting trees. Endeavour will be made to diversify, as far as possible, the species of trees planted in the Domain. In the month of September, 1895, Mr. C. Moore, the late Director, planted, by deputy, his last tree in the north-west corner of the Outer Domain, and suitably named *Dammara Moorei*. In August, 1896, I planted my first tree in the same quarter of the Domain—a *Dammara australis*. Two other trees have been planted in good positions on the rising hill just above the cricket-ground, viz.:—*Wellingtonia gigantea*, 15th October, 1897, by the Hon. J. N. Brunker, M.P., Chief Secretary; and *Taxodium sempervirens*, on the same date, by Critchett Walker, Esq., J.P., Principal Under Secretary. I am glad to say that none of these trees have had any mishap, and are prospering. Ten other isolated shade-trees have been planted in suitable positions, and properly protected by iron or wooden tree-guards. They are as follow:—

Pinus insignis, overlooking Woolloomooloo.
Pinus pinaster, opposite Garden Island.
Cupania anacardioides, opposite Garden Island.
Lagunaria Patersoni, " "
Quercus virens, " "
 " var., near Mrs. Macquarie's Chair.
Schinus molle, opposite Garden Island.
Grevillea robusta, near to Pumping Station.
Sterculia rupestris, " "
Olea europaea, " "

It is hoped that many more will be planted during the present year. On this subject it should be noted that shade-trees in open domains or public parks and for street planting should be grown or planted out with clean straight stems without branches for at least 8 to 10 feet. It may become necessary here to establish a nursery for this purpose, where young stock can be prepared for immediate transplanting into the open ground or along the streets, and thus be almost at once out of harm's reach.

Wattles.—A small Acacia or wattle plantation has been begun near Governor Bourke's Statue, on ground until lately occupied as a depôt by the Works Department for old building material, carpenters' working-sheds, &c. It was rather late in the season when the ground became available, but we lost no time, and to-day there are thirty-six different species of Acacia growing there, in addition to eight lots of seedlings which have just made their appearance above ground. A mixed border of herbaceous plants and roses, &c., has been introduced as a temporary arrangement until the wattles make more growth. This collection of Acacias, which will be labelled, should be interesting to the general public and students, as an easy means of identification of members of a beautiful Australian genus second only in importance to Eucalyptus. For want of space we are unable to have a collection of Acacias in one place in the Botanic Gardens.

Rosarium.—Just inside the Domain, near the overseer's house, the ground was very unsightly and gave a bad impression, particularly to visitors on entering. The stock of clay for road-making has been fenced; near it a garden (chiefly of roses) has been formed. A few useless trees were first removed, the ground made up to a higher level by the addition of 700 cart-loads of fairly good soil from various sources, chiefly foundations at the Australian Museum. The ground was then deeply trenched and planted with 150 varieties of roses, all named, and during the late Christmas holidays they presented a charming appearance, being gay with flowers. This little reserve is surrounded by an iron hurdle fence enclosing one-third of an acre, and contains besides roses small collections of bulbous and herbaceous plants. No doubt after a season or two, when well established, and the walks finished, it may be thrown open on certain occasions to the public. The walks therein have been designed with a view of giving easy access to every part, besides presenting agreeable outlines, and turf paths have been largely adopted as being in harmony with the surroundings. There are twelve beds, which are numbered by pegs, so that by reference to a plan the precise situation of any rose or other plant can be found at once. I may state that I have no intention of largely introducing flower-beds in the Domain. On a large scale they would be out of place. But I am very anxious to improve the appearance of unsightly places and to conceal unsightly objects.

Water Supply.—There is only one drinking-fountain for the whole of the Domain. This one has been somewhat improved lately by a simple expedient which prevents stock from drinking from the same basin. Another fountain is greatly needed near Mrs. Macquarie's Chair. This point is a favourite resort for picnickers, and would be more so were it not that neither fresh water nor any shelter from sudden changes of weather is provided. Could no philanthropic citizen present a drinking-fountain for this site? Two drinking-

drinking-troughs, as adopted by the City Council, have been purchased and placed (one at the back of the overseer's residence, and the other near the principal entrance to the Botanic Gardens), for the use of horses and cattle. Further provision of a like nature is greatly required towards Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, as horses and cattle have always a great objection to go far away from the means of satisfying their thirst, hence the nutritious grass in that quarter is generally left untouched. This is a matter of special importance when it is borne in mind that mowing the grass in the Domain is out of the question, and that stock take the place of mowing-machines. At present their work is of a patchy character.

Lighting.—At present only portion of the Domain is lighted by incandescent gas-lamps, of which there are thirty-nine, placed much too far apart, two on the w.-cs. and six on the entrance gates. The other portion of the Domain, north of the road running from the Macquarie-street entrance to Woolloomooloo, has no artificial light whatever, and, except on moonlight nights, it is in total darkness. There is an electric light installation adjacent to the Domain, and probably, with very little extra cost, the Domain could be suitably illuminated. The beauty of the views from the peninsula which terminates in Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, and the especial suitability of the locality for bands of music and out-door fêtes, admit of no difference of opinion, and it does seem a matter of regret that the ground is not suitably illuminated, so that during our mild evenings it may be frequented by joyous crowds listening to sweet music.

Seats.—There are at the present time exactly 200 fixed seats in the Outer Domain, but they are scarcely ever empty, and are quite inadequate to supply the demand. These seats or benches are of wood, and will hold four persons. A type of seat has been introduced which appears to combine strength and durability of construction with comfort to the sitter. It is very desirable that the supply of seats should be very considerably augmented.

Visitors.—During the whole of the twenty-four hours, the Domain is never without visitors. The gates are closed against vehicular traffic at dusk, which about Christmas time is nearly 8 o'clock, but the stream of pedestrians, and lately of cyclists, continues up to 11 o'clock. Even during the night the Domain has its occupants. On 31st December, 1897, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the Overseer counted in the Upper Domain alone no less than 186 men sleeping or reposing on the grass, mostly under trees. Considering the mildness of our climate, and the fact that the Domain with its beautiful soft grass and ample shelter, is practically in the centre of the city, this number of sleepers does not surprise me. On Saturday afternoons the people flock into the Domain in greater numbers, some bound for the Gardens, some for the Art Gallery or Public Baths, some to play at cricket, others to watch the evolutions of the Volunteers, and some to simply take a rest. But Sunday afternoon is the popular time, when, if the weather is fine, as it generally is, some 15,000 people may be seen strolling over the grass, reposing under the shade of fig trees or congregated in numerous crowds discussing all sorts of topics, or listening to someone else expounding them with very little interruption from the listeners. Between 5 and 6 o'clock the crowds gradually dwindle away, a few enthusiasts alone remaining to clench their arguments in the cool of the evening. I believe that better-behaved crowds would be hard to find.

Rubbish Bins.—A number of cast-iron rubbish bins for the use of visitors, in which to deposit waste-paper, empty bottles, fruit peelings, &c., have been fixed in convenient places, but so far they have not been much used. However, as they become better known, it is expected that all those who value neatness and cleanliness in their surroundings will avail themselves of these conveniences and induce others to do likewise.

Public Latrines.—Only recently public latrines for the use of men have been placed in the Domain. Towards the close of the year, on a quiet Sunday (with no special popular attractions in the Domain), the overseer counted 1,540 men who entered this convenience. It would prevent much suffering and inconvenience if latrines were also placed in the vicinity of Mrs. Macquarie's Chair. And surely, in these days of granting justice to the other sex, it is only necessary to point out that latrines for women and children who visit the Domain are an imperative necessity. In the construction of any further latrines I trust that they will be underground. The approaches might be through a neat shrubbery, and there need be no unsightly buildings to offend the eye of the visitor, as the landscape need be scarcely interfered with.

Jubilee.—In the month of June last, great illuminations and rejoicings took place in Sydney on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Queen's reign. The principal place of attraction was the Outer Domain, which was converted into a veritable fairy scene. It was beautifully lighted up by arc lights; in addition, thousands of Chinese lanterns and fairy lamps were festooned from pole to pole and tree to tree, while from a band stand in the centre of the grounds music was played by several bands. Permits were given to many persons to erect temporary booths for the sale of refreshments of various kinds, also for phonographs and various side-shows. The Domain was, in consequence, converted into the semblance of a fair, which was visited by an enormous number of persons. Heavy rains set in on the second day, which interfered much with the pleasure of the people. In addition to the carnival or "Continental" (as it was termed) in the Domain, the place was thronged by persons who came to see the illuminations on the harbour. The crowds were simply enormous, and exhibited the good nature characteristic of Sydney crowds. Of course, with such a crush of people, a certain amount of damage was done to turf, banks, fencing, and the lower limbs of trees, but I observed nothing which pointed to wilful destruction.

Music.—A neat and roomy band-stand has nearly been completed by the Department of Works in the Outer Domain, in a fine position on rising ground, dotted with shady trees, where it is proposed also to erect a number of seats for the comfort of listeners. It is expected that popular music will be performed at regular intervals by military bands, and I should like to see the band-stand frequently occupied, both during afternoons and evenings, by some of the excellent amateur bands of Sydney and suburbs.

Art Gallery.—Our national collection of pictures is housed in the eastern part of the Domain, and the design of a spacious and substantial building for the purpose is being completed by instalments. Admission to view these works of art is free, and this privilege is availed of by a very large number of persons every year, thus additionally rendering the Domain a place of public resort.

Cricketing.—A difficulty has long existed in the Domain in regard to youngsters playing cricket. By the Domains regulations they are not allowed to play except on ground set apart for the purpose, and as there was no such ground except that of the Associated Clubs, who maintain a portion in playing-order at their own expense, small boys were practically excluded. I trust this state of things will shortly

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be altered, as a piece of low-lying ground, over an acre in extent, opposite Woolloomooloo Bay, has been filled up and levelled by means of 900 loads of soil and suitable rubbish, and 600 loads of street sweepings, kindly presented by the Sydney Municipal Council. Grass-seeds have been sown and couch also planted, and I trust that in another month or two this corner will form a convenient and suitable practising ground for our young cricketers. It must be borne in mind that the Outer Domain is the natural play-ground of children who live in Woolloomooloo, many of whom are of poor parents, and that they cannot afford the expense of going farther afield, even to practise so alluring a game as cricket.

Bathing.—Although the different bathing places on the foreshores of the Domain are much patronised, I can hardly say that present arrangements in regard to them are satisfactory. A large area of the foreshores to Woolloomooloo Bay is monopolised for residences, to the exclusion of non-bathers, and bathing of persons in a nude state is permitted in full view of the general public from certain points. Why are not men compelled to wear suitable bathing costume, as they are obliged to do on the continent of Europe?

Refreshments.—Between the Art Gallery and the main entrance of the Botanic Gardens there has been erected a neat refreshment Kiosk, where seasonable fruits, tea, coffee, and other beverages and other light refreshments can be obtained at reasonable prices. Hot water is also supplied to picnic parties at a small cost. There is no doubt that this refreshment Kiosk meets a real want, and it will be more appreciated as it becomes better known.

Insect Pests.—Many of our trees have been attacked of late years by insect pests. The matter is, however, receiving attention, and by the judicious and persevering use of the spraying plant recently provided, we hope to arrest their ravages. The question of treating trees over 50 feet in height (many of them umbrageous) is, however, a difficult one. Reference to the "Year-book of the Department of Agriculture" (U.S.A.) for the year 1896 shows the way in which our progressive American cousins tackle such problems. Steam-spraying apparatus and huge tents (hoisted by derricks) to envelop large trees are employed in dealing with insect pests. The initial expenditure would be great, and the expenditure for maintenance rather heavy, but the cost would perhaps not be prohibitive if shared by all the establishments under my control.

Stray dogs.—At certain seasons of the year stray dogs are much in evidence. Owing, however, to the activity of the police and municipal authorities, objectionable dogs are not permitted to be at large for a lengthy period. It is sometimes difficult to trace the owner of a valuable dog. The South Australian system, by which every licensed dog bears his owner's name on a piece of stamped metal attached to his collar, possesses obvious advantages, and might perhaps be introduced here.

Wilful destruction of property.—There is comparatively little malicious damage to complain of. At two seasons of the year the small boy is much addicted to climbing the trees, the branches of which become much injured in consequence. These two occasions are the fruiting of the berry pine (*Podocarpus elata*), of which the Domain possesses some nice specimens—or they would be nice if they were allowed to flourish. The other is the time of "locusts" (*Cicadas*). For two or three weeks hundreds of small boys spend a considerable portion of their time in the branches of trees hunting for these insects. Prior to entering on the winged state the *Cicada* lives in the ground, and last season I observed, with much satisfaction, that the boys are learning to capture him before he flies into the trees. The *modus operandi* is to pour water into the Cicada's hole, and the poor half-drowned insect, on emerging, falls an easy prey to his tormentors, and saves the boys the trouble of climbing the trees.

Staff.—The Domains staff consists of Mr. James Jones, overseer, together with one head gardener (Mr. Helps) and three gardeners for the garden at Government House, two gatekeepers and one labourer for the Inner Domain. In the Outer Domain there are seven labourers and gardeners and one bailiff or ranger. In addition to the work connected with the domains, the overseer, who is a courteous and hard-working colleague, is charged with keeping the gardens attached to certain public buildings in order.

Garden Palace Grounds.

Introductory.—The Garden Palace Grounds are nearly 19 acres in extent, and technically form part of the Inner Domain. These grounds were enclosed for the purpose of the International Exhibition of 1879, and, since the destruction of the Exhibition building by fire on 22nd September, 1882, they have been highly improved and set apart as a public pleasure garden. They form an appanage to the Botanic Gardens, but the plants are not labelled, nor are they varied in character like those of the Botanic Gardens, attention being chiefly devoted to lawns and florists' flowers. The year ending December, 1897, has been an exceptionally busy one, as, in addition to the ordinary routine work necessary for the keeping of the grounds in order, a large amount of what may be designated as extra work has been performed, and this extra work may, to a very great extent, be regarded as permanent in character. During the year 1897, a large proportion of the time of the employees has been spent in watering—indeed, during the early part of the summer season, viz., October and November, the whole of the staff were engaged in that work, and the utmost they could do was to keep the trees, shrubs, and more valuable of the herbaceous plants alive. Large numbers of small plants, principally annuals, perished owing to the prevalence of hot dry westerly winds, which lasted for weeks with scarcely any intermission. Both the sandy nature of the soil and its shallowness render it an extremely difficult matter to successfully cope with a lengthened drought such as that through which we have just passed. The pressure of water in the grounds is fairly good, excepting that part of the service immediately adjacent to the principal entrance in Macquarie-street, which is very poor, particularly in time of drought, when it is most required. During the last two years the water service has been materially improved by the laying down of additional pipes, but a great deal remains to be done in that direction before the service can be considered satisfactory.

Statue of Governor Phillip.—During the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, His Excellency the Governor, Viscount Hampden, unveiled the colossal statue of Governor Phillip, which has been erected in a commanding situation in the Garden Palace Grounds, overlooking the harbour. Signor Simonetti is the sculptor, and he has produced an excellent work of art. The figure of Governor Phillip is in bronze, and 15 feet in height. In his left hand he grasps the British flag, while his right hand holds a half-opened scroll. On three sides of the square pedestal are bas-reliefs, representing Justice, Patriotism, and Education; the fourth contains the inscription recording the unveiling of the statue. Below the pedestal, reclining on four marble columns, which jut out at right angles to each other, are four colossal allegorical
bronze

bronze figures, representing Neptune, Cyclops, Commerce, and Agriculture. These figures are 10 ft. 6 in long. Within the segments of a circle cut off by these columns are marble basins for water, which flows therein from the mouths of bronze dolphins. The marble basins are about 25 feet across, and 3 feet deep. There is a special water service for this statue-fountain, and the fountain displays are very pleasing. The total height of the top of the statue from the ground is 48 feet, and the diameter of the whole structure of fountain, basins, &c., is 50 feet. Besides the statue and and bas-reliefs, which are of bronze, the whole structure is of Carrara marble, with the exception of the outside walls of the basins, which are of Bardiglio marble, which was chosen because of its imperviousness to water. The erection of the statue involved the expenditure of much labour to bring the general appearance of the grounds in its vicinity into harmony with their now altered character. Fortunately, the additions to the Treasury buildings in Macquarie-street gave me the opportunity of obtaining from the Government Architect the soil excavated from its foundations, and this, together with soil obtained from various other sources, enabled me to carry out the idea which has been adopted in that work. In consequence of the ground surface very rapidly falling away at the site selected for the statue, the north-east level of the foundation, facing the harbour, stood some 4 or 5 feet above the original surface. In dealing with the matter two principal courses presented themselves for adoption—either to construct a short and comparatively steep bank, leaving intact as much as possible of the original surface, or the somewhat radical one of forming, as far as its surface was concerned, an entirely new lawn. In regard to the first, although the labour would have been very much less, the resulting landscape effect could not possibly have been so artistic. Consequently the alternative plan was carried out of raising the surface of the entire lawn to such a level as to give to it a comparatively uniform character.

Pavilion.—A want long experienced by visitors to the grounds has been met by the erection of an artistic and substantial shelter-house or pavilion. The walls are of Port Jackson sandstone, and the building has been roofed with she-oak (*Casuarina*) shingles. In the preparation of the foundation and floor the whole ground area occupied by the building was excavated to the rock, as it consisted principally of town rubbish and *débris* which had been deposited some twelve years ago when the grounds were laid out, subsequent to the burning down of the Exhibition building (Garden Palace). An opportunity presented itself of dealing in a thorough and effective manner with the unsightly cement concrete foundation which had supported the Queen's Statue in bronze in the centre of the building. The concrete was broken up, and now forms the floor of the pavilion. The construction of this building necessitated some amount of alteration in the adjacent ground, which was met by the carting of a large quantity of soil from the foundations for the new wing of the Art Gallery in the Outer Domain. At some future time, when the soil has become sufficiently consolidated, an asphalt walk around the building may be formed.

Queen's Statue Foundation.—On the removal of the Queen's Statue foundation, already referred to, an opportunity was presented for further improvement. The site is on the main walk through the Garden Palace Grounds, and is largely used by the public, especially on Sundays, band-days, and public holidays. In dealing with the site it had to be considered that, being situated upon the main thoroughfare, it was inadvisable to cause congestion of the traffic. It was therefore determined to form simply a rose-bed, and suitable soil having been obtained from the railway paddock at Erskineville, it was planted with tea-roses in August, 1897. Around this bed a substantial asphalt road, 15 feet wide, was constructed, thus completing an improvement which for a long time had required attention.

The Soil question.—Generally speaking, we are dependent for soil upon the excavations for foundations of new buildings erected upon private property in the vicinity of the Grounds; but this is, of course, a precarious method of meeting so important a requirement. Moreover, the product is given the name of soil for want of a more appropriate term, as it is seldom better than sand or disintegrated soft rock, containing a varying proportion, generally small, of decayed vegetable matter. The question of soil, as far as the Garden Palace Grounds are concerned, has become a somewhat serious one, and it is my intention, as far as circumstances will allow, to have the beds and borders, which are more particularly devoted to the cultivation of flowering subjects, such as annuals, biennials, herbaceous, and bedding plants, gradually renewed with more suitable soil; but this work will necessarily take a considerable time. The sandy stuff, which at present does duty for soil, has become well nigh exhausted, and no amount of manuring will compensate for the absence of the essential constituents of a good soil.

Top Dressing of Lawns.—This is a work requiring in these Grounds constant attention, for the reason that when they were originally formed proper soil could not be obtained, consequently, advantage had to be taken of anything in the shape of filling-up material which offered, and which was found in the ordinary city rubbish collected daily by the Corporation carts. Although bulky when first deposited, this rubbish soon commences to decay and settle down, so that in the course of time numerous depressions occur in the lawns, rendering them very unsightly. It is consequently necessary to undertake top-dressing pretty extensively. Instead of stripping the turf from the depressions and filling the hollows with soil to the required height, and then relaying the turf, the soil is deposited on the surface of the grass where necessary, and then spread evenly so as to correspond with those places which have not been so much affected by the sinking process. Providing the top-dressing (the soil) can be obtained and applied at the proper time, *i.e.*, in the spring of the year—about September—the couch-grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) speedily spreads over and roots into the fresh soil, and especially if rain should occur about the same time. By this method a vast amount of labour is saved, that is in taking up and relaying the turf and in the necessary subsequent waterings, while the result is practically as good. During the last eighteen months nearly a thousand loads of soil have been used in this work. In some places as many as 12 inches of top-dressing were required to bring up the depressed ground to the proper level. The lawns mainly treated were the two to the right and left of the main walk leading from the summit of the large flight of stone steps to the site of the new rose-bed. My intention is, as soon as the opportunity permits, to deal with the large lawn in the lower portion of the ground at its north-east corner in a similar manner.

Minor Works.

Path Deviations.—In the south-east corner of the Grounds a work has been begun which it is expected will have the effect of utilising and at the same time beautifying a portion of the Grounds very much in need of the same. At present the work is in abeyance, owing principally to the difficulty experienced in obtaining soil to complete it. A roadway which led to a gate in the Domain fence, which gate had not been used since 1880, has been deviated, forming a graceful curve in lieu of some straight unsightly paths. Between the new road and the fence a shrubbery is projected, while visitors are spared the annoyance of walking to a gate which they are not permitted to use.

New Flower-beds round Fountains.—In the upper portion of the ground there are three fountains in the lawns, which were constructed of brick and cement during the time of the Exhibition. As they had always proved a temptation to small children to throw in rubbish, I caused a border some 6 feet wide to be trenched round the basins, and that being done they were planted with miscellaneous flowering plants. The object of the alteration has been fairly successful, and the flower-beds are pleasing in appearance.

Shed.—A neat hardwood weatherboard shed, covered with galvanised iron, has been erected. It consists of two apartments—a shelter for the horse-mowers and other implements, and a comfortable room for the employees to take their meals in.

Repair of Fences.—The fence separating the grounds on their north side from the Governor's Domain is in an insecure state and frequently requires to be repaired. An extra strong southerly wind is quite sufficient to blow down even an entire panel, as was the case in February last. Erected of soft wood some twenty years ago, it may be said to have had a fairly long life; but the time cannot be long before it will become imperative to erect a new fence.

Removal of Tree.—A very large fig-tree situated near the north-east boundary of the lower part of the ground was taken down. The tree was one of a number which had been planted about twenty years ago to secure an immediate effect in the work of laying out the grounds. Owing to its too robust growth it became necessary to remove it. It was rapidly destroying the grass in the comparatively narrow strip of lawn upon which it was situated. It was interfering with the growth of shrubs in its immediate neighbourhood, and further, its large, tall, and spreading habit completely intercepted an important vista obtained from a higher portion of the grounds, which it was very necessary should be restored and preserved. And in addition to the above there were four large trees of the same species (*Ficus macrophylla*) within a radius of 40 yards. I have gone into the matter in some detail to show some of the considerations which may influence one in the removal of even a healthy tree. I have never removed a tree without giving the matter most anxious consideration in all its bearings.

Staff.—The staff consists of one overseer (Mr. Julius Henry Camfield), five gardeners, one bailiff, and one carter. In addition to his ordinary duties, Mr. Camfield has shown himself most active in the collection of specimens for the herbarium, and he possesses an excellent botanical knowledge of our local indigenous flora.

Centennial Park.

The Centennial Park consists of an area of 763 acres, and of a further portion of 60 acres which is known as Queen's Park, but which is an integral portion of the Centennial Park. It was set apart for the use of the public in pursuance of "an Act to make provision for the fitting celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Colony, and for other purposes connected therewith," which was assented to 13th July, 1887. The park consists of portion of the Sydney Common and of the old Water Reserve. It was dedicated to the public during the centenary celebrations in January, 1888, in the presence of all the Governors of the Australasian Colonies, Sir Henry Parkes being Chief Minister of New South Wales at the time.

Tree-planting.—Names and numbers of trees planted during the planting seasons of 1896-97:—

In 1896.	
<i>Araucaria excelsa</i> (Norfolk Island pine)	12
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> (hoop pine).....	11
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> (karaka).....	4
<i>Brythrina</i> , several species (coral tree)	6
<i>Ficus australis</i> or <i>rubiginosa</i> (Port Jackson fig)	63
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> (Moreton Bay fig)	34
<i>Lagunaria Patersoni</i> (white oak)	17
<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i> (broad-leaved tea-tree)	88
<i>Pinus insignis</i>	12
<i>Pinus pinea</i> (stone pine)	3
<i>Ptilosporum crassifolium</i>	1
<i>Quercus suber</i> (cork oak)	2
<i>Salix babylonica</i> (weeping willow)	27
Total	280

In 1897.	
<i>Ficus australis</i> (Port Jackson fig)	88
<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i> (broad-leaved tea-tree)	93
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (American bald cypress)	11
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> (common cypress).....	5
Miscellaneous species.....	8
Transplants	9
Total	214

The observations made below on the treatment of trees planted in the grand drive are equally applicable to the above, most of which, when not used for replacing failures, were planted in clumps. In addition to the foregoing, an experiment has been made by planting a number of *Acacia* and *Casuarina* seedlings, the species and numbers being as follows:—

<i>Acacia Baileyana</i> (Cootamundra wattle)	117
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (golden wattle).....	54
<i>Acacia binervata</i> (two-veined hickory)	29
<i>Acacia decurrens</i> (black wattle)	28
<i>Casuarina quadrivalvis</i> (large-fruited she-oak).....	61
Total	289

These trees have been, for the sake of mutual protection as well as for effect, planted in clumps or groups, with the exception of the *Melaleucas*, which, except in a few instances where they have been planted as specimen plants, have been distributed so as to form a "belt." The wattles cannot be looked upon as permanent trees, but owing to their rapidity of growth, it may fairly be anticipated that in a year or two they will produce a profusion of bloom in the winter or early spring, when, so far as the park is concerned, flowers are not plentiful. They have been planted in groups of about twenty-eight plants each, the plants in each group being about 9 feet apart, and enclosed with a dwarf fence. The

The she-oaks have been planted similarly, viz., in groups of about thirty each, and although this plant is of a somewhat sombre green, still, from its graceful habit, it may prove not unattractive; and if it thrives, which from the nature of its habitat it may be expected to do, it will add one to the very short list of trees which at present really thrive in the park.

Although planted in groups, these plants have in the matter of soil been treated individually and liberally, that is to say, as much as 3 or 4 cubic yards of loam have been given to some plants, the average, with the exception of the wattles and she-oaks being about 2 cubic yards each, while the wattles have received on an average $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yard each, and the she-oaks 1 cubic yard. The expense of tree-planting in the park may be better appreciated when it is stated that each cubic yard of soil delivered therein costs 4s. 6d.

Wind-breaks.—The Centennial Park is mainly a wind-swept area, and it is very desirable to establish clumps of hardy trees, which in themselves shall not only be objects of sylvan beauty, and capable of affording shade and shelter to visitors, but, forming a first line of defence from the prevailing winds, may enable successive lines or clumps of trees to be established, and thus alter the comparatively treeless nature of the park. For this "first line of defence" I have chosen *Melaleuca leucadendron*, a shapely, shady tree, which naturally flourishes in sandy wind-swept places near the sea, under conditions not very different to those which obtain in the park. Eighty-eight (88) were planted in August, 1896, and they are now about 6 feet in height and promise well.

Alteration of Plantation.—The plantation which was immediately inside the Randwick entrance was considered to be a source of danger to equestrian and vehicular traffic, and was accordingly removed in August, 1896. The plantation was re-formed on the eastern side of the same entrance, only a few yards away, while the statues of "Science" and "Industry," which were at the corners of the enclosure, were removed to positions adjacent to the plantations on either side of the Randwick entrance.

Protection of Native Vegetation.—The hillocks and low-lying places in the park at the present time afford rallying places for the indigenous vegetation, which the march of civilisation is gradually exterminating from the city and suburbs. At present we have a very large number of species in the Centennial Park, many of them showy, and not a few of more than ordinary botanical interest. There is no other representation of our native plants within such close proximity to the centre of the city. Those which grow in low-lying places will survive for many years to come, as, particularly in winter, their growth can be very little interfered with by the public; those on the hillocks are, however, in imminent danger of extermination. The crowds which flocked to the park to witness the military manœuvres on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee devastated the vegetation in a manner which, though unavoidable, was distressing to see, and I look upon it as a really national work to protect the vegetation on some of these hillocks. This can be done by a neat iron railing, paths being formed in suitable places to enable visitors to freely view the landscape, and also to observe the progress of growth of the native vegetation.

Native Flower Plantation.—Provision of a railing as just mentioned will permit of the most important of our indigenous denizens of the park being labelled. It is my intention at any early date to have an artificial plantation, exclusively devoted to Australian plants, duly labelled.

Propagating-ground.—The propagating-ground having been found too small, has been considerably enlarged; and a small bush-house suitable for plant-raising has been erected. I am anxious that, as far as possible, only those plants raised at the Centennial Park shall be planted out therein, as experience shows that plants raised in good soil do not give satisfactory results when planted in the sandy, windy, Centennial Park.

Experiments with Grasses.—A large number of species of American and other grass seeds were sown in seed-pans and placed in a cold frame. In nearly every instance the seed germinated freely. After the plants had attained some size they were planted out in masses about 12 in. in diameter, in rows of 2 ft. 6 in. apart, and masses 2 ft. 6 in. apart in the row.

The results of these experiments, so far as ascertaining the drought-resisting properties of the grasses is concerned, cannot be considered satisfactory. The planting-out from the seed-pans had to be delayed until the enlargement of the propagating-ground was completed, when the season being considerably advanced, it was found necessary to water the grasses in order to keep them alive; this watering had to be continued for some time, and thus the drought-resisting properties of the plants could not be satisfactorily ascertained. However, it is hoped that, with the additional space at our disposal, more accurate and satisfactory results may be obtained next year. A large number of plants of grasses indigenous to the Colony have been collected and potted, and when sufficiently established, forwarded to the Botanic Gardens, to assist in the formation of a collection of native grasses there.

The Drought and effect on the Trees, &c.—The drought, which lasted practically from June to December, was one of the severest in the history of the park. All the annuals in the flowering-plantations perished; hence the bareness observable in these plantations during the summer. Amongst the trees, the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*) suffered very severely, some fine-looking young plants from 8 to 10 feet high being killed; many others were saved only by periodically giving them a liberal supply of water. The experience thus gained proves that this tree cannot be depended on in dry situations in the park—in fact, our misfortune with it has not been an isolated case, since Mr. L. Woolf, overseer of Victoria Park, informs me that during this summer plants of this tree, about 20 feet high, in that park, died apparently from the drought.

Effect on the Roads.—One of the most unpleasant results of the drought so far as the roads are concerned was the continual breaking free from the surface of large numbers of small stones, causing annoyance to cycling and equestrian traffic. Watering the roads was, owing to the expense, out of the question, but the loose stones were raked into small heaps on the sides of the road. The conversion of the Grand Drive into an asphalt road is the only cure for this evil, and this alteration is being carried out as time and money will permit.

Tarring and Metalling of Roads and Paths.—During the past year the surface of all asphalted roads and paths has been floated with tar, this being the first occasion on which all have been thus treated during one year. The total area thus tarred amounted in the aggregate to about 76,000 square yards.

The macadamised roads in the Grand Drive are gradually being converted into an asphalt road, the metal being tarred and covered with a coating of tarred screenings. This work must, of course, proceed gradually, owing to its expensive character, but its permanency, and many advantages to visitors to the park, will more than compensate for the extra initial cost.

Grand Drive and Approaches.—The asphaltting of this fine roadway has already been alluded to. A number of trees, planted along the footways in 1889, have been removed. They consisted mainly of elms, poplars, and pines, and such as were miserable stunted specimens were replaced in August, 1897, by Port Jackson figs, which are making excellent growth so far. It was not to be expected that during the laying out of the park, with the enormous number of trees to be planted in a short time, the same care could be exercised in the selection and planting of each tree as is possible now in the cases of those it is considered expedient to replace. I am planting very small trees, which are without any defect that can be observed, and for avenue planting the holes are squares of 10 feet side and 2 ft. 6 in. deep. The sand and sour ferruginous bottom are removed, and replaced with (on an average) 2 yards of good clay loam from Erskineville, while the drainage is not neglected.

Ride.—The turf ride is about 40 feet wide, and forms practically an inner circle in the park, with lateral spurs and connecting roads. Its condition has been a source of anxiety owing to the drought. In addition, the practice of many riders, who precisely follow the track of others like sheep (the expression is not intended to be offensive), and thus wear out the turf in furrows, has militated against keeping the ride in perfect order. Riders have, however, been kept from the ride for very brief periods, and if they were to endeavour to use the ride more evenly, it is probable that it would not be found necessary to exclude them at all in order to recuperate the turf.

Boundary Roads.—The park is encircled by a good macadamised road, which is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and which is under the control of the Public Works Department. Recent improvements have been made, which will shortly enable a person to drive practically all round the park on the outside. Boundary-street, connecting outlying portions of Waverley and Randwick with the park was completed in March, 1897, while the boundary roads on both sides of the Cleveland-street entrance have been formed and ballasted right to the entrance for a distance of about 500 yards.

Additional Entrances for Foot-passengers.—The park is surrounded by a dwarf-stone wall surmounted by iron railings. The length of the boundary (excluding that portion of Centennial Park known as Queen's Park) is approximately 4 miles. Entrance to the park was obtained by four main entrances, seven minor entrances, and three gates for foot passengers only. It was felt that these were too few, as pedestrians had frequently to make long circuits to arrive at their destination. Accordingly, in 1897, five additional entrances for foot-passengers were constructed. And here I may observe that two powerful clusters of incandescent lights, with suitable lamps, have been erected on the entrance gates at Queen-street, the principal entrance to the park, and are a great improvement.

Cyclists.—A practice had grown up of relaxing No. 4 of the Park Regulations which forbids cyclists using the foot-paths. At first, without formal permission having been given, cyclists were not disturbed if they rode on the asphalt paths prior to 9 o'clock in the morning. It was found, however, that this privilege became so abused by cyclists who rode on the paths at all hours, and by others who travelled at high speed, that it was withdrawn altogether, and Regulation No. 4 is now strictly enforced. Many complaints are made in regard to the conduct of "scorchers," pedestrians being injured or having narrow escapes through the thoughtlessness and selfishness of a few cyclists. Every effort is being made to put the nuisance down, and it already appears to be of less magnitude than it was at the beginning of the year.

Bandstand.—The playing of a band of music would very much enhance the attractiveness of the park, and it is hoped that a suitable bandstand may be erected at an early date. Music played in a central position in the park could be heard for a considerable distance, owing to the physical features of the park, and to the fact that large trees are absent. At the same time large trees or artificial shelters from the sun are absolutely indispensable, in this climate, for the full enjoyment of out-door music by the public.

Rubbish-bins.—Six rubbish-bins for the use of the public have been placed in convenient portions of the park. They are similar to those which have been placed in the Botanic Gardens and Outer Domain, and are only intended as a beginning.

Latrines.—I beg leave to bring under your notice the necessity for a proper system of latrines both for the public and the employees. If it were not for the sandy nature of the soil, the present arrangements would be found to be far more unsatisfactory than they at present are.

Reservoir (Sydney Water Supply).—A large reservoir capable of holding eighteen million gallons of water is being constructed on the high ground between the Queen-street and Ocean-street entrances. It is believed that this important work will be completed during the present year. Following are some notes on this service reservoir:—Length 518 feet, breadth 320 feet, depth of water 21 feet; capacity eighteen million gallons, site, soft sandstone, much fissured and traversed by clay bands overlain with blown sand. Walls, brickwork in cement mortar, faced with double pressed bricks. Floor, concrete rendered with cement mortar. Roof, coke concrete, groined arches 6 inches thick at crown, supported by brick columns 20 feet by 20 feet apart, capped with cast-iron skew-backs. As it is intended that the roof of the reservoir shall be used as a recreation ground, and will therefore be subject to unequal loading, the columns will be connected throughout to each other, and to the walls, with wrought-iron tie-rods, which will be protected from rust by a thick asphaltic covering. The roof will be covered with a layer of sand and turfed. It will be surrounded by a dwarf-stone wall and ornamental cast-iron railing with hollow cast-iron pillars at intervals. At the centre will be a pavilion forming an entrance shaft and ventilation tower. The air will be taken in through the hollow railing pillars and escape at the central tower, causing a thorough circulation throughout the reservoir. Roof lights are provided for inspection and cleansing purposes. The reservoir will be divided by a central concrete wall, and each compartment provided with inlet, outlet, and scour pipes. Alternative designs were prepared for roofing the reservoir with Monier arches, and with coke concrete groined arches, and when tested in the open market the latter proved the more economical.

Statuary.—The alteration of the statues near the Randwick entrance has already been alluded to. In August, 1897, a statue of the late Sir Henry Parkes was placed in the park, it being considered that this would be an appropriate place for representation of a statesman who was instrumental in causing the park to be set apart for the use of the public. The statue is a very good likeness and represents the original as he was about fifteen or twenty years before his death. An excellent site was chosen for the statue, which necessitated the removal of that of Charles Dickens to a scarcely inferior site in the park, near the centre, at the junction of what are known as the flat-roads. The spot is much frequented by the public, and there is very little statuary within a considerable distance.

Staff.

Staff.—The staff consists of an overseer (Mr. W. Forsyth), 1 foreman gardener, 5 gardeners, 9 garden labourers, 1 foreman, and 4 labourers (roads' gang), 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 2 carters, and 3 mounted rangers.

Mr. Forsyth is not only indefatigable in the exercise of his ordinary duties, but he is a sound botanist, and has been the means of enriching the herbarium with many very desirable acquisitions.

State Nursery, Campbelltown.

Introductory.—The Nursery Garden at Campbelltown consists of about 20 acres. It is situated about a quarter of a mile to the west of Campbelltown station. The area is rather flat and undiversified, except by the creek, which, in favourable seasons, is capable of storing a considerable quantity of water. The soil is fair in quality, and in most parts of the ground consists of stiffish loam.

Distribution of Plants.—During the year 78,833 plants have been sent out. These, except a few hundreds, have all been despatched to the Botanic Gardens, where they are distributed for public purposes, or employed for planting in the Botanic Gardens. About 30,000 plants were sent out in pots. These included such plants as *Schinus molle*, *Grevillea robusta*, *Araucaria Cunninghamii*, *A. Bidwilli*, *Pinus insignis*, *P. pinea*, *P. pinaster*, *P. excelsa*, *Dracæna nutans*, *D. australis*, *Viburnums*, *Escallonias*, *Cupressus*, &c., about 500 kinds of plants in all.

Preparation of Plants for Season of 1898.—A very large stock of plants is now being prepared in pots and open ground for distribution during the winter of 1898. The stock promises to be as fine and healthy as in former years,—perhaps of higher quality than the average.

Experimental Planting.—About 2 acres of new ground has been broken up during the year, and amongst others a large number of fodder plants (chiefly leguminous plants and grasses) have been sown. But owing to the scarcity of water and short rainfall a proper test could not be made. The most luxuriant growth was made by *Hedysarum coronarium* (French honeysuckle). Cotton was also experimented with; the plants made good growth, and ripened a large number of pods. Detailed reports on these plants were furnished by the Superintendent, who is zealously carrying out my wishes to make the State Nursery an Experiment Station on a small scale, practically without extra cost to the Government.

Arboretum.—In my opinion it would be very desirable to have, in connection with the State Nursery, a block of ground devoted exclusively to the formation of an arboretum of timber trees. The nursery itself is too small for a piece of ground to be devoted to the purpose; but, if a suitable area could be secured in its vicinity, the formation of an arboretum could be carried out at a minimum of expense—the nursery stock and appliances and skilled supervision being upon the spot. I would propose to plough the ground and otherwise inexpensively prepare it for the reception of young trees, in order that the experiments might be conducted, as far as possible, on commercial lines. The value for educational purposes of such an arboretum could scarcely be overrated. It would be my special aim to show what trees can be grown which produce the softwoods (chiefly of the Coniferae) which are at present in ordinary use by the carpenters of the Colony, together with some timbers of indubitable value, such as oaks, ash, American hickory, and American walnut.

Existing trees in Nursery.—A large number of exotic trees and shrubs planted around the nursery grounds have reached an age of 12 to 16 years. Many have attained a height of 40 to 60 feet. Strong plants from 10 to 60 feet of the following are noticeable:—*Carya oliviformis*, *C. alba*, *C. porcina*; *Juglans regia*, *J. californica*, *J. cinerea*, *J. nigra*; *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Pinus insignis*, *P. pinaster*, *P. halepensis*, *P. excelsa*, *P. longifolia*, *P. canariensis*, *P. ponderosa*, *P. Coulteri*, *P. Jeffreyi*, *P. californica*, *P. mitis*, *P. Tada*; *Ulmus campestris*, *U. montana*; *Plantanus orientalis*, *P. occidentalis*, and some others.

Weather.—The year opened with extremely dry weather, and no rain fell before the end of March; from thence till winter fair growing weather was experienced. The winter months were rather dry. This favoured us in regard to the lifting of plants and transplanting of general nursery stock. The spring opened with a light rainfall, and recourse had to be had to irrigation. On seed and cutting beds nothing like a good rainfall has occurred during the summer, and although the plants have not suffered much, very little growth is being made.

Water Supply.—During the year the most important improvement has been the connection of the nursery with the Sydney water supply. This work was completed during the month of March, and already a large saving of labour has resulted, as well as a great improvement in the growth and vigour of the plants. A further extension of supply pipes through the nursery is highly desirable to complete the water supply, and assist in the more effective and economical working of the grounds.

Improvements.—New gates and a fence have been erected at the chief entrance to the nursery. Bath and dining rooms have been added to the house occupied by the Superintendent, and water laid on. Two new weatherboard rooms (a seed and storeroom) have been built. These were much needed, and will facilitate the work of preserving and storing plants and bulbs. Two bushhouses (100 x 40 ft. each) have been erected. These are for the preparation of plants in pots for distribution, also for propagating work.

Staff.—Mr. John McEwen is the Superintendent of the Nursery, and his staff consists of one gardener and three garden-labourers, with some temporary assistance between April and August. I do not hesitate to say that this nursery is a credit to the sub-department.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to the above, the care of the garden and grounds of the country residence of His Excellency the Governor, Hill View, near Moss Vale (300 acres); of the garden and grounds of Wotonga, the residence of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief at North Sydney (about 3 acres), and of the gaol reserves at East Maitland, falls under this sub-department. I trust that the state of these grounds is as satisfactory as the appropriations made by Parliament for these services will permit.

At Hill View, in addition to the routine work, the kitchen garden has been drained, and the whole of the fallen timber on the estate has been gathered in heaps and burnt, and many worthless saplings eradicated, thus adding much to the appearance of the place.

At Wotonga, the whole of the asphalt paths have been painted with tar, the pipes for water-supply have been extended, and plans have been made for extensive yet necessary alterations, whose completion I hope to be able to report next year.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL PARK.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR YEAR 1897.)

Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 7 July, 1898.

Sir,

National Park Trust Office, Sydney, 7 July, 1898.

The Trustees of the National Park have the honor to submit to you a Report on the work undertaken by them during the past year.

They are glad to be able to state that the great National Reserve placed in our charge continues to find increased favour with the public as a holiday resort and place of recreation. Its natural beauties are daily being made more accessible, to which fact, and to the greater provisions being made for the convenience and the enjoyment of its visitors, they attribute its growing popularity. Special care is being taken to preserve the existing luxuriant vegetation which is so marked a feature of the Park; and in various spots suitable to their cultivation they have during the year planted a large number of useful and ornamental trees. An area of 7 acres of land near Audley has been cleared and fenced, and within this enclosure has been planted 400 fruit-trees of different varieties. Nearly all these trees we are glad to say show signs of vigorous growth.

A large number of seats and benches have been placed at various places in the Park for the convenience of the public.

The regulations for the preservation of bird-life are rigidly enforced, and we are glad to say are the means of making the Park a haunt and breeding-ground of a great number of birds of kinds which are rapidly becoming rare in other parts of the Colony. An equally satisfactory state of things is to be reported in respect of the imported animal-life, which forms a very pleasing and novel feature of the reserve.

The money placed at our disposal for the past year has been expended with every care, and with the help of an industrious staff has enabled us to keep in satisfactory conditions the many improvements which have been made in the past.

The increased demand for accommodation has rendered necessary several improvements to the properties at Audley and Warumbul, which are much appreciated by the public. The buildings at the latter resort have received a thorough overhaul and a much needed addition has been made of a new dining-room.

The difficulty of the preservation of food during the summer months has been met by the erection of a cold-storage room at the rear of the caterer's cottage.

In the early part of the year the flooding of the river led to the damage of the causeway on the Waterfall road. The repairs have been effected and the structure strengthened. The river itself both above and below the dam at Audley has been kept clear of fallen trees and snags.

In so large an area of country a considerable amount of work is entailed in keeping the roads and pathways in good order, and the damage caused by the late heavy rains has kept the staff busily employed in making needed repairs. The greater part of the main road leading from Sutherland to Audley has been reformed and gravelled, and on the mountain road from Audley to Warumbul (South-west Arm) a substantial culvert has been erected.

The whole of the boundary fences have been put in a proper state of repair and about 3 miles of fence on the northern side which was destroyed by bush-fires has been made good.

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Chairman of the National Park Trust.

The Honorable The Chief Secretary.

REVENUE and Expenditure for year ended 31st December, 1898.

Revenue.				Expenditure.										
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
To Amount voted by Parliament for 1897-8				4,000	0	0	By Balance			0	8	11		
Royalty on clay	23	3	6				General improvements, making and maintaining roads, &c..	2,794	7	10				
Rents and agistment, and hire of launches	142	0	6	165	4	0	Timber, building materials ...	292	18	5				
							General carpentry	240	2	4				
							Salaries—Secretary, Rangers, &c.	479	14	8				
							Office rent	32	10	0				
							Forage for horses and repairs to vehicles, harness, &c.	134	4	10				
							Furniture purchased for public pavilion at Audley...	177	9	10				
							Balance	13	7	2	4,164	15	1	
				£	4,165	4	0				£	4,165	4	0

M. MALONEY,
Secretary.

FRANK FARNELL,
Hon. Treasurer.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

R E P O R T

OF THE

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR

1897.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 23, sec. 36.

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 July, 1898.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1898.

[3s.]

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1897.

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 1897.

SCHOOLS.

In 1897 there were 2,577 schools, containing 2,790 departments, as compared with 2,574 schools and 2,785 departments open in 1896. During the year, 67 schools were established, comprising 26 Public, 19 Provisional, 9 Half-time, 2 House-to-house Schools, and 11 Evening Schools. In addition to these, 17 schools were reopened, 49 Provisional, and 12 Half-time Schools, were raised to the rank of Public Schools, and 20 Half-time Schools and 1 House-to-house School to the Provisional rank; while 12 Public and 8 Provisional Schools were reduced to Half-time Schools. Eighty-one of the schools in operation during the whole or some portion of 1896 do not appear on the list of schools open in 1897, and of those actually in operation in that year 66 were closed before the last quarter. The number of schools open at the close of 1897 was 2,508, containing 2,721 departments.

The following table shows the classification of the schools open in 1897:—

1. <i>High Schools</i> :—							Schools.	Departments.
Unclassed	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
2. <i>Public Schools and Half-time Schools</i> :—								
In Class	I	...	...	...	...	43	129
"	II	...	...	...	...	38	104
"	III	...	...	...	...	29	62
"	IV	...	...	...	...	59	86
"	V	...	...	...	...	124	125
"	VI	...	...	...	...	226	226
"	VII	...	...	...	...	202	202
"	VIII	...	...	...	...	362	362
"	IX	...	...	...	...	862	862
"	X	...	...	...	...	141	141
Unclassed	...	...	...	...	...	126	126
3. <i>Provisional Schools</i> :—								
Class	I	}	...	...	...	294	294
"	II							
"	III							
4. <i>House-to-house Schools</i> :—								
Unclassed	...	...	...	...	...	41	41
5. <i>Evening Public Schools</i> :—								
Unclassed	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,577	2,790

Of the 20 applications for the establishment of new schools which were under consideration at the close of 1896, 7 were granted, 12 were declined, and 1 remained unsettled. In addition to these, 173 applications were received during 1897, namely, 28 for Public Schools, 103 for Provisional Schools, 17 for Half-time Schools, 6 for House-to-house Schools, and 19 for Evening Schools. Of these, 89 were granted, 69 were declined, and 15 were under consideration at the end of the year. The total number of children to be accommodated in the new schools when established is 2,193.

The number of applications dealt with, and the action taken with regard to them, is shown in the following table:—

Applications for the establishment of Schools.

Schools.	Number received.	Number granted.	Number declined.	Number still under consideration.
Public Schools	28	12	15	1
Provisional Schools	103	52	43	8
Half-time Schools	17	9	5	3
House-to-house Schools... ..	6	3	2	1
Evening Public Schools... ..	19	13	4	2
Total... ..	173	89	69	15

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 1897, is given in the following table:—

Schools.	Number of Schools or Departments in operation.		Increase, 1881-1897.
	1881.	1897.	
High Schools ... ..	.....	5	5
Superior Schools	58	248	190
Primary Public Schools	1,042	1,720	678
Provisional Schools	246	294	48
Half-time Schools	93	457	364
House-to-house Schools ... ..	.....	41	41
Evening Schools	57	25	32*
Total	1,496	2,790	1,294
Seats provided	98,721	245,283	146,562

* 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, the School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and the Carpenterian and Shaftesbury Reformatory Schools.

School

School Premises and Sites.—The number of school sites acquired during the year was 84. Of these, 64 were Government grants, 16 were resumed under the Public Works Act, 51 Vic. No. 37, and 4 were purchased. The cost of the purchased sites amounted to £295, and the sum of £742 17s. 8d. was paid on account of those resumed. In the case of 2 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 £69 14s. 9d. Full particulars as to the sites will be found in Appendix XX.

Buildings.—At the close of 1897, existing school premises afforded room for 245,283 pupils. Of the school-places counted in 1896, 3,884 were lost in 1897 by the closing of schools and by the giving up of old buildings. The net increase was 5,941. Taking the building-work done in the last two years, it may be observed that, in 1897, 32 new schools and residences were erected under the supervision of the Department's professional officers, as compared with 22 built in 1896; while the additions numbered 32, as compared with 16; the premises repaired, 300, as compared with 261; and the places provided, 4,869, as compared with 2,383 for the same period. The number of small school-buildings and residences erected under the Inspectors' supervision was 87, as compared with 78 put up in 1896; 29 school-buildings were enlarged, as against 19 in 1896; the number of places provided was 2,945, as compared with 2,771; and the buildings repaired numbered 1,053 in 1897, as against 855 in the previous year.

At the close of 1897 the following additional works were in progress:—29 new buildings and 23 additions, the whole to provide for about 4,325 children. Three new weather-sheds were in course of construction, as well as 7 teachers' residences. Repairs and improvements were being carried out in 184 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 seat.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Works under Professional Officers:—</i>											
School-buildings	20	3,500	14,747	10	11	737	7	6	4	4	3
Additions	22	1,369	5,792	15	9	263	6	2	4	4	7
Residences	12	.....	4,355	11	4	362	19	3	.....	.....	.....
Additions to residences	10	.....	1,881	12	6	188	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Weather-sheds	5	.....	269	8	6	53	17	8	.....	.....	.....
Repairs, &c.....	300	.....	16,559	0	4	55	3	11	.....	.....	.....
<i>Works under Inspectors' supervision:—</i>											
School-buildings	81	2,945	5,498	14	9	67	17	8½	1	17	4
Additions.....	29	606	1,784	16	3	59	16	5	2	17	3
Residences	6	.....	1,859	3	6	300	17	3	.....	.....	.....
Weather-sheds	11	.....	222	5	0	20	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Repairs, &c.....	1,053	.....	9,634	4	9	9	2	5	.....	.....	.....

Works in progress.

	Number.	Places provided.	Estimated cost, not including cost of sites.	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
<i>Works under Professional Officers :—</i>					
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
School-buildings	12	2,385	15,670 1 3	1,305 16 9	6 11 4
Additions	17	1,167	7,065 8 2	415 12 3	6 1 1
Residences	6	.....	2,743 12 6	457 5 5	.....
Additions to residences	15	.....	2,963 15 8	197 11 8	.....
Weather-sheds	3	.....	291 19 5	97 6 5	.....
Repairs, &c.	73	.....	4,140 17 9	56 14 5	.....
<i>Works under Inspectors' supervision :—</i>					
School-buildings	17	708	1,400 12 9	82 7 9½	1 19 7
Additions'	6	129	314 8 0	52 8 0	2 8 9
Residences	1	.....	220 0 0	220 0 0	.....
Repairs, &c.	111	.....	2,259 10 5	20 7 1½	.....

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 £2,709,709.

1893	...	...	...	...	£112,856
1894	...	...	...	...	73,791
1895	...	...	...	...	104,397
1896	...	...	...	...	56,752
1897	...	...	...	...	84,909

School Attendance.—The returns for the year show a considerable improvement in school attendance, the gross enrolment at Primary schools being 256,996 pupils, as compared with 251,821 in 1896, an increase of 5,175. Deducting 12 per cent. on account of multiple enrolments, the number of individual pupils under instruction was 226,157, an increase over the preceding year of 4,554. A corresponding increase is shown in the average daily attendance, which exceeds that of 1896 by 6,188.

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.
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
1896	251,821	221,603	5,917	5,207
1897	256,996	226,157	5,175	4,554

* Decrease.

In addition to the 226,157 pupils enrolled in schools under the Public Instruction Act, there were 1,558 in attendance at other State-aided Schools, namely:—

The Sydney Grammar School	532
The Industrial Schools	737
The School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind	118
The Reformatory Schools	171
Total	1,558

Estimating the mean population of the Colony for 1897 at 1,310,550, the population between 6 and 14 years of age was 246,682. Of this number, 195,599, or 79·3 per cent., attended State Schools, and 51,083, or 20·7 per cent., received instruction in Private Schools or at home, or else remained altogether untaught. From the latest returns of Private Schools' attendance it is estimated that the total enrolment was 55,000. As of this enrolment 40,800 pupils were between the ages of 6 and 14, it will be seen that of the total statutory school population of 246,682, 236,399, or 95·8 per cent., were enrolled at State and Private Schools, while 10,283, or 4·2 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, 20,156 under 6 years of age, and 26,158 over 14 years, were also enrolled for school attendance—32,114 at State Schools, and 14,200 at Private Schools. Thus, of 347,044 children in the Colony between the ages of 4 and 15 years, 227,713 attended State Schools, and 55,000 attended Private Schools; while the remainder, 64,331, received instruction at home, had completed their education, or were untaught.

The average quarterly enrolment was 201,947, and the average attendance 148,381. In the first half of the year 146,523 pupils, and in the second half 164,363 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, 72·7 per cent., and in the second, 81·1 per cent.

The percentages of the net yearly enrolment attending 70 days or more in each half-year, since 1892, are as follow:—

Year.	70 days or more in first half-year.	70 days or more in second half-year.
1893	66·2	66·1
1894	69·1	75·8
1895	67·1	72·0
1896	67·1	72·4
1897	64·7	72·6

The enrolment and average attendance are shown in the following tables:—

(a) *Quarterly Enrolment and Average Attendance for 1896 and 1897.*

Quarters.	Number enrolled.		Average Attendance.			
			Number.		Percentages.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
March quarter ..	195,982	200,902	137,619·3	147,839·4	70·2	73·5
June quarter ...	196,948	201,902	141,080·3	147,356·3	71·6	72·9
September quarter ...	198,621	203,335	145,763·8	151,432·3	73·3	74·4
December quarter ...	196,550	201,652	144,306·9	146,896·2	73·4	72·8
Year's average...	197,025	201,947	142,192·5	148,381·0	72·1	73·4

(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.
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
1896 ...	221,603	197,025	142,192	64·16	72·17
1897 ...	226,157	201,947	148,381	65·60	73·47

The main facts relative to school attendance may be summed up thus:—236,399, or 95·8 per cent. of the statutory population, were enrolled for school attendance; 195,599, or 79·3 per cent., at State Schools; and 40,800, or 17·2 per cent., at Private Schools. Of the school population between 4 and 15 years—282,713, or 81·4 per cent., were at school; 227,713, or 65·6 per cent., at State Schools; and 55,000, or 15·8 per cent., at Private Schools. 226,157 children attended schools under the Public Instruction Act; 194,922 being of the statutory school age, and 31,235 either above or below it. The mean quarterly enrolment was 201,947, or 89·2 per cent. of the year's enrolment; and the average attendance was 148,381, or 73·4 of the quarterly enrolment. Of the average enrolment, 72·7 per cent. attended school 70 days or more in the first half-year, and 81·1 per cent. in the second half-year. The percentage of the population enrolled quarterly and the corresponding percentage in average attendance in 1897 were respectively 15·4 and 11·3, as compared with 15·3 and 11 in 1896.

Compulsory clauses of the Act.—61,727 children between the ages of 6 and 14 years failed to complete the minimum attendance of 70 days during the first half of the year; but in 738 cases only was the law set in motion. The parents of 3,554 were cautioned, while
in

in the remaining cases satisfactory explanations were furnished, or the circumstances were not such as to render any action necessary. In a large number of instances, pupils had obtained certificates by examination, and were thus legally exempt.

For the second half-year, the number between the compulsory ages who did not attend 70 days was 45,560. In 856 cases legal action was taken, and cautions were sent to parents in 2,543 cases.

I desire to again place on record my appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered to the Department by the Inspector-General of Police and his officers in connection with the operation of the compulsory clauses of the Act. Despite the grave defects in these clauses, effective work has been done in the way of securing regularity of attendance.

SCHOOL FEES.

It was found necessary to authorise legal action for the recovery of arrears of school fees in 419 cases, but debts to the amount of £2,556 were cancelled. The amount of fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was—for Primary Schools, £71,544 3s. 9d., and for High Schools, £2,139 18s., making a total of £73,684 1s. 9d. These figures show a decrease in the amount paid in Primary Schools of £745 5s. 2d. as compared with 1896, and of £436 5s. 6d. as regards High Schools.

INSPECTION.

After a meritorious service of twenty-nine years as a teacher and an inspector of schools under this Department, Mr. C. J. Pitt was compelled, on account of continued ill-health, to retire from office. Consequent upon his retirement several changes in the staff took place. Mr. Inspector Dettmann was appointed to the Parramatta section; Mr. A. D. McKenzie was removed from Hay to Lithgow; Mr. W. Nolan from Braidwood to Hay; while Mr. G. H. Hunt, who had previously served as Acting Inspector, was permanently appointed and employed in the Braidwood district. As in 1896, the inspectorial staff comprised 35 officers, viz., Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector, 9 District Inspectors, and 24 Inspectors.

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	352	351	1	13,019
Bathurst	3	253	257	1	10,758
Bowral	3	261	259	2	11,374
Goulburn	4	395	386	9	11,577
Grafton	3	325	324	1	12,263
Maitland	3	243	242	1	17,679
Metropolitan	4	206	206	...	48,938
Sub-metropolitan	2	160	160	...	12,231
Wagga Wagga	4	335	329	6	13,317
Wellington	3	250	249	1	9,027
Totals	33	2,785	2,763	22	160,183

The inspected and uninspected schools stand thus:—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1,966	291	446	39	21	2,763
Uninspected	4	3	10	1	4	22
Totals	1,970	294	456	40	25	2,785

Course of Secular Instruction.—The table given below shows the results obtained by examination:—

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.		
	Total number Examined.	Number Passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—			
Alphabet	10,847	7,978	73
Monosyllables	38,045	31,370	82
Easy Narrative	48,693	41,580	85
Ordinary Prose	62,598	55,514	88
Totals	160,183	136,442	85
Writing—			
On Slates... ..	63,233	53,180	84
In Copy-books and on Paper	96,655	82,376	85
Totals	159,888	135,556	84
Dictation	128,980	104,087	80
Arithmetic—			
Simple Rules	95,311	73,871	77
Compound Rules... ..	39,437	27,810	70
Higher Rules	23,078	16,157	70
Totals	157,826	117,838	74
Grammar—			
Elementary	33,285	24,623	74
Advanced... ..	30,139	21,840	72
Totals	63,424	46,463	73
Geography—			
Elementary	30,667	23,179	75
Advanced... ..	32,754	25,150	76
Totals	63,421	48,329	76
History—			
English	63,825	43,840	69
Australian	11,120	7,993	71
Scripture and Moral Lessons... ..	154,526	120,065	77
Object Lessons	151,295	118,586	78
Drawing	152,480	124,208	81
Music	146,774	116,176	79
French	2,171	1,562	72
Euclid	7,870	6,020	76
Algebra	2,047	1,578	77
Mensuration	5,344	3,512	65
Latin	2,005	1,498	74
Trigonometry	61	56	91
Needlework	55,891	49,926	89
Drill	152,344	124,382	81
Natural Science	7,976	6,256	78

These results show that the proportion of passes, as compared with the work of 1896, is 2 per cent. higher in Latin and drawing, and 1 per cent. in dictation, Euclid, and needlework. In reading, arithmetic, Scripture, music, and object lessons, the percentage is the same

same for both years, while there is a slight falling off in writing, geography, grammar, English and Australian history, French, algebra, mensuration, drill, and natural science.

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.				
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Public	95	96	97	97	98
Provisional... ..	84	88	82	86	92
Half-time	84	87	89	89	91
House-to-house	78	80	91	95	77
Evening Schools	100	100	93	93	95
All Schools... ..	92	93	94	95	96

It will be noted that as compared with 1896, the percentages in the case of Public, Provisional, Half-time, and Evening Schools show considerable improvement.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The total enrolment at these schools was 516, and the average daily attendance 370, as against 577 and 392 respectively for 1896. The attendance at each school is shown below :—

School.	Total enrolment.	Average quarterly enrolment.	Average daily attendance.
Sydney (Boys)... ..	145	114	106.5
" (Girls)	212	155	142.5
Maitland (Boys)	83	67	63.0
" (Girls)	62	50	46.6
Bathurst (Girls)	14	13	11.6
Totals	516	399	370.2
Totals for 1896	577	431	392.0

367 pupils, or 92 per cent. of the average quarterly enrolment, were present at the annual examination, the percentage of results averaging nearly 75 per cent. At the University Examinations these schools took a good position, as will be seen from the table following :—

School.	No. of Passes Junior Examination.	No. of Passes Senior Examination.	No. of Passes Matriculation Examination.
Sydney (Boys)	29	7	23
" (Girls)	28	5	22
Maitland (Boys)	10	...	12
" (Girls)	8	...	4
Bathurst (Girls)	1	...	...
Totals	76	12	61

Of those who qualified for matriculation, 26 did so at the junior and 10 at the senior examinations. Medals were awarded High School pupils at the junior examination in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and physics. At the senior examination F. A. Todd, a pupil of Sydney Boys High School carried off the Aitken scholarship, the John West

and the Graham medals—awarded for general proficiency—and the medal for geometry ; while S. A. Smith from the same school secured medals for arithmetic and ancient history.

The total expenditure on High Schools was £6,397 5s. 2d., a slight decrease on that of the previous year, and the amount received from fees £2,139 18s. The actual cost to the State was, therefore, £4,257 7s. 2d., or at the rate of £8 5s. per head of the total enrolment, as against £6 18s. 9d. in 1896.

State Scholarships and Bursaries.—At the examinations held under the Scholarship and Bursary scheme, 107 candidates were successful. Of these, 25 males and 31 females obtained scholarships for High Schools and Superior Schools ; 18 males and 16 females, bursaries for High and Superior Schools ; 7 males, bursaries for the Sydney Grammar School ; and 6 males and 4 females, University Bursaries.

Of the 56 successful competitors for Scholarships, 15 boys and 16 girls have since attended the Sydney High Schools, 10 boys and 9 girls the Maitland High Schools, 4 girls the Bathurst High School, and 2 girls attend country Superior Schools. Of the 41 who succeeded in gaining State School Bursaries, 9 boys and 9 girls attend the Sydney High Schools, 9 boys and 5 girls the Maitland Schools, 7 boys the Sydney Grammar School, and 2 girls the Fort-street Model School.

This year the whole of the University Bursaries available were awarded. Seven were obtained by High School pupils, 3 boys and 4 girls ; and 3 by male pupils of Fort-street Model School.

The total number of candidates examined for admission to the High Schools was 590 ; of these 570, or 96·6 per cent., were successful.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

There was no addition to the list of Superior Schools ; and, owing to the fact that the conditions specified in the regulations were not, in its case, fulfilled, the School at Raymond Terrace was disrated from the rank of Superior. At the end of the year, therefore, the number of Superior Schools was 99, comprising 248 departments. The number of pupils enrolled for the December quarter of the year was 71,795, the average attendance being 53,143.

At the University examinations, Superior Schools succeeded in passing 229 candidates, viz., 6 seniors, and 223 juniors.

EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Nineteen applications for the establishment of Public Schools were received ; 13 were granted, 4 was refused, and 2 had not been finally dealt with at the close of the year. The total number of schools in operation was 25, but 8 collapsed before the end of the year. On 31st December there were only 17 schools in existence, having an enrolment of 481, with an average attendance of 295·8.

TECHNICAL

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Drawing.—152,480 pupils were examined in this subject, of whom 124,208, or 81 per cent., satisfied the standard. In 203 departments in the Metropolitan and Sub-metropolitan districts visited by the Superintendent of Drawing, 45,746 pupils were present at examination. 80·4 per cent. of these were found to reach the standard. Detailed information upon this subject will be found in Appendix XIII.

Manual Training.—Eight workshops were in existence in 1897, which afforded instruction to the pupils of 24 schools. The total enrolment of these classes, including students in training, was 634. Of these 415 presented themselves for examination, and 375 passed.

Cookery.—The number of schools in operation in 1897 was 12, with an enrolment of 880 pupils. Of this number 773 presented themselves for examination, of whom 748, or 97 per cent., were successful.

Needlework.—55,891 female pupils were examined in needlework, of whom 49,926, or 89 per cent., passed the standard. In the Metropolitan district 90 schools, representing 14,539 children, were examined by the Directress, who reports satisfactory progress. [See Appendix XV.]

PUBLIC SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

Ten new Banks were opened during 1897, making the total number in operation 649. The amount deposited was £12,989 16s. 10d., and the sum withdrawn £12,256 19s. 5d., showing, as compared with 1896, an increase of £1,522 6s. 5d. in deposits, and in withdrawals of £1,150 10s. 2d.

The total amount to the credit of the School Banks on 31st December was £7,404 0s. 1d., an increase on the previous year in the amount to the credit of children of £732 17s. 5d.

The amount withdrawn for deposit to the credit of pupils in the Government Savings Bank was £3,653 2s. 9d.

Since the establishment of these Banks in 1887 the deposits have totalled £124,538 19s. 5d., and the withdrawals £117,134 19s. 4d. Of this latter sum, £33,951 15s. 3d. was withdrawn for the purpose of being placed to the credit of children's own accounts in the Government Savings Bank.

TEACHERS.

4,626 teachers of all classes were actually employed on 31st December, 1897, being 184 more than at the end of the previous year. 2,911 were classified teachers, 574 unclassified, but certificated for small schools, 49 were training-school students, 1,005 pupil-teachers, 61 work-mistresses, and 26 High School teachers. Of the whole number 52·3 are males and 47·6 females; and of the teachers in charge of schools or departments, 70·2 per cent. are males and 29·8 females. As regards assistants, the percentages are 29·2 males and 70·8 females.

The .

The following table gives 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	46	2	75	...	304	5	153	6	672	127	176	83	75	58	241	244	1,742	525	2,267
Mistresses of Departments.	...	20	...	41	...	137	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	215	215
Assistants .....	...	1	18	...	132	132	81	112	47	307	6	58	3	18	6	82	293	710	1,003
Students in Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	24	49
Totals.....	46	33	93	41	436	274	234	122	719	436	182	141	78	76	247	327	2,060	1,474	3,534

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Pupil-teachers.....	24	233	39	38	103	116	145	210	36	61	.....	347	658	1,005
Work-mistresses	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	61
High School Teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	26
Total Teachers of all ranks												2,421	2,205	4,626

Of the total number of classified teachers 7·3 per cent. are in Class I, 36·7 per cent. in Class II, and 56 per cent. in Class III. Only 16 per cent. of our teachers are unclassified, and the majority of these had, before appointment, served four years at least as pupil-teachers.

The teachers whose connection with the Department ceased during the year numbered 174. Of these 151 resigned, 4 retired under the Public Service Act, 10 were transferred to other Departments of the Service, 1 was dismissed, and 8 died.

During 1897, 1,265 applicants for appointment to the office of pupil-teacher were submitted to competitive examination, of whom 275 were accepted. Of those awaiting employment, 347 were appointed to schools.

Fort-street Training School.—The number of students in training was 25. Fifteen held full scholarships, 10 half-scholarships.

Instruction was given during the year in professional subjects, in the principles and practice of teaching and class management and in manual training. The examination with a view to the classification of the students was held in December and resulted as follows :—

II A, with Honors.	II A.	II B.	III A.	Total.
1	4	13	4	22*

* Three students failed to complete examination through illness.

The results of the examination in manual training were :—

Honors.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.
3	12	10	25

At an examination held under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association all the students qualified for the "first aid" certificate.

Hurlstone

Hurlstone Training School for Female Students.—Twenty-five students were in residence, of whom 15 held full scholarships, and 10 half scholarships. One student died early in the year.

In addition to the usual professional subjects instruction was given in needlework, cookery, drill, calisthenics, and physiology (including "first aid" to the wounded. Twenty-four students attended a special examination, held in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Association, and all obtained certificates.

The results of the examination for classification, held at the end of the year, are given below :—

II A, with Honors.	II A.	II B.	III A.	Total.
.....	6	15	3	24

Teachers' Examinations.—The total number of examinees of all classes during 1897 was 3,085. The percentage of passes of teachers was 56.3 and of pupil-teachers 81.8. The total number of pupil-teachers reported on was 508, as against 566 in 1896. 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. George J. Humphreys, of Mudgee Superior School, and Miss Olivia L. Yates, of the Public School, Dungog. Each of them will be presented with the Jones Memorial Medal.

In the following table the results of the several examinations are given in detail :—

Persons examined.	Results.		
	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Teachers and Assistant Teachers	234	181	415
For Class I 17 passed			
" II A 7 "			
" II B 36 "			
" III A 122 "			
" III B 38 "			
" III C 14 "			
Examined in Drawing only, in Music only, or in both ...	72	44	116
Retired from examination ... ..	.....	.....	7
Examination cancelled ... ..	.....	.....	1
Examinations of Students in Training Schools ... ..	.....	.....	68
(a) Males—Recommended for II A, with honors			1
" II A 4			
" II B 13			
" III A 4			
Retired			1
(b) Females—Recommended for II A			6
" II B 15			
" III A 3			
Examined in Drawing only			21
Pupil-teachers	498	110	608
For Class III 209 passed			
" II 180 "			
" I 47 "			
For Training Schools 62 "			
Examinations in Drawing only 11	.....	.....	11
Retired from examination ... ..	.....	.....	2
Applicants for office of Pupil-teacher	275	990	*1,265
Examined in Drawing or in Music only	16	.....	16
High School Candidates	570	20	590

* This examination is now competitive.

Teachers' Mutual Assurance Association.—During the year 5 teachers joined the Association, and 5 died. In the last 10 years 44 deaths have taken place, at the rate of 4·3 per annum. The average amount paid annually by each member has been £1 1s. 6d. For this payment a sum of about £70 has been assured, being at the rate of £1 10s. 5d. per £100. There is no legacy duty, nor have nominees of deceased members to wait for proof of will, but payment is made on proof of death.

LOCAL SUPERVISION.

Eight 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 48. In addition, 50 members were added to Boards already in existence. The total number of Boards in operation was 296. On 57 of these, ladies to the number of 118 held seats. The resignations of 29 members were accepted, and 21 were reported as deceased, or having left the locality.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A comparative statement of the total enrolment of students at the colleges and branch schools for the years 1896 and 1897 is given below:—

	1896.	1897.
Sydney Technical College	3,302	3,678
Suburban classes	578	726
Country classes	2,285	2,342
Classes connected with Public Schools	954	912
	7,119	7,658

Deducting from this enrolment all cases where students were members of more than one class, the number of individuals attending the classes was 5,848, as against 5,396 for last year. The average weekly attendance was 3,983, giving an increase over 1896 of 265.

The total number of classes in operation was distributed as shown below:—

	Under salaried Teachers.	Teachers paid fees only.	Total.
Sydney Technical College	58	5	63
Suburban classes	13	12	25
Classes in country towns	88	8	96
Classes from Public Schools	19	.....	19
	178	25	203

The students examined at the end of the year numbered 2,702, of whom 1,923, or 71·1 per cent., were successful; in 1896 there were 2,576 examined, 1,822 of whom, or 70·7 per cent., passed. At the technological examinations of "The City and Guild of London Institute,"

Institute," held in April last, 35 students of the technical colleges were examined, of whom 28 passed. Two candidates in plumbing and one in telegraphy obtained first-class honours, whilst two in plumbing, one in telegraphy, and one in electric lighting obtained second-class honours. Seven of the candidates also passed the practical examination in plumbers' work.

The teaching staff comprises 85 persons, viz., 13 lecturers in charge of departments, 5 resident masters in charge of branch schools, 36 teachers, 12 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. Several changes in the staff took place during the year. These are detailed in the Superintendent's report, which will be found as an appendix.

The new buildings at Bathurst are rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected that the College will be ready for the reception of students very shortly.

The Superintendent states that much original and important economic work was done during the year in connection with the Technological Museum, which, it is anticipated, will lead to the opening up of new commercial avenues by the utilisation of our indigenous vegetable products.

Great interest continues to be taken in the country museums, as is shown by the large number of specimens received locally. In May last the museum at Albury was formally opened by me.

The Technological Museum was visited by 224,984 persons—The appended table gives the attendance in detail.

	1896.	1897.
Technological Museum, Sydney	99,952	100,680
Branch Museum, Newcastle	58,443	49,068
" Goulburn	24,211	24,586
" Bathurst	19,840	22,278
" West Maitland	23,564	24,054
" Albury (since May last) ... ..	.....	4,318
	226,010	224,984

The total expenditure on technical education during 1897, including £3,998 19s. 10d. spent on the Technological Museums, amounted to £28,330 18s. 6d. Of this sum £19,752 4s. 11d. was a Parliamentary grant, £5,357 0s. 8d. represented payments by the Treasury from the Loan Vote for the erection of buildings, and £105 5s. 7d. London payments by the Treasury; while the balance, £3,116 7s. 4d., shows the amount paid by the students as fees.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET FORCE.

For the last quarter of 1897 the total enrolment of the Cadet Force was 3,294. The amount expended for cadet purposes was £3,782 8s. 11d., as against £3,139 7s. 5d. in 1896.

Details of the year's work appear in Appendix XVIII.

FINANCE.

FINANCE.

The sum available for expenditure under the Public Instruction Act was £706,240 10s. 0d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1896	9,751	16	7
Do of Petty Cash in hand	0	0	10
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1896-7	320,866	8	0
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1897-8	325,000	0	0
Amount received from Loan Vote—(Land)	252	4	7
Amount received from Loan Vote—(new buildings)	31,000	0	0
Do from Public School Buildings Account	18,000	0	0
Amount of Minister's salary	1,370	0	0
	<u>£706,240</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

The total outlay was £692,395 10s. 7d., namely, £84,909 9s. 4d. on school premises, £560,391 3s. 6d. on maintenance of schools, and £47,094 17s. 9d. on administration, &c. £4,727 3s. 9d., the unexpended balance of 1896-7 account, was refunded to the Treasury, leaving a balance at the end of the year of £9,117 15s. 8d.

General Statement of Expenditure for 1897.

I. On School Premises:—

	£	s.	d.
For sites, new buildings, additions, repairs, &c., including High Schools £773 0s. 10d.	84,909	9	4

II. On Maintenance of Schools, &c.:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances in Primary Schools	522,068	12	3
Other maintenance expenses in such schools	29,041	15	10
2. High School salaries and maintenance expenses	5,624	4	4
State Scholarships and Bursaries	3,656	11	1
3. Administration, including Training Schools and enforcement of school attendance	47,094	17	9
	<u>607,486</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>£692,395</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>

The amount of school fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £73,684 1s. 9d., namely, £71,544 3s. 9d. from Primary Schools, and £2,139 18s. 0d. from High Schools. Deducting this sum from the total expenditure, there will remain £618,711 8s. 10d. as the net school expenditure derived from State funds.

The total expenditure during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1893. Expenditure.	Per- centage of total expendi- ture.	1894. Expenditure.	Per- centage of total expendi- ture.	1895. Expenditure.	Per- centage of total expendi- ture.	1896. Expenditure.	Per- centage of total expendi- ture.	1897. Expenditure.	Per- centage of total expendi- ture.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
I. SCHOOL PREMISES AND ARCHITECT'S EXPENSES:—										
For sites, buildings, additions, &c.	112,355 12 5	15.78	73,791 13 1	11.16	104,397 5 1	14.88	59,762 7 6	8.71	84,909 9 4	12.26
II. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS, not including administration:—										
1. Primary Schools—Salaries and allowances	515,344 0 4	72.05	505,794 4 10	76.51	516,399 2 4	73.58	514,857 5 10	79.05	522,068 12 3	75.40
2. Primary Schools—Other maintenance expenses	24,951 12 10	3.49	23,852 19 8	3.61	25,268 5 1	3.62	25,144 7 9	3.86	29,041 15 10	4.20
3. High Schools—Salaries and allowances	6,945 13 11	.97	6,378 11 8	.90	6,097 2 10	.87	5,833 0 0	.90	5,402 4 8	.78
4. " " Other maintenance expenses, including Scholarships	2,668 7 6	.37	2,419 0 2	.37	3,479 6 3	.49	3,477 10 9	.53	3,878 10 9	.56
III. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES:—										
1. General management	13,937 4 5	1.95	17,036 4 11*	2.58	16,294 7 1*	2.32	17,279 2 5*	2.65	19,899 9 3*	2.87
2. Chief Inspector's Branch, including Training Schools	37,150 7 6	5.20	30,606 6 7	4.63	23,384 12 3	3.40	27,877 19 3	4.20	27,195 8 6	3.93
3. Examiner's Branch	1,360 10 8	.19	1,175 14 6	.18	1,403 12 7	.20	635 6 10	.10	.....†	.....
Totals	715,219 9 7	100.00	661,054 15 6	100.00	701,826 13 6	100.00	651,307 0 4	100.00	692,395 10 7	100.00

* Including Minister's salary.

† Now included under General Management.

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.
1893.....	2,520	210,277	£ 112,855 12 5	£ 602,363 17 0	£ 715,219 9 7	£ 73,287 11 3	£ 641,931 18 4
1894.....	2,508	200,265	£ 73,791 13 1	£ 587,263 2 4	£ 661,054 15 5	£ 70,093 8 7	£ 590,961 6 10
1895.....	2,563	216,396	£ 104,397 5 1	£ 607,429 8 5	£ 701,826 13 6	£ 73,319 12 1	£ 628,507 1 5
1896.....	2,574	221,693	£ 56,752 7 6	£ 604,554 12 10	£ 661,307 0 4	£ 74,865 12 5	£ 586,441 7 11
1897.....	2,577	226,157	£ 84,909 9 4	£ 607,486 1 3	£ 692,395 10 7	£ 73,634 1 9	£ 618,761 8 16

Hereunder the expenditure is shown more in detail:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. SCHOOL PREMISES :					
1. Sites	12,518 4 0	8,584 5 7	3,195 6 0	2,256 18 8	1,402 10 0
2. Buildings, &c.	47,915 12 11	19,431 19 2	27,586 10 4	15,583 9 1	45,509 11 8
3. Additions, repairs, &c.	33,622 3 11	29,490 10 9	56,973 14 4	28,516 18 11	30,522 1 1
4. Weather-sheds	702 4 6	514 16 0	631 8 0	44 11 2	617 12 1
5. Architect's expenses	6,194 3 11	5,550 4 2	5,933 19 5	3,336 12 9*
6. Rent	9,166 17 7	8,757 12 8	8,583 11 5	5,255 19 5	1,574 5 0
7. Water and Sewerage rates.....	2,736 5 7	1,462 4 9	1,492 15 7	1,757 17 6	5,283 9 6
	112,855 12 5	73,791 13 1	104,397 5 1	56,752 7 6	84,909 9 4
II. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS :					
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances.....	522,289 14 3	512,172 16 6	522,496 5 2	520,690 5 10	527,470 16 11
2. Teachers' travelling expenses	1,613 0 2	2,217 15 8	2,761 17 3	2,457 19 6	3,156 19 0
3. Teachers' forage allowances	2,344 2 11	2,382 3 7	2,633 15 2	2,666 3 10	2,513 17 4
4. School fuel allowances	928 6 5	977 0 10	1,025 13 0	1,074 10 10	1,200 13 4
5. School cleaning allowances	9,159 13 11	9,260 16 7	9,576 16 2	9,688 10 2	10,025 1 4
6. School materials	8,790 7 6	7,370 0 7	8,220 19 2	8,120 8 4	10,647 11 5
7. Miscellaneous expenses, including advertising, bur- saries, cookery, &c.	4,784 9 5	4,064 2 7	4,626 10 7	4,614 5 10	5,376 4 2
	549,909 14 7	538,444 16 4	551,341 16 6	549,312 4 4	560,391 3 6
III. ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING SCHOOLS :					
1. General management	13,937 4 5	17,036 4 11	16,294 7 1	17,279 2 5	19,899 9 3†
2. Chief-Inspector's Branch :					
(a) Inspection	29,590 16 9	24,009 1 5	23,934 16 2	23,202 13 10	22,791 0 4
(b) Fort-street Training School	4,727 3 3	3,829 13 2	2,145 1 5	2,015 3 9	2,170 0 3
(c) Hurlstone Training School	2,832 7 6	2,767 12 0	2,254 14 8	2,160 1 8	2,234 7 11
3. Examiner's Branch	1,366 10 8	1,175 14 6	1,408 12 7	585 6 10*
	52,454 2 7	48,818 6 0	46,087 11 11	45,242 8 6	47,094 17 9
Total expenditure	£ 715,219 9 7	£ 661,054 15 5	£ 701,826 13 6	£ 651,307 0 4	£ 692,395 10 7

* Now included under General Management.

† Includes Minister's salary.

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.*

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Cost per child upon the—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gross enrolment of pupils	2 13 10½	2 10 5	2 11 1½	2 5 9½	2 8 1½
Year's enrolment of distinct pupils	3 1 0½	2 17 2½	2 18 1	2 12 0½	2 14 8½
Mean quarterly enrolment	3 8 10½	3 4 11½	3 5 5½	2 18 6	3 1 3½
Average attendance.....	5 0 0½	4 10 9	4 9 9½	4 1 0½	4 3 4½

(b) *Expenditure, exclusive of cost of school premises.*

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Cost per child, calculated upon the—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gross enrolment of pupils	2 4 3½	2 4 0½	2 2 7½	2 1 3½	2 1 6½
Year's enrolment of distinct children	2 10 3½	2 10 1	2 8 5½	2 6 10½	2 7 2½
Mean quarterly enrolment	2 16 9½	2 16 10½	2 14 6½	2 12 9	2 12 10½
Average attendance.....	4 2 5½	3 19 5	3 14 10½	3 13 1	3 11 11½

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.

Four hundred and fifty-five students, including 69 women, attended lectures during 1897. The total number qualified for Matriculation was 291, of whom 87 passed the ordinary Matriculation Examination, 138 the Junior Public Examination, 12 the Law Matriculation Examination, 46 the Senior Public Examination, and 8 the Entrance Examination for Medicine and Science. The number actually admitted to Matriculation was 97.

At the Senior Public Examinations, 119 candidates presented themselves, and 101 passed. At the Junior Examination, 859 were successful out of 1,471.

The degrees conferred during the year were 88, viz.:—M.A., 3; B.A., 47; LL.B., 7; M.D., 1; M.B., 11; Ch.M., 8; B.Sc., 2; and B.E., 9.

The University Staff consisted of 14 Professors and 33 Lecturers, of whom 7 Professors and 5 Lecturers are paid out of the Challis Fund; and 4 Teachers from the P. N. Russell Fund.

The year's expenditure was £32,786 18s. 1d., of which sum £11,000 was granted by the Government. £4,895 14s. 8d. was derived from private foundations for the payment of scholarships, bursaries, prizes, &c., for the Fisher Library, and for maintenance of the P. N. Russell School of Engineering. The total income for the year was £32,023.

THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The total enrolment of pupils for 1897 was 532, of whom 193 were under and 339 over the statutory age of 14 years. One hundred and ninety-five new pupils were admitted, 117 being under and 78 above 14 years of age. The mean quarterly enrolment was 418.5, and the average attendance 401.3.

The income and expenditure for the year were as follows:—

<i>Income.</i>			
		£	s. d.
From State grants ... ..	...	1,500	0 0
„ School fees ... ..	...	7,216	13 6
„ Special prizes, &c. ... ..	...	170	5 9
		<hr/>	
		£8,886	19 3
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
By balance due to Bank ... ..	...	182	15 5
„ expenditure ... ..	...	8,699	15 10
„ balance in Commercial Bank ... ..	...	4	8 0
		<hr/>	
		£8,886	19 3

The cost per pupil in average attendance was £22 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., being 16s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. less than in 1896. The expense to the State was £3 14s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per head, as against £4 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the previous year.

THE

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes in the Library at the end of 1897 was 119,842. During the year new books to the number of 5,839 were added, and 14,852 books sent out on loan to country libraries. 174,887 persons visited the reading rooms as against 174,130 in the previous year; 154,669 the newspaper room as compared with 161,124 in 1896; and 81,431 visits were paid to the Lending Branch, an increase of 503 over the number in 1896. The total number of visits, therefore, paid to the institution during the year was 410,987.

Thirty-seven persons were employed on the staff of the institution. The expenditure for the year was:—

	£	s.	d.
On buildings, repairs, &c. (under Government Architect) ...	25	0	0
On books, periodicals, newspapers, binding ...	2,378	0	0
On salaries ...	4,882	0	0
On maintenance ...	281	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£7,566	0	0

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Museum was—On week-days, 89,907; on Sundays, 32,987; total, 122,894. Twenty-seven persons were employed on the staff of the institution. The Trustees report that the year's expenditure was as given below:—

	£	s.	d.
On salaries and allowances...	4,482	13	4
On specimens (purchase, collection, and carriage) ...	241	14	1
On books and binding ...	187	18	4
On catalogues ...	382	17	7
On cases and bottles ...	637	8	7
Expedition to coral reef—Publication of results ...	273	15	1
Miscellaneous ...	251	7	5
	<hr/>		
	£6,457	14	5

NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

During the year 296,410 visits to the Gallery were registered, being 80,808 in excess of those paid in 1896. The attendance on Sundays averaged 2,144, on week-days, 593. Eighteen additional students were admitted, making the total number 266. Five persons were permanently employed, with four extra assistants on Sundays and holidays.

The following is a statement of the year's expenditure:—

	£	s.	d.
For works of art purchased ...	1,026	0	0
For maintenance (frames, freight, fittings, repairs, insurances, &c.)	841	5	7
For salaries and wages ...	1,266	15	10
	<hr/>		
	£3,134	1	5

NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB
AND THE BLIND.

The number of inmates during the year was 118 as compared with 109 for 1896. Of these 90 were under and 28 were over 14 years of age. The new admissions were 24, of whom 23 were under and 1 over 14 years. Four inmates were discharged—2 under 14 years, and 2 over that age. The income was :—

	£	s.	d.
From State grants	450	0	0
From other sources	4,469	17	9
	£4,919 17 9		

The expenditure for the year was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
For maintenance	2,017	15	10
For salaries and wages	2,134	12	8
	£4,152 8 6		

The number of teachers employed was 14, and the average cost per pupil £36 16s. 6d.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.

The enrolment for the year was 189, of whom 52 were under and 137 above the age of 14 years. There were 54 new admissions—20 under and 34 over 14 years old. Seventy-six inmates were discharged during the year, as follows :—

To Boarding-out Officer	14
As apprentices	35
On attaining age of 18 years	25
To Shaftesbury Reformatory	2

The number remaining in the institution on 31st December was 113. Compared with 1896, there were an increase of 14 in the enrolment, of 20 in the discharges, and a decrease of 1 in the new admissions.

The expenditure for the year was :—

	£	s.	d.
For maintenance	1,720	11	4
For salaries	945	15	2
	£2,666 6 6		

Calculated on the enrolment, the cost per inmate was £14 2s. 1d. A comparison with the figures of 1896 shows that a saving has been effected in the cost per head of 13s. 4d.

In his report, the Superintendent states :—

“Special attention has been directed to the teaching and training of the girls in the different branches of industrial labour likely to prove of great use to them when they leave to be apprenticed, or upon attaining the age of 18. As far as practicable, all the girls are systematically taught cooking (plain), dressmaking, laundry work, and the rudiments of horticulture, and all the girls are taught mending clothes, as also patching and darning.

“ In-

“In the school excellent work is being done, and the pupils—many of whom are very backward upon enrolment—strive earnestly to excel. Due attention is paid to proper mental and physical development. The health of the girls has been very good during the year. No deaths occurred.

* * * * *

“The industrial work carried out during the year was of a practical and useful character. The laundry class dealt with over 170,000 pieces of clothing, and the value of the work done might be estimated at £1,260. These articles were washed, and either ironed or mangled.

“The work of the sewing classes comprised plain sewing, cutting-out, dressmaking, darning, and patching. All the dresses and undergarments worn by the inmates were made in the institution, and the estimated value of the work done was about £125. Every girl in the institution is taught plain sewing.”

NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP “SOBRAON.”

In this institution, 548 boys were enrolled, 284 of these being under and 264 over 14 years of age; the new admissions numbered 215, of whom 144 were below and 71 above the age stated. The number discharged was 229, made up as follows:—

For apprenticeship	155
On attaining 18 years of age	12
Transferred to Boarding-out Officer	34
Discharged to mercantile marine service	5
By order of the Governor-in-Council	22
Illegally committed	1
	229

Three hundred and twenty-one boys remained on the “Sobraon” at the end of the year. As compared with 1896, a decrease of 6 is shown in the enrolment, an increase of 6 in the discharges, and of 41 in the number of new admissions.

The total expenditure was £8,984 10s. 2d., viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
For maintenance	6,128	7	4
For salaries	2,856	2	10
	£8,984 10 2		
Deducting parents' contributions to the Treasury	1,572	6	2
Net cost to the State	£7,412	4	0

Calculated on the net expenditure, the cost to the State per head of the enrolment was £13 10s. 6d., which is £1 19s. 4d. less than the cost per inmate in 1896.

CARPENTERIAN

CARPENTERIAN REFORMATORY.

At this institution the enrolment for the year was 147, 48 of the inmates being under and 99 over 14 years of age. The new admissions numbered 55, while 65 were discharged :

By order of Governor-in-Council	...	...	...	...	34
By expiry of time	...	...	...	...	31

Of the 55 admissions, 19 were under and 36 above the age of 14. Eighty-two boys remained in the institution at the expiration of the year.

At the end of April, the institution lost the services of the Superintendent, Captain Murray, through his resignation of office. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of Mr. Frederick Arthur Stayner, Lieutenant of the Nautical School-ship "Sobraon."

The conduct and the health of the boys are reported to have been very satisfactory.

SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY.

At the commencement of 1897, there were 15 girls enrolled at this institution. During the year, 9 were admitted, and 6 discharged through the expiry of the term of their sentences. On 31st December, the number of inmates was 18, of whom 6 were under and 12 over the age of 14 years.

J. GARRARD,

Minister of Public Instruction.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 30th March, 1898.

APPENDIX I.
 APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Public Schools received during the year 1897.

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.		R.C.		Pres.		Wes.		Ors.		C.E.		R.C.			Pres.		Wes.		Ors.		Total	
			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.	Ors.				
Alexander Vale		3	19	12	31	4	11	8	8	...	19	12	31	4	11	8	8	...	19	12	31	4	11	8	8	...	7	Granted, 29th April.	
Beacon, The Gold Mines		4	15	7	22	16	2	4	...	15	7	22	16	2	4	...	15	7	22	16	2	4	...	15	7	22	11	Granted, 2nd June.	
Blucy Camp		24	17	23	40	18	3	7	9	3	17	23	40	18	3	7	9	3	17	23	40	18	3	7	9	3	1	Declined, 3rd July.	
Bobadah		...	16	9	25	7	12	...	6	...	16	9	25	7	12	...	6	...	16	9	25	7	12	...	6	...	10	Granted, 29th May.	
Bolah Gap		34	13	12	25	15	4	...	6	...	13	12	25	15	4	...	6	...	13	12	25	15	4	...	6	...	12	Declined. Aid offered to Provisional School, 18th April.	
Bracefield		6	13	10	23	10	11	2	...	13	10	23	10	11	2	...	13	10	23	10	11	2	...	13	10	23	8	Provisional School granted, 4th May.	
Brocklesby		34	11	16	27	9	...	8	8	2	11	16	27	9	...	8	8	2	11	16	27	9	...	8	8	2	1	Granted, 3rd July.	
Broken Dam		20	14	7	21	16	...	...	3	2	14	7	21	16	...	...	3	2	14	7	21	16	...	...	3	2	1	Declined. Half-time School offered, 18th May.
Brushwood		34	19	14	33	9	7	2	15	...	19	14	33	9	7	2	15	...	19	14	33	9	7	2	15	...	12	Granted, 28th April.	
Cooper's Creek		24	21	25	46	19	6	13	7	1	21	25	46	19	6	13	7	1	21	25	46	19	6	13	7	1	2	Declined, 29th April.	
Copper Creek		14	100	6	34	Declined, 16th November.
Coramba		24	13	17	30	18	6	...	6	...	13	17	30	18	6	...	6	...	13	17	30	18	6	...	6	...	10	Granted, 29th May.	
Homesead Selection No. 74		24	22	25	47	15	31	1	...	...	22	25	47	15	31	1	...	...	22	25	47	15	31	1	...	...	16	Declined, 15th June.
Homesead Selection		3	22	17	39	24	9	...	6	...	22	17	39	24	9	...	6	...	22	17	39	24	9	...	6	...	13	Declined, 20th December.	
Leura		14	18	15	33	25	...	7	...	18	15	33	25	...	7	...	18	15	33	25	...	7	...	18	15	...	11	Declined, 8th April.	
Lockhart		5	14	20	34	18	7	...	2	7	14	20	34	18	7	...	2	7	14	20	34	18	7	...	2	7	9	Granted, 9th June.	
Mair Jimmy		12	11	16	27	11	3	13	...	...	11	16	27	11	3	13	...	...	11	16	27	11	3	13	...	...	8	Provisional School granted, 30th November.
Marsfield		24	20	22	42	15	11	...	16	...	20	22	42	15	11	...	16	...	20	22	42	15	11	...	16	...	17	Declined, 16th August.	
Moor Creek Water Works		12	18	18	36	16	7	7	...	6	18	18	36	16	7	7	...	6	18	18	36	16	7	7	...	6	...	14	Granted, 4th August.
Mount David		3	18	13	31	14	14	3	...	...	18	13	31	14	14	3	...	...	18	13	31	14	14	3	...	...	13	Declined, 17th December.
Oakville		34	8	13	21	14	7	...	...	8	13	21	14	7	...	...	...	...	8	13	21	14	7	...	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Peak, The		24	17	16	33	27	6	17	16	33	27	6	11	Declined, 15th October.
Sandy Creek		4	17	28	45	23	22	17	28	45	23	22	16	Granted, 26th April.
South Corowa		...	15	19	34	26	2	...	6	...	15	19	34	26	2	...	6	...	15	19	34	26	2	...	6	...	13	Granted, 24th June.	
Spring Vale		14	20	28	48	25	7	11	5	...	20	28	48	25	7	11	5	...	20	28	48	25	7	11	5	...	15	Declined, 7th September.	
Taven Creek		3	11	20	31	5	4	5	10	7	11	20	31	5	4	5	10	7	11	20	31	5	4	5	10	7	2	11	Granted, 20th July.
Tucklan		...	13	11	24	13	11	24	15	Declined. Aid offered to Provisional School, 10th March.
Wegga Experimental Farm		3 or 4	13	20	33	25	8	...	13	20	33	25	13	20	33	25	2	10	Granted, 15th June.

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.			Total.			Total.			C.E.		R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ovs.	Total						
			Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ovs.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ovs.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.								Wes.	Ovs.	Total			
Milker's Flat		12	11	7	18	10	4	4	11	7	18	10	4	4	2	2	1	6	Granted, 6th February.
Millic		36	7	9	16	5	11	...	...	...	...	7	9	16	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	Declined, 6th September.
Moonbah		5	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	5	Declined, 18th November.
Muramba		6	7	12	19	17	2	...	...	...	...	7	12	19	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	Granted, 16th November.
Naradun		7	10	9	19	17	2	...	...	...	...	10	9	19	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	8	Granted, 18th August.
Naradun		5	10	9	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	6	Granted, 6th August.
Naradun		14	14	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	8	Declined, 5th November.
Opposun Creek		4	8	11	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	8	Granted, 28th December.
Pejar		4	8	11	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	13	Declined, 21st October.
Pinnacle Reef		20	10	12	31	8	23	...	...	...	...	19	12	31	8	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	...	14	Granted, 19th January.
Querra Creek		7	9	7	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	Declined. Half-time School granted, 15th October.
Quarabone		40	11	8	19	17	2	...	...	...	...	11	8	19	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	8	Granted, 13th September.
Kingwood		5	8	8	16	12	4	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	Declined. Aid offered to Half-time School, 31st December.
Rocks		7	8	11	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	7	Declined. Aid offered to Half-time School, 6th April.
Rock Abbey		35	15	3	18	10	4	...	...	...	...	15	3	18	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	5	Granted, 5th May.
Sam's Creek		4	9	12	21	16	5	...	...	...	...	9	12	21	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	7	Declined, 23rd April.
Shades, The		4	8	15	23	4	8	...	...	...	...	8	15	23	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	9	Under consideration.
Suburban Arraidale (East End)		2	25	11	36	16	6	10	4	...	...	25	11	36	16	6	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	10	Declined, 5th November.
Summer Glen		10	5	8	13	10	3	...	...	...	...	5	8	13	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	Declined, 9th June.
Summerville		8	12	8	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	8	Half-time School granted, 29th July.
Taradale		6	7	8	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	Declined, 29th April.
Trankey		4	18	17	35	11	14	7	1	...	...	18	17	35	11	14	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	12	Granted in lieu of existing Half-time School, 9th October.
Uarby		7	8	14	22	10	8	4	...	...	...	8	14	22	10	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	10	Granted, 9th June.
Umanaba		8	10	8	18	6	5	7	...	...	...	10	8	18	6	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	Declined, 9th October.
Wallfield		3	9	15	24	9	3	3	7	2	9	15	24	9	3	3	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	9	Granted, 29th June.
Wallace		3	6	14	20	16	1	...	...	...	...	6	14	20	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	9	Declined. Aid offered to Half-time School, 10th March.
Warregal		4	11	12	23	8	4	...	...	...	...	11	12	23	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	7	Granted, 29th May.
Wellington Vale		6	9	14	23	17	6	...	...	...	...	9	14	23	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	8	Granted, 16th August.
Woodford		6	9	14	23	17	6	...	...	...	...	9	14	23	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	Declined, 15th September.
Yahoo		12	12	13	25	18	3	4	...	...	...	12	13	25	18	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	7	Granted conditionally, 20th December.
Yanko North		10	12	10	22	4	13	...	...	...	...	12	10	22	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	7	Granted, 15th October.
Yarragong		11	9	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Granted, 6th April.

APPENDIX III.
 APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Half-time Schools, received during the year 1897.

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School.	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.	R.C.		Pres.		Wes.		Org.	C.E.	Ors.	R.C.	Pres.		Wes.	Org.	Total			
			Boys.	Girls.	C.E.	R.C.		Pres.	Wes.	Org.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.										Wes.	Org.	
Back Yamma	Cookamidgea	...	9	4	13	7	6	13	6	2	8	3	3	6	3	2	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	Granted, 27th September.
Eurov	Milton	3	6	5	11	3	3	6	3	2	5	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	Granted, 22nd October.
Burrill Lake	Moruya	...	10	9	19	...	...	19	...	14	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	Granted, 25th June.
Little Forest	Marengo	5	6	9	15	1	...	10	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	Under consideration.
Burra Burra	Biagara	...	6	4	10	5	5	10	5	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	Declined, 22nd October.
Calabash	Biagara	...	4	8	12	5	7	12	5	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	Declined, 22nd October.
Marina	Biagara	...	7	3	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	Declined, 22nd October.
Coorangora	Biagara	...	9	11	20	20	...	20	20	...	20	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	Declined, 22nd October.
Upper Whitlow	Biagara	...	6	8	14	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	Declined, 22nd October.
Coorangora	Middle Arm	10	9	13	22	20	2	22	20	2	2	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	Declined, 22nd October.
Cerrabungla	Middle Arm	6	8	8	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	Granted, 29th April.
Durras Lake	Benanderah	4	4	6	10	...	...	10	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Granted, 24th November.
Garland	Lyndhurst	...	12	3	15	5	2	7	5	2	7	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	Declined. Aid offered to House-
Thommond	Mandurama	...	9	4	13	...	...	13	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	to-house School, 18th March.
Norongo	Captain's Flat	5	9	7	16	12	4	16	12	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	Provisional School granted, 16th
Rock Valley	Tharwa	...	6	6	12	4	8	12	4	8	8	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	November.
Snodgrass	Delegate	10	5	2	7	4	3	7	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Granted, 23rd September.
Tingiruga	Delegate	4	6	7	13	10	3	13	10	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Declined, 22nd October.
Spring Creek	Manilla	7	6	4	10	5	5	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Granted, 25th November.
Hawarden	Manilla	6	9	5	14	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	Granted, 25th November.
Tharwa	Queanbeyan	...	6	7	13	8	5	13	8	5	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Granted, 23rd September.
Thompson's Creek	Burrage	...	9	8	17	14	3	17	14	3	3	...	...	...	5	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Declined. Provisional School
Traveller's Rest	Burrage	...	9	7	16	8	8	16	8	8	8	...	...	...	3	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	offered, 27th September.
Wamberal	Wamberal	3 1/2	6	7	13	6	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	Under consideration.
Wyau	Casino	8	10	5	15	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	Under consideration.

APPENDIX IV.

APPLICATIONS for the appointment of House-to-house Teachers, received during the year 1897.

Teaching Stations.	Post Town.	Numbers promised to attend.			Minister's Decision
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Argyle	Bunnan	8	6	14	Declined. Aid offered to Half-time School to be worked with Bunnan, 4th June.
Campbell's Creek and Glencoe ...	Glennic's Creek	7	3	10	Under consideration.
	Singleton	8	6	14	
Felled Timber and Paling Yards {	Porter's Retreat	11	6	17	Granted, 18th November.
	Yerrong Creek	8	3	11	
Kerrabee and Widdin.....	Kerrabee	7	8	15	Declined, 11th February.
Kilphysic, &c.	Carroll	9	12	21	Granted, 8th April.
Nanina	Goolagong.....	...	...	22	Granted, 29th May.

APPENDIX V.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Evening Public Schools, received during the year 1897.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Period for which attendance is guaranteed.	Number of persons who will attend.			Minister's Decision.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Annandale	Annandale	12 months...	18	.....	18	Under consideration.
Ashfield	Ashfield.....	6 ,, ...	10	.....	10	Granted, 14th December.
Broke	Broke.....	6 ,, ...	16	.....	16	Granted, 8th April.
Cobar	Cobar.....	6 ,, ...	20	3	23	Declined, 15th October.
Dungog	Dungog.....	3 ,, ...	13	.....	13	Granted, 18th August.
Gulf Creek	Gulf Creek	6 ,, ...	12	.....	12	Declined, 23rd April.
Helensburgh	Helensburgh.....	3 ,, ...	16	.....	16	Granted, 4th May.
Ilford	Ilford.....	3 ,, ...	10	.....	10	Declined, 13th August.
Inverell	Inverell.....	3 ,, ...	13	.....	13	Granted, 22nd October.
Joadja Creek	Joadja Creek	3 ,, ...	16	.....	16	Granted, 8th April.
Maitland West	Maitland West.....	6 ,, ...	15	.....	15	Granted, 22nd October.
Minmi	Minmi	12 ,, ...	19	.....	19	Granted, 28th February.
Mitchell	Sunny Corner	6 ,, ...	14	.....	14	Granted, 18th August.
Morpeth	Morpeth	4 ,, ...	20	.....	20	Granted, 17th July.
Surry Hills South	Surry Hills	6 ,, ...	18	.....	18	Under consideration.
Unanderra	Unanderra	4 ,, ...	14	.....	14	Granted, 2nd June.
Whipstick	Wyndham.....	6 ,, ...	10	.....	10	Declined, 15th October.
Wollongong	Wollongong	3 ,, ...	16	.....	16	Granted, 6th August.
Wyalong West	Wyalong West.....	6 ,, ...	16	.....	16	Granted, 22nd October.

APPENDIX VI.
GENERAL ABSTRACT of School Attendance for each Quarter of the year 1897.

	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.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Boys.	Girls.		Total.
MARCH QUARTER.																						
High Schools.....	183	288	421	201	25	80	41	74	421	1703	2182	3885	561	15	0	2,128	8	0	13,019	12,271	25,290	2,023
Public Schools.....	97,501	88,211	185,712	95,839	25,872	19,720	23,927	20,554	185,712	72,112	64,160	136,273	15,310	14	1	39	11	9	450	431	881	110
Provisional Schools.....	3,293	3,114	6,407	3,351	1,809	569	487	191	6,407	2,477	2,345	4,823	500	17	6	36	10	10	306	268	574	87
Half-time Schools.....	3,614	3,163	6,777	3,630	2,148	525	313	131	6,777	2,774	2,435	5,210	298	2	7	2	3	6	52	60	112	63
House-to-house Schools.....	562	486	1,048	550	296	131	43	28	1,048	413	391	804	40	2	8	7	14	0	30	8	38	.....
Evening Schools.....	529	8	537	250	74	76	38	99	537	292	57	207	107	3	6	7	14	0	8	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	105,082	95,220	200,302	103,821	30,024	21,101	24,879	21,077	200,902	78,281	69,557	147,839	16,818	15	4	2,214	8	1	13,857	13,038	26,895	2,283
JUNE QUARTER.																						
High Schools.....	178	219	397	180	24	80	41	72	397	1658	2013	3671	544	19	0	2,088	5	0	13,729	13,018	26,747	2,007
Public Schools.....	98,181	89,167	187,348	96,919	25,710	20,051	24,056	20,612	187,348	72,160	64,230	136,391	17,104	4	5	30	4	9	424	424	848	102
Provisional Schools.....	2,970	2,918	5,888	3,023	1,728	531	449	157	5,888	2,219	2,216	4,435	519	7	9	27	19	7	327	272	599	90
Half-time Schools.....	3,596	3,142	6,738	3,686	2,046	534	349	123	6,738	2,719	2,390	5,119	336	1	6	1	5	3	41	46	87	59
House-to-house Schools.....	524	450	974	500	288	126	37	23	974	413	348	762	39	15	11	10	19	0	25	.....	25	.....
Evening Schools.....	557	.....	557	248	89	93	36	91	557	281	.....	281	129	14	6	10	19	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	106,906	95,896	201,902	104,556	29,885	21,415	24,968	21,078	201,902	77,960	69,396	147,356	18,674	3	1	2,159	3	7	14,546	13,760	28,306	2,258
SEPTEMBER QUARTER.																						
High Schools.....	181	215	390	180	24	76	39	71	399	1737	1975	3712	529	4	0	2,284	12	6	13,956	13,076	27,031	2,071
Public Schools.....	99,006	90,018	189,024	97,742	26,122	20,224	24,253	20,633	189,024	74,121	66,234	140,356	17,024	7	8	30	12	3	407	421	828	90
Provisional Schools.....	2,984	2,909	5,893	3,102	1,659	577	450	105	5,893	2,289	2,254	4,544	499	12	10	37	5	11	319	266	585	79
Half-time Schools.....	3,507	3,057	6,564	3,534	2,057	508	320	145	6,564	2,703	2,375	5,079	315	13	10	1	12	0	24	33	57	4
House-to-house Schools.....	466	413	879	430	239	97	45	18	879	401	351	752	37	1	11	19	7	0	34	.....	.....	.....
Evening Schools.....	576	.....	576	275	104	80	48	69	576	328	.....	328	139	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	106,723	96,612	203,335	105,272	30,255	21,562	25,155	21,091	203,335	80,017	71,414	151,432	18,516	3	10	2,373	9	8	14,739	13,796	28,535	2,244
DECEMBER QUARTER.																						
High Schools.....	182	203	385	181	22	75	37	70	385	1685	1862	3547	504	0	0	2,162	0	3	14,486	13,657	28,142	2,097
Public Schools.....	98,232	89,403	187,640	97,056	25,861	20,309	23,891	20,523	187,640	71,422	64,920	136,342	19,122	14	1	29	11	0	421	436	857	82
Provisional Schools.....	2,972	2,924	5,896	3,103	1,637	581	447	128	5,896	2,160	2,195	4,356	556	17	0	24	16	0	322	255	577	83
Half-time Schools.....	3,398	2,920	6,318	3,390	1,983	485	336	124	6,318	2,523	2,208	4,731	347	11	10	1	17	4	23	32	54	.....
House-to-house Schools.....	477	423	900	455	277	104	47	17	900	394	352	746	41	15	4	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
Evening Schools.....	513	.....	513	227	94	74	52	66	513	291	.....	291	125	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	105,774	95,878	201,652	104,412	29,874	21,628	24,810	20,328	201,652	77,030	69,866	146,896	20,698	0	10	2,238	6	5	15,296	14,380	29,676	2,262

APPENDIX VII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Public Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1897, 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.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	49	55	104	37.8	36.2	74.0	274 9 7	1 14 4	0 9 0	11 0 10	287 13 9
Aberglasslyn	West Maitland	13	11	24	8.5	7.2	15.7	187 0 0	1 15 10	7 1 6	6 9 1	151 6 5
Acacia Creek	Acacia Creek	18	22	40	13.4	15.9	29.3	178 0 0	2 2 9	.....	6 5 4	186 8 1
Acacia Dam	Broken Hill	17	14	31	14.1	11.3	25.4	126 0 0	0 5 6	.....	4 9 4	130 14 10
Adaminauby	Adaminauby	46	47	93	33.4	33.2	66.6	283 0 0	5 14 1	.....	14 16 4	305 10 5
Adamstown	Adamstown	283	320	603	217.9	244.0	461.9	1,377 10 4	15 12 6	.....	150 0 7	1,543 3 5
Adelong	Adelong	118	116	234	81.1	79.6	160.7	386 6 8	7 12 10	3 8 9	11 18 5	409 6 8
Adelong Crossing	Adelong Crossing	21	21	42	11.2	13.7	24.9	132 13 4	2 6 1	.....	7 2 1	142 1 6
Albion Park	Albion Park	44	38	82	30.1	24.0	54.1	279 13 6	4 3 5	13 13 0	17 13 3	315 3 2
Albion-street	Sydney	379	342	721	276.8	256.4	533.2	1,650 7 5	23 16 5	.....	57 17 2	1,732 1 0
Albury	Albury	276	230	506	223.3	176.5	399.8	1,310 16 8	32 19 4	4 7 6	125 15 3	1,473 18 9
Aldavilla	Warneton	8	7	15	5.7	6.0	11.7	125 0 0	0 16 7	.....	2 11 0	128 7 7
Alectown	Alectown	31	23	54	19.3	13.7	33.0	206 0 0	.....	.....	3 6 0	200 6 0
Alexandria	Alexandria (Botany Road)	192	167	359	131.3	141.5	272.8	563 15 6	5 9 11	.....	26 4 6	595 9 11
Alfredtown	Wagga Wagga	15	10	25	12.6	8.2	20.8	125 0 0	1 8 10	.....	3 1 10	129 10 8
Allandale	Allandale	21	22	43	11.7	12.2	23.9	113 0 0	2 1 3	.....	36 0 10	151 2 1
Alma	South Broken Hill	262	236	498	198.6	180.4	379.0	876 14 6	10 8 9	.....	49 8 6	936 11 9
Alstonville	Alstonville	66	57	123	50.7	44.0	94.7	284 14 5	3 14 7	.....	56 12 4	345 1 4
Alumny Creek	Grafton	22	19	41	14.5	14.4	28.9	148 0 0	1 14 8	.....	5 9 7	155 4 3
Amaroo	Amaroo	15	18	33	8.8	12.2	21.0	144 3 4	0 17 2	.....	153 12 1	298 12 7
Amosfield	Wilson's Downfall	18	19	37	15.0	15.4	30.4	136 10 0	1 15 3	.....	3 2 1	141 7 4
Angledale	Bega	20	7	27	14.1	5.2	19.3	125 0 0	.....	.....	2 3 4	127 3 4
Angledool	Angledool	20	19	39	14.7	11.1	25.8	148 0 0	2 4 0	.....	4 5 7	154 9 7
Angowrie	Yamba	25	19	44	19.6	14.5	34.1	107 16 0	2 15 6	.....	3 2 7	113 13 1
Anna Bay	Anna Bay	20	17	37	14.6	14.0	28.6	157 0 0	2 0 1	.....	2 12 1	161 12 2
Annan Grove	Rouse Hill	16	6	22	10.2	2.9	13.1	113 0 0	1 5 6	.....	3 9 9	117 15 3
Annapdale	Annapdale	649	548	1,197	492.6	404.1	896.7	2,204 12 5	36 3 3	5 13 3	1,324 11 4	3,631 0 3
Anson	Lucknow	7	13	20	5.2	9.3	14.5	89 0 0	0 18 6	.....	0 10 0	89 8 6
Antonio Creek*	Rydal	2	6	8	1.3	3.7	5.0	36 0 0	1 6 7	0 14 9	0 5 0	38 6 4
Appin	Appin	18	32	50	12.3	21.4	33.7	148 0 0	2 0 4	.....	8 11 11	158 12 3
Apsley	Wellington	17	15	32	9.6	8.9	18.5	88 0 0	0 19 5	.....	4 13 0	93 12 5
Arakoon	Arakoon	30	26	56	24.1	18.9	42.9	178 0 0	1 10 5	13 10 0	2 12 1	195 12 6
Araluen	Araluen	20	21	41	15.6	15.2	30.8	171 0 0	3 7 7	.....	3 19 7	178 7 2
Araluen, West	Araluen	29	23	52	19.5	17.0	36.5	148 0 0	1 11 5	.....	3 12 1	153 3 6
Aramagong	Weddin	14	9	23	9.4	5.8	15.2	104 10 6	1 3 3	1 12 3	2 12 11	109 8 11
Arcadia	Arcadia	18	24	42	13.6	19.2	32.7	141 19 6	2 0 1	13 12 2	469 16 11	627 8 8
Ardglen	Ardglen	21	18	39	16.1	10.8	26.9	148 0 0	0 19 6	.....	3 12 1	152 11 7
Argenton	Cardiff	33	13	46	22.4	9.1	31.5	90 10 0	11 2 5	.....	48 13 1	150 5 6
Argent's Hill	Bowraville	27	22	49	21.9	19.5	41.4	153 15 0	4 14 7	.....	65 19 1	224 8 8
Arins	Bargo	16	16	32	13.5	11.5	25.0	86 13 4	1 5 3	.....	38 1 0	125 19 7
Armatree	Gilgandra	20	10	30	16.9	8.8	25.7	103 16 8	1 7 5	.....	3 12 1	113 16 2
Armidale	Armidale	305	235	540	215.6	162.0	377.6	1,360 19 8	30 9 0	3 7 9	581 16 4	1,976 12 9
Armidale, West	Armidale	58	36	94	45.5	24.2	69.7	184 0 0	.....	.....	19 5 7	203 5 7
Arncliffe	Arncliffe	184	196	380	139.2	141.6	280.8	668 0 11	21 2 3	3 5 5	92 0 9	784 9 4
Ashby	Maclean	10	14	24	7.9	10.4	18.3	106 15 0	2 0 0	.....	9 19 3	118 14 3
Ashfield	Ashfield	500	447	947	358.2	311.9	670.1	1,975 3 1	27 0 4	1 18 3	123 1 9	2,127 3 5
Ashford	Ashford	22	14	36	18.1	9.6	27.7	150 0 0	3 4 2	.....	3 2 1	156 6 3
Ash Island	Hexham	33	34	67	24.5	25.6	50.1	232 11 1	2 0 4	2 12 7	7 1 1	244 5 1
Ashlea	Wingham	11	14	25	7.6	9.3	16.9	103 0 0	1 3 10	.....	3 2 1	107 5 11
Attunga	Attunga	20	21	41	11.8	16.7	28.5	125 0 0	2 14 1	5 17 7	3 12 3	137 3 11
Attunga Springs	Attunga Springs	24	8	32	15.0	6.7	21.7	132 13 4	4 1 4	1 14 0	47 0 2	185 7 10
Auburn	Auburn	225	219	444	168.0	162.9	330.9	790 17 0	9 19 1	1 6 8	70 19 0	873 1 9
Auburn, North	Auburn	176	163	339	137.1	124.4	261.5	589 3 3	7 4 8	.....	61 6 10	657 14 9
Austimmer	Austimmer	12	20	32	9.8	8.2	18.0	130 15 0	0 11 11	16 15 11	2 15 1	150 17 11
Austral	Liverpool	25	16	41	17.3	10.9	28.2	136 0 0	1 18 7	.....	1 5 0	139 3 7
Australian Farm	Wiseman's Ferry	16	8	24	11.7	7.1	18.8	118 0 0	1 12 0	.....	2 12 1	117 4 1
Australia-street	Newtown	107	120	227	80.8	87.3	168.1	338 0 0	3 0 1	1 3 3	48 15 9	390 19 1
Avenel	Cargo	16	19	35	13.1	16.9	30.0	153 0 0	1 17 11	.....	5 7 1	160 5 0
Avisford	Avisford	8	13	21	5.4	9.9	15.3	80 11 8	1 9 1	1 13 0	2 1 3	85 15 0
Avoca Vale	Campbelltown	6	15	21	3.7	11.3	15.0	113 0 0	1 15 2	.....	6 12 1	121 7 3
Avondale	Dapto	16	17	33	10.6	11.2	21.8	113 0 0	1 6 2	.....	650 18 9	765 4 11
Awaba	Awaba	18	13	31	13.4	9.3	22.7	113 0 0	1 1 9	0 17 8	2 12 1	117 11 6
Baan Baa	Baan Baa	18	10	28	13.4	7.4	20.8	113 0 0	2 2 0	.....	14 12 1	129 14 1
Back Creek	Marlow	12	10	22	9.2	8.0	17.2	113 0 0	0 16 8	.....	3 4 7	117 1 3
Badgers Creek	St. Marys	24	13	37	19.9	10.1	30.0	136 0 0	2 7 0	.....	2 12 1	140 19 1
Bagdad	Temora	20	7	27	14.2	5.6	19.8	150 0 0	0 3 6	.....	3 6 7	153 10 1
Baker's Swamp	Dripstone	15	9	24	9.2	5.8	15.0	112 3 4	2 15 10	2 0 0	3 6 2	120 5 4
Bago, Upper	Batlow	6	8	14	5.8	6.2	12.0	88 0 0	1 4 3	.....	2 7 8	91 11 11
Bald Nob	Glen Innes	7	14	21	4.8	9.2	14.0	88 0 0	0 19 5	.....	0 10 0	99 9 5
Balgowlah	Via Manly	25	18	43	18.5	13.9	32.4	136 0 0	2 0 3	.....	5 3 8	143 3 11
Balgownie	Balgownie	93	91	184	72.6	74.2	146.8	351 6 7	6 11 7	2 18 6	47 0 9	407 17 5
Ballarrah	Cobbora	13	15	28	8.1	9.9	18.0	138 0 0	1 15 7	.....	2 19 7	142 15 2
Ballina	Ballina	134	102	236	110.4	82.7	193.1	555 5 4	14 13 4	2 15 0	59 17 5	632 11 1
Balmain	Balmain	524	490	1,014	393.6	357.7	751.3	2,047 7 5	36 18 11	3 16 8	129 11 4	2,217 14 4
Balmoral	Balmoral	19	22	41	15.9	15.8	31.7	124 10 0	1 4 5	0 14 0	5 19 7	132 8 0
Balranald	Balranald	55	50	105	42.2	37.6	79.8	267 0 0	5 5 9	9 16 0	23 13 4	305 15 1
Bandon Grove	Bandon Grove	37	20	57	26.2	12.6	38.8	148 0 0	1 19 6	.....	49 12 1	199 11 7

* Closed, 31st October.

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.	
Bangalore	Goulburn	16	14	30	13.6	11.9	25.5	113 0 0	1 4 0	.....	13 12 1	127 16 1
Bango	Yass	10	12	22	5.0	6.9	11.9	81 6 8	.....	.....	1 0 0	82 6 8
Banks' Meadow	Botany	78	73	151	49.7	48.6	98.3	515 7 2	6 8 3	3 13 0	57 12 1	583 0 6
Bankstown	Bankstown	59	46	105	43.3	32.6	75.9	267 0 0	3 16 9	.....	10 19 4	281 16 1
Bankstown, South	East Hills, via Bankstown.	58	38	96	39.9	25.2	65.1	296 0 0	4 6 2	.....	34 15 1	335 1 3
Baradino	Baradino	14	21	35	10.4	13.7	24.1	126 18 4	2 18 6	.....	39 11 10	169 8 8
Barber's Creek	Barber's Creek	14	17	31	9.6	11.7	21.3	88 0 0	1 7 10	.....	1 0 0	90 7 10
Bargo, West	Pictou	24	15	39	18.8	11.7	30.5	130 5 0	0 15 6	.....	2 12 1	133 12 7
Barmedman	Barmedman	39	46	85	29.5	32.3	61.8	223 14 4	3 8 0	.....	17 9 5	244 11 9
Barnsley	Wallaseid	35	26	61	24.6	18.2	42.8	171 0 0	1 18 6	.....	2 12 1	175 10 7
Barraba	Barraba	42	52	94	30.0	39.1	69.1	271 0 0	3 8 8	5 19 0	8 16 4	289 4 0
Barrengarry	Barrengarry	28	38	66	18.8	26.8	45.6	165 5 0	1 13 6	.....	110 1 1	276 19 7
Barrington	Barrington	20	24	44	12.5	16.4	28.9	148 0 0	2 14 2	12 12 4	52 10 7	215 17 1
Barrington	Barrington	30	24	54	23.8	16.7	40.5	195 16 8	1 16 3	.....	26 19 4	224 12 3
Barry	Via Blayney	15	18	33	9.3	12.6	21.9	113 0 0	2 10 5	.....	3 2 1	118 12 6
Batemans Bay	Batemans Bay	25	39	64	16.2	25.3	41.5	171 0 0	3 11 5	.....	3 2 1	177 13 6
Bathurst	Bathurst	576	509	1,085	435.7	369.1	804.8	1,036 8 3	28 5 4	7 17 3	288 14 10	2,261 5 8
Batlow	Batlow	30	25	55	23.4	18.2	41.6	148 0 0	1 7 8	.....	26 9 7	175 17 3
Baulkham Hills	Baulkham Hills	27	29	56	18.7	19.0	37.7	135 13 4	0 8 5	.....	74 9 1	210 10 10
Baw Baw	Baw Baw	15	19	34	9.4	10.6	20.0	131 1 2	1 2 11	.....	3 12 1	135 16 2
Bawley Point	Termeil	9	16	25	7.5	12.9	19.8	86 13 4	8 15 7	.....	.....	95 8 11
Bayly	Mudgee	17	17	34	13.2	11.9	25.1	113 0 0	2 18 9	.....	4 6 1	120 4 10
Beacon Mines	Upper Bucca Bucca	25	22	47	18.1	17.1	35.2	56 13 4	10 7 3	2 9 9	26 15 7	96 5 11
Beardy	Glen Innes	11	12	23	7.6	7.5	15.1	113 0 0	1 13 3	.....	7 8 1	122 1 4
Beaufort	Glen Innes	19	19	38	15.4	14.6	30.0	178 0 0	1 10 10	.....	22 9 8	202 0 6
Beaumont	Cambewarra	11	14	25	7.9	9.8	17.7	91 0 0	0 18 0	.....	2 12 1	94 10 1
Beckive	Tanworth	17	28	45	10.2	15.3	25.5	94 5 0	3 8 8	.....	7 11 6	105 5 2
Beetric	Coolamon	13	13	26	9.6	10.6	20.2	66 0 0	1 13 1	2 18 11	1 6 3	71 18 3
Beddelick	Hall	11	10	21	7.1	5.2	12.3	72 0 0	1 0 1	.....	0 15 0	73 15 1
Beechwood	Beechwood	44	44	88	29.6	32.6	62.2	226 0 0	2 11 10	.....	216 1 8	444 13 6
Beecroft	Beecroft	35	36	71	24.9	26.2	51.1	214 5 0	15 17 11	6 8 6	283 6 6	519 17 11
Bega	Bega	208	158	366	155.1	126.5	281.6	751 16 9	13 6 6	.....	307 5 2	1,072 8 5
Bega	Bega	208	158	366	155.1	126.5	281.6	751 16 9	13 6 6	.....	307 5 2	1,072 8 5
Boggan Beggan	Murrumburrah	16	6	22	11.2	3.2	14.4	150 0 0	1 6 11	.....	5 0 4	156 7 3
Belarbigill	Belarbigill	22	25	47	15.1	16.6	31.7	136 0 0	2 4 0	.....	77 7 1	215 11 1
Belar Creek	Warkton	14	19	33	9.8	10.5	20.3	113 0 0	.....	.....	23 11 1	136 11 1
Belford	Belford	25	12	37	16.9	8.3	25.2	136 0 0	1 12 4	.....	8 2 1	145 14 5
Belgravia	Belgravia	9	11	20	6.9	7.7	14.6	103 10 5	1 11 8	.....	2 17 1	107 19 2
Bellawongarah	Berry	12	16	28	8.5	11.2	19.7	142 12 10	1 5 8	8 0 1	3 7 2	155 5 9
Bellingen	Bellingen	37	46	83	29.6	34.5	64.1	241 0 0	4 9 6	.....	72 19 10	318 9 4
Bellinger Heads	Bellinger Heads	39	24	63	29.6	14.5	44.1	211 3 8	5 3 0	.....	6 3 6	222 10 2
Bell's Creek	Bell's Creek	13	13	26	10.6	9.9	20.5	125 0 0	1 6 8	.....	78 11 1	204 17 9
Bell's Lagoons	Germanton	15	19	34	11.1	13.1	24.2	78 5 10	.....	0 7 6	0 7 6	79 0 10
Belltrees	Scone	15	15	30	10.1	10.3	20.4	125 0 0	1 9 7	11 8 4	68 14 7	206 12 6
Belmont	Belmont	20	9	29	15.1	5.5	20.6	148 0 0	1 11 1	10 14 9	18 18 7	179 4 5
Belmont	Belmont	20	9	29	15.1	5.5	20.6	148 0 0	1 11 1	10 14 9	18 18 7	179 4 5
Belmore	Canterbury	31	33	64	20.8	21.4	42.2	171 0 0	1 17 6	.....	14 18 3	187 15 9
Belmore River	Gladstone	11	12	23	8.9	8.5	17.4	125 0 0	2 8 0	.....	3 2 1	130 10 1
Bemboka	Bemboka	47	44	91	34.9	33.6	68.5	223 0 0	3 14 3	3 16 0	9 1 7	239 11 10
Bennanderah	Batemans Bay	17	13	30	12.5	10.5	23.0	126 8 4	1 8 3	.....	2 11 10	130 8 5
Bendocla	Kangaroo Valley	15	10	25	9.4	6.7	16.1	88 0 0	0 17 5	.....	0 3 6	99 0 11
Bendemeer	Bendemeer	29	34	63	19.4	21.8	41.2	171 0 0	2 1 3	5 8 3	10 13 0	189 2 6
Bendemeer	Bendemeer	29	34	63	19.4	21.8	41.2	171 0 0	2 1 3	5 8 3	10 13 0	189 2 6
Bendemine	Bowning	24	35	59	17.4	22.7	40.1	171 0 0	2 6 2	.....	19 7 7	192 13 9
Bendick Murrell	Young	18	15	33	12.4	11.4	23.8	149 11 8	1 0 9	0 7 10	2 13 2	153 13 5
Bendolba	Rendolba	25	21	46	15.9	16.2	32.1	148 0 0	1 10 10	.....	14 16 1	164 6 11
Bendora	Braidwood	21	7	28	13.3	5.2	18.5	150 0 0	2 3 4	.....	3 4 7	155 7 11
Benereo	Forest Reefs	17	13	30	14.0	9.4	23.4	148 0 0	2 1 1	0 7 6	9 2 1	159 10 8
Beni	Dubbo	19	13	32	11.4	6.3	17.7	114 18 4	2 3 10	.....	3 12 1	120 14 3
Benmore	Murrumburrah	19	20	39	11.3	11.6	22.9	113 0 0	1 16 3	.....	7 5 7	122 1 10
Beresford	Cathcart	22	11	33	16.5	8.1	24.6	150 0 0	1 10 9	.....	5 10 7	157 1 4
Bergalia	Bergalia	13	13	26	9.0	10.9	19.9	150 0 0	0 18 7	.....	3 7 1	154 6 8
Bermagui	Bermagui	27	38	65	21.2	27.5	48.7	206 0 0	1 16 0	.....	3 2 1	210 18 1
Berowra	Berowra	15	11	26	11.3	7.0	18.3	76 18 4	1 14 7	2 10 0	.....	81 2 11
Berowra	Berowra	15	11	26	11.3	7.0	18.3	76 18 4	1 14 7	2 10 0	.....	81 2 11
Berridale	Berridale	26	24	50	21.3	19.1	40.4	178 0 0	3 4 5	4 0 0	6 16 4	192 0 9
Berrigan	Berrigan	48	39	87	25.2	24.3	49.5	270 8 0	6 13 9	19 2 6	719 1 1	1,015 5 4
Berrima	Berrima	51	47	98	36.4	35.7	72.1	248 11 4	4 14 1	0 14 1	22 6 10	276 6 4
Berrima Colliery	Berrima	8	9	17	5.8	6.4	12.2	103 0 0	0 6 6	.....	7 17 1	111 3 7
Berry	Berry	79	83	162	59.2	58.3	117.5	338 5 0	2 18 11	.....	12 17 4	354 1 3
Beryl	Gulgong	22	22	44	15.4	14.8	30.2	125 0 0	2 10 3	.....	3 12 1	131 2 4
Bethungra	Bethungra	45	30	75	28.2	16.2	44.4	171 0 0	2 4 10	.....	311 16 10	485 1 8
Bex Hill	Bex Hill	41	56	97	28.0	40.3	68.3	206 11 1	4 17 5	.....	10 17 1	222 5 7
Bexley	Bexley	142	164	306	113.2	117.4	230.6	527 10 0	11 2 11	.....	72 7 11	611 0 10
Bibbenluke	Bibbenluke	28	21	49	23.9	18.6	42.5	171 0 0	1 18 6	.....	6 11 7	179 10 1
Big Hill	Marulan	9	14	23	6.4	9.3	15.7	91 0 0	1 4 9	.....	3 12 1	95 16 10
Big Leather	Bullarah	13	16	29	8.4	8.5	16.9	65 2 11	9 2 8	3 13 9	53 3 0	131 2 4
Big Mimosa	Temora	13	10	23	9.2	7.9	17.1	95 0 0	1 5 6	1 0 0	2 12 0	99 17 6
Billimari	Canowindra	15	14	29	7.5	8.7	16.2	91 0 0	1 3 7	.....	1 5 3	93 8 10
Biloela	Cockatoo Island	7	18	25	4.9	14.1	19.0	88 0 0	0 15 6	.....	2 11 10	91 7 4
Bimbi	Via Grenfell	27	19	46	18.0	14.7	32.7	112 0 0	1 4 9	.....	7 0 3	120 6 0
Binalong	Binalong	50	32	82	30.5	20.9	51.4	192 12 11	4 7 7	.....	4 13 4	201 13 10
Binda	Binda	15	16	31	11.1	10.9	22.0	122 8 4	2 4 11	.....	26 8 11	151 2 2
Bindogundra	Parkes	12	17	29	9.4	9.6	19.0	88 0 0	2 0 8	.....	3 14 1	93 14 9
Bingara	Bingara	79	92	171	42.2	53.0	95.2	369 6 8	6 10 0	.....	14 6 5	390 3 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.				
Binnaway	Binnaway	26	17	43	18.9	12.0	30.9	150	0	0	2	3	11			4	0	1	156	4	0	
Binni Creek*	Cowra	8	12	20	3.5	5.1	8.6	34	0	0	0	16	9			2	13	10	37	10	7	
Birchgrove	Balmain	465	419	884	351.3	305.6	656.9	1,922	14	1	36	9	9			76	14	5	2,035	18	3	
Bishop's Bridge	Bishop's Bridge	29	24	53	23.5	19.9	43.4	171	0	0	2	6	2			138	14	11	312	1	1	
Blackfriars	George-street West, Sydney	686	550	1,236	491.9	360.8	852.7	2,486	19	8	37	2	6	1	0	0	141	5	1	2,666	7	3
Blackgolar	Cox's River	6	17	23	4.9	11.8	16.7	88	0	0	1	15	9			0	7	6	90	3	3	
Blackheath	Blackheath	64	41	105	48.6	31.0	79.6	336	0	0	4	10	1	3	11	11	23	1	11	367	3	11
Black Hill	Miami	19	10	29	14.2	7.6	21.8	150	0	0	1	10	8	4	4	4	13	9	7	169	4	7
Blackman's Point	Port Macquarie	6	14	20	3.6	10.5	14.1	58	13	4	2	1	3						60	14	7	
Black Mountain	Black Mountain	30	32	62	22.1	22.8	44.9	268	10	0	1	14	10	5	8	0	9	5	4	284	18	2
Black Range	Albury	54	47	101	39.2	33.6	72.8	197	0	0	8	17	11	1	12	5	164	4	8	371	15	0
Black Springs	Mudgee	19	13	32	11.7	6.6	18.3	150	0	0	1	4	6				3	16	1	155	0	7
Black Swamp	Tenterfield	15	9	24	10.6	7.1	17.7	88	0	0	1	11	8				5	4	6	94	16	2
Blacktown	Blacktown	35	41	76	21.9	27.2	49.1	224	8	8	5	2	7				48	10	4	278	1	7
Blackwall	Blackwall	23	17	40	16.5	9.8	26.3	113	0	0	1	8	11	0	12	7	2	7	8	117	9	2
Blakehurst	Blakehurst	21	34	55	11.5	21.3	32.8	171	0	0	0	15	5				8	3	10	179	19	3
Blandford	Blandford	26	13	39	21.2	9.8	31.0	164	0	0	1	5	0				6	16	1	172	1	1
Blayney	Blayney	135	138	273	95.3	93.5	188.8	602	6	7	7	5	7	0	16	0	37	9	3	647	17	5
Bloom Hill	O'Connell	22	17	39	15.4	12.0	27.4	126	18	4	1	12	3				3	7	1	131	17	8
Blowering	Tumut	14	12	26	10.8	10.1	20.9	113	0	0	0	18	5				4	2	1	118	0	6
Bluff River	Sandy Flat	23	17	40	17.9	12.2	30.1	178	0	0	3	1	0				3	2	1	184	3	1
Bobadah	Bobadah	31	26	57	21.0	19.4	40.4	45	6	8	13	18	4	1	18	9	54	16	0	115	19	9
Bo Bo Creek	Timonee	13	13	26	7.9	8.7	16.6	131	6	8	1	15	6	1	10	6	15	5	10	149	18	6
Bodalla	Bodalla	22	26	48	19.1	18.6	37.7	171	0	0	2	0	9				5	1	4	178	2	1
Boggabilla	Boggabilla	29	26	55	17.2	17.8	35.0	209	0	0	3	2	6				3	2	1	215	4	7
Boggabri	Boggabri	83	89	172	52.6	58.3	110.9	340	0	0	6	4	3	4	14	4	16	17	11	367	16	6
Boggumbil	Lismore	21	13	34	12.5	10.5	23.0	136	0	0	1	9	3				24	19	1	162	8	4
Bogolong	Grenfell	16	17	33	11.0	12.4	23.4	113	0	0	0	18	11				2	12	1	116	11	0
Bolwarra	West Maitland	62	54	116	50.2	40.2	90.4	273	17	8	8	0	1	15	13	11	30	16	4	328	8	0
Bomaderry	Nowra	46	43	89	33.1	27.5	60.6	254	10	11	3	4	1				11	8	3	269	3	3
Bombala	Bombala	102	87	189	84.3	71.8	156.1	378	18	9	5	4	0	3	9	9	18	9	9	406	2	3
Bomballaway†	Wingello	4	5	9	2.9	3.1	6.0	42	0	0	0	19	5				13	0	0	55	19	5
Bombo	Bombo	31	40	71	25.4	34.6	60.0	206	0	0	1	0	9				91	9	4	298	10	1
Bombowlee	Tumut	29	19	48	24.0	16.0	40.0	136	0	0	3	3	2				3	1	0	142	4	2
Bondi	Bondi	150	137	287	99.4	86.1	185.5	462	3	4	4	18	2	0	3	9	27	10	1	494	15	4
Bonny's Rocks	Cranbury	18	8	26	11.6	6.6	18.2	69	13	4				1	7	2	19	2	6	90	3	0
Bonville	Coff's Harbour	12	13	25	8.1	8.1	16.2	113	0	0	1	1	7	2	2	0	2	12	1	118	15	8
Boocrie	Lismore	19	21	40	13.2	12.5	25.7	130	5	0	2	10	3				14	13	1	147	8	4
Boocrie, Lower	Lismore	18	9	27	14.9	6.0	20.9	113	0	0	2	3	10				3	7	1	118	10	11
Boogaldie	Coomabarabran	10	12	22	7.9	10.0	17.9	88	0	0	0	16	0				3	12	1	94	8	1
Booligal	Booligal	36	33	69	27.4	23.3	50.7	199	6	1	6	11	4	5	0	0	7	11	2	218	8	7
Boolong	Boolong	17	14	31	11.9	10.1	22.0	103	6	8	2	7	5				15	17	5	121	11	6
Boonoo Boonoo	Boonoo Boonoo	10	11	21	8.7	10.0	18.7	89	10	0	1	9	1	2	3	6	3	2	1	96	4	8
Booral	Booral	31	23	54	20.0	15.6	35.6	148	0	0	2	2	0				45	15	3	195	17	3
Boorolong	Armidale	10	10	20	8.5	8.9	17.4	88	0	0	2	18	7	1	10	9	1	0	0	93	9	4
Borambl	Cassillis	21	19	40	16.6	14.4	31.0	136	0	0	2	14	10				5	11	9	144	6	7
Borce	Junce Junction	10	13	23	6.6	8.2	14.8	88	0	0	0	3	11				0	5	0	88	8	11
Borenore	Borenore	12	19	31	7.8	10.6	18.4	142	5	0	1	15	6				3	7	1	147	7	7
Boro, Lower	Mayfield	7	11	18	5.2	9.6	14.8	88	11	10	1	3	2	2	7	9	2	18	11	95	1	8
Botany	Botany	170	199	369	123.9	137.5	261.4	525	5	0	10	6	11				809	11	9	1,345	3	8
Botobolar	Lower Botobolar	21	21	42	15.2	15.0	30.2	148	0	0	2	2	8				3	12	1	153	14	9
Bourke	Bourke	191	183	374	137.4	132.2	269.6	731	10	0	14	13	1	9	2	3	23	17	7	779	1	11
Bourke Meat Works	Bourke	16	10	26	11.4	7.1	18.5	82	18	4	1	16	10				1	19	6	86	14	8
Bourke, North	North Bourke	37	39	76	25.7	26.7	52.4	235	0	0	3	3	8				14	6	4	252	10	0
Bournda, North	Bega	12	14	26	9.9	11.1	21.0	100	10	0	1	3	0				2	17	1	104	10	1
Bowan	Bowan Park	26	28	54	16.5	20.0	36.5	159	10	0	2	3	9				4	17	1	166	10	10
Bowenfels	South Bowenfels	20	15	35	13.0	9.3	22.3	125	0	0	0	19	5				46	12	1	172	11	6
Bowling Alley Point	Bowling Alley Point	38	46	84	28.4	35.0	63.4	255	14	2	8	16	9	3	10	9	9	8	4	277	10	0
Bowan	Bowna	25	28	53	18.4	19.9	38.3	193	0	0	3	5	3	0	14	3	5	3	7	202	3	1
Bowning	Bowning	25	20	45	17.1	13.9	31.0	148	0	0	2	6	1				4	9	1	154	15	2
Bowral	Bowral	264	235	499	201.3	176.0	377.3	1,015	11	6	17	16	11	1	5	0	1,007	2	3	2,041	15	8
Bowraville	Bowraville	39	34	73	28.0	26.0	54.6	260	5	0	0	17	4				7	16	4	268	18	8
Bradshaw's Flat	Sofala	14	11	25	10.7	8.9	19.6	106	15	0	1	16	9				32	12	3	141	4	0
Braidwood	Braidwood	93	99	192	72.2	71.3	143.5	433	13	4	7	6	7	3	9	9	54	6	8	498	16	4
Branga	Walcha	11	11	22																		

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.			
Bronte	Tarago	14	10	24	10·7	7·0	17·7	125	0	0	0	15	0	2	1	6	3	12	1	131	8	7
Brookfield	Brookfield	11	13	24	9·0	10·7	19·7	113	0	0	1	15	0				35	1	1	149	16	1
Brooklet	Newrybar	33	21	54	25·1	14·2	39·3	113	0	0	1	14	4				3	11	10	118	6	2
Brooklyn	Brooklyn	34	20	54	26·2	13·2	39·4	171	0	0	3	1	11				25	16	6	199	18	5
Brookstead	Armidale	16	13	29	10·8	9·0	19·8	96	10	0	1	5	6				3	5	6	101	1	0
Brook Vale	Brook Vale	17	16	33	11·2	11·2	22·4	88	0	0	1	4	6				25	4	4	114	8	10
Broughton Vale	Broughton Vale	27	17	44	10·9	12·5	32·4	149	8	4	1	9	3				2	11	10	153	9	5
Broughton Village	Broughton Village	14	7	21	11·1	5·5	16·6	89	10	0	1	3	3				36	15	1	127	8	4
Broula	Cowra	13	10	23	10·0	6·6	16·6	74	0	0	0	19	0				0	5	0	75	4	9
Brownlea	Rockley	16	5	21	11·7	4·2	15·9	88	0	0	1	0	3				0	10	0	89	10	3
Brownmuir	Ellalong	8	4	12	5·7	3·0	8·7	66	0	0				2	16	9	12	10	0	81	6	9
Brown's Creek	Brown's Creek	38	33	71	26·4	26·5	52·9	171	0	0	2	7	1	3	11	6	109	1	1	285	19	8
Brucevale	Wagga Wagga	23	19	42	14·4	10·1	24·5	148	0	0	0	19	11				4	17	1	153	17	0
Brungle (Aboriginal)	Brungle	13	12	25	10·2	9·8	20·0	88	0	0	1	12	11				2	16	1	92	9	0
Brungle Upper	Brungle	11	16	27	8·1	10·7	18·8	88	0	0	1	6	6				2	1	3	91	7	9
Brunkerville	Mount Vincent	30	33	63	22·0	22·2	44·2	171	0	0	1	5	11				12	12	1	184	18	0
Brushwood	Coolamon	20	18	38	13·8	14·4	28·2	25	0	0	6	15	4				117	16	0	149	11	4
Brushy Hill	Aherdeen	8	11	19	5·8	7·0	12·8	74	13	4	1	0	9							75	14	1
Bryan's Gap	Bryan's Gap	27	23	50	18·4	14·4	32·7	148	0	0	1	18	5				3	4	7	153	3	0
Bucca Creek	Woolgoolga	16	14	30	11·9	10·1	22·0	125	10	0	2	5	6				172	12	1	300	7	7
Buchanan	Buchanan	19	17	36	15·4	14·5	29·9	130	5	0	3	4	0				17	13	9	151	2	9
Buckendoon	Buckendoon	15	21	36	12·8	18·7	31·5	148	0	0	1	13	8				3	2	1	152	15	9
Buckhobble	Molong	14	18	32	10·4	12·0	22·4	113	0	0	1	4	3				2	12	1	116	16	4
Budjong Vale	West Cambewarra	12	5	17	7·3	2·4	9·7	91	6	3	1	2	2				2	16	3	95	4	8
Bulbudgerie	Wauluman	15	12	27	7·9	6·9	14·8	97	17	4	1	3	8				2	12	1	101	13	1
Bulga	Bulga	32	12	44	18·9	7·8	26·7	132	13	4	0	18	2				4	2	1	137	13	7
Bulgandra	Bulgandra	14	19	33	9·1	10·5	19·6	138	0	0	1	14	9				3	2	1	142	16	10
Bullahdelah	Bullahdelah	60	58	118	43·4	39·6	83·0	258	13	4	4	10	5	0	17	0	29	2	10	293	3	7
Bulli	Bulli	69	69	138	48·9	47·9	96·8	354	0	0	4	9	1				10	8	5	368	17	6
Bullockreef	Young	23	15	38	17·6	12·4	30·0	150	0	0	1	6	8				3	19	7	155	6	3
Bumbury	Bumbury	22	20	42	14·4	14·2	28·6	142	5	0	0	17	1				54	18	1	198	0	2
Bundanoon	Bundanoon	47	43	90	37·6	33·5	71·1	325	0	0	5	13	8				145	0	8	475	13	11
Bundarigo	South Grafton	16	12	28	10·9	10·8	21·7	94	13	7	0	17	5							95	10	9
Bundarra	Bundarra	38	40	78	27·9	27·3	55·2	257	16	8	2	16	11				15	16	4	276	9	11
Bunganbil	Via Narrandera	22	15	37	16·0	9·6	25·6	65	18	0	7	18	10				2	5	7	76	2	5
Bungawalbyn	Bungawalbyn	33	21	54	25·2	16·9	42·1	171	0	0	1	2	2				10	12	1	182	14	3
Bungay	Wingham	5	11	16	3·2	9·2	12·4	92	16	8	1	0	5				2	12	1	96	8	2
Bungendore	Bungendore	45	29	74	29·8	21·7	51·5	267	0	0	5	9	2	1	6	3	11	10	2	285	5	7
Bunglegumbie	Dubbo	19	11	30	11·4	7·0	18·4	113	0	0	1	14	8				4	18	4	119	13	0
Bungonia	Bungonia	9	15	24	6·5	12·2	18·7	125	0	0	1	9	7				3	12	1	130	1	8
Bungwannah	Bungwannah	19	16	35	14·2	10·7	24·9	125	0	0	1	18	11				16	9	7	143	8	6
Bungulla	Tenterfield	15	24	39	11·6	18·5	30·1	113	0	0	1	12	8				4	8	4	119	1	0
Bungwahl	Bungwahl	19	30	49	14·2	21·3	35·5	171	0	0	1	6	2				43	4	6	215	10	8
Bunninyong	Dubbo	10	13	23	6·1	8·2	14·3	125	0	0	1	4	5				3	12	1	129	16	6
Bunnabunoo	Vacy	19	14	33	13·2	10·2	23·4	125	0	0	1	13	2				7	14	7	134	7	9
Burkeville	Garland	15	23	38	10·9	16·3	27·2	125	0	0	1	0	4				28	14	0	154	14	4
Burke Ward, Broken Hill.	Broken Hill	159	109	268	113·7	72·1	185·8	710	1	3	10	17	8	11	6	8	2,938	7	9	3,070	13	4
Burnt Yards	Carcoar	20	31	51	14·7	26·0	40·7	103	5	4	2	5	11	2	10	0	22	6	3	130	7	6
Burrage	Burrage	45	46	91	30·9	28·9	59·8	255	18	0	5	3	0				38	16	4	299	17	4
Burrage	South Grafton	13	14	27	10·6	10·2	20·8	148	0	0	2	8	8				2	12	1	153	0	9
Burrage	Burrage	14	19	33	10·9	13·9	24·8	103	11	8	2	1	11	1	18	6	3	2	1	110	14	2
Burrage	Burrage	18	19	37	8·9	9·5	18·4	88	0	0	1	16	11				17	12	1	107	9	0
Burra Lake*	Tamiga	6	9	15	4·6	5·8	10·4	51	5	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	54	5	0
Burrance Bay	Sutherland	16	14	30	11·0	9·0	20·0	127	13	4	1	5	1				242	15	8	371	14	1
Burrangong	Young	25	22	47	15·3	13·3	28·6	178	0	0	3	15	9	7	6	3	8	2	1	197	4	1
Burrangong Heights	Young	32	22	54	22·8	14·6	37·4	159	10	0	1	8	11				10	19	7	171	18	6
Burrawang	Burrawang	48	39	87	35·0	28·0	63·0	235	0	0	3	11	7				9	16	5	248	8	0
Burrier	Nowra	18	16	34	14·5	10·8	25·3	125	0	0	0	15	0				31	0	1	156	15	1
Burrill	Milton	26	24	50	18·3	17·6	35·9	142	5	0	3	9	10				53	17	9	199	12	7
Burringbar	Burringbar	17	22	39	10·8	15·0	25·8	88	0	0	1	15	8				10	12	1	100	7	9
Burrowa	Burrowa	36	38	74	28·7	28·9	57·6	238	8	6	3	6	8				10	16	5	252	11	1
Burrumbuttock	Jindera	21	16	37	14·5	10·0	24·5	125	0	0	0	6	0				23	8	0	148	14	0
Burrundulla	Mudgee	26	22	48	18·5	17·9	36·4	161	0	0	2	16	2				470	10	1	634	6	3
Burwood	Burwood	603	573	1,176	461·6	400·7	862·3	2,293	9	7	43	5	6				136	18	3	2,473	13	4
Buxton	Buxton	15	9	24	12·8	7·1	19·9	100	10	0	3	6	10				20	16	9	124</		

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.
Camdenville	Newtown	420	413	833	312.9	301.7	614.6	1,918 15 0	26 12 4		1,988 8 3	3,933 15 7
Campbelltown	Campbelltown	75	92	167	56.4	61.6	118.0	398 0 0	14 0 9		34 2 5	446 3 2
Camperdown	Camperdown	335	333	718	270.5	233.9	504.4	1,516 8 11	11 5 8		147 8 11	1,676 3 6
Canadian Lead	Canadian Lead	24	21	45	18.3	16.3	34.6	171 0 0	2 17 9		4 12 1	178 9 10
Canberra	Queanbeyan	9	15	24	6.7	11.1	17.8	113 0 0	1 16 5		4 12 1	119 8 6
Candelo	Candelo	46	50	96	29.9	33.7	63.6	268 9 7	5 6 11	5 17 6	9 5 3	288 19 3
Cangai	Upper Copmanhurst	15	8	23	11.4	6.7	18.1	88 0 0	2 7 5	1 11 0	8 10 6	103 8 11
Canley Vale	Canley Vale	38	34	72	31.3	26.2	57.5	216 6 9	1 13 10		12 16 4	230 16 11
Canoblas	Canoblas	15	18	33	10.6	11.6	22.2	125 0 0	2 1 3		3 12 1	130 13 4
Canowindra	Canowindra	71	80	151	47.5	51.5	99.0	331 15 11	5 13 2		13 8 7	350 17 8
Canterbury	Canterbury	202	171	373	153.4	131.9	285.3	739 15 2	9 15 4		47 17 10	797 8 4
Canyon Leigh	Canyon Leigh	14	13	27	9.5	9.8	19.3	97 16 8	1 1 0	1 2 6	2 18 11	102 19 1
Capertee	Capertee	20	16	36	14.8	12.5	27.3	161 0 0	0 9 9		36 2 1	197 11 10
Captain's Flat	Captain's Flat	133	113	246	93.0	75.5	168.5	465 17 11	14 17 6	4 17 9	183 9 6	669 2 8
Carcoar	Carcoar	43	48	91	31.0	32.5	63.5	267 0 0	2 3 4		18 11 4	287 14 8
Cardiff	Cardiff	47	33	80	35.1	24.0	59.1	212 2 8	3 18 4		53 13 1	747 14 1
Cargo	Cargo	29	38	67	20.5	27.4	47.9	195 14 9	3 6 8	21 19 9	11 2 1	232 3 3
Carlingford	Carlingford	86	91	177	68.0	71.0	139.0	383 8 4	4 8 5	2 1 9	10 7 5	400 5 11
Carrathool	Carrathool	41	37	78	29.8	26.3	56.1	197 7 4	4 10 10	10 0 0	143 18 2	355 16 4
Carrington	Carrington	181	183	364	129.0	125.0	254.0	506 16 1	7 12 9	1 9 2	40 0 10	555 18 10
Carroll	Carroll	25	38	63	18.7	29.6	48.3	171 0 0	4 13 4		7 10 8	183 4 0
Carroll Gap	Carroll	14	16	30	6.9	13.0	19.9	8 0 0	1 13 2	4 12 9	8 17 0	103 2 11
Carr's Creek	Grafton	30	41	71	22.5	29.3	51.8	225 15 4	4 17 6		20 16 8	251 9 6
Casino	Casino	79	70	149	69.8	52.4	113.2	355 10 0	2 12 6		22 17 7	381 0 1
Casino, South	Casino	32	23	55	25.1	18.5	43.6	171 0 0	1 1 6		8 17 10	180 19 4
Cassilis	Cassilis	28	21	49	23.3	13.0	36.3	171 0 0	3 6 10		3 12 1	177 18 11
Castle Hill	Castle Hill	68	49	117	50.3	36.0	86.3	277 16 8	4 6 8		22 16 5	304 19 9
Castle Mountain	Castle Mountain	8	7	15	5.7	5.1	10.8	103 0 0	1 0 9		3 2 1	107 2 10
Castlereagh	Castlereagh	17	21	38	12.0	17.0	29.0	134 11 8	1 8 4		2 12 1	138 12 1
Castlereagh-street	Sydney	156	121	277	111.1	89.3	200.4	634 4 0	8 5 10		27 0 0	669 9 10
Castlereagh, Upper	Penrith	25	27	52	19.5	18.9	38.4	143 0 0	3 4 6		2 15 7	154 0 1
Cathcart	Cathcart	34	26	60	21.8	19.6	41.4	171 0 0	2 8 10		4 9 1	177 17 11
Catherine Hill Bay	Catherine Hill Bay	72	71	143	53.5	50.9	104.4	344 10 0	1 18 10	11 13 0	24 13 5	382 15 3
Cattai Creek	Coopersnook	10	17	27	7.8	12.9	20.7	113 0 0	1 8 3		15 2 1	129 10 4
Cave Point	Tweed Heads	27	12	39	15.7	7.8	23.5	112 0 0	1 18 4	2 1 9	1 19 3	117 19 4
Cawdor	Camden	25	16	41	16.2	9.9	26.1	130 15 0	0 15 2		6 9 7	137 19 9
Cecil Park	Liverpool	32	25	57	19.8	14.7	34.5	173 6 8	5 3 6		13 15 1	310 5 3
Cedar Party Creek	Cedar Party Creek	30	25	55	23.0	18.8	41.8	171 0 0	2 5 2		2 11 10	175 17 0
Cessnock	Cessnock	17	23	40	12.3	17.7	30.0	148 0 0	1 17 3		6 17 1	211 14 4
Chain of Ponds	Gunning	19	7	26	13.3	4.4	17.7	88 0 0	2 1 3		7 2 6	97 3 9
Chambigne	South Grafton	12	15	27	8.3	8.9	17.2	113 0 0	1 1 7		3 18 4	117 19 11
Charlestown	Charlestown	119	97	216	92.5	74.7	167.2	429 0 0	7 14 1		11 8 5	548 2 6
Charleville	Cadia	14	15	29	8.9	7.1	16.0	87 13 4	0 16 1		0 10 0	88 19 5
Chatsbury	Chatsbury	14	13	27	8.9	8.4	17.3	125 0 0	1 12 10		3 2 1	129 14 11
Chatswood	Chatswood	218	160	378	164.5	116.3	270.8	568 19 10	9 12 7		63 3 6	646 15 10
Chatsworth Island	Chatsworth Island	41	67	108	35.6	57.3	92.9	262 18 8	6 4 3		11 0 11	280 3 10
Cheviot	Lawrence	12	10	22	10.4	8.0	18.4	113 0 0	1 8 7		4 12 1	119 0 8
Chichester	Underbank	15	20	35	8.2	13.0	21.2	125 0 0	1 9 7		4 2 1	130 11 8
Clairville	Glen Innes	14	10	24	11.3	7.1	18.4	138 0 0	5 10 2		3 2 1	146 12 3
Clarence Town	Clarence Town	72	52	124	58.4	38.4	96.8	310 16 8	2 19 7		11 12 11	325 9 2
Clarendon	Eurongilly	10	11	21	7.5	8.8	16.3	82 13 4	2 5 11		1 13 6	86 11 9
Clareval	Stroud	10	8	18	8.2	6.1	14.3	81 6 8	1 0 11			82 7 7
Clarkson's Crossing	Nabiac	22	30	52	16.9	23.0	39.9	159 10 0	2 18 9		2 12 1	165 0 10
Clear Hills	Daysdale	10	12	22	6.7	8.8	15.5	88 0 0	1 5 9		3 4 6	92 10 3
Cleveland-street	Sydney	1049	918	1967	794.6	653.6	1448.2	3,606 8 9	10 5 9	13 0 0	187 1 7	3,816 16 1
Clifton	Clifton	59	58	117	43.1	40.7	83.8	284 10 0	4 1 8		8 13 7	297 5 3
Clunes	Clunes	23	34	57	19.4	24.8	43.7	165 5 0	1 11 0		3 19 1	170 15 1
Clybucca	Clybucca	22	13	35	18.0	10.9	28.9	142 5 0			2 12 1	144 17 1
Cobar	Cobar	207	198	405	133.8	122.5	256.3	582 14 0	11 15 5	6 5 3	266 13 1	867 12 9
Cobargo	Cobargo	69	62	131	49.0	40.4	89.4	348 13 1	3 2 8		102 11 1	454 6 10
Cobbitty	Cobbitty	21	22	43	16.5	16.4	32.9	142 5 0	1 3 1	13 13 0	47 12 1	204 13 2
Cobborah	Cobborah	20	12	32	13.7	8.4	22.1	100 10 0	1 2 0	2 15 0	2 12 1	106 19 1
Cockburn River	Moombi Railway Station	21	32	53	15.7	25.0	40.7	171 0 0	2 18 8		3 19 9	177 18 5
Cockle Creek	Davis Town	11	15	26	8.8	11.5	20.3	88 0 0			2 12 1	90 12 1
Codrington	Codrington	15	5	20	11.6	3.7	15.3	95 6 8	0 15 0		2 11 10	98 13 6
Codrington, North	Wyrallah	18	6	24	14.0	4.9	18.9	113 0 0	1 1 10		8 12 1	122 13 11
Coffey Hill	Orange	27	15	42	19.0	9.3	28.3	136 0 0	1 1 6		3 12 4	140 13 10
Coff's Harbour	Coff's Harbour	20	9	29	11.8	4.6	16.4	108 16 8	0 16 3	1 6 0	86 7 10	197 6 9
Cogo	Rolland's Plains	14	18	32	11.5	16.3	27.8	130 5 0	1 8 11	3 0 0	2 3 8	136 17 7
Coldstream, Lower	Brushgrove	15	16	31	12.0	13.2	25.2	150 0 0	0 18 7		2 19 1	153 17 8
Colinton	Colinton	16	10	26	10.7	5.2	15.9	88 0 0	1 15 7		6 11 0	96 6 7
Collarendabri	Collarendabri	29	32	61	14.5	14.6	29.1	144 0 0	3 11 8	7 7 9	7 17 8	162 17 1
Collector	Collector	22	38	60	18.9	16.8	35.7	171 0 0	1 16 5		55 2 8	227 18 8
Collie	Collie	17	29	46	16.4	21.3	37.7	130 5 0	4 8 11		55 1 1	189 15 0
Colonna	Barraba	15	17	32	7.9	12.7	20.6	113 0 0	1 16 10		3 2 1	117 18 11
Colo Vale	Colo Vale	18	14	32	12.1	8.5	20.6	123 13 6	0 18 4	0 11 0	4 15 7	129 18 5
Coldstoun	Gresford	12	13	25	9.0	7.5	16.5	88 0 0	2 15 3		8 12 1	99 7 4
Colyton	Colyton	60	58	116	46.3	42.9	89.2	251 14 9	5 19 9	6 11 6	16 15 10	281 1 10
Come-by-chance	Come-by-chance	14	5	19	7.3	3.1	10.4	112 0 0	1 5 10		4 4 9	118 10 7
Comleroy Road	Kurrajong	23	19	42	17.1	15.8	32.9	195 0 0	2 15 3		7 16 4	205 11 7
Conargo	Conargo	10	4	14	9.8	3.8	13.6	75 16 8	1 7 3		3 8 10	80 12 9
Concord	Concord	72	73	145	53.5	50.9	104.4	284 2 10	3 18 3		75 12 10	363 13 11

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, Reht, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.			Total.		
								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Condobolin	Condobolin	79	67	146	57.5	43.6	101.1	357	0	0	3	18	6	2	18	10	24	9	11	388	7	3
Condong	Murwillumbah	21	23	44	16.0	16.3	32.3	118	15	0	2	4	2	2	2	3	25	6	7	148	8	0
Connorton	Wagga Wagga	17	12	29	12.2	8.2	20.4	88	0	0	2	10	5				25	4	7	115	15	0
Coorwull	Bowenfels	38	36	74	26.9	25.4	52.3	243	17	4	1	17	8				9	1	4	254	16	4
Coogee	Coogee	106	47	153	79.2	27.9	107.1	354	0	0	5	8	4				18	6	9	377	15	1
Cookardinia	Cookardinia	11	17	28	7.8	13.0	20.8	88	0	0	2	16	5				11	12	2	102	8	7
Cook's Hill	West Newcastle	441	378	819	343.4	276.9	620.3	1,665	0	2	25	2	10				113	6	10	1,303	9	10
Coolabah	Coolabah	28	22	50	18.2	15.3	33.5	134	1	8	1	7	2				5	0	1	140	8	11
Coolac	Coolac	26	30	56	18.4	21.4	39.8	171	0	0	2	17	11				4	14	1	178	12	0
Coolah	Coolah	29	25	54	19.3	17.9	37.2	226	10	0	1	13	10				8	6	4	236	10	2
Coolah Bridge	Leadville	4	13	17	2.7	9.0	11.7	150	0	0	1	0	3				13	2	1	164	2	4
Coolamon	Coolamon	38	43	81	26.0	30.5	56.5	285	0	0	2	13	5				8	6	5	295	19	10
Coolangatta	Coolangatta	12	12	24	8.5	8.5	17.0	126	18	4	0	14	9				32	12	1	160	5	2
Coolongolook	Coolongolook	30	23	53	20.3	14.0	34.3	168	0	0	2	2	7				24	1	1	194	3	8
Cooma	Cooma	149	115	264	115.2	88.6	203.8	440	0	9	6	7	1	2	13	9	38	17	2	487	18	9
Coonabarabran	Coonabarabran	51	39	90	33.2	27.4	60.6	285	0	0	7	4	0	32	18	6	84	2	4	309	4	10
Coonamble	Coonamble	106	109	215	65.7	66.3	132.0	446	15	1	7	0	6				28	9	11	482	5	6
Coopersnook	Coopersnook	42	32	74	30.3	24.9	55.2	205	5	0				4	12	0	4	8	4	214	5	4
Cooper's Creek	Corndale	25	25	50	15.0	17.1	32.1	119	7	3	2	8	2				35	12	1	157	7	6
Cooper's Glen	Bega	12	9	21	8.8	6.6	15.4	87	18	0	2	10	11	0	8	0	1	16	3	92	13	2
Coorabell	Mullumbimby	14	8	22	11.4	6.3	17.7	84	15	0	0	14	11	2	10	0	1	15	3	89	15	2
Cooranbong	Cooranbong	25	12	37	18.0	9.3	27.3	136	0	0							11	12	8	147	12	8
Cootamundra	Cootamundra	186	204	390	129.0	136.3	265.3	881	5	1	21	19	7	7	1	0	53	3	5	963	9	1
Cooyal	Stony Creek	8	16	24	5.2	13.7	18.9	125	0	0	1	15	9	20	17	6	6	2	7	153	15	10
Copeland, North	Copeland, North	28	22	50	24.4	17.6	42.0	171	0	0	1	17	7	13	5	6	3	13	1	189	16	2
Copmanhurst	Copmanhurst	18	19	37	13.9	14.5	28.4	148	0	0	0	12	11				14	17	7	163	10	6
Coraki	Coraki	35	53	88	26.6	42.3	68.9	193	12	11	2	5	4	8	2	0	12	16	6	216	16	9
Coramba	Coramba	16	12	28	11.7	8.7	20.4	113	0	0	1	11	6				3	12	1	118	3	7
Corang River	Nerriga	15	14	29	10.3	9.7	20.0	88	0	0	1	19	2				1	18	9	91	17	11
Cordeaux River	Mount Kembla	12	12	24	7.6	7.7	15.3	73	6	8	0	17	10				1	1	7	75	6	1
Coreen	Daysdale	14	14	28	9.1	7.1	16.2	76	13	4	7	10	9				116	10	8	200	14	9
Corindi	Corindi, Clarence	6	16	22	4.7	13.3	18.0	80	0	0	1	8	4	1	7	6	4	15	0	87	10	10
Cormick's Creek	Maclean	13	13	26	11.5	10.3	21.8	88	0	0	1	9	4							89	9	4
Corowa	Corowa	113	104	217	81.5	63.7	145.2	349	8	8	9	5	8	0	6	0	66	5	6	425	5	10
Corrimal	Corrimal	74	46	120	54.4	33.0	87.4	286	0	0	1	15	11				50	9	4	338	5	3
Corunna	Corunna	15	20	35	11.9	14.2	26.1	113	0	0	1	11	1				3	2	1	117	13	2
Cottawalla	Crookwell	21	16	37	17.7	13.1	30.8	148	0	0	2	5	8				3	12	1	153	17	9
Courabyra	Courabyra	23	16	39	14.1	10.4	24.5	136	10	0	2	2	5				43	12	1	187	4	6
Cow Flat	Cow Flat	15	10	25	9.9	7.4	17.3	125	0	0	1	16	3				11	11	1	138	7	4
Cowlong	Lismore	19	25	44	13.4	18.5	31.9	148	0	0	2	0	4				10	9	1	160	9	5
Cowper	Cowper	28	21	49	21.7	15.2	36.9	171	0	0	1	11	11				16	11	10	189	3	9
Cowra	Cowra	122	148	270	82.0	104.8	186.8	625	11	5	5	2	11	1	1	6	62	6	5	694	2	3
Cowra Creek	Breado	10	16	26	7.9	10.9	18.8	86	13	4	2	0	0				1	18	9	90	12	1
Cox's Gap	Wybong	19	13	32	13.0	8.2	21.2	160	0	0	2	6	3				93	17	2	246	3	5
Craigie	Craigie	11	13	24	8.6	11.5	20.1	125	0	0	1	8	0				4	14	1	131	2	1
Cranbrook	Penrith	36	27	63	27.1	18.0	45.0	195	0	0	2	1	9				9	12	8	206	14	5
Croki	Croki	39	36	75	29.2	25.6	54.7	139	0	0							26	1	8	215	1	8
Croobyar	Milton	34	20	54	25.3	15.1	40.4	171	0	0	1	17	9				106	12	5	279	10	2
Crookwell	Crookwell	128	131	259	102.4	99.5	201.9	528	6	3	19	19	10	30	7	7	664	2	1	1,240	15	9
Crookwell River	Binda	12	6	18	8.8	3.1	11.9	84	0	0							0	10	0	84	10	0
Croome	Via Albion Park	16	23	39	9.7	14.8	24.5	146	8	8	3	10	9	3	0	0	6	11	2	169	10	7
Crow Mountain	Upper Manilla	15	13	28	12.0	10.3	22.3	113	0	0	2	15	10				11	16	11	127	12	9
Crown-street	Sydney	523	524	1,047	517.1	533.1	1,050.2	3,309	7	0	37	12	4	1	19	6	671	2	7	4,021	1	5
Croydon	Croydon	329	281	610	244.9	196.2	441.1	1,412	7	5	24	7	1				648	14	6	2,085	9	0
Croydon Park	Croydon	235	202	437	181.7	153.7	335.4	821	0	0	10	5	0	0	11	0	49	3	0	880	19	0
Crudine	Crudine	11	18	29	7.9	12.5	20.4	113	0	0	1	6	4	8	6	7	3	12	1	126	5	0
Cucumbark	Cucumbark, late Kyle	20	17	37	14.1	11.2	25.3	113	0	0	1	9	0				3	2	1	117	11	1
Cuddell Siding	Cuddell Siding	7	9	16	5.4	5.9	11.3	102	10	0	1	0	2				11	12	1	115	2	3
Cudjebegong	Cudjebegong Creek	10	12	22	6.1	5.8	11.9	113	0	0	1	2	5				3	12	1	117	14	6
Cudjebegong	Cudjebegong	20	15	35	14.9	10.4	25.3	148	0	0	0	4	10				63	3	1	211	7	11
Cudgen	Cudgen	26	23	49	21.0	18.7	39.7	171	0	0	2	1	5				3	16	10	176	18	3
Culcairn	Culcairn	38	19	57	28.3	12.6	40.9	194	6	8	2	19	6				579	9	10	776	16	0
Cullarín	Breadalbane	10	20	30	6.9	13.6	20.5	113	0	0	0	16	1				3	7	1	117	3	2
Cullen	Piper's Flat	42	45	87	30.8	31.4	62.2	251	7	9	4	13	11				11	11	4	267	13	0
Cullen Bullen	Cullen Bullen	24	17	41	20.0	12.6	32.6	148	0	0	1	4	3				4	15	7	153	19	10
Cullenbone	Cullenbone	15	24	39	10.8	19.2	30.0	148	0	0	1	14	5				3	11	0	153	5	5
Cullinga	Cullinga	13	16	29	6.7	10.8	17.5	88	0	0	1	4	3				0	10	0	89	14	3
Cunibalum	Ballina	16	15	31	10.8	11.4	22.2	136	0	0	1	10	2				29	16	7	167	6	9
Cummersgunja	Moama	38	33	71	31.2	27.7	58.9	261	0	0	3	13	3	3	11	8	9	6	4	277	11	3
Cumnock	Cumnock	31	41	72	21.3	30.3	51.6	219	0	0	2	17	11				11	15	4	233	13	3
Cundletown	Cundletown	42	40	82	23.9	27.5	51.4	232	5	0	5	8	2				20	6	7	257	19	9
Cunningar	Cunningham	9	12	21	6.4	7.7	14.1	103	0	0	1	13	7				12	4	11	116	18	6
Cunningham Creek	Murrumburrah	24	22	46	12.4	11.6	24.0	136	0	0	2	7	11				3	7	1	141	15	0
Curban	Gilgandra	12	7	19	10.6	5.4	16.0	85	15	7	1	18	4				1	0</				

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.	
Cuthero	Wentworth	18	14	32	12.5	10.3	22.8	73 6 8	2 11 3		3 3 8	79 1 7
Dalgetty	Buckley's Crossing	12	10	22	8.6	7.1	15.7	150 0 0			6 5 4	156 5 4
Dalmorton	Dalmorton	19	20	39	16.3	14.3	30.6	166 6 8	1 14 4		3 3 7	171 4 7
Dalton	Dalton	45	32	77	32.5	22.2	54.7	285 0 0	4 9 6		9 9 10	298 19 4
Dalwood	Rous Mill	20	15	35	14.5	10.7	25.2	100 10 0	1 9 4		5 12 1	107 11 5
Dangar's Lagoon	Uralla	9	6	15	6.0	5.1	11.1	81 6 8	1 14 0		1 0 0	84 0 8
Dapper	Gulgong	10	10	20	8.6	7.3	15.9	86 13 4	1 1 6		0 10 0	88 4 10
Dapto	Dapto	108	99	207	71.4	70.5	141.9	348 8 5	13 5 1		35 12 10	397 6 4
Dapto, West	Brownsville	22	15	37	15.6	9.8	25.4	148 0 0	0 19 0		16 12 1	165 11 1
Darawank	Failford	12	14	26	9.0	11.2	20.2	138 0 0	1 15 7		2 12 1	142 7 8
Darby's Branch	Tingha	16	10	26	11.9	7.8	19.7	118 0 0	2 12 3		3 2 1	118 14 4
Darby's Falls	Mount McDonald	13	7	20	9.7	3.8	13.5	72 0 0	1 2 8			73 2 8
Dargan's Creek*	Dargan's Creek	9	7	16	5.2	4.3	9.5	45 6 8			5 2 9	50 9 5
Dark Corner	Sunny Corner	8	15	23	6.2	11.4	17.6	88 0 0	2 0 9		1 2 0	91 2 9
Darlinghurst	Sydney	394	365	759	297.9	252.5	550.4	1,713 0 10	13 8 1		102 19 7	1,829 8 6
Darling-road	Rozelle	194	135	329	144.3	93.3	237.6	2,794 14 8	43 1 1		721 11 7	3,559 7 4
Darlington	Darlington	456	461	917	339.0	356.2	695.2	1,928 5 0	23 16 0		299 6 4	2,251 7 4
Darlington Point	Darlington Point	19	14	33	7.1	5.8	12.9	88 0 0	1 4 6		1 0 0	90 4 6
Daroolbalgie	Daroolbalgie	13	15	28	5.8	7.8	13.6	113 0 0	1 8 9		3 2 1	117 10 10
Darviesville	Darviesville	76	60	136	53.3	43.6	96.9	263 6 5	3 15 7		18 7 5	255 9 5
Davis Creek	Davis Creek	11	13	24	6.6	10.5	17.1	114 5 0	0 15 11	5 4 0	1 0 0	121 4 11
Deep Lead	Parkes	26	21	47	15.7	14.0	29.7	178 0 0	2 11 7	0 9 4	3 7 1	184 8 0
Deepwater	Deepwater	70	53	123	63.8	47.1	110.9	359 19 9	5 3 3		11 8 5	376 11 5
Delegato	Delegato	37	33	70	27.2	20.8	48.0	171 0 0	2 10 8		79 4 9	252 15 3
Demondrille	Demondrille	13	11	24	10.3	8.9	19.2	125 0 0	1 0 7		21 9 7	147 10 2
Demondrille Junction	Murrumburrah	32	24	56	21.0	19.1	40.1	171 0 0	3 4 6		26 8 10	200 13 4
Deniliquin	Deniliquin	170	156	326	123.7	113.8	237.5	660 10 8	8 18 4	9 15 1	92 2 3	771 6 4
Deniliquin North	Deniliquin	27	15	42	18.8	12.1	30.9	144 16 8	2 0 2		3 7 8	150 4 6
Denman	Denman	45	37	82	33.2	25.1	58.3	228 17 11	4 14 5		9 3 10	242 16 2
Derra Derra	Bingara	10	11	21	8.3	7.9	16.2	104 13 4	1 15 1			106 8 5
Derrain	Gannai	24	14	38	16.6	10.5	27.1	104 0 0	6 6 2	2 9 9	125 12 0	238 7 11
Derrigullen	Yass	11	11	22	6.6	7.3	13.9	92 16 8	0 15 10		4 7 1	97 19 7
Dingo Creek	Wherral Flat	12	16	28	7.8	13.2	21.1	125 0 0			2 12 1	127 12 1
Doctor's Creek	Bingara	18	13	31	12.8	8.8	21.6	113 0 0	2 13 11		5 13 1	121 7 0
Donald	Armidale	13	10	23	11.0	8.6	19.6	125 0 0	0 13 11		3 17 7	129 11 6
Dondingalong	Dondingalong	12	12	24	8.5	7.6	16.1	88 0 0	1 5 5	2 10 0		91 15 5
Dondymun	South Grafton	24	18	42	16.5	10.1	26.6	136 0 0	2 3 4		2 11 0	140 14 4
Double Bay	Edgecliff, Sydney	149	122	271	119.0	93.0	212.0	524 3 4	13 3 7	4 1 2	161 13 4	703 1 5
Double Peak†	Mount Hope	8	4	12	7.5	3.9	11.4	58 6 8	0 4 10	4 13 0	13 5 10	76 10 4
Downside	Wagga Wagga	21	14	35	14.2	9.4	23.6	125 0 0	2 4 10		107 19 1	235 3 11
Drake	Drake	94	88	182	66.0	62.4	128.4	395 3 5	5 13 9	4 11 6	10 8 5	415 17 1
Drofwal	Coolah	14	13	27	10.2	8.9	19.4	150 0 0	1 13 7		3 6 10	155 0 5
Drummoynce	Drummoynce	216	214	430	161.2	157.7	318.9	593 7 2	18 7 10		1,116 5 8	1,728 0 8
Druwalla	Jamberoo	16	11	27	12.8	7.2	20.0	88 0 0	0 12 6			89 12 6
Dubbo	Dubbo	392	330	722	259.4	209.2	468.6	1,513 4 4	25 12 1	30 4 7	701 12 0	2,270 13 0
Dudley	Dudley	56	62	118	45.0	42.7	87.7	291 17 0	5 13 4	4 10 0	10 4 4	312 4 8
Dulwich Hill	Dulwich Hill	302	182	484	226.7	131.8	358.5	856 16 8	14 0 8	2 4 3	96 4 5	969 6 0
Dumaresq	Dumaresq	34	27	61	23.1	20.3	43.4	185 5 0	2 12 11		24 17 5	212 15 4
Dumaresq Island	Nirrim	26	25	51	21.6	21.1	42.7	171 0 0	2 12 9		2 7 4	176 0 1
Dunbible	Dunbible Creek	20	19	39	15.4	14.4	29.8	100 10 0	1 6 4	2 1 3	8 12 1	112 9 8
Duncan's Creek	Woolomin	13	10	23	16.3	8.8	25.1	113 0 0	1 8 5		3 8 7	117 17 0
Dundas	Dundas	46	57	103	32.9	45.1	78.0	216 14 8	3 16 10		7 16 4	228 7 10
Dundec	Dundec	16	13	29	12.0	10.4	22.4	119 10 0	0 5 5	1 7 6	34 1 10	155 4 9
Dungaree	Lue	21	19	40	16.8	14.2	31.0	161 17 8	1 12 11		3 12 1	167 2 8
Dungay Creek	Marwillumbah	24	18	42	20.2	16.9	37.1	141 15 0	5 14 6		45 2 10	192 12 4
Dungog	Dungog	125	104	229	91.5	69.0	160.5	432 3 11	7 5 4	1 7 2	132 8 7	573 5 0
Dungowan, Lower	Dungowan	25	22	47	18.4	15.6	34.0	165 5 0	2 17 8		3 6 4	171 9 0
Dunkeld	Dunkeld	18	22	40	10.1	11.4	21.5	148 0 0	1 0 8		2 0 10	151 1 6
Dunolly	Singleton	30	34	64	24.4	25.1	49.5	171 0 0	3 3 10		3 17 7	178 1 5
Dunoon	Lismore	26	24	50	17.9	18.0	35.9	151 0 0	1 14 9		2 12 1	155 6 10
Dunvegan	Coff's Harbour	17	10	27	11.5	5.8	17.3	113 0 0	2 14 9		2 12 0	118 6 9
Dural	Dural	41	43	84	32.3	30.9	63.2	283 10 0	3 14 6		14 11 11	301 16 5
Duranbah	Cudgen	14	15	29	11.8	10.6	22.4	119 12 8	4 16 5	2 12 9	3 14 8	130 15 6
Duri	Curabubula	35	24	59	23.1	14.2	37.3	153 5 0	3 5 1		68 0 9	224 10 10
Dural View	Armidale	10	10	20	7.3	7.1	14.4	88 0 0	0 19 9		3 12 0	92 11 9
Engleton	Eskdale	22	16	38	13.4	9.9	23.3	126 18 4	1 9 8		25 2 1	153 10 1
Eastgrove	Goulburn	78	66	144	56.4	47.7	104.1	230 18 0	4 13 5		42 18 4	278 9 9
Eastwood	Eastwood	46	50	96	32.7	36.3	69.0	285 0 0	1 0 8	0 8 0	22 16 11	309 5 7
Eatonsville	Eatonsville	20	22	42	13.7	16.6	30.3	148 0 0			11 4 4	159 4 4
Ebenezer	Ebenezer	22	28	50	17.3	21.7	39.0	215 8 4	1 17 6	1 2 4	2 12 1	221 0 3
Eccleston	Eccleston	6	15	21	4.2	10.5	14.7	113 0 0	1 2 5		3 12 1	117 14 6
Eden	Eden	24	22	46	20.9	16.0	36.9	171 0 0	1 14 1		3 12 1	176 6 2
Eden Valley	Goomoorah	19	16	35	11.9	9.1	21.0	102 0 0	2 0 11		3 2 1	107 3 0
Edge Hill	Henry	12	22	34	8.6	18.6	27.2	113 0 0	1 7 4		38 12 0	152 19 4
Edith	Via Oberon	13	16	29	9.2	11.0	20.2	113 0 0	1 9 10		13 19 4	128 9 2
Edwardstown	Gundagai	30	29	59	18.9	19.5	38.4	171 0 0	2 4 11		4 2 1	177 7 0
Eglinford	Eglinford	19	15	34	11.8	8.9	20.7	113 0 0	0 14 8		6 19 3	120 13 11
Eglington	Bathurst	29	26	55	21.0	16.5	37.5	170 10 6	1 5 0		3 13 1	175 8 7
Elderslie	Elderslie	30	17	47	19.5	11.2	30.7	148 0 0	2 4 6		7 14 7	157 19 1
Ellalong	Ellalong	23	24	47	13.8	15.3	29.1	148 0 0	2 2 5		27 0 1	177 2 6
Elmwood	Moss Vale	15	13	28	8.7	8.8	17.5	113 0 0	1 3 6		21 18 1	136 1 7
Elsinore	Inverell	29	34	63	22.0	25.9	47.9	171 0 0	3 4 7		11 11 4	185 15 11

* Closed 30th April.

† Closed 30th 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.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Emmaville	Emmaville	75	87	162	58.2	65.6	123.8	381 6 0	8 0 0	.....	22 8 7	411 14 7
Emu	Emu	58	46	104	36.2	33.5	69.7	284 10 0	.....	.....	7 16 4	292 6 4
Enmore	Newtown	378	403	781	273.7	284.1	557.8	1,585 12 1	26 17 0	0 7 8	238 5 5	1,851 2 2
Erina	Via Gosford	20	11	31	13.0	6.9	19.9	113 0 0	0 16 9	.....	2 12 1	116 8 10
Eringonia	Eringonia	12	15	27	7.9	9.4	17.3	92 16 8	1 10 2	5 0 0	4 2 1	103 8 11
Ermington	Ermington	31	39	70	22.8	29.8	52.6	261 0 0	1 10 2	.....	15 19 10	278 10 0
Erskine Park	St. Mary's	13	16	29	10.1	11.5	21.6	125 0 0	2 11 5	.....	2 12 1	130 3 6
Erskineville	Erskineville	752	705	1,457	550.2	521.3	1,071.5	2,713 19 8	39 13 9	.....	236 8 10	2,990 2 3
Eschol	Dubbo	13	9	22	7.2	5.7	12.9	113 0 0	1 11 4	.....	6 2 1	120 13 5
Euabalong	Euabalong	15	15	30	10.8	10.7	21.5	123 15 8	1 8 5	4 1 4	3 7 1	132 12 6
Eugowra	Eugowra	34	29	63	16.2	16.0	32.2	165 5 0	2 16 10	.....	3 7 1	171 8 11
Eulah Creek	Narrabri	16	18	34	11.4	11.2	22.6	125 0 0	1 9 11	.....	22 4 11	148 14 10
Eulomogo	Dubbo	10	7	17	6.0	4.5	10.5	88 0 0	0 17 1	.....	3 12 1	92 9 2
Eurobodalla	Eurobodalla	16	14	30	13.8	11.7	25.5	113 0 0	2 1 11	.....	3 2 1	118 4 0
Kuroka	West Kempsey	32	23	55	25.2	19.1	44.3	249 5 0	2 19 6	.....	49 16 5	302 0 11
Eurunderee	Eurunderee	16	18	34	9.8	13.5	23.3	148 0 0	1 1 6	.....	3 12 1	152 13 7
Euston	Euston	31	18	49	20.6	11.1	31.7	179 3 4	1 15 5	.....	16 16 10	197 15 7
Kuwylong	Raymond Terrace	27	25	52	16.2	18.3	34.5	186 0 0	2 17 10	.....	2 12 1	141 9 11
Evans' Plains	Evans' Plains	23	20	43	15.2	13.8	29.0	119 10 0	1 5 1	.....	3 13 7	124 8 8
Everton Vale	Rocky River	13	12	25	10.4	9.7	20.1	113 0 0	2 16 11	.....	3 12 1	119 9 0
Exeter	Rxeter	51	17	68	30.1	10.1	40.2	206 0 0	1 1 9	1 5 6	5 0 10	213 8 1
Fairfield	Fairfield	25	24	49	20.4	19.8	40.2	199 0 0	3 1 6	.....	2 12 1	204 13 7
Fairfield	Fairfield	77	62	139	55.3	44.6	99.9	302 0 0	4 10 5	.....	14 11 1	321 1 6
Fairview	Wallabadah	9	9	18	5.5	6.2	11.7	74 13 4	1 1 0	.....	5 10 0	81 4 4
Fairy Meadow	Fairy Meadow	93	60	153	69.9	41.8	111.7	371 16 8	3 8 2	0 19 4	11 15 5	387 19 7
Falconer	Guyra	15	13	28	11.2	14.0	25.2	113 0 0	4 11 6	.....	35 18 1	153 9 7
Fall's Creek	Nowra	23	27	50	14.7	16.9	31.6	172 0 0	.....	1 15 0	2 11 8	176 6 8
Far Meadow	Wollongong	21	24	45	14.5	15.5	30.0	74 0 0	7 12 5	.....	334 15 1	416 7 6
Faruham	Stuart Town	26	34	60	20.0	21.3	41.3	120 18 4	3 19 0	.....	2 19 9	127 17 1
Fatted Timber Creek	Dalton	11	18	29	6.5	11.4	17.9	125 0 0	1 5 4	.....	18 2 1	144 7 5
Ferndale	Gilmore	5	14	19	4.0	12.1	16.1	84 0 0	1 6 8	.....	0 7 6	85 14 2
Fernhill	Inverell	22	24	46	14.4	13.3	27.7	148 0 0	1 3 6	.....	4 9 7	153 13 1
Fernleigh	Tintenbar	21	10	31	14.3	6.5	20.8	113 0 0	2 16 2	.....	30 1 10	145 18 0
Fernmount	Fernmount	33	25	58	26.5	19.0	45.5	161 8 4	0 19 10	.....	2 12 1	165 0 3
Fifield	Fifield	20	16	36	13.9	10.0	23.9	159 6 8	2 7 11	.....	40 7 1	202 1 8
Finley	Via Jerilderie	38	22	60	23.4	13.6	37.0	157 0 0	5 16 4	.....	46 19 4	209 15 8
Fish River Creek	Fish River Creek	21	12	33	13.4	7.4	20.8	125 0 0	1 2 3	.....	19 6 6	145 8 9
Five Dock	Five Dock	65	57	122	46.5	37.2	83.7	405 6 8	8 13 11	3 19 0	23 8 3	441 7 10
Fladbury	Dundee Railway Station	21	18	39	15.0	12.9	27.9	124 10 0	2 9 3	0 10 0	29 8 1	156 17 4
Forbes	Forbes	219	224	443	152.0	146.4	298.4	872 15 9	13 9 5	25 9 10	372 12 11	1,284 7 11
Forest Creek	Frogmore	10	16	26	8.8	12.9	21.7	88 0 0	1 12 6	.....	8 2 1	97 14 7
Forest Hill	Wagga Wagga	20	15	35	13.8	10.0	23.8	132 13 4	2 18 1	.....	3 7 1	138 18 6
Forest Lodge	Glebe	528	486	1,014	395.7	343.4	739.1	2,111 1 3	25 9 8	2 4 0	59 8 0	2,198 2 11
Forest, Lower	Millthorpe	21	22	43	15.0	15.8	30.8	148 0 0	1 18 3	.....	3 14 1	153 12 4
Forrester	Forrester	15	21	36	8.7	15.5	24.2	113 0 0	1 4 4	.....	2 12 1	116 16 5
Forster	Forster	45	27	72	31.7	17.1	48.8	171 0 0	.....	.....	3 18 7	174 18 7
Fort-street	Sydney	1,144	864	2,008	974.1	696.2	1,670.3	4,978 17 10	27 0 8	3 2 7	781 14 9	5,790 15 10
Fort-street, Lower	Sydney	194	135	329	144.3	93.3	237.6	600 17 6	10 4 1	.....	103 18 11	715 0 6
Posterton	Dungog	12	15	27	8.5	10.7	19.2	113 0 0	1 3 5	.....	2 12 1	116 15 6
Four-mile Creek	East Maitland	14	15	29	10.7	10.6	21.3	136 10 0	.....	.....	3 2 1	139 12 1
Foxground	Gerrington	15	17	32	9.5	12.1	21.6	148 0 0	0 17 8	1 15 0	4 4 7	154 17 3
Fox Hill	Cobargo	15	23	38	11.1	19.6	30.7	178 0 0	4 0 6	.....	79 9 6	261 10 0
Frampton	Moatefield	56	46	102	35.8	27.5	63.3	201 0 0	5 7 8	2 13 3	29 0 11	238 1 10
Frederickton	Fredericktown	74	67	141	56.2	45.8	102.0	342 7 9	7 12 1	4 7 0	44 10 3	398 17 3
Freeman's Reach	Freeman's Reach	48	39	87	34.1	29.6	63.7	225 0 0	2 10 3	.....	8 0 6	235 10 9
Frogmoor	Frogmoor	22	25	47	16.6	19.5	36.1	169 0 0	1 2 4	.....	3 5 0	173 7 4
Frome's Creek	Mudgee	10	21	31	5.4	14.7	20.1	119 12 0	.....	.....	3 12 1	123 4 1
Fullerton	Fullerton	15	19	34	9.0	12.1	21.1	75 6 8	7 12 8	3 0 3	71 16 11	157 16 6
Furraabad	Glen Innes	10	10	20	7.9	8.1	16.0	88 0 0	2 17 0	.....	3 1 10	93 18 10
Galathara Road	Narrabri	11	13	24	6.9	10.2	17.1	150 0 0	0 11 5	.....	28 17 7	179 9 0
Galley Swamp	Galley Swamp	33	51	84	24.3	35.9	60.2	175 17 11	3 16 5	.....	159 14 8	339 9 0
Galong	Galong	22	10	32	17.2	8.7	25.9	113 0 0	2 2 4	.....	3 11 1	118 13 5
Galston	Galston	43	51	94	32.5	36.5	69.0	241 0 0	2 17 11	.....	14 16 5	258 14 4
Galwadgerie	Dripstone	10	9	19	8.5	6.9	15.4	85 9 8	1 5 9	.....	0 14 11	87 10 4
Ganmain	Ganmain	22	18	40	15.1	13.7	28.8	148 0 0	1 0 7	.....	3 8 4	152 8 11
Gannon's Creek	Gannon's Creek	18	8	26	14.3	6.1	20.4	113 0 0	0 7 10	.....	3 18 4	117 6 2
Garangula	Garangula	8	8	16	5.7	5.3	11.0	72 13 4	0 2 10	12 3 5	1 18 5	86 18 0
Gardener's Road	Waterloo	276	232	508	204.9	171.7	376.6	951 5 9	20 14 4	5 6 2	136 13 9	1,114 0 0
Garra	Via Molong	21	24	45	12.4	13.8	26.2	125 0 0	1 3 8	.....	3 7 1	129 10 9
Gaspard	Wallabadah	16	13	29	10.7	7.5	18.2	88 0 0	1 3 7	.....	.....	89 3 7
Genowlan	Airly	25	39	64	16.9	24.7	41.6	119 16 8	9 18 3	1 14 0	150 13 6	282 3 2
Gentleman's Halt	Gentleman's Halt	25	19	44	21.4	10.2	31.6	142 5 0	2 3 0	.....	50 15 5	195 3 5
George's Creek*	Bundarra	5	4	9	3.5	2.2	5.7	48 0 0	.....	.....	0 10 0	48 10 0
German Creek	Ballina	37	25	62	29.4	21.6	51.0	241 0 0	3 1 10	.....	8 7 4	252 9 2
German's Hill	German's Hill	15	13	28	10.8	8.9	19.7	113 0 0	1 5 7	.....	2 0 10	116 6 5
Germanton	Germanton	49	35	84	37.4	26.4	63.8	237 0 0	2 7 2	0 9 0	21 18 5	261 14 7
Gerogery	Gerogery	19	18	37	14.2	14.4	28.6	130 15 0	1 6 5	3 10 0	93 6 7	228 18 0
Gerogery Railway Station	Gerogery	11	14	25	8.1	9.2	17.3	82 13 4	.....	.....	10 17 6	93 10 10
Gerringong	Gerringong	55	64	119	39.0	46.0	85.0	334 15 11	1 14 9	4 9 0	161 1 10	502 1 6
Gerrymberryn	South Grafton	20	18	38	11.4	13.4	24.8	125 0 0	1 9 3	.....	2 12 1	129 1 4
Geurie	Geurie	32	36	68	23.6	27.2	50.8	241 0 1	3 18 9	.....	18 5 0	263 3 16

* Closed, 31st August.

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.
Ghinni Ghinni	Ghinni Ghinni	25	7	32	19.4	5.0	24.4	125	0	0				12	12	1	137	12	1
Giant's Creek	Denman	16	25	41	12.6	18.0	30.6	143	0	0	1	10	5				3	8	7
Gilgai	Inverell	39	19	58	29.5	13.6	43.1	171	0	0	2	15	7				2	4	7
Gilgandra	Gilgandra	45	29	74	26.3	18.1	44.4	171	0	0	3	7	7				5	10	10
Gilgunnia	Gilgunnia	17	14	31	10.5	8.0	18.5	202	0	0	1	5	2				16	10	2
Gillieston	West Maitland	60	45	105	36.0	26.7	62.7	253	4	6	1	14	7			413	6	9	693
Girilambone	Girilambone	22	25	47	14.7	18.0	32.7	67	5	2	10	4	3				26	13	9
Girilambone Mine	Girilambone	42	45	87	24.4	26.5	50.9	265	0	0	5	4	9	0	16	9	9	3	4
Gladesville	Gladesville	110	83	193	78.9	62.3	141.2	331	4	3	7	5	3			641	13	3	980
Gladstone	Gladstone	42	45	87	31.2	32.1	63.3	233	2	2	3	12	0	2	4	0	7	16	4
Glebe	Glebe	746	640	1,386	559.8	453.9	1,013.7	2,766	7	3	36	5	6			2,141	14	5	4,944
Glen	Tent Hill	48	54	102	40.8	42.6	83.4	241	1	8	4	16	2				13	19	11
Glenbrook	Glenbrook	16	15	31	11.7	11.8	23.5	107	10	0	1	5	8				13	9	7
Glenburn	Wiseman's Creek	13	15	28	10.5	9.6	20.1	119	10	0	1	15	11				4	0	8
Glenceo	Glenceo	27	14	41	21.6	12.0	33.5	136	0	0	2	10	7				31	4	10
Gledon Brook	Gledon Brook	27	20	47	17.0	13.1	30.1	148	0	0	3	10	7				3	12	1
Glenfield	Liverpool	28	30	58	19.4	17.5	36.5	178	0	0	2	7	8				3	2	11
Glenhaven	Glenhaven	18	12	30	11.2	7.2	18.4	113	0	0	1	13	11				29	7	1
Glen Hill	Picton	16	16	32	10.6	10.1	20.7	133	0	0	4	16	1	5	0	0	69	7	0
Glen Innes	Glen Innes	216	215	431	179.8	161.7	341.5	805	18	10	12	8	4	2	7	0	69	8	9
Glenmore	Oaks	12	11	23	10.8	7.8	18.6	125	0	0	0	17	11				3	18	1
Glenmore Road	Paddington	200	156	356	153.7	115.9	269.6	814	6	8	12	17	6				31	8	9
Glen Morrison	Glen Morrison	7	13	20	6.0	10.2	16.2	86	13	4	1	8	3				0	10	0
Glenorie	Glenorie	22	27	49	16.9	22.3	39.2	178	0	0	2	16	2				5	0	1
Glenreagh	South Grafton	17	12	29	11.5	9.4	20.9	93	0	0	0	19	0						
Glenroy	Rosewood	17	14	31	11.4	9.6	21.0	113	0	0	2	14	3				17	1	4
Glenthorne	Glenthorne	24	9	33	17.1	6.4	23.5	160	0	0	1	7	11				3	12	1
Glen William	Glen William	19	22	41	12.9	18.0	30.9	121	0	0	1	2	10	3	13	5	2	11	5
Glenwood	Hall	12	7	19	9.7	6.1	15.8	72	6	0	1	10	7	2	2	1	0	15	0
Gobarralong	Coolac	9	13	22	5.0	7.3	12.3	72	0	0	1	5	5				1	16	0
Gobbagumblin	Coolamon	22	17	39	16.3	13.6	29.9	166	6	8	2	2	4	2	10	0	131	15	2
Gocup	Gocup	8	8	16	5.5	6.2	11.7	103	0	0	1	6	0				2	7	1
Gollan	Gollan	11	11	22	8.0	7.6	15.6	98	3	4	2	3	9	2	15	9	2	3	2
Golspie	Golspie	20	16	36	13.0	10.4	23.4	142	5	0	2	8	2				3	6	1
Gondarin Creek	Mount Keira	14	9	23	5.9	3.7	9.6	125	0	0	1	5	9				3	18	2
Goobang	Parkes	18	19	37	10.4	10.8	21.2	125	0	0	0	19	10				3	15	9
Good Hope	Good Hope	6	13	19	3.9	11.5	15.4	88	0	0	0	17	9				22	11	3
Goodooga	Goodooga	29	34	63	16.6	22.7	39.3	171	0	0	2	6	5				35	19	5
Goolagong	Goolagong	27	27	54	15.0	13.5	28.5	171	0	0	2	3	8				15	13	5
Goolma	Goolma	14	14	28	10.5	9.9	20.4	113	0	0	2	1	2				3	2	1
Goonellebah	Lismore	30	30	60	21.0	20.1	41.1	171	0	0	2	5	6				9	6	1
Goonoo Goonoo	Goonoo Goonoo	11	5	16	6.4	4.0	10.4	72	0	0	0	15	6						
Goonooigall	Inverell	24	16	40	16.8	10.7	27.5	136	0	0	2	1	2				3	2	1
Goorangoola	Goorangoola	12	9	21	9.3	6.8	16.1	80	0	0	1	0	3				0	10	0
Goorihurst	Currabubula	6	12	18	4.7	9.6	14.3	86	13	4	1	12	8	1	18	0	1	6	3
Gordon	Gordon	101	105	206	63.8	74.2	137.0	367	5	10	9	19	6			529	1	4	906
Gordonville	Bellingen	25	18	43	10.9	13.7	24.6	143	0	0							13	18	4
Gorham	Burrova	12	10	22	8.8	8.5	17.3	104	13	4	2	6	11	4	8	6	3	16	3
Gosford	Gosford	90	76	166	64.4	50.2	114.6	317	13	4	5	17	2	2	4	6	25	9	3
Gosforth	Gosforth	19	17	36	12.2	13.5	25.7	113	0	0	0	6	1				9	16	11
Gosling Creek	Orange	12	9	21	7.6	4.6	12.2	88	0	0	1	2	9				3	6	10
Gosper's Downs	Meranburn	15	17	32	10.1	11.6	21.7	87	13	11	1	10	11				4	0	8
Gough Town	Merrylands	94	73	172	68.7	58.0	126.7	372	16	8	9	7	3	1	16	10	30	1	4
Goulburn	Goulburn	320	344	664	242.9	251.7	494.6	1,436	3	10	20	4	3	0	19	9	1,734	18	0
Goulburn North	Goulburn	216	176	392	168.1	132.8	300.9	912	13	4	26	17	9	0	17	9	134	17	1
Goulburn South	Goulburn	233	196	429	179.6	139.1	318.7	898	5	0	22	3	8	1	2	3	97	13	9
Gouldsville	Singleton	22	20	42	15.3	12.5	27.8	148	0	0	2	13	3				3	2	1
Gourlay	Candelo	21	13	34	14.5	10.4	24.9	103	11	8	1	6	10	8	4	9	3	2	11
Gowrie	Goonoo Goonoo	12	11	23	7.8	10.2	18.0	88	0	0	1	1	6				5	18	1
Grafton	Grafton	412	400	812	313.0	322.6	635.6	1,904	11	0	26	16	1	19	16	0	594	0	6
Grafton Common	Grafton	14	22	36	11.8	19.5	31.3	88	0	0	3	0	3	0	7	6	1	6	3
Grafton South	South Grafton	99	70	169	77.7	52.2	129.9	287	1	11	7	10	1				63	18	5
Graham's Valley	Glenceo	19	23	42	14.2	13.7	27.9	148	0	0	2	0	3				49	15	7
Graman	Graman	17	11	28	12.0	6.9	18.9	150	0	0	2	4	0	2	10	0	20	2	1
Grantham	George's Plains	10	10	20	6.6	7.2	13.8	125	0	0	1	8	5				3	7	1
Granville	Granville	394	361	755	302.6	230.9	533.5	1,623	6	0	23	15	1	0	19	10	91	4	3
Granville North	Granville	198	147	345	145.6	106.2	251.8	700	10	0	1	15	0				156	3	2
Granville South	Granville	83	69	152	64.0	51.2	115.2	350	6	8				1	0	0	13	16	9
Grattai	Mudgee	13	9	22	7.4	5.5	12.9	91	0	0	1	4	5				13	11	1
Great Central	Mount Hope	29	12	41	15.0	8.7	23.7	133	0	0	1	12	2				40	12	1
Greendale	Greendale	7	5	12	3.6	4.5	8.1	72	0	0	1	9	0						
Green Grove	Cudal	7	9	16	3.1	4.3	7.4	72	0	0	1	3	1				0	15	0
Green Hill	Green Hill	21	17	38	16.9	12.3	29.2	143	0	0	0	13	10				15	13	1
Green's Gonyah	The Rock	29	11	40	21.1	7.2	28.3	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.	£ s. d.
Grenfell	Grenfell	106	106	212	71.2	78.7	149.9	336 12 2	8 8 7	18 1 0	13 12 5	376 14 2
Gresford	Gresford	32	38	70	20.3	21.4	41.7	189 16 8	1 4 11	1 2 6	6 12 1	198 16 2
Greswick	Seaham	11	12	23	7.7	10.2	17.9	113 0 0	1 4 7		20 12 1	134 16 8
Greta	Greta	164	170	304	118.1	103.4	221.5	664 3 4	2 17 7		38 8 2	705 9 1
Grong Grong	Grong Grong	46	34	80	32.1	20.9	53.0	233 9 1	4 6 9	0 9 6	10 1 10	248 7 2
Guildford	Guildford	33	27	60	23.9	21.8	45.7	159 0 0	2 17 10		97 11 4	259 9 2
Gulgambone	Gulgambone	49	45	94	25.3	26.9	52.2	211 6 4	3 17 8	3 11 6	318 6 4	537 1 0
Gulf Creek	Gulf Creek	20	18	38	14.8	13.9	28.7	130 5 0	5 6 3	0 15 0	13 2 1	149 8 4
Gulgaree	Mudgee	22	13	35	17.0	10.7	27.7	148 0 0	1 11 2	4 19 0	5 9 7	159 19 9
Gulgong	Gulgong	61	88	149	47.9	67.2	115.1	353 13 5	3 8 11		14 1 11	370 19 3
Gullen	Gullen	24	23	47	16.5	17.0	33.5	171 0 0	1 6 11		3 12 0	175 18 11
Gullen Flat	Gullen Flat	13	11	24	8.6	8.1	16.7	77 6 8			0 10 0	77 16 8
Gum Flat	Gum Flat	33	31	64	21.8	19.1	40.9	187 0 0	2 5 4		10 8 11	199 14 3
Gunbar	Gunbar	16	20	36	10.8	10.9	21.7	143 16 8	1 18 11	8 0 0	4 7 1	158 2 8
Gundagai	Gundagai	95	75	170	64.0	47.6	111.6	344 10 0	7 2 4		30 16 10	352 9 2
Gundagai South	Gundagai	40	40	80	31.0	27.1	58.1	222 0 0	1 12 7		41 4 7	261 17 2
Gundaroo	Gundaroo	23	24	47	16.8	16.1	32.9	171 0 0	1 18 4		4 15 7	177 13 11
Gundurimba	Gundurimba	26	21	47	19.0	15.0	34.0	171 0 0	0 17 2		6 2 0	177 19 2
Gundy	Gundy	21	22	43	12.6	15.8	28.4	155 13 4	2 6 10		3 12 1	161 12 3
Gunnary	Barrowa	15	15	30	11.2	8.8	20.0	113 0 0	1 11 4		17 10 4	132 1 8
Gunnedah	Gunnedah	148	134	282	108.7	91.5	200.2	493 14 4	12 10 5	5 4 0	62 0 2	573 8 11
Gunnonbene	Carroll	10	10	20	8.5	8.4	16.9	113 0 0	2 1 6		3 9 1	118 10 7
Gunning	Gunning	51	42	93	39.6	32.9	72.5	277 10 0	2 3 1		12 4 6	291 17 7
Guntawang	Guntawang	27	44	71	19.0	32.4	51.4	180 17 4	3 0 0		5 8 4	189 5 8
Guyong	Guyong	13	14	27	8.9	7.9	16.8	113 0 0	1 8 6		10 7 1	124 15 7
Guyra	Guyra	43	45	88	29.7	28.7	58.4	225 17 2	2 10 7		41 14 9	270 2 6
Gwynne	Old Junee	17	17	34	9.4	11.7	21.1	85 1 10	1 14 0		2 13 3	89 9 1
Hall's Creek	Bingara	18	16	34	11.1	10.0	21.1	125 0 0	2 10 1		3 2 1	130 12 2
Halton	Halton	12	10	22	10.1	7.6	17.7	88 0 0		2 17 6	3 7 1	94 4 7
Hamilton	Hamilton	477	456	933	385.8	342.2	728.0	1,910 0 11	29 18 4	16 0 2	357 0 5	2,312 19 10
Hanbury	Waratah	186	167	353	133.4	127.2	260.6	506 15 0	9 7 5		69 0 11	535 3 4
Hanging Rock	Nundle	18	14	32	10.4	10.1	20.5	125 0 0	1 13 1		3 12 1	130 5 2
Hanning	Bendmeier	12	7	19	10.3	6.6	16.9	111 18 5	3 1 2	1 15 9	3 2 1	119 17 5
Harben Vale	Blandford	7	13	20	4.7	8.9	13.6	86 13 4	1 4 11		6 17 6	94 15 9
Harefield	Harefield	13	13	26	8.9	8.6	17.5	113 0 0	1 2 4		3 5 1	117 7 5
Hargraves	Hargraves	30	32	62	22.1	20.9	43.0	171 0 0	1 9 11		4 17 1	177 7 0
Harley Hill	Berry	13	8	21	6.2	5.2	11.4	91 0 0			2 12 1	93 12 1
Harrington	Harrington	30	24	54	24.5	16.8	41.3	227 15 0	5 3 7		126 6 8	359 5 3
Hartford	Walcha	17	10	27	12.7	7.2	19.9	89 0 0	2 6 8		1 6 10	92 13 6
Hartley	Hartley	13	18	31	10.0	12.6	22.6	126 18 4	1 14 2		30 6 10	158 19 4
Hartley Vale	Hartley Vale	64	59	123	48.3	42.0	90.0	334 0 0	4 8 8	1 19 3	69 9 4	409 17 3
Harwood Island	Harwood Island	68	63	131	53.6	50.4	104.0	354 12 10	4 6 10	1 12 0	25 15 3	389 6 11
Hawkesbury, Lower	Wiseman's Ferry	21	10	31	17.6	7.4	25.0	113 0 0	1 2 10	1 10 1	2 12 1	118 5 0
Hawkins' Creek	Barraba	25	12	37	13.9	7.5	21.4	136 0 0	2 7 10		3 1 10	141 9 8
Hay	Hay	240	229	469	176.4	164.5	340.9	780 10 0	11 5 5		48 6 3	840 1 8
Heathcote	Heathcote	10	17	27	5.2	12.8	18.0	150 0 0	0 18 2		6 19 9	157 17 11
Helensburgh	Helensburgh	167	172	339	126.5	128.7	255.2	561 14 1	7 5 8		79 15 10	648 15 7
Henty	Henty	33	32	65	23.8	22.0	45.8	182 6 8	3 1 9	3 10 0	16 14 7	205 13 0
Hernani	Guy Fawkes, via Armidale.	18	15	33	13.6	10.3	23.9	50 5 0	7 7 2	2 14 0	95 17 9	156 3 11
Heron's Creek	Kendall	18	18	36	14.4	12.5	26.9	88 0 0	1 8 10	6 8 8		95 17 6
Hexham	Hexham	47	39	86	34.2	30.5	64.7	237 10 4	1 8 6		9 6 4	248 5 2
Hibbard	Port Macquarie	32	38	70	22.3	23.8	46.1	190 0 10	2 11 0		26 12 1	219 3 11
Hickey's Creek	Tooroook	15	10	25	13.0	8.6	21.6	83 10 7	1 0 11	4 12 6	101 16 5	191 0 5
Hill Crest	Kangaroo Valley	13	19	32	8.1	12.3	20.4	113 0 0	1 9 11		2 12 1	117 2 0
Hill End	Hill End	107	82	189	75.7	59.6	135.3	349 7 10	8 3 11	1 9 3	14 5 7	373 6 7
Hillgrove	Hillgrove	205	218	423	159.8	155.2	315.0	565 7 3	7 3 4	7 2 6	1,098 7 10	1,678 0 11
Hillmont	Marengo	12	17	29	8.3	12.1	20.4	102 11 8	2 4 0		32 9 4	137 5 0
Hill Plain	Deniliquin	16	21	37	12.3	19.0	31.3	98 8 4	1 4 6	3 14 6	8 7 8	111 15 0
Hillston	Hillston	73	71	144	45.4	45.8	91.2	314 0 0	8 0 8		18 16 11	340 17 7
Hill Top	Hill Top	6	8	14	2.7	5.3	8.0	106 15 0	1 2 0		1 19 3	109 16 3
Hill View	Uralla	14	7	21	12.0	5.8	17.8	82 13 4	1 8 9	3 15 6	1 0 0	83 17 7
Hinton	Hinton	57	59	116	44.3	45.8	90.1	280 4 10	6 12 7		28 6 0	315 3 5
Hobby's Yards	Hobby's Yards	16	16	32	11.8	8.3	20.1	148 0 0	1 14 4		17 12 1	167 6 5
Holdsworth	Liverpool	15	13	28	11.9	11.3	23.2	125 0 0	0 19 11		2 12 0	128 11 11
Holmwood	Cowra	33	27	60	20.2	15.0	35.2	136 0 0	1 9 4		3 2 1	130 11 5
Holy Camp	Grenfell	6	12	18	3.4	8.5	11.9	74 13 4	0 4 4			74 17 8
Homebush	Homebush	131	107	238	96.5	74.8	171.3	410 0 0	3 0 6		1,639 15 6	2,052 17 0
Homeville	West Maitland	114	85	199	78.9	65.9	144.8	413 10 0	4 14 3		23 10 6	411 14 9
Hopfield	Corowa	11	16	27	8.7	12.1	20.8	108 10 0			3 1 10	111 11 10
Hornsby	Hornsby	27	29	56	21.6	19.9	41.5	159 0 0	1 1 2		3 14 7	163 15 9
Hornsby Junction	Hornsby Junction	103	104	207	74.6	76.6	151.2	400 0 0	5 9 7	7 2 2	29 6 8	441 18 5
Horseshoe Bend	West Maitland	48	41	89	40.0	32.8	72.8	185 0 0	1 8 4		9 6 4	195 14 8
Hovell	Moorwatha	15	16	31	10.3	10.8	21.1	125 0 0	1 4 2		3 2 1	129 6 3
Howlong	Howlong	41	24	65	28.8	16.5	45.3	167 11 8	2 3 5		7 8 2	167 3 3
Hoxton Park	Hoxton Park	39	32	71	29.5	23.1	52.6	225 14 0	2 15 1		67 15 11	284 5 0
Huc Huc	Wyee	8	10	18	7.0	8.5	15.5	88 10 0	0 6 4		2 12 0	91 8 4
Humula	Humula	22	23	45	15.9	17.0	32.9	165 5 0	1 13 10	2 9 0	3 4 7	172 17 5
Hunter's Hill	Hunter's Hill	54	49	103	39.9	32.4	72.3	277 10 0	2 19 5		15 17 9	296 7 2
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	15	11	26	11.2	8.3	19.5	88 0 0	1 4 7		3 18 4	93 2 11
Huon	Jindera	8	12	20	6.4	10.2	16.6	88 0 0	1 5 1		0 7 6	89 12 7
Hurlstone	Ashfield	172	172	344	115.0	115.0	230.0	413 8 4	2 15 11		15 6 6	431 10 9

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.
Hurstville	Hurstville	331	290	621	264.8	210.6	475.4	1,269	10	0	29	13	0			107	18	6	1,407	1	6
Hurstville West	Hurstville	79	68	147	63.0	52.8	115.8	414	0	0	4	3	10	3	0	8			104	19	3
Huskisson North	Tomerong	19	14	33	14.7	11.5	26.2	125	0	0	2	1	5			2	12	1	129	13	6
Ilford	Ilford	33	22	55	24.8	15.8	40.6	148	0	0	3	17	2	14	0	0			4	2	2
Illabo	Illabo	30	23	53	19.2	16.5	35.7	185	13	2	1	16	6			510	8	3	697	17	11
Iluka	Iluka	22	14	36	18.5	12.3	30.8	136	0	0	1	10	9			3	0	7	140	11	4
Ingleburn	Ingleburn	55	56	111	39.4	40.1	79.5	277	10	0	3	12	5	2	13	3			12	16	4
Inverell	Inverell	199	164	363	128.6	107.9	236.5	727	2	6	16	13	1			141	11	4	885	6	11
Iona	Woodville	35	21	56	21.8	16.9	45.0	241	0	0	2	8	6			97	3	10	310	12	4
Ireac	Rookley	12	8	20	6.3	5.5	11.8	92	16	8	1	1	3			3	6	11	97	4	10
Ironbong	Bethunga	13	10	23	8.7	6.8	15.5	82	13	4	1	8	11	3	14	6			5	5	0
Irvington	Casino	24	19	43	15.7	13.0	28.7	171	0	0	2	8	4			2	12	1	176	0	5
Islington	Wickham	227	233	460	175.3	176.8	352.1	997	1	4	8	12	3	9	12	8			123	5	9
Ivanhoe	Ivanhoe	7	13	20	4.4	7.4	11.8	131	0	0	1	7	0			6	2	1	138	9	1
Jacob and Joseph Creek.	Quirindie	11	18	29	7.7	12.6	20.3	150	0	0	1	12	9	3	7	9			3	2	1
Jacqua	Bungonia	9	12	21	6.6	8.6	15.2	113	0	0	0	17	5			3	11	6	117	8	11
Jamberoo	Jamberoo	54	39	93	38.6	29.1	67.7	235	4	11	1	13	11			13	14	4	250	13	2
Jasper's Brush	Jasper's Brush	44	34	78	29.4	24.1	53.5	239	2	5	2	18	6	1	8	3			462	12	1
Jellat Jellat	Bega	18	18	36	11.9	14.9	26.8	178	0	0	1	15	10			10	6	7	190	2	5
Jembaicumbene	Jembaicumbene	15	26	41	10.2	16.8	27.0	148	0	0	2	8	11			7	12	1	158	1	0
Jenkins	Nangus	15	13	28	11.1	10.6	21.7	88	0	0	2	0	8			2	1	3	92	1	8
Jennings	Wallangarra (Q.)	29	22	51	21.5	19.0	40.5	153	15	0	2	7	8			4	4	7	160	7	3
Jerilderie	Jerilderie	66	50	116	44.2	34.5	78.7	295	0	0	7	11	9	1	13	3			1,055	6	9
Jerrara	Jerrara	16	14	30	11.2	10.1	21.3	125	0	0	1	1	11			6	4	4	132	6	3
Jerrawa	Jerrawa	20	15	35	13.5	10.5	24.0	143	0	0	2	8	0			53	16	7	204	4	7
Jerrunga	Kangaroo Valley	12	15	27	9.5	11.4	20.9	113	0	0	1	0	9			2	11	10	116	12	7
Jerry's Plains	Jerry's Plains	28	30	58	18.7	23.1	41.8	179	13	4	1	17	9	0	18	10			3	2	1
Jesmond	Lambton	104	83	187	78.4	62.2	140.6	414	10	0	3	18	0			38	7	7	456	15	7
Jilliby Jilliby	Jilliby Jilliby	19	24	43	13.4	18.1	31.5	136	0	0	1	14	8			2	18	1	140	12	9
Jindabyne	Jindabyne	11	13	24	5.4	6.3	11.7	91	0	0	2	12	2			3	12	1	97	4	3
Jindalee	Jindalee	16	15	31	11.0	11.0	22.0	125	0	0	1	9	11			4	11	9	131	1	8
Jindalee West	Cootamundra	15	10	25	10.2	7.3	17.5	129	13	4						17	12	1	147	5	5
Jindera	Jindera	21	24	45	14.3	14.7	29.0	143	0	0	1	17	7			9	17	1	159	14	8
Jingellie	Jingellie	18	8	26	11.2	5.5	16.7	113	0	0	1	14	4			3	2	1	117	16	5
Joadja	Joadja	35	33	68	24.3	23.4	47.7	181	17	3	1	14	8	3	19	0			4	18	4
Johnson's Creek	Weismantel's	18	16	34	12.8	11.3	24.1	113	0	0	1	7	10			2	12	1	116	19	11
John's River	Taree	6	11	17	4.5	7.3	11.8	88	0	0	1	0	7			2	12	1	91	12	1
Jugiong	Jugiong	35	20	55	25.0	15.4	40.0	155	13	4	2	10	7			4	2	1	162	6	0
Junction	Trunkay Creek	10	13	23	9.0	10.4	19.4	88	0	0	1	0	3			7	11	0	96	11	3
Junee	Junee	159	136	295	117.5	95.5	213.0	609	10	0	7	13	5	21	15	0			38	6	1
Junee, Old	Old Junee	17	30	47	12.0	19.0	31.0	143	0	0	1	2	9			16	16	5	165	19	2
Junee Reefs	Junee	24	14	38	14.9	9.3	24.2	146	18	4	1	7	5	2	18	0			3	6	2
Kameruka	Candelo	17	10	27	12.5	8.4	20.9	122	0	0	1	8	6			3	19	7	127	8	1
Kangaloon	Kangaloon	26	26	52	18.8	18.9	37.7	143	0	0	1	9	8			4	12	1	154	1	9
Kangaloon, East	East Kangaloon	29	21	50	21.3	13.1	34.4	148	0	0	1	9	9	15	0	0			6	0	10
Kangaroo River	Kangaroo River	12	19	31	8.0	11.8	19.8	113	0	0	0	13	3			4	4	7	117	17	10
Kangaroo Valley	Kangaroo Valley	49	45	94	33.5	30.4	63.9	285	0	0	6	7	7	1	10	0			37	10	4
Karangi	Coff's Harbour	21	24	45	14.7	17.0	31.7	136	0	0	5	5	2			34	14	6	235	19	8
Katoomba	Katoomba	123	114	237	82.3	69.9	152.2	512	10	8	6	2	7	22	14	6			46	7	11
Kayuga	Kayuga	11	18	29	7.9	12.2	20.1	125	0	0	2	7	6	20	4	6			13	19	10
Kogworth	Leichhardt	367	344	711	277.6	265.8	543.4	1,416	13	11	27	6	9			1,529	3	5	2,973	4	1
Keiraville	Keiraville	75	39	114	56.6	30.7	87.3	284	10	0	3	13	3	7	1	4			15	8	5
Keirson	Barana	13	15	28	9.8	10.7	20.5	88	0	0	1	15	2			6	11	0	96	6	2
Kelly's Plains	Kelly's Plains	26	25	51	18.3	16.0	34.3	148	0	0	1	17	3			3	12	1	153	9	4
Kellyville	Parramatta	31	40	71	22.4	29.4	51.8	177	0	0	2	19	4	10	12	0			4	6	10
Kelso	Kelso	53	59	112	43.2	47.1	90.3	340	0	0	3	11	1	0	12	2			9	19	5
Kempsey, East	East Kempsey	59	73	132	43.1	53.2	96.3	336	10	0	4	19	1			25	3	1	366	12	2
Kempsey, West	West Kempsey	126	161	287	91.4	109.7	201.1	566	0	0	2	12	0	7	9	9			148	9	2
Kendall	Kendall	29	14	43	19.1	10.1	29.2	171	0	0	2	17	7			2	11	1	176	8	8
Kenthurst	Kenthurst	30	38	68	20.8	23.1	43.9	171	0	0	3	1	2			2	12	1	5	13	3
Kentucky	Kentucky	15	21	36	8.7	11.9	20.6	106	16	10	1	7	2			3	12	1	111	16	1
Kerr's Creek	Kerr's Creek	18	13	31	13.4	8.6	22.0	107	10	0	0	19	3			18	14	1	127	3	4
Kew	Kew	22	34	56	17.1	23.5	40.6	206	0	0	2	1	6			3	2	1	201	3	7
Kialla	Kialla	22	18	40	16.1	12.2	28.3	148	0	0	2	0	2			3	12	1	153	12	3
Kiama	Kiama	166	138	304	126.3	110.0	236.3	602	14	6	12	7	5	0	13	9			194	4	9
Kiandra	Kiandra	24	24	48	15.9	18.2	34.1	149	0	0	1	6	11			12	17	1	163	4	0
Kilgin	Woodburn	27	10	37	20.0	7.5	27.5	130													

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, Cloaks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.							
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Koppin Yarratt	Lansdowne	24	17	41	15.3	13.0	28.3	148	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	1	152	3	2
Koribakk	Nabine	23	16	39	16.6	11.9	28.5	178	0	0	2	4	11	3	2	0	183	6	11
Kowen	Queanbeyan	12	9	21	9.1	7.3	16.4	84	0	0	1	4	6	0	16	7	86	1	1
Krambach	Krambach	24	15	39	17.8	12.4	30.2	148	0	0	2	10	2	4	1	1	164	11	3
Kurrajong, North.	Kurrajong, North	41	43	84	31.2	31.7	62.9	217	18	1	3	3	10	5	16	3	389	0	11
Kurrajong, South.	Grose Vale	26	19	45	18.3	12.7	31.0	125	0	0	1	1	1	8	3	7	129	4	8
Kurrara	Chinderah	11	11	22	8.0	8.7	16.7	95	5	0	1	1	4	0	19	3	109	15	10
Kyogle	New Park, Casino.	24	13	37	17.5	8.4	25.9	88	0	0	1	19	11	12	8	8	60	19	3
Locmalac	Tumut	16	10	26	8.7	7.6	16.3	84	0	0	1	14	7	2	3	0	87	17	7
Laggon	Laggon	17	17	34	12.5	11.5	24.0	125	0	0	1	19	7	5	4	1	181	3	8
Lagoon	The Lagoon	26	30	56	16.9	23.9	40.8	206	0	0	2	6	4	3	10	4	211	16	8
Laguna	Laguna	13	24	37	8.7	16.2	24.9	125	0	0	1	14	3	12	0	0	17	7	10
Lake Albert.	Lake Albert	35	37	72	25.7	27.1	52.8	271	12	10	2	18	10	4	1	9	9	11	11
Lake Bathurst.	Lake Bathurst	21	13	34	15.7	11.5	27.2	125	0	0	1	7	11	19	9	7	145	17	6
Lake Cudgellico	Lake Cudgellico	50	26	76	38.7	15.9	49.6	219	0	0	4	7	11	9	6	5	232	14	4
Lakelands	The Oaks	17	7	24	12.9	6.3	19.2	113	0	0	1	10	6	11	13	7	126	4	1
Lalla Rookh	Yerong Creek	18	14	32	12.8	8.1	20.9	97	16	8	1	9	7	3	17	6	11	16	3
Lambing Hill	Goolma	13	15	28	9.0	12.2	21.2	125	0	0	1	16	0	29	12	1	156	8	1
Lambton	Lambton	300	291	591	223.1	216.1	439.2	1,465	7	3	25	7	10	9	18	9	2,409	10	10
Lamorna	Hay	21	20	41	9.4	9.2	18.6	158	5	0	2	14	5	14	9	0	175	8	5
La Perouse	La Perouse	15	6	21	12.9	3.7	16.6	91	13	4	1	5	8	14	0	2	114	3	4
Largs	Largs	68	43	101	42.9	34.5	77.4	245	0	0	5	4	1	32	2	0	282	6	1
Laughtondale	Wiseman's Ferry	22	8	30	14.6	5.7	20.3	150	0	0	1	0	10	2	12	1	153	12	11
Laurieton	Laurieton	60	51	101	35.5	33.7	69.2	198	1	1	2	14	10	12	18	8	213	14	7
Laradia	Ulmarra	22	8	30	16.1	7.0	23.1	106	15	0	1	14	11	3	5	3	114	12	8
Lawrence	Lawrence	68	50	117	46.7	46.9	93.6	374	10	0	5	6	7	3	17	0	404	7	4
Lawrence, Lower	Lawrence	26	23	49	17.1	18.0	35.1	148	0	0	0	15	5	9	3	0	160	15	7
Lawson	Lawson	42	45	87	25.1	29.7	57.8	325	0	0	1	14	1	12	12	10	339	6	11
Lawson's Creek	Mudgee	17	26	43	12.2	19.1	31.3	149	0	0	3	4	8	4	18	1	156	2	9
Leadville	Leadville	27	45	72	19.7	34.4	54.1	204	0	0	4	8	0	16	6	5	224	14	5
Leech's Gully	Tentersfield	15	23	38	10.9	15.6	26.5	132	3	4	2	4	11	5	0	10	139	9	1
Leichhardt	Leichhardt	741	735	1,476	568.3	536.3	1,104.6	2,752	8	4	45	3	4	8	6	7	1,055	18	9
Leichhardt, West.	Leichhardt	470	364	834	362.7	267.2	629.9	1,887	0	8	19	0	6	3	4	6	114	3	7
Lerida	Collector	19	11	30	13.8	8.1	21.9	113	0	0	1	15	5	3	17	1	118	12	6
Lewis Ponds	Lewis Ponds	35	29	64	27.5	24.9	52.4	241	0	0	3	6	4	2	0	6	8	17	4
Lilydale	Candelo	21	18	39	16.3	13.9	30.2	47	8	4	2	14	4	2	6	3	52	8	11
Linburn	Linburn	24	29	53	17.9	21.8	39.7	171	0	0	2	15	11	4	2	1	177	18	0
Lindendale	Wollongbar	20	17	37	14.5	12.5	27.0	136	0	0	2	16	5	6	8	7	145	5	0
Lismore	Lismore	289	254	543	217.6	193.0	410.6	995	6	1	18	8	2	23	2	9	126	8	1
Lithgow	Lithgow	376	302	738	297.9	274.7	572.6	1,631	2	1	15	9	5	11	2	10	89	18	2
Little Coogee	Coogee	60	49	109	46.0	34.2	80.2	133	10	0	9	12	4	46	11	7	189	13	11
Little Plain	Inverell	33	22	55	21.8	15.4	37.2	159	10	0	.....	.....	.....	6	1	9	3	2	1
Liverpool	Liverpool	212	196	408	153.2	128.3	281.5	929	3	4	16	3	11	188	18	9	1,134	6	0
Llandilo	Llandilo	19	19	38	15.9	14.2	30.1	178	0	0	1	11	1	2	12	1	182	3	2
Lochiel	Pambula	29	23	52	22.0	18.7	40.7	146	0	0	4	4	8	40	10	1	190	14	9
Lochinvar	Lochinvar	35	28	63	23.9	19.5	43.4	199	0	0	0	14	6	15	19	4	215	13	10
Lockhart	The Rock	19	23	42	12.0	15.1	27.1	12	10	0	7	12	11	163	12	3	238	15	2
Lockwood	Canowindra	9	18	27	4.8	13.0	17.8	86	16	4	1	12	0	106	2	5	194	10	9
Long Reach	Marulan	11	12	23	9.3	9.1	18.4	97	11	10	0	18	2	1	5	3	3	11	8
Longueville	Longueville	15	12	27	12.4	9.4	21.8	171	0	0	1	11	7	47	19	5	220	11	0
Lorne	Kendall	18	14	32	11.8	10.1	21.9	88	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	0	0
Lostock	Lostock	17	11	28	9.5	7.8	17.3	125	0	0	1	8	1	10	11	0	11	14	1
Lost River	Whoco	22	10	32	15.0	6.7	21.7	113	0	0	1	5	6	3	2	1	117	7	2
Louth	Louth	9	13	22	7.2	9.1	16.3	176	1	1	1	13	10	7	14	7	185	9	6
Lovesdale	Lovesdale	13	8	21	9.1	6.4	15.5	88	0	0	2	9	7	6	6	7	96	16	2
Lucknow	Lucknow	160	148	308	108.9	98.6	207.5	528	18	1	13	3	3	2	7	10	203	1	4
Luddenham	Luddenham	32	24	56	21.7	16.4	31.8	171	0	0	1	17	3	2	12	1	175	9	4
Luskintyre	Lochinvar	15	15	30	11.2	9.5	20.7	113	0	0	2	5	1	3	8	7	118	13	8
Lynnhurst	Lynnhurst	21	20	41	14.3	15.6	29.9	147	2	3	1	15	4	83	4	7	232	2	2
McDonald, Central	Central McDonald	20	16	36	15.6	13.1	28.7	118	15	0	1	4	1	3	3	1	123	2	2
McDonald, Upper	Upper McDonald	12	23	35	7.6	17.1	24.7	133	7	1	2	0	6	2	15	4	138	2	11
McHenry's Creek	Young	17	21	38	10.5	13.8	24.3	136	0	0	2	0	3	6	4	7	144	4	0
McLean's Ridges	Wollongbar	18	12	30	13.1	8.4	21.5	125	0	0	2	0	11	2	12	1	129	13	0
Macleay Entrance	Jerseyville	32	25	57	22.7	17.3	40.0	121	0	0	8	2	1	7	3	0	39	6	6
Macksville	Macksville	31	37	68	24.7	26.2	50.9	262	11	8	5	14	6	459	1	0	727	7	2
Maclean	Maclean	113	120	233	90.1	95.6	185.7	516	3	4	9	11	8	3	7	0	45	1	5
Macquarie-street, S	Sydney	219	173	392	159.7	117.1	276.8	876	17	2	17	1	10	10	10	10	48	14	5
Maitland, East	East Maitland	242	207	449	184.7	158.4	343.1	1,207	8	4	18	19	1	8	0	0	234	16	9
Maitland Point	Uralla	18	13	31	13.4	8.3	21.7	80	13	3	2	4	11	0	12	6	89	10	8
Maitland, West	West Maitland	401	388	789	296.3	279.8	576.1	1,979	14	10	24	3	0	120	12	9	2,124	10	7
Maison de Dieu	Singleton	11	14	25	9.9	10.2	2												

APPENDIX VII—continued.

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		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Cloths, 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.
Manildra	Manildra	18	32	50	14.4	26.2	40.6	171 0 0			4 7 0	175 7 0
Manilla	Manilla	74	58	132	50.6	38.7	89.3	302 5 0	7 10 10		64 13 4	374 9 2
Manilla, Upper	Upper Manilla	17	10	27	9.8	6.1	15.9	86 13 4	2 2 6		1 16 0	90 11 10
Manly	Manly	248	229	477	164.0	164.7	328.7	972 10 2	11 14 11	13 0 6	244 7 10	1,241 13 5
Manton	Yass	14	12	26	9.0	8.6	17.6	113 0 0	1 8 0		3 17 5	118 5 5
Marangulla	Lyndhurst	16	8	24	11.7	6.1	17.8	125 0 0	1 3 1	13 17 11	24 11 8	164 12 8
March	March	36	26	62	25.8	19.5	45.3	171 0 0	1 4 0		3 7 1	175 11 1
Marengo	Marengo	32	38	70	23.7	24.4	48.1	191 13 4	1 13 0	1 19 3	15 8 9	210 14 4
Marina	Young	7	3	10	6.2	2.6	8.8	60 0 0	1 1 0		0 10 0	61 11 0
Markwell	Bulahdelah	23	14	37	15.1	8.3	23.4	88 0 0	2 5 4		3 2 1	93 7 6
Marlee	Wingham	11	10	21	7.9	7.4	15.3	88 0 0	1 7 11			89 7 11
Maroota	Pitt Town	19	16	35	13.9	12.4	26.3	150 0 0	1 12 6		2 12 1	154 4 7
Marrangaroo	Marrangaroo	19	22	41	13.9	15.0	28.9	148 0 0	1 8 3		3 9 7	152 17 10
Marrar	Old Junee	11	15	26	6.8	9.4	16.2	88 0 0			2 15 5	90 15 5
Marrickville	Marrickville	563	532	1,095	415.5	365.3	780.8	2,256 14 2	28 13 1		85 19 9	2,371 7 0
Marrickville, West	Marrickville	313	290	603	240.4	221.6	462.0	1,529 12 1	17 6 11		91 16 9	1,638 15 9
Marsden	Marsden's	19	21	40	13.5	11.5	25.0	149 0 0	1 14 9		7 8 4	153 3 1
Marsden Park	Marsden Park	45	25	70	33.7	20.3	54.0	290 8 4	3 14 2		8 11 4	302 13 10
Marshall Mount	Marshall Mount	18	31	49	9.8	20.4	30.2	148 0 0	1 6 9		394 7 1	548 13 10
Martindale	Corowa	11	9	20	6.7	5.4	12.1	91 0 0	1 0 3		2 19 7	94 19 10
Martin's Creek	Peteron	9	13	22	6.8	10.6	17.4	82 12 5	1 1 2	1 2 8	0 12 10	85 9 1
Martinsville	Cooranbong	24	20	44	18.2	15.2	33.4	171 0 0	2 0 9		5 11 5	178 12 2
Marulan	Marulan	33	39	72	26.7	26.2	52.9	213 6 8	2 10 2		20 1 11	225 18 9
Maryland	Maryland	12	16	28	8.8	11.6	20.4	88 0 0	1 9 4		0 10 0	89 19 4
Maryvale	Maryvale	33	15	48	22.5	9.8	32.3	189 0 0			56 9 2	245 9 2
Mathoura	Mathoura	49	43	92	35.8	34.4	70.2	240 0 0	3 2 0	4 10 9	535 15 5	784 8 2
Maude	Maude	15	9	24	9.7	6.1	15.8	88 0 0	1 14 0		3 19 10	93 13 10
May Villa	Carlingford	22	28	50	17.2	22.7	39.9	171 0 0	3 14 6		13 12 0	188 6 6
Meadow Flat	Meadow Flat	15	20	35	10.4	15.9	26.3	125 0 0			3 11 1	128 11 1
Meadows, The	Sevon Hills	39	33	72	31.6	26.4	58.0	213 0 0	3 0 6		9 10 2	225 10 8
Medowie	Raymond Terrace	17	17	34	13.4	12.4	25.8	113 0 0	1 16 7		2 12 1	117 8 8
Meerschaum Vale	Wardell	31	29	60	22.2	20.3	42.5	164 0 0	2 1 6		19 7 3	184 8 9
Megalong*	Megalong	11	9	20	5.8	4.5	10.3	34 0 0		3 8 9	8 15 1	46 3 10
Menah	Mudgee	13	11	24	9.5	8.1	17.6	88 0 0			26 14 3	114 14 3
Menangle	Menangle	29	22	51	22.6	17.8	40.4	153 15 0	2 0 9	10 0 0	11 6 4	177 2 1
Menindie	Menindie	34	32	66	25.8	24.3	50.1	333 0 0		39 18 6	12 6 10	385 5 4
Meraburn	Meraburn	25	15	40	19.0	11.1	30.1	130 15 0	0 15 3		6 2 1	137 12 4
Merannie	Singleton	12	15	27	7.8	12.2	20.0	102 0 0	2 12 3		10 12 1	115 4 4
Merewether	Merewether	203	162	365	155.8	119.1	274.9	548 13 4	9 1 2	3 5 6	72 1 6	633 11 6
Merilla	Breadalbane	17	16	33	12.1	12.5	24.6	125 0 0	3 3 3		20 10 5	148 13 8
Merimbula	Merimbula	27	18	45	22.1	14.4	36.5	148 0 0	1 13 6	2 5 0	9 3 1	161 1 7
Meringlo	Via Bemboka	27	13	40	15.4	9.1	24.5	148 0 0	1 13 3		3 17 7	153 10 10
Merroo	Nowra	32	31	63	30.5	22.8	43.3	206 0 0	2 14 2		304 12 1	513 6 3
Merrendee	Merrendee	22	9	31	15.2	5.9	21.1	125 0 0	1 7 9		3 12 1	129 19 10
Merriwa	Merriwa	25	24	49	19.4	17.6	37.0	171 0 0	2 18 8		3 18 7	177 17 3
Metz	Metz	72	73	145	54.8	56.0	110.8	346 0 0	10 15 0		28 14 5	385 9 5
Michelago	Michelago	23	12	40	22.7	8.0	30.7	148 0 0	1 8 0		116 16 10	266 4 10
Middle Dural	Dural	12	11	23	9.4	8.9	18.3	132 3 4	0 13 7		7 1 10	139 18 9
Middle Falbrook	Glennie's Creek	12	15	27	6.0	11.4	17.4	125 0 0	1 7 6		50 17 2	177 4 8
Mila	Bombala	7	19	26	4.3	14.1	18.4	150 0 0	1 2 4		4 8 4	155 10 8
Milbrulong	The Rock	22	10	32	15.1	5.4	20.5	105 0 0	3 5 7		170 14 4	278 19 11
Milburn Creek	Woodstock	9	15	24	6.5	11.5	18.0	114 0 0	1 5 11	6 0 0	4 2 1	125 8 0
Miller's Forest	Miller's Forest	39	26	65	28.4	18.2	46.6	171 0 0	1 16 3		13 19 7	186 15 10
Millfield	Millfield	14	16	30	10.9	11.3	22.2	125 0 0	2 6 7		30 15 4	158 1 11
Millingandi	Pambula	15	10	25	11.5	8.7	20.2	88 0 0	1 9 10		6 15 1	96 4 11
Millsville	Mudgee	15	14	29	9.3	11.9	21.2	107 10 0	1 8 10		3 12 1	112 10 11
Millthorpe	Millthorpe	92	62	154	61.2	44.0	105.2	420 0 0	4 5 10	0 4 8	209 12 5	634 2 11
Milltown	Bathurst	133	123	256	93.9	90.3	189.2	571 9 4	7 15 8		29 4 10	608 9 10
Milong	Young	10	15	25	7.5	11.6	19.1	113 0 0	2 1 2		2 12 1	117 13 3
Milton	Milton	104	83	187	77.0	64.0	141.0	344 5 10	10 16 0	5 3 0	19 0 7	379 5 5
Mimosa Park	Milton	8	14	22	5.8	12.2	18.0	81 6 8			1 12 2	82 18 10
Minmi	Minmi	340	434	774	269.5	265.0	534.5	1,346 12 0	27 9 3	0 14 0	349 0 8	1,725 15 11
Minnamurra	Dunmore	18	16	34	14.3	11.6	25.9	148 0 0	3 2 7		2 12 1	153 14 8
Minore	Minore	4	7	11	2.4	4.5	6.9	72 0 0	1 4 2	5 4 0	1 0 0	79 8 2
Minto	Minto	35	20	55	22.6	11.7	34.3	171 0 0	1 3 6		2 12 1	174 15 7
Miranda	Sutherland	27	22	49	16.5	14.2	30.7	141 0 0	1 19 9		31 5 0	174 4 9
Missabotti	Bowraville	14	11	25	10.4	8.9	19.3	113 0 0	0 19 10		2 12 1	116 11 11
Mitchell	Sunny Corner	140	128	268	103.4	89.3	192.7	575 11 10	7 18 5	2 1 9	22 15 2	608 7 2
Mitchell's Flat	Mitchell's Flat	25	28	53	18.5	22.3	40.8	203 0 0	1 18 10		18 5 10	226 4 8
Mitchell's Island	Croki	39	41	80	27.1	29.1	56.2	225 0 0	3 14 6		33 13 5	262 7 11
Mittagong	Mittagong	169	157	326	125.8	118.4	244.2	593 10 0	9 6 6		430 6 0	1,038 2 6
Mittagong, Lower	Mittagong	16	13	29	12.2	9.9	22.1	125 0 0	0 16 7		4 14 7	130 11 2
Mitta Mitta	Bethungra	23	18	40	13.3	10.8	24.1	113 0 0			3 12 1	116 12 1
Mitten's Creek	Grenfell	12	14	26	9.1	6.4	15.5	125 0 0	1 6 3		25 11 2	151 17 5
Moama	Moama	68	78	146	47.0	62.3	109.3	345 19 5	5 3 1		165 4 6	456 7 0
Mobellah	Home Rule	28	23	51	20.0	16.3	36.3	185 0 0	2 5 10	31 2 4	34 7 1	242 15 3
Mogilla	Mogilla	21	16	37	15.1	11.3	26.4	125 0 0			3 2 1	128 2 1
Mogo	Mogo	25	19	44	18.4	14.0	32.4	148 0 0	2 5 9		19 7 1	169 12 10
Molong	Molong	90	79	169	63.7	56.3	120.0	382 10 0	2 9 3	2 2 6	26 12 2	413 13 11
Mondrook	Tinonee	12	11	23	10.8	9.7	20.5	113 0 0	2 6 0		2 12 1	117 18 1
Mongarlowe	Mongarlowe	17	28	45	12.9	18.3	31.2	135 13 4	1 16 0		3 12 1	141 1 5
Monkerai	Monkerai	17	7	24	11.4	4.9	16.3	110 6 8	2 12 1		7 5 6	120 4 3

* Closed, 31st March.

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.	£
Monteagle	Monteagle	28	28	56	20.7	20.9	41.6	171	0	0	1	13	4	7	1	7	179	14	11
Moonan Brook	Moonan Brook	21	20	41	14.9	15.2	30.1	148	0	0	2	8	4	12	7	1	162	15	6
Moonan Flat	Gundy	13	13	26	8.7	9.5	18.2	86	13	4	1	11	4	8	17	1	97	1	9
Moonbah	Jindabyne	14	20	34	8.0	15.0	23.0	113	0	0	2	0	2	3	12	1	118	12	3
Moonbi	Moonbi	11	14	25	9.4	11.6	21.0	107	10	0	1	9	6	3	2	1	112	1	7
Moor Creek	Tamworth	28	14	42	18.5	7.5	26.0	144	3	4	1	19	3	23	16	7	169	19	2
Moor Creek Water-works.	Moor Creek	16	25	41	8.8	16.7	25.5	53	6	8	7	1	9	4	4	3	66	11	11
Moorfields	Canterbury	27	20	47	19.8	13.1	32.9	171	0	0	1	1	2	1	8	6	173	9	8
Moorilda	Moorilda	13	14	27	10.3	10.8	21.1	148	0	0	1	4	8	3	15	1	152	19	9
Moorland	Moorland	17	21	38	13.9	15.5	29.4	178	0	0	1	13	5	3	2	1	182	15	6
Moorwatha	Howlong	8	13	21	6.7	11.5	18.2	88	0	0	2	8	10	1	0	0	91	8	10
Moroe	Moroe	161	165	326	107.6	104.2	211.8	565	13	1	11	7	3	468	10	7	1,048	13	2
Morisset	Morisset	30	24	54	24.4	19.0	43.4	165	5	0	2	7	3	2	12	1	170	4	4
Morongla Creek	Morongla Creek	19	21	40	13.3	15.6	28.9	125	0	0	1	3	8	13	11	1	146	14	9
Mororo	Mororo	16	14	30	11.4	9.4	20.8	125	0	0	1	18	11	2	12	1	129	11	0
Morpeth	Morpeth	109	67	176	82.1	49.9	132.0	339	0	0	4	15	7	127	19	8	471	15	3
Mortdale	Mortdale	89	94	183	66.9	72.5	139.4	399	8	4	4	11	6	6	10	3	424	18	10
Mortlake	Mortlake	69	54	123	54.5	41.1	95.6	332	0	0	6	7	11	91	3	5	429	11	4
Morundah	Morundah	18	23	36	9.4	17.2	26.6	100	10	0	1	11	9	5	12	6	107	14	3
Morungulan	Dripstone	14	23	37	10.1	18.2	28.3	144	8	4	1	6	4	15	17	1	161	6	9
Moruya	Moruya	85	75	160	60.2	54.1	114.3	340	4	5	4	10	2	39	3	7	393	17	8
Mosquito Island	Newcastle	30	17	47	25.4	13.4	38.8	171	0	0	2	5	6	3	18	10	177	4	4
Mosman	Mosman	126	97	223	91.1	70.0	161.1	387	16	8	6	12	5	49	1	0	446	13	4
Mossgiel	Mossgiel	22	18	40	15.3	10.1	25.4	141	0	0	2	11	3	5	3	7	154	4	10
Moss Vale	Moss Vale	82	58	140	62.7	39.1	101.8	322	6	8	6	11	10	241	14	3	570	12	9
Moulamein	Moulamein	21	21	42	15.6	14.2	29.8	176	0	0	4	2	5	8	11	8	188	14	1
Mountain Home	Tarana	13	18	31	8.6	13.5	22.1	113	0	0	.....	.....	.....	4	16	1	117	16	1
Mount Butler	Armidale	9	7	16	6.4	5.3	11.7	82	13	4	0	9	7	2	16	3	86	19	2
Mount Costigan	Mount Costigan	25	19	44	17.9	12.6	30.5	165	3	4	1	19	0	15	13	1	182	15	5
Mount Drysdale	Mount Drysdale	44	30	74	31.3	21.3	52.6	215	6	4	2	9	2	8	16	4	226	11	10
Mount George	Woodside	13	10	23	9.4	7.1	16.5	88	0	0	1	5	0	.....	.....	.....	90	15	6
Mount Gipps	Round Hill	8	13	21	5.9	10.4	16.3	66	0	0	1	19	7	22	15	8	90	15	3
Mount Hope	Mount Hope	21	28	49	18.1	23.5	41.6	191	0	0	2	4	6	142	12	1	335	16	7
Mount Hunter	Mount Hunter	28	22	50	18.9	13.9	32.4	148	0	0	2	8	1	4	2	1	154	10	2
Mount Keira	Wollongong	76	65	141	55.5	44.9	100.4	357	10	0	4	8	7	33	10	7	395	9	2
Mount Kambia	Mount Kambia	88	70	158	66.4	52.3	118.7	230	16	8	3	3	0	10	10	5	345	2	9
Mount Lawson	Judd's Creek	11	17	28	7.1	10.2	17.3	87	5	4	2	15	6	18	1	6	108	2	4
Mount McDonald	Mount McDonald	29	41	70	24.0	32.0	56.0	257	10	0	1	12	7	9	16	10	263	19	5
Mount Mitchell	Mount Mitchell	12	13	25	10.9	10.0	20.9	113	0	0	2	0	5	11	12	4	126	12	9
Mount Mooby	Scone	21	24	45	11.6	15.4	27.0	133	19	7	2	17	2	5	19	1	142	15	10
Mount Murray*	Robertson	9	7	16	6.3	4.3	9.6	72	18	4	1	5	3	2	0	3	77	13	10
Mount Pleasant	Bridgeman	11	22	33	7.3	14.4	21.7	88	0	0	2	14	4	4	19	1	95	13	5
Mount Rivers	Lostock	17	12	29	11.2	7.9	19.1	88	0	0	.....	.....	.....	15	17	0	103	17	0
Mount Tamar	Bathurst	16	20	36	9.2	15.2	24.4	120	12	5	0	9	0	4	6	10	125	8	3
Mount Thorley	Singleton	9	13	22	8.1	9.3	17.4	91	0	0	1	3	8	12	12	1	104	15	9
Mount Victoria	Mount Victoria	41	55	96	27.8	37.2	65.0	219	0	0	4	15	11	32	7	4	256	3	3
Mount View	Mount View	27	34	61	19.6	23.2	42.8	171	0	0	2	3	2	20	1	5	193	4	7
Mudgee	Mudgee	285	277	562	220.7	207.4	428.1	1,347	14	2	20	11	0	330	10	10	1,698	16	0
Mudgee, South	Mudgee	37	28	65	24.3	18.7	43.0	153	5	0	1	13	11	9	17	1	164	16	0
Mugicoble	Parkes	13	17	30	9.0	11.9	20.9	88	0	0	1	18	8	2	9	3	92	7	11
Mulbring	Mulbring	40	28	68	30.1	20.5	50.6	249	2	6	3	3	8	14	10	4	272	14	4
Mulgoa	Mulgoa	25	23	48	18.7	14.4	33.1	171	0	0	1	15	7	142	13	4	315	8	11
Mulgoa Forest	The Oaks	16	9	25	12.0	6.6	18.6	125	0	0	.....	.....	.....	40	10	7	186	16	7
Mullamuddy	Mudgee	24	25	49	17.1	17.3	34.4	124	10	0	1	15	10	3	12	1	120	17	11
Mullengandra	Mullengandra	21	12	33	13.8	9.4	23.2	125	0	0	0	7	6	8	2	1	133	9	7
Mullengrove	Wheeo	18	18	31	7.0	10.2	17.2	88	0	0	1	4	1	12	12	1	101	16	2
Mullion Creek	Mullion Creek	21	19	40	14.5	12.6	27.1	136	0	0	1	12	10	3	5	11	140	18	9
Mullumbimby	Mullumbimby	32	33	65	23.8	21.6	45.4	182	13	4	1	19	3	196	9	4	381	1	11
Mulwala	Mulwala	56	60	116	42.9	44.0	86.9	219	0	0	.....	.....	.....	343	17	1	562	17	1
Mulyan	Mullion Creek	16	15	31	11.4	11.7	23.1	113	0	0	1	3	7	2	12	1	116	15	8
Mumbil	Mumbil	18	24	42	12.7	17.1	29.8	148	0	0	0	19	3	3	2	1	152	1	4
Mumbulla	Mumbulla	14	8	22	8.9	5.7	14.6	83	15	0	0	18	10	2	0	2	90	7	0
Mummel	Mummel	17	11	28	13.4	7.8	21.2	125	0	0	1	14	1	4	10	1	131	4	2
Mundawa	Singleton	10	11	21	6.7	8.3	15.0	113	0	0	1	1	10	2	18	7	117	0	5
Mundonga	Tumut	26	20	46	18.1	13.3	31.4	157	8	4	.....	.....	.....	6	13	3	169	18	2
Mundooran	Mundooran	23	17	40	13.2	13.0	26.2	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....	15	17	1	165	17	1
Munghorn	Cooyal	17	13	30	10.3	7.2	17.5	125	0	0	1	6	11	4	17	1	131	4	0
Mungindi	Mungindi	33	32	65	22.1	19.9	42.0	170	9	0	2	5	11	54	2	1	230	9	1
Munni	Bendolba	15	11	26	11.0	8.7	19.7	113	0	0	1	17	5	15	12	4	130	9	9
Munyaba	Henty	13	12	25	9.3	8.6	17.9	88	0	0	1	11	7	6	16	1	96	7	8
Murray's Flats	Goulburn	9	9	18	5.6	6.6	12.2	91	0	0	0	16	10	2	13	8	94	10	6
Murrayville	Maclean	12	8	20	9.5	6.7	16.2	106	15	0	1	2	8	1	18	10	109	16	6
Murrinboola	Murrumburrah	18	16	34	12.1	10.3	22.4	134	11	8	1	13	4	3	2	1	141	12	1
Murroo	Dry Plain	13	17	30	8.6	13.0	21.6	113	0	0	2	4	5	3	12	1	118	16	6
Murrulebale	Old Junee	10	14	24	7.9	9.3	17.2	102	0	0	.....	.....	.....	27	13	9	129	13	9
Murrumbateman	Yass	25	19	44	17.6	15.1	32.7	144	3	4	2	9	8	8	10	7	155	3	7
Murrumbidgee	Murrumbidgee	29	35	64	20.2	22.1	42.3	171	0	0	2	5	4	14	6	9	187	12	1
Murrumburrah	Murrumburrah	126	116	242	84.6	72.1	156.7	396	2	0	11	1	4	27	11	7	437	7	5
Murrurundi	Murrurundi	100	83	183	70.4	66.1	126.5	387	0	3	5	4	4	11	18	5	404	3	0
Murwillumbah	Murwillumbah	111	117	228	83.4	87.6	171.0	326	1	0	7	7	5	106	11	7	457	17	6
Muscle Creek	Muswellbrook	17	12	29	10.8	7.8	18.6	88	0	0	1	6	4	11	19	3	101	5	7

* Closed, 31st July.

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.	
Muswellbrook	Muswellbrook	174	136	310	129.6	97.7	227.3	555	0	9	6	14	11	5	1	9	70	3	7
Muttama	Muttama	23	26	49	12.5	13.7	26.2	148	0	0	1	12	3				46	3	7
Myalla	Cooma	8	12	20	5.0	9.1	14.6	138	15	0	1	1	6				32	19	4
Myrangle	Cumnock	16	13	29	12.4	9.4	21.8	113	0	0	2	13	11				2	12	0
Myra Vale	Myra Vale	27	22	49	22.5	19.5	42.0	171	0	0	3	13	11				11	14	6
Myrtle Creek	Pictou	7	7	14	5.7	6.1	11.8	72	0	0	1	1	7				0	17	7
Myrtleville	Myrtleville	12	10	22	10.1	7.9	18.0	113	0	0	1	1	9				3	2	1
Nambucca Heads	Nambucca Heads	37	47	84	27.6	29.4	57.0	228	0	0	3	18	1				15	16	4
Nambucca, Lower	Macksville	4	14	18	3.1	9.7	12.8	73	6	8	0	13	9				0	2	0
Nangunia	Berrigan	8	7	15	5.1	6.9	12.0	98	6	8							2	19	7
Narara	Narara	20	14	34	15.9	12.1	28.0	150	0	0	0	12	2				2	12	1
Narellan	Narellan	47	44	91	33.2	26.6	59.8	241	0	0	3	13	6				12	8	10
Naremburn	North Sydney	246	204	450	176.9	143.5	320.4	673	16	8	12	17	8	0	13	4	478	10	1
Narrabeen	Via Manly	12	15	27	9.6	11.5	21.1	150	0	0	1	6	11				2	12	1
Narrabri	Narrabri	258	191	449	196.4	139.3	335.7	837	13	8	16	10	3	11	5	10	863	1	7
Narrabri, West	West Narrabri	132	135	267	103.4	97.9	201.3	411	18	11	14	2	7	5	16	0	58	3	5
Narrandera	Narrandera	200	200	400	127.3	128.1	255.4	522	7	7	10	10	3	2	7	6	142	6	10
Narrango	Rylstone	10	18	28	8.0	13.3	21.3	113	0	0	1	12	9				3	12	1
Narrara*	Narrara	6	6	12	4.9	5.6	10.5	24	0	0									
Narromine	Narromine	86	72	158	62.7	48.3	111.0	334	9	0	9	15	1	2	4	0	270	12	1
Neila Creek	Cowra	12	13	25	8.7	7.6	16.3	88	0	0	1	10	8				10	12	9
Nelangelo	Gundaroo	13	16	29	9.8	12.5	22.3	125	0	0	1	3	4				3	2	1
Nelligen	Nelligen	37	33	70	27.6	25.3	52.9	171	0	0	3	14	9	5	14	0	2	5	10
Nelson	Riverstone	9	9	18	7.2	8.0	15.2	90	5	0	0	14	8				1	19	2
Nelson's Bay	Nelson's Bay	12	15	27	9.8	12.0	21.8	113	0	0	1	12	8				2	12	1
Nelson's Plains	Nelson's Plains	35	33	68	25.9	22.3	48.2	171	0	0	3	4	11				4	7	1
Nemingha	Tamworth	28	23	51	19.2	16.7	35.9	171	0	0	1	17	0				16	2	7
Nerriga	Nerriga	16	10	26	12.5	7.3	19.8	111	9	8	0	17	6				3	12	1
Nerrigundah	Nerrigundah	15	12	27	13.9	9.1	23.0	125	0	0	3	6	1				4	18	1
Nethercote	Pambula	16	11	27	12.9	7.5	20.4	150	0	0	1	17	5				3	12	1
Neutral Bay	Neutral Bay	324	282	606	248.7	208.3	457.0	1,063	6	8	21	11	8	18	6	0	826	2	11
Nevertire	Nevertire	39	24	63	25.9	10.1	36.0	178	0	0	1	14	2				13	8	10
Neville	Neville	44	28	72	33.8	21.2	55.0	185	0	0	2	7	1	3	5	0	26	3	11
Newbridge	Newbridge	41	54	95	28.6	40.9	69.5	285	0	0	3	17	9				20	3	1
Newcastle	Newcastle	441	470	911	300.9	290.1	590.1	2,023	10	10	27	7	9	2	14	2	366	6	11
Newcastle, East	Newcastle	142	113	255	102.4	83.9	186.3	508	4	10	5	14	10				161	19	3
Newcastle, South	Merewether	406	436	842	312.8	335.1	647.9	1,828	10	9	30	5	0				125	17	0
New Italy	New Italy	27	31	58	20.1	24.9	45.0	222	2	2	3	18	8				7	16	4
New Lambton	New Lambton	222	196	418	177.6	155.1	332.7	965	10	0	10	4	1	1	11	0	88	0	11
Newport	Dora Creek	28	22	48	17.8	14.8	32.6	150	0	0	1	4	7				134	17	5
Newrea	Newrea	14	13	27	9.5	6.8	16.3	87	19	11							2	12	1
Newrybar	Tintenbar	18	11	29	13.8	7.8	21.6	125	0	0	1	13	10				2	12	1
Newstead	Moruya	7	10	17	5.2	7.2	12.4	73	6	8	1	9	2				0	10	0
Newtown	Newtown	861	869	1,730	659.4	638.1	1,297.5	3,199	8	9	59	13	6	3	19	0	333	9	5
Newtown, North	Newtown	317	294	611	248.5	214.3	462.8	1,550	3	0	21	11	9				699	14	3
New Vale	Lithgow	19	21	40	13.0	11.7	24.7	150	0	0	2	14	2				39	1	10
Niangala	Walcha Road	10	13	23	7.5	10.8	18.3	74	13	4	1	5	0	1	15	0	0	10	0
Nicholson-street	Balmain	170	148	318	118.7	109.1	227.8	762	12	4	10	1	9				41	13	3
Nimitybelle	Nimitybelle	30	37	67	20.8	25.2	46.0	171	0	0	1	15	8				12	11	1
Nine-mile	Nine-mile	29	27	56	24.1	20.5	44.6	171	0	0	1	17	11				3	4	7
Noorooma	Noorooma	27	20	47	17.8	13.1	30.9	132	13	4							3	2	1
Norah Creek	Molong	10	15	25	6.3	10.0	16.3	113	0	0							22	19	7
North Creek	Ballina	15	23	38	10.1	13.3	23.4	116	5	7	1	11	11				342	8	0
Norton's Gap	Casino	12	17	29	9.3	12.5	21.8	88	0	0							5	11	3
Norwood	Goulburn	11	11	22	7.9	7.6	15.5	86	13	4	1	4	8				0	13	0
Nowra	Nowra	163	174	337	119.3	121.6	240.9	583	10	8	17	15	7				31	7	10
Nowra Hill	Nowra	20	26	46	14.2	18.3	32.5	136	0	0	1	19	11				2	12	1
Noycan	Woodstock	68	52	120	48.7	34.9	83.6	284	10	0	7	16	5	21	2	0	42	5	4
Nubba	Nubba	29	23	52	16.8	14.3	31.1	158	0	0	1	11	8				4	2	10
Nullabong	Coonabarabran	18	15	33	11.8	10.4	22.2	100	10	0	1	15	3	4	15	6	3	11	3
Nullamanna	Nullamanna	18	16	34	12.5	10.1	22.6	125	0	0	1	18	5				3	2	1
Numba	Numba	20	15	35	11.8	10.8	22.6	125	0	0	0	19	9				2	12	1
Numulgi	Numulgi	19	16	35	16.8	13.2	30.0	143	0	0	1	16	5				44	2	6
Nundle	Nundle	72	69	141	54.2	48.6	102.8	348	10	0	6	10	9	4	19	3	171	2	7
Nurung	Galong	11	14	25	6.8	6.9	13.7	86	13	4	1	7	8				0	15	0
Nymagee	Nymagee	67	49	116	39.9	28.0	67.9	352	16	8	4	10	7				13	1	5
Nymboida	Grafton	16	12	28	12.3	9.2	21.5	125	0	0	2	1	1				2	12	1
Nyngan	Nyngan	120	121	241	79.5	76.9	156.4	426	15	0	9	7	3	9	1	9	71	16	9
Nyrang Creek	Canowindra	15	14	29	8.4	9.2	17.6	103	16	8	1	11	7	3	10	0	3	4	0
Oakdale	Pictou	22	20	42	16.2	13.3	29.5	119	10	0	2	6	2	2	10	0	1	6	6
Oakendale	Glen Oak	15	22	37	11.7	19.0	30.7	148	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	0	39	1	6
Oakhampton	West Maitland	45	42	87	29.5	29.9	59.4	220	15	4	2	18	4				134	6	3
Oaklands	Coraki	25	13	38	19.6	10.7	30.3	178											

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.				
Ophir	Lewis Ponds	16	14	30	11.2	9.3	20.5	100	10	0	1	7	4			2	19	7	104	16	11	
Orange	Orange	402	329	731	277.6	226.4	504.0	1,514	1	2	16	9	4	8	3	4	85	11	11	1,024	5	9
Orange, East	Orange	126	100	226	83.9	62.0	145.9	378	19	11	8	18	8				33	10	11	421	9	6
Osborne	Moorilda	23	16	39	18.2	11.5	29.7	113	0	0	1	18	1	0	7	6	3	2	0	118	7	7
Otford	Otford	23	23	46	18.4	17.7	36.1	150	0	0	0	18	4				2	12	1	153	10	5
Ournie	Via Albury	20	6	26	16.4	4.4	20.8	100	10	0	1	17	1				1	13	6	104	0	7
Ourimbah	Ourimbah	41	41	82	28.7	26.3	55.0	247	10	0	1	15	6	7	12	5	7	16	5	264	14	4
Owendale	Broke	12	13	25	9.9	10.7	20.6	110	3	4	3	4	2				2	15	2	125	2	8
Owen's Gap	Scone	17	11	28	12.2	6.7	18.9	88	0	0	1	17	0				10	4	1	100	1	1
Oxley	Oxley	27	16	43	15.7	8.7	24.4	148	0	0	1	3	3				36	2	1	185	5	4
Oxley Island	Oxley Island	30	36	66	20.3	25.3	45.6	171	0	0	1	19	1				2	12	1	175	11	2
Paddington	Paddington	795	678	1,473	598.7	481.6	1,080.3	3,018	10	6	36	14	4	0	13	3	297	11	0	3,353	9	1
Page's River	Gundy	12	14	26	9.3	11.1	20.4	105	13	4	1	18	11				90	7	6	197	19	9
Pallamallawa	Pallamallawa	24	32	56	15.4	18.4	33.8	136	0	0	3	9	0				3	2	1	142	11	1
Palmer's Island	Palmer's Island	42	32	74	33.3	23.2	56.5	219	0	0	2	4	8				12	1	1	233	5	9
Pambula	Pambula	66	52	108	45.3	42.2	87.5	268	10	0	4	11	2	1	17	0	16	6	5	291	4	7
Pampoolah	Pampoolah	20	27	47	15.6	19.6	35.2	171	0	0	3	6	6	5	0	0	2	12	1	181	18	7
Parkes	Parkes	197	178	375	133.8	111.8	245.6	468	18	9	12	9	5				128	1	1	609	9	3
Parkesborough	Parkes	35	17	52	21.2	9.6	30.8	187	6	8	1	15	0				3	7	1	192	8	9
Parkesbourne	Breadalbane	21	17	38	14.4	9.5	23.9	186	0	0	1	5	9				3	6	8	140	12	5
Parkville	Parkville	18	15	33	13.5	9.5	23.0	125	0	0	0	12	7				5	17	1	181	9	8
Parramatta, North	Parramatta	260	272	532	200.2	206.4	406.6	1,506	10	0	18	18	8				182	16	9	1,708	5	5
Parramatta, South	Parramatta	555	460	1,015	406.2	326.5	732.7	1,950	5	4	21	16	10				100	11	6	2,072	13	8
Paterson	Paterson	44	38	82	30.2	25.6	55.8	231	0	0	4	7	4				13	8	10	248	16	2
Payne's Crossing	Wollumbi	24	13	37	16.9	11.1	28.0	155	13	4	1	0	7				42	7	1	199	1	0
Peak Hill	Peak Hill	95	81	176	60.1	52.3	112.4	356	0	0	9	14	10	4	17	0	26	16	1	397	7	11
Peakhurst	Peakhurst	65	51	116	44.4	38.9	83.3	252	14	4	6	8	7				59	6	4	318	9	3
Pee Dee	Bellbrook	21	8	29	9.3	4.4	13.7	113	0	0	1	10	3	0	11	10	17	12	1	132	14	2
Peel	Peel	27	25	52	15.3	16.9	32.2	148	0	0	1	18	7				6	8	4	156	6	11
Peelwood	Peelwood	19	13	32	15.1	9.8	24.9	125	0	0	0	17	4				2	5	10	128	3	2
Pelican Creek	South Gundurimba	26	22	48	17.2	17.7	34.9	124	10	0	4	3	11				22	17	1	151	11	0
Pelican Island	Kompsey	22	20	42	15.8	17.1	32.9	171	0	0							2	12	1	173	12	1
Penmant Hills	Penmant Hills	45	44	89	28.4	27.6	56.0	285	0	0							7	16	4	292	16	4
Penrith	Penrith	304	258	562	229.5	187.5	417.0	1,217	5	0	22	13	6	3	3	11	43	8	3	1,286	10	5
Perth	Perth	32	18	50	24.4	14.1	38.5	195	13	4	2	16	3	0	19	9	3	12	1	203	1	8
Petersham	Petersham	549	477	1,026	430.2	352.5	782.7	2,272	11	7	33	12	4				323	19	3	2,630	3	2
Pictou	Pictou	101	62	163	78.0	42.2	120.2	332	0	9	3	19	8				22	5	7	358	5	3
Pilliga	Pilliga	30	29	59	21.2	20.2	41.4	186	10	0	2	14	3				3	12	1	192	16	4
Pimlico, North	Wardell	16	12	28	11.0	10.0	21.0	125	0	0	1	8	0				6	2	1	132	10	1
Pino Rocks	Cadia	14	5	19	10.7	4.8	15.5	81	6	8	0	16	3				1	0	3	83	3	2
Pinnacle Reefs	Boyd	28	20	48	16.5	9.4	25.9	63	0	0	5	5	5				74	15	3	148	0	8
Pinnacles	Broken Hill	14	14	28	11.3	9.6	20.9	148	15	0	1	15	6				3	12	1	154	2	7
Pinnacle Swamp	Rylstone	16	16	32	11.9	12.5	24.4	100	10	0	2	1	11	1	9	0	2	6	3	106	7	2
Pipeclay Creek	Mudgee	27	22	49	17.6	12.9	30.5	148	0	0							3	12	1	151	12	1
Pipeclay Spring	Bombala	25	23	48	20.6	19.9	40.5	206	0	0	3	11	6				43	10	6	253	2	0
Pitt Row	Granville	97	68	165	69.5	45.3	114.8	402	10	0	6	8	4				92	8	11	501	7	8
Pitt Town	Pitt Town	72	54	126	55.9	44.9	100.8	298	6	11	3	6	10				13	0	11	314	14	8
Pittwater	Bayview	32	30	62	23.6	20.0	43.6	171	0	0	1	16	9				4	16	4	177	13	1
Platina	Platina	15	14	29	11.1	10.5	21.6	88	6	8	1	14	9	6	2	0	22	17	0	119	0	5
Plattsburg	Walsend-Plattsburg	320	339	659	262.4	263.5	525.9	1,534	13	1	27	18	10				87	4	5	1,649	16	4
Pleasant Hills	Pleasant Hills	29	25	54	16.5	15.0	31.5	141	15	0	2	14	4				647	13	6	792	2	10
Plunkett-street	Sydney	263	214	477	191.0	156.4	347.4	1,193	16	8	16	1	9				119	15	11	1,329	14	4
Point Danger	Tweed Heads	35	20	55	28.3	15.9	44.2	206	0	0	3	14	9	2	1	0	2	14	7	214	10	4
Pokolbin	Branxton	32	27	59	21.4	19.0	40.4	165	5	0	2	8	11				3	13	7	171	7	6
Pond's Creek	Tingha	12	21	33	8.5	14.5	23.0	88	0	0	1	17	11				0	10	0	90	7	11
Pooncarie	Pooncarie	14	13	27	9.3	8.6	17.9	137	0	0	2	4	7				4	10	6	143	15	1
Porter's Mount	Cowra	13	9	22	7.3	5.0	12.3	109	11	8	1	5	9				3	13	8	114	11	1
Portland, Lower	Lower Portland	30	15	45	20.9	10.3	31.2	148	0	0	1	4	11				2	12	1	151	17	0
Port Macquarie	Port Macquarie	101	84	185	82.0	63.5	145.5	424	19	1	3	16	10	3	3	3	60	13	6	492	12	8
Prospect	Prospect	52	59	111	37.6	41.5	79.1	258	6	3	3	17	3	0	11	9	30	18	0	293	13	3
Pudman Creek	Rye Park	22	29	51	16.6	23.4	40.0	174	2	7	1	14	10	1	11	0	8	11	8	186	0	1
Pyangle	Luc	4	12	16	3.7	9.7	13.4	98	6	8	1	9	7				3	14	7	103	10	10
Pyramul, Upper	Pyramul	20	15	35	16.3	12.6	28.9	148	0	0	1	14	3				4	2	1	153	16	4
Pyree	Pyree	39	34	73	39.0	27.2	56.2	194	10	0	1	18	0	2	7	0	5	3				

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, Cloaks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Postage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Reddestone	Reddestone	12	11	23	9.2	8.4	17.6	125 0 0				
Redfern	Redfern	911	854	765	678.1	624.2	1,302.3	3,128 15 11	46 14 5	2 10 11	401 19 8	3,580 0 11
Redfern, West	Redfern	250	189	439	183.8	138.6	322.4	1,210 0 0	12 16 4	2 0 6	173 1 1	1,397 17 11
Red Range	Red Range	23	23	51	13.8	24.2	43.0	171 0 0	1 17 6		8 9 7	181 7 1
Reefton	Reefton	18	29	47	13.5	21.8	35.3	235 1 3	2 3 11	2 6 0	34 4 11	273 16 1
Regentville	Penrith	28	24	52	22.0	18.4	40.4	171 0 0	1 2 10		2 13 1	174 14 11
Reidsdale	Braidwood	16	10	26	14.0	8.7	22.7	113 0 0	3 0 3	3 13 6	29 7 0	149 0 9
Rhine Falls	Cooma	10	20	30	7.0	13.2	20.2	86 13 4	1 7 6		1 0 0	89 0 10
Richmond	Richmond	139	116	255	105.4	87.3	192.7	530 15 0	11 11 7	6 3 10	23 19 10	572 10 3
Richmond, North	North Richmond	35	35	70	25.1	26.9	52.0	240 8 6	2 15 10		10 1 5	253 5 9
Richmond Vale	Buchanan	11	9	20	9.6	8.0	17.6	125 0 0	1 1 8		32 6 10	158 8 6
Riley	South Woodburn	15	6	21	10.7	4.3	15.0	105 10 0	0 16 11	1 10 0	2 12 1	110 9 0
Riley's Hill	Riley's Hill	47	45	92	38.0	35.2	73.2	282 10 0	3 8 5		7 16 4	293 14 9
Riley-street	Sydney	183	139	322	138.4	101.0	239.4	483 15 0	9 8 10		29 12 2	527 16 0
Riverstone	Riverstone	58	64	122	44.6	43.8	88.4	340 0 0	4 11 7		10 13 7	355 5 2
Rix Creek	Singleton	35	38	73	23.9	26.8	50.7	225 10 0	2 19 6		25 2 10	253 12 4
Robertson Park	Glen Quarry	33	27	60	21.5	19.8	41.3	171 0 0	2 12 1		3 12 1	177 4 2
Robertson	Robertson	48	44	92	33.2	29.0	62.2	241 0 0	2 5 10		23 6 4	265 12 2
Rob Roy	Inverell	13	9	22	7.4	5.2	12.6	103 0 0	2 12 2		3 2 1	108 14 3
Rockdale	Rockdale	332	296	628	250.3	215.9	466.2	1,486 2 3	20 6 1	2 12 0	394 19 1	1,903 19 5
Rockley	Rockley	43	37	80	31.9	26.5	58.4	285 15 0	3 15 5	1 0 3	27 1 11	297 12 7
Rockmore	Barraba	13	13	26	11.2	9.0	20.2	104 2 6	1 14 9		10 9 3	116 6 6
Rock, The	The Rock	25	24	49	19.6	19.8	39.4	148 0 0	0 12 2		323 1 11	471 14 1
Rock Vale	Armidale	28	27	55	19.8	19.4	39.2	182 10 0			3 11 10	186 1 10
Rocky Hall	Rocky Hall	26	21	47	19.7	15.5	35.2	180 15 0	1 11 4		3 17 1	136 3 5
Rocky Ponds	Mount Aubrey	22	21	43	14.5	13.9	28.4	171 0 0	1 8 6		19 9 1	191 17 7
Rocky River	Rocky River	55	43	98	39.1	32.9	72.0	247 0 0	4 13 9		16 6 4	268 0 1
Rolland's Plains	Rolland's Plains	18	9	27	12.7	7.3	20.0	125 0 0	1 2 9		2 12 0	128 14 9
Rookwood	Rookwood	136	120	256	110.4	91.9	202.3	500 12 4	4 16 1		37 13 0	543 1 5
Rosebank	Rosebank	22	13	35	14.1	9.1	23.2	88 0 0	1 3 7	1 12 0		90 15 7
Rose Bay	Watson's Bay	15	19	34	11.5	14.3	25.8	114 18 4	1 4 5		43 12 6	159 15 3
Rose Hill	Uralla	21	19	40	15.4	14.6	30.0	148 0 0	1 13 3		3 12 1	153 5 4
Rosenthal	Bulahdelah	18	19	37	12.6	10.3	22.9	142 0 0	1 14 11		3 4 7	146 19 6
Rosewood	Tumberumba	13	14	27	8.6	10.1	18.7	85 6 8	1 17 7		7 19 0	95 3 3
Ross Hill	Inverell	20	15	35	15.2	9.5	24.7	113 0 0	1 5 3		4 10 10	118 16 1
Rothbury	Rothbury	26	20	46	19.0	15.7	34.7	155 13 4	1 13 2		4 1 7	161 8 1
Rotherfield	Quirindi	11	13	24	8.0	9.3	17.3	96 10 0	1 12 9		2 16 6	100 19 3
Rouchel	Rouchel Brook	15	18	33	12.7	13.6	26.3	185 13 4	1 17 7	1 14 8	7 17 1	197 2 8
Roughit	Singleton	50	44	94	44.1	37.6	81.7	317 10 0	4 3 4	1 0 9	26 16 4	319 10 5
Round Hill	Round Hill	20	17	37	11.0	9.7	20.7	149 0 0	2 1 8	4 5 7	3 12 1	153 19 4
Round Mount	Inverell	16	21	37	12.9	16.0	28.9	113 0 0			3 2 1	116 2 1
Round Swamp	Capertee	16	9	25	12.4	7.6	20.0	103 0 0	0 17 11		3 12 1	107 10 0
Rous	Rous	32	23	55	22.7	16.7	39.4	148 0 0	2 15 8		5 2 7	155 18 3
Rouse Hill	Rouse Hill	16	21	37	13.0	14.3	27.3	148 0 0	2 9 0		2 12 1	153 1 1
Rous Mill	Rous Mill	39	45	85	28.6	33.9	62.5	241 0 0	2 6 9		6 16 11	249 3 8
Runnymede*	Casino	9	5	14	7.2	4.4	11.6	49 6 8	0 19 3			50 5 11
Run of Water	Yarra	28	21	49	19.3	16.3	35.6	136 0 0	2 4 0		4 19 3	143 3 3
Ryanda	Llangothlin	8	22	30	4.3	17.5	21.8	113 0 0	1 19 4		3 12 0	118 11 4
Rydal	Rydal	23	20	43	20.1	15.2	35.3	148 0 0	2 2 3		4 7 1	154 9 4
Rydalmere	Rydalmere	32	22	54	23.4	17.4	40.8	167 3 4	2 4 10		9 0 1	178 8 3
Ryde	Ryde	160	141	301	117.6	102.8	220.4	688 18 5	8 14 2	2 4 6	30 5 11	730 3 0
Ryde, North	North Ryde	31	44	75	22.2	34.2	56.4	241 0 0	2 5 3		11 8 4	254 13 7
Rye Park	Rye Park	30	23	53	19.7	15.7	35.4	149 18 4	1 11 10		10 0 1	161 10 3
Rylstone	Rylstone	80	83	163	60.0	59.0	119.0	332 0 0	3 17 10	0 10 6	13 8 5	349 16 9
Rywang	Swamp Oak	26	25	51	17.9	14.7	32.6	147 0 4	0 16 11	2 0 0	3 2 1	152 19 4
Sackville Reach	Sackville Reach	18	19	37	11.9	11.0	22.9	125 0 0	0 10 9	10 17 9	2 11 8	139 0 2
Salisbury	Underbank	15	10	25	8.4	5.8	14.2	121 3 3	1 6 1	1 13 8	2 12 1	126 15 1
Salisbury Plains	Uralla	8	11	19	4.1	6.6	10.7	103 0 0	1 0 2		7 18 10	111 19 0
Salt Ash	William Town	18	19	37	14.1	14.2	28.3	150 0 0	1 12 10		4 17 1	156 9 11
Sam's Flat	Walcha	14	12	26	10.0	10.3	20.3	113 0 0	1 14 0		2 12 1	117 6 1
Sandigo	Narrandera	11	12	23	8.3	10.1	18.4	89 10 0	1 13 5		2 12 1	93 15 6
Sandringham	Sandringham	48	32	80	34.7	22.7	57.4	285 0 0	3 7 11		12 16 10	301 4 9
Sapphire	Inverell	11	15	26	8.7	9.2	17.9	150 0 0	1 11 10	1 18 0	3 2 1	156 11 11
Sassafras	Nowra	12	7	19	9.7	4.9	14.6	85 6 8	1 5 8	1 9 3	2 0 0	90 1 7
Saucy Creek	Bombala	16	7	23	10.4	5.3	15.7	113 0 0	0 16 10		6 4 1	120 0 11
Saumarez	Dumaresq	34	31	65	25.2	24.6	49.8	213 16 4	5 1 4		10 16 5	229 14 1
Sawpit Gully	Young	28	19	47	19.6	11.4	31.0	126 7 7	1 10 11	1 19 9	4 3 11	134 2 2
Scone	Scone	89	64	153	63.4	44.0	107.4	338 7 2	6 6 6	3 19 9	12 4 11	360 18 4
Scrub	Tenterfield	18	11	29	14.2	8.9	23.1	113 0 0	1 19 7		5 2 1	120 1 8
Seaham	Seaham	25	25	50	19.8	18.4	38.2	171 0 0	1 10 9		3 2 0	175 12 9
Sebastopol	Sebastopol	23	10	33	16.4	7.4	23.8	113 0 0	0 15 6	2 4 6	2 18 8	118 18 8
Sedgefield	Sedgefield	10	16	26	5.1	10.6	15.7	91 11 8	2 16 9		12 4 10	106 13 3
Seelands	Grafton	9	10	19	5.5	8.1	13.6	98 6 8	1 5 3		3 18 1	103 10 0
Seven Hills	Seven Hills	27	29	56	16.8	16.7	33.5	219 10 0	1 4 10	0 6 0	95 12 10	316 13 8
Seven Oaks	Smithtown	22	18	40	17.3	14.5	31.8	155 13 4	1 12 3		3 2 1	160 7 8
Shadforth	Guyong	32	27	59	20.4	15.0	35.4	136 0 0	1 17 2		20 7 1	153 4 3
Shannon Vale	Glen Innes	32	26	58	23.7	20.6	44.3	171 0 0	2 18 5	0 10 0	111 19 7	286 8 0
Shark Creek	Maclean	10	10	20	8.2	7.6	15.8	80 13 4	1 1 6			81 14 10
Sharp's Creek	Adelong	17	9	26	13.8	6.4	20.2	113 0 0	1 14 5		5 13 10	120 7 3
Shaw	Shaw	16	16	32	9.8	8.5	18.3	125 0 0	1 12 6		8 1 9	134 14 3
Shaw's Creek	Goulburn	14	21	35	8.9	13.4	22.3	114 18 4	1 16 2		3 12 1	120 6 7
Shellharbour	Shellharbour	46	50	96	32.4	35.4	67.8	242 6 8	2 8 2	16 0 0	114 11 4	375 6 2

* Closed, 31st August.

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.
Shephardstown	Shephardstown	63	75	138	40.7	46.5	87.2	251 16 8	.....	.....	13 6 4	265 3 0
Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	13	9	22	8.4	7.1	15.5	103 0 0	1 2 6	.....	7 17 1	111 19 7
Sherwood	Sherwood (Macleay River).	31	18	49	21.8	11.4	33.2	148 0 0	0 7 8	.....	2 12 1	150 19 9
Sidebottom	Taree	11	12	23	8.5	10.0	18.5	87 18 4	2 9 9	.....	1 15 10	92 3 11
Sidebrook	Ben Lomond	25	12	37	18.6	7.7	26.3	113 0 0	4 3 9	0 14 0	31 7 4	149 5 1
Silverhill	Captain's Flat	17	18	35	10.9	10.2	21.1	113 0 0	.....	.....	3 12 1	116 12 1
Silverton	Silverton	58	50	108	40.1	33.4	73.5	325 9 0	4 14 9	1 1 6	9 6 0	340 11 3
Simpson's Ridgo	Bowraville	25	13	38	19.4	10.1	29.5	148 0 0	2 8 8	.....	2 12 1	153 0 9
Singleton	Singleton	227	227	454	168.3	166.9	337.2	1,249 7 2	25 9 2	5 1 9	71 19 8	1,351 17 9
Skillion Flat	Via Kempsey	8	9	17	6.2	6.9	13.1	48 16 8	5 9 10	7 6 9	85 13 10	147 7 1
Small's Forest	Ulmarra	8	8	16	7.4	6.6	14.0	72 0 0	0 15 8	.....	.....	72 15 8
Smithfield	Smithfield	91	80	171	67.8	60.8	128.6	331 12 0	12 8 2	.....	20 13 5	664 13 7
Smith-street	Balmain	491	440	931	363.9	320.0	683.9	1,965 18 6	19 14 8	.....	250 1 3	2,235 14 5
Smithtown	Smithtown	36	34	70	28.3	22.6	50.9	244 0 0	2 3 10	.....	12 16 4	259 0 2
Sofala	Sofala	81	53	134	19.5	32.4	51.9	219 0 0	3 13 6	.....	192 3 7	414 17 1
Solferino	Young	19	7	26	12.4	6.1	18.5	113 0 0	1 14 1	3 11 9	1 17 1	120 2 11
Somerton	Somerton	18	16	34	15.2	14.8	30.0	148 0 0	3 9 3	.....	3 9 9	154 19 0
South Arm	Brushgrove	38	29	67	31.2	19.7	50.9	254 15 0	1 18 10	.....	7 16 5	264 10 3
Southgate	Southgate	33	36	69	23.3	25.0	48.3	221 19 8	2 3 4	.....	41 2 1	265 5 1
Southgate, Lower	Lawrence	9	17	26	5.2	12.3	17.5	125 0 0	1 6 10	.....	2 19 7	129 6 5
South Lead	Forbes	32	27	59	22.7	18.5	41.2	164 0 0	3 12 0	.....	46 6 7	213 18 7
Spaniard's Hill	Douglas	27	25	52	20.4	16.9	37.3	171 0 0	2 13 9	.....	7 8 1	181 1 10
Sparke's Creek	Scone	7	8	15	3.3	6.2	9.5	72 0 0	0 5 10	.....	1 0 0	73 5 10
Sparling Swamp	Parkes	18	14	32	12.0	9.8	21.3	113 0 0	1 3 5	.....	4 13 4	118 16 9
Spicer's Creek	Spicer's Creek	13	14	27	7.6	8.4	16.0	125 0 0	0 15 0	.....	5 3 4	130 18 4
Springdale	Springdale	35	22	57	25.2	16.9	42.1	134 12 1	2 8 4	.....	46 5 7	183 6 0
Spring Hill	Spring Hill	54	46	100	34.0	29.3	63.3	223 10 0	1 10 0	.....	18 7 5	243 7 5
Springmount	Blayney	40	30	70	25.3	17.9	43.2	165 5 0	2 12 7	.....	8 14 7	176 12 2
Spring Ridge	Quirindi	13	14	27	8.9	6.8	15.7	82 19 0	1 6 7	.....	.....	84 5 7
Springside	Springside	25	19	44	17.9	13.5	31.4	148 0 0	1 12 11	.....	7 0 1	166 13 0
Spring Vale	Bega	28	32	60	22.3	24.3	46.6	179 4 8	2 1 5	.....	213 13 2	394 19 3
Spring Valley	Currawang	15	16	31	10.0	11.3	21.3	113 0 0	0 19 8	.....	4 12 1	118 11 9
Springwood	Springwood	47	38	85	31.7	22.7	54.4	229 10 0	2 7 2	.....	13 1 2	244 18 4
Square Range	Nimitybelle	14	18	32	10.9	12.7	23.6	150 0 0	1 3 5	.....	3 7 1	154 10 6
St. Albans	St. Albans	36	35	71	28.7	26.0	54.7	236 16 7	3 2 3	16 0 0	8 6 4	264 5 2
St. Ethels	West Maitland	141	125	266	102.0	88.4	190.4	427 10 0	6 0 2	1 0 0	36 1 9	470 11 11
St. Ives	St. Ives	45	46	91	34.7	34.9	69.6	285 0 0	2 3 7	.....	11 18 7	4 9 2 2
St. John's Park	St. John's Park	29	22	51	23.6	16.5	40.1	171 0 0	2 3 10	.....	92 12 5	265 16 3
St. Leonards	North Sydney	659	583	1,242	498.0	435.4	933.4	2,321 15 6	34 7 4	.....	103 18 8	2,460 1 6
St. Leonards, East	North Sydney	197	254	451	139.5	105.6	245.1	787 0 0	14 16 9	.....	37 19 8	839 16 5
St. Leonards, North	North Sydney	152	170	322	109.7	120.1	229.8	626 13 10	9 8 8	6 14 0	34 19 3	677 15 9
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	143	106	249	110.0	82.9	192.9	435 17 2	12 11 6	.....	76 17 3	525 5 11
St. Peter's	St. Peter's	395	366	761	307.3	289.9	597.2	1,518 11 4	19 15 4	0 18 2	412 12 6	1,951 17 4
Staggy Creek	Inverell	22	18	40	12.7	9.9	22.6	157 0 0	1 10 10	.....	3 1 0	161 11 10
Stanhope	Branxton	24	14	38	17.1	10.9	28.0	148 0 0	1 17 11	1 7 0	19 12 7	170 17 6
Stannmore	Petersham	743	637	1,370	569.8	498.7	1,068.5	2,481 12 4	33 19 9	.....	130 8 0	2,646 0 1
Stannifer	Stannifer	19	19	38	15.8	15.4	31.2	148 0 0	3 3 0	.....	72 15 6	223 18 6
Station Point	Stuart Town	11	13	24	6.3	7.1	13.4	100 10 0	.....	1 0 0	4 12 1	106 2 1
Stewart's Brook	Stewart's Brook	41	40	81	27.5	25.3	52.8	171 0 0	4 0 6	.....	310 0 4	485 0 10
Stockinbingal	Stockinbingal	37	28	65	23.4	19.6	43.0	171 0 0	1 16 5	.....	3 2 1	175 18 6
Stockton	Stockton	271	246	517	213.1	195.7	408.8	1,010 18 4	12 18 10	.....	53 8 4	1,077 0 6
Stockyard Mountain	Albion Park	15	11	26	8.3	7.3	15.6	88 10 0	0 18 4	0 8 1	0 8 5	90 4 9
Stonefield	Wariilda	9	13	22	5.7	7.0	13.6	98 6 8	.....	.....	3 2 1	101 8 9
Stonehenge	Stonehenge	18	28	46	14.8	23.5	38.3	165 5 0	1 10 10	.....	3 7 1	170 2 11
Stony Creek, Lower	Young	24	17	41	18.4	12.9	31.3	145 10 0	1 14 11	5 10 3	3 17 3	156 12 5
Strathfield, South	Enfield	129	123	252	93.5	87.6	181.1	373 12 1	6 13 1	.....	37 3 4	417 8 6
Strontian Park	Grafton	8	6	14	6.1	4.5	10.6	94 16 8	0 13 6	0 14 0	1 5 10	97 10 0
Stroud	Stroud	44	40	84	32.6	27.5	60.1	235 4 5	2 10 8	.....	8 6 4	246 1 5
Stuart Town	Stuart Town	69	67	136	36.4	36.0	72.4	225 16 9	2 16 6	.....	12 10 4	241 3 7
Stubbo	Gulgong	13	27	40	7.9	12.6	20.5	113 0 0	1 4 10	.....	3 12 1	117 16 11
Summer Hill	Summer Hill	365	292	657	272.2	219.1	491.3	1,454 1 6	19 13 7	.....	84 5 5	1,558 0 6
Summer Island	Kinchela Creek	55	33	88	39.6	24.2	63.8	265 15 0	3 4 10	.....	62 6 11	331 6 9
Summer Vale	Walcha	9	17	26	7.0	14.4	21.4	113 0 0	1 6 7	.....	3 2 1	117 8 8
Sunnyside	Tenterfield	24	21	45	20.1	15.7	35.8	165 5 0	0 9 1	.....	7 4 7	172 18 8
Suntop	Wellington	17	13	30	7.6	8.1	15.7	91 0 0	1 6 3	.....	2 18 7	95 2 10
Surry Hills, South	Sydney	689	560	1,249	491.2	397.5	888.7	2,529 14 2	27 6 0	4 10 2	519 4 6	3,040 14 10
Sussex-street	Sydney	192	143	335	132.6	93.0	225.6	835 10 0	5 19 11	.....	76 5 0	917 14 11
Sutherland	Sutherland	70	78	148	53.2	55.7	108.9	360 0 0	4 0 0	0 15 0	25 12 7	390 7 7
Sutton Forest	Sutton Forest	31	33	64	18.4	21.6	40.0	285 0 0	3 15 8	.....	10 1 5	298 17 1
Swamp Oak	Moombi Railway Station	13	9	22	7.3	6.1	13.4	84 0 0	1 3 0	.....	.....	85 3 0
Swan Bay	Swan Bay	26	25	51	20.7	20.4	41.1	157 11 8	1 6 4	.....	3 2 1	162 0 1
Swan Creek	Ulmarra	37	27	64	25.6	22.2	47.3	231 6 4	4 0 8	0 10 0	7 16 4	243 13 4
Swan Ponds	Wangool	19	10	29	9.6	4.3	13.9	80 0 0	1 6 6	.....	.....	81 6 6
Swansea	Swansea	24	20	44	20.6	15.5	36.1	171 0 0	2 5 1	.....	2 12 1	175 17 2
Swan Vale	Swan Vale	21	8	29	15.6	6.4	21.6	118 0 0	1 17 2	.....	3 2 1	117 19 3
Swashfield	Black Springs	15	16	31	12.5	13.1	25.6	118 0 0	2 2 9	.....	19 11 1	134 13 10
Sweetman's Creek	Millfield	15	9	24	9.9	6.0	15.9	86 13 4	1 0 11	.....	10 5 1	97 19 4
Tallagandra	Gundaroo	16	16	32	11.5	9.9	21.4	107 10 0	1 16 4	.....	3 3 10	112 10 2
Tallawang	Gulgong	24	24	47	16.2	16.1	32.3	148 0 0	1 8 6	.....	74 2 1	223 10 7
Talmalmo*	Wagra	8	6	14	6.5	3.1	9.6	20 10 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	20 18 0
Taloumbi	Palmer's Island	27	27	54	17.8	20.6	38.4	171 0 0	4 17 10	.....	3 12 2	179 10 0

* Closed, 28th February.

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.										
Tambaroora.....	Tambaroora.....	32	24	56	19.3	15.8	35.1	171	0	0	3	0	3	92	10	7	266	10	10			
Tambar Springs ..	Tambar Springs ..	13	9	22	10.1	7.6	17.6	88	0	0	0	19	5	6	17	0	95	16	5			
Tamworth.....	Tamworth.....	336	306	642	238.3	215.1	453.4	1,528	19	10	28	19	11	4	6	11	302	11	9	1,864	18	5
Tamworth, West...	Tamworth.....	183	180	363	120.2	118.7	238.9	523	6	8	12	19	7	102	18	4	639	4	7			
Tangmangaroo ..	Tangmangaroo ..	13	22	35	8.5	14.6	23.1	119	10	0	0	18	5	7	8	9	3	1	6	130	18	8
Tanja.....	Bega.....	22	22	44	13.4	16.5	29.9	142	5	0	1	13	4	9	12	1	153	10	5			
Tantawanglo ..	Tantawanglo.....	22	18	40	16.8	14.1	30.9	130	5	0	1	17	3	6	1	10	137	4	1			
Taradale.....	Collector.....	13	3	16	11.6	2.3	13.9	72	0	0	1	0	6	0	10	0	73	10	6			
Tarago.....	Tarago.....	17	26	43	11.2	20.1	31.3	148	0	0	1	4	5	3	19	7	153	4	0			
Taralga.....	Taralga.....	28	28	56	19.8	17.4	37.2	171	0	0	1	9	2	5	19	1	178	8	3			
Tarana.....	Tarana.....	30	34	64	22.6	25.9	48.5	171	0	0	2	19	5	20	16	1	194	15	6			
Tarban.....	Jennings.....	9	18	27	5.6	12.3	17.9	88	0	0	1	14	4	2	7	3	92	1	7			
Tarcutta.....	Tarcutta.....	23	23	46	16.6	15.6	32.2	148	0	0	0	11	4	3	9	7	152	0	11			
Taree.....	Taree.....	116	113	229	88.2	79.4	167.6	392	13	5	6	4	7	17	1	5	415	19	5			
Tarlo Gap.....	Goulburn.....	11	10	21	6.4	7.0	13.4	102	6	4	1	7	3	3	2	1	106	15	8			
Tarrabandra.....	Gundagai.....	12	12	24	7.0	6.3	13.3	104	13	4	1	13	4	2	17	1	109	3	9			
Tarragandah.....	Bega.....	16	23	39	10.6	17.5	28.1	127	7	4	0	2	6	0	15	0	131	6	10			
Tarrawingie.....	Tarrawingie.....	29	23	57	16.4	14.6	31.0	187	9	11	1	11	1	9	6	6	1	17	5	200	4	11
Tarro.....	Tarro.....	27	36	63	18.4	24.8	43.2	171	0	0	2	1	0	4	17	1	177	18	1			
Tatham.....	Tatham.....	22	17	39	16.4	12.8	29.2	148	0	0	1	7	1	14	12	1	163	19	2			
Tattaila.....	Moama.....	13	17	30	9.6	9.7	19.3	125	0	0	3	15	4	3	12	1	134	5	5			
Tea Gardens.....	Tea Gardens.....	22	16	38	18.5	13.4	31.9	136	0	0	3	15	11	3	7	1	143	3	0			
Telegherry.....	Stroud.....	15	21	36	11.2	15.7	26.9	113	0	0	1	12	11	5	5	0	3	2	1	123	0	0
Telegraph Point ..	Telegraph Point ..	18	14	32	12.6	10.8	23.4	113	0	0	3	0	3	128	1	3	244	1	6			
Temora.....	Temora.....	115	114	229	84.1	86.7	170.8	440	0	0	7	8	8	0	7	6	25	18	6	473	14	8
Tempe.....	Tempe.....	235	219	449	175.9	153.0	328.9	822	6	7	7	8	10	86	14	6	916	9	11			
Tenterfield.....	Tenterfield.....	180	169	349	137.4	132.8	270.2	793	10	0	8	8	0	108	17	8	910	15	8			
Teralba.....	Teralba.....	103	91	194	76.7	63.4	140.1	414	5	7	3	16	3	13	10	11	431	12	9			
Termeil.....	Termeil.....	27	16	43	19.0	11.1	30.1	136	0	0	3	0	3	8	19	1	147	19	4			
Terra Bella.....	Terra Bella.....	14	15	29	8.6	11.2	19.8	113	0	0	1	16	4	2	12	1	117	8	5			
Terrara.....	Terrara.....	17	15	32	10.2	9.6	19.8	113	0	0	0	16	3	7	16	8	121	12	11			
Terry hic hic ..	Moree.....	19	13	32	12.4	9.0	21.4	113	0	0	0	8	10	2	12	1	116	0	11			
Teven Creek.....	Tintenbar.....	11	20	31	9.0	16.0	25.0	100	10	0	2	1	7	2	13	0	14	4	7	119	8	2
Thackaringa.....	Thackaringa.....	18	20	38	12.1	9.5	21.6	112	0	0	2	13	0	4	2	1	118	15	1			
Thalaba.....	Alison.....	22	29	51	13.6	17.1	30.7	198	0	8	2	15	4	6	6	6	5	8	8	212	11	2
Theresa Park.....	Camden.....	18	22	40	11.8	14.7	26.5	148	0	0	1	18	7	21	10	10	171	9	5			
Third Creek.....	Crookwell.....	16	15	31	10.2	10.0	20.2	103	11	8	1	14	0	2	8	11	107	14	7			
Thirlmere.....	Thirlmere.....	41	49	90	27.0	35.4	62.4	268	0	0	2	1	2	1	18	6	7	6	9	279	6	5
Thirroul.....	Thirroul.....	43	44	87	40.4	34.0	74.4	341	0	0	2	5	2	15	6	0	368	11	2			
Thornford.....	Thornford.....	17	17	34	11.5	13.8	25.3	130	5	0	1	3	11	6	6	1	134	15	0			
Thornleigh.....	Thornleigh.....	46	64	110	37.7	45.1	82.8	331	0	0	2	8	7	8	7	4	341	15	11			
Thorp's Pinch.....	Rydal.....	19	17	36	14.5	10.6	25.1	125	0	0	2	8	7	9	2	0	134	2	0			
Three-mile Water-hole.	Wolumla.....	31	32	63	21.9	21.8	43.7	171	0	0	2	2	9	2	11	3	171	14	0			
Thuddungra.....	Thuddungra.....	14	15	29	9.6	9.9	19.5	88	0	0	1	16	5	3	3	9	83	0	2			
Thurgoona.....	Thurgoona.....	27	25	52	20.1	18.4	38.5	171	0	0	1	9	11	9	3	5	181	13	4			
Tia.....	Walcha.....	23	21	44	16.6	13.9	30.4	178	3	4	2	19	5	3	2	1	184	1	6			
Tibooburra.....	Tibooburra.....	31	27	58	20.1	19.9	40.0	202	0	0	3	15	1	4	18	4	210	13	5			
Tighe's Hill.....	Tighe's Hill.....	151	151	302	120.1	110.6	230.7	693	16	8	8	2	10	42	5	9	744	5	3			
Tilba Tilba.....	Tilba Tilba.....	31	32	63	23.8	23.9	47.7	183	0	0	1	17	10	5	14	8	190	12	6			
Tilbuster.....	Armidale.....	30	24	54	18.1	16.3	34.4	171	0	0	1	14	9	8	2	1	180	16	10			
Tingha.....	Tingha.....	77	56	133	62.7	41.0	103.7	342	17	9	4	14	10	16	0	5	378	8	6			
Tinonec.....	Tinonec.....	49	29	78	38.3	22.8	61.1	250	0	0	2	12	2	15	14	4	268	6	6			
Tintenbar.....	Tintenbar.....	40	20	60	28.9	14.4	43.3	171	0	0	2	10	5	46	14	7	220	5	0			
Tintinhull.....	Tintinhull.....	14	11	25	9.4	8.3	17.7	125	0	0	1	4	4	13	7	1	139	11	5			
Tipperary Gully ..	Young.....	22	21	43	17.4	13.3	30.7	136	10	0	1	19	0	3	12	1	142	1	1			
Tirranna.....	Goulburn.....	15	17	32	11.2	10.8	22.0	113	0	0	1	0	2	3	11	0	117	11	2			
Tirranna Creek ..	Lismore.....	25	34	59	17.9	23.6	41.5	171	0	0	2	5	5	82	5	10	255	11	3			
Tiverton.....	Murrumburrah ..	14	9	23	11.3	6.7	18.0	105	6	8	.....	.....	.....	2	17	9	108	4	5
Tocumwal.....	Tocumwal.....	71	53	124	48.8	35.9	84.7	232	5	11	4	8	11	21	8	4	258	3	2			
Tomago.....	Tomago.....	18	9	27	14.2	6.0	20.8	88	0	0	1	11	10	3	1	10	94	13	8			
Tomerong.....	Tomerong.....	27	24	51	20.7	15.3	36.0	165	5	0	3	9	11	12	8	10	181	3	9			
Tomingley.....	Tomingley.....	47	35	82	29.6	23.8	53.4	171	0	0	2	14	7	9	14	8	183	9	3			
Tomki.....	Tatham.....	23	18	41	15.9	13.8	29.7	148	0	0	1	7	9	2	12	1	151	19	10			
Tom's Lagoon.....	Forbes.....	27	16	43	15.6	8.8	24.4	113	0	0	1	16	8	11	17	1	126	13	9			
Toolejoa.....	Gerrington.....	24	23	47	18.9	16.6	35.5	148	0	0	1	4	11	11	1	1	163	13	1			
Toongabbie.....	Toongabbie.....	44	27	71	34.4	19.7	54.1	274	5	0	1	16	10	17	18	8	294	0	6			
Tooraweenah.....	Tooraweenah.....	23	10	33	15.7	5.6	21.3	113	0	0	1	7	6	5	7	0	119	14	6			
Toorooka.....	Hickey's Creek ..	14	10	24	10.9	6.6	17.5	78	13	4	1	18	3	80	11	7						
Tootal.....	The Rock.....	19	9	28	12.5	5.5	18.0	88	0	0	1	10	10	64	9	3	154	0	1
Toothdale*.....	Candelo.....	15	10	25	9.8	7.2	17.0	83	6	8	.....	.....	.....	1	15	10	85	2	6
Tooyal.....	Coolamon.....	14	14	28	7.8	9.4	17.2	71	3	4	1	1	0	75	0	0	150	4	7			
Topi Topi.....	Bungwahl.....	22	23	45	14.8	15.0	29.8	178	0	0	2	4	7	25	2	1	205	6	8			
Toronto.....	Toronto.....	37	30	67	25.3	20.0	45.3	171	0	0	2	7	2	34	8	1	207	15	3			
Towamba.....	Towamba.....	12	21	33	7.5	15.2	22.7	148	0	0	2	0	2	43	14	3	193	14	5			
Townsend.....	Berridale.....	10	10	20	7.9	6.9	14.8	80	11	8	1	8	0	0	19	6	7	2	4	84	12	6
Towrang.....	Towrang.....	21	19	40	13.2	12.4	25.6	150	0	0	1	9	3	1	3	1	158	11	4			
Trajere.....	Eugowra.....	11	7	18	8.3	5.8	14.1	74	13	4	0	17	4	3	14	0	79	14	8			
Trangie.....	Trangie.....	74	75	149	47.0	49.1	96.1	306	13	9	5	15	8	4	14	11	11	18	11	329	3	3
Tregeagle.....	Lismore.....	25	27	52	19.2	19.5	38.7	148	0	0	2	11	8	2	12	1	153	3	9</			

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, Cloaks, 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.
Trevaylor.....	Emmaville.....	13	6	19	9.9	4.3	14.2	113 0 0	2 9 4	.....	4 7 1	119 16 5
Triangle Flat.....	Rockley.....	11	9	20	5.8	4.6	10.4	118 0 4	1 2 9	.....	13 19 7	133 2 8
Trunkey.....	Trunkey Creek.....	33	38	71	23.5	26.5	50.0	198 6 8	2 9 2	14 12 5	40 17 2	256 5 5
Tubbul.....	Young.....	13	17	30	9.5	10.1	19.6	119 5 0	2 6 0	1 0 9	3 6 11	125 18 8
Tucabia.....	Ulmarra.....	17	20	37	12.5	15.1	27.6	113 0 0	2 1 1	.....	2 12 1	117 13 2
Tuccaburra.....	Via Lismore.....	23	17	40	16.6	12.3	28.9	136 16 8	1 13 9	.....	25 7 1	163 17 6
Tucklan.....	Tucklan.....	20	22	42	12.8	16.1	28.9	52 16 8	5 13 2	7 7 9	69 0 7	134 18 2
Tuckombil.....	Alstonville.....	17	6	23	13.9	4.8	18.7	113 0 0	1 1 0	.....	4 12 1	118 13 1
Tuckurimba.....	Coraki.....	11	18	29	8.7	11.6	20.3	113 0 0	1 5 10	.....	22 0 7	136 6 5
Tuena.....	Tuena.....	26	24	50	17.9	18.8	36.7	171 0 0	1 11 9	.....	22 19 4	195 11 1
Tuggerah.....	Tuggerah Lakes.....	33	26	59	26.2	19.8	46.0	153 15 0	0 17 11	.....	4 17 1	159 10 0
Tuggeranong.....	Queanbeyan.....	19	13	32	14.1	7.5	21.6	125 0 0	0 9 8	.....	3 12 1	129 1 9
Tullimbar.....	Albion Park.....	12	13	25	9.8	8.2	18.0	103 0 0	0 17 3	.....	4 12 1	108 9 4
Tamberumba.....	Tamberumba.....	63	59	122	44.3	40.2	84.5	273 10 0	2 1 4	5 0 3	17 6 4	297 17 11
Tumbleton.....	Wombat.....	9	11	20	5.9	7.5	13.4	83 18 4	1 14 2	.....	2 11 10	88 4 4
Tumbulgum.....	Tumbulgum.....	41	47	88	32.1	36.3	68.4	225 0 0	2 13 1	.....	70 4 8	297 17 9
Tumut.....	Tumut.....	138	101	239	102.1	76.5	178.6	522 10 0	4 17 0	7 9 6	49 0 4	583 16 10
Tumut Plains.....	Tumut.....	22	25	47	14.9	18.3	33.2	218 1 8	2 19 3	11 14 6	8 2 1	240 17 6
Tuncurry.....	Tuncurry.....	16	24	40	12.2	16.5	28.7	178 0 0	2 4 3	.....	10 2 4	188 6 7
Tunnabutta.....	Mudgee.....	16	13	29	12.5	8.9	21.4	113 0 0	.....	.....	3 12 1	116 12 1
Tunstall.....	Lismore.....	14	4	28	11.0	10.2	21.2	86 13 4	2 5 11	.....	1 6 3	90 5 6
Turlinjah.....	Turlinjah.....	25	14	39	14.8	7.9	22.7	125 0 0	1 13 2	.....	3 2 1	129 15 3
Turner's Flat.....	Skillion Flat.....	17	16	33	13.6	12.2	25.8	125 0 0	.....	.....	3 2 1	128 2 1
Tyagong.....	Young.....	22	18	40	16.6	13.6	30.2	109 6 8	3 18 6	0 8 6	3 16 1	117 9 9
Tyndale.....	Macleod.....	24	34	58	18.0	26.8	44.8	171 0 0	2 0 11	.....	30 3 7	203 4 6
Ulladulla.....	Ulladulla.....	40	28	68	27.4	17.9	45.3	171 0 0	2 9 5	5 0 0	54 2 4	232 11 9
Ulmarra.....	Ulmarra.....	58	51	109	44.1	37.5	81.6	292 16 8	2 18 8	.....	47 5 5	343 0 9
Ulmarra, East.....	Ulmarra.....	22	23	45	15.8	18.3	34.1	153 15 0	1 10 5	.....	2 12 1	157 17 6
Ultimo.....	Ultimo.....	354	348	702	259.2	252.8	512.0	1,473 18 2	15 4 0	.....	191 1 5	1,680 3 7
Umaralla Siding.....	Cooma.....	16	9	25	12.1	6.5	18.6	125 0 0	1 0 0	.....	6 2 1	132 2 1
Unanderra.....	Unanderra.....	105	79	184	83.9	60.9	144.8	298 5 0	5 9 2	.....	29 2 1	332 16 3
Unkya Creek.....	Unkya Creek.....	26	16	42	15.3	9.7	25.0	150 0 0	1 6 2	.....	3 2 1	154 8 3
Uralla.....	Uralla.....	87	77	164	65.9	57.6	123.5	398 0 0	5 4 8	.....	448 6 8	851 11 4
Urana.....	Urana.....	41	35	76	33.4	24.4	57.8	285 0 0	3 7 8	.....	28 1 5	316 9 1
Urangbell.....	Upper Copmanhurst.....	20	18	38	15.6	14.6	30.2	136 0 0	1 12 6	.....	13 2 1	150 14 7
Uranquinty.....	Uranquinty.....	23	20	43	17.2	12.8	30.0	148 0 0	1 10 4	.....	6 14 10	156 5 2
Utungan.....	Macksville.....	14	10	24	7.7	6.1	13.8	74 13 4	1 6 1	1 0 0	.....	76 19 5
Vacy.....	Vacy.....	25	24	49	19.1	17.1	36.2	171 0 0	2 0 10	.....	12 16 7	186 17 5
Vere.....	Vere, Whittingham.....	12	14	26	9.2	9.3	18.5	125 0 0	2 9 5	3 7 0	17 0 7	147 17 0
Verona.....	Cobargo.....	11	19	30	8.7	12.2	20.9	125 0 0	1 10 11	.....	3 2 1	129 13 0
Vineyard.....	Riverstone.....	20	18	38	16.0	14.1	30.1	136 0 0	2 10 4	.....	2 12 1	141 2 5
Wagga Wagga.....	Wagga Wagga.....	185	161	346	133.2	111.6	244.8	702 8 6	13 4 2	.....	50 6 4	765 19 0
Wagga Wagga, North.....	Wagga Wagga.....	41	34	75	27.2	21.1	48.3	260 5 0	2 7 4	4 5 9	24 7 5	291 5 6
Wagga Wagga, South.....	Wagga Wagga.....	192	190	382	138.1	143.1	281.2	801 16 8	16 1 4	2 6 0	38 13 11	858 17 11
Wagra.....	Wagra.....	22	19	41	20.5	16.3	36.8	171 0 0	1 2 11	.....	5 4 0	177 6 11
Wagragobilly.....	Gundagai.....	5	14	19	4.0	12.2	16.2	88 0 0	0 19 11	.....	0 15 0	89 14 11
Walang.....	Glanmire.....	16	16	32	13.8	5.5	19.3	88 0 0	0 14 8	.....	1 6 3	90 0 11
Walbundrie.....	Walbundrie.....	13	11	24	14.0	9.7	23.7	100 10 0	1 3 3	.....	25 8 9	127 2 0
Walcha.....	Walcha.....	91	112	203	62.4	78.2	140.6	341 0 0	8 19 7	.....	33 13 5	383 13 0
Walcha Road.....	Walcha Road.....	10	11	21	7.9	7.0	14.9	125 0 0	0 13 6	.....	6 15 1	132 8 7
Waldgrave.....	Forest Reefs.....	23	25	48	15.7	17.0	32.7	113 0 0	2 4 3	.....	3 7 1	118 11 4
Walgett.....	Walgett.....	57	44	101	42.7	31.9	74.6	302 15 0	.....	35 6 9	675 19 3	1,014 1 0
Walhallow.....	Quirindi.....	16	24	40	10.5	17.4	27.9	153 0 0	2 2 11	.....	78 17 11	234 0 10
Wallabadah.....	Wallabadah.....	35	42	77	22.0	29.7	51.7	371 19 10	3 7 3	1 10 3	10 0 8	386 18 0
Wallaby Hill.....	Jamberoo.....	13	7	20	9.1	4.0	13.1	113 0 0	1 0 8	.....	4 12 1	118 12 9
Wallagoot.....	Tathra.....	29	13	42	20.6	9.8	30.3	136 0 0	3 4 7	.....	3 2 1	142 6 8
Wallalong.....	Hinton.....	38	28	66	29.4	21.4	50.8	215 5 8	1 18 7	.....	8 9 4	225 13 7
Wallamba, Lower.....	Failford.....	9	10	19	6.5	5.9	12.4	89 10 0	.....	3 2 0	2 12 1	95 4 1
Wallambyne.....	St. Albans.....	16	8	24	9.7	5.3	15.0	121 13 4	0 17 0	0 9 10	3 15 1	126 15 3
Wallangra.....	Wallangra.....	19	24	43	11.4	14.8	26.2	113 0 0	2 14 0	.....	3 8 7	119 2 7
Wallaroo.....	Cowra.....	16	12	28	8.5	5.5	14.0	97 5 0	1 11 7	5 0 0	4 2 0	107 18 7
Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.....	24	20	44	16.1	12.8	28.9	178 0 0	1 16 2	.....	53 2 1	232 18 3
Wallaya.....	Robertson.....	11	12	23	6.7	8.7	15.4	84 0 0	1 17 6	1 10 0	5 15 0	93 2 6
Wallendbeen.....	Wallendbeen.....	38	27	65	26.8	18.8	45.6	171 0 0	1 6 3	.....	8 4 3	180 10 6
Wallerawang.....	Wallerawang.....	87	75	162	61.0	51.0	112.0	357 13 4	5 16 0	.....	15 1 7	378 10 11
Wallgrove.....	Eastern Creek.....	44	33	77	31.8	23.1	54.9	261 0 0	2 4 10	.....	147 7 4	410 12 2
Walli.....	Walli.....	18	20	38	15.5	16.6	32.1	153 16 8	0 9 10	1 11 3	143 7 1	299 4 10
Wallsend.....	Wallsend, Plattsburg.....	478	433	911	370.9	334.2	705.1	1,894 17 7	28 18 4	.....	801 16 6	2,725 12 6
Wallsend, West.....	West Wallsend.....	182	149	331	138.8	109.1	247.9	464 9 2	1 4 3	3 10 0	33 5 11	503 9 4
Wambanumba.....	Young.....	20	19	39	16.3	15.3	31.6	148 0 0	1 17 6	.....	4 15 6	154 13 0
Wamboota.....	Wamboota.....	14	23	37	8.2	15.3	23.5	149 15 0	1 15 8	20 7 0	3 12 1	175 9 9
Wammera.....	Narrandera.....	7	14	21	6.6	10.4	17.0	88 0 0	1 10 8	0 14 0	2 18 10	93 3 6
Wanaring.....	Wanaring.....	21	24	45	16.2	17.8	34.0	204 0 0	4 19 0	.....	6 2 0	615 1 0
Wanatta.....	Wolumla.....	18	13	31	13.2	9.1	22.3	103 16 8	.....	.....	3 2 1	106 18 9
Wandella.....	Cobargo.....	17	18	35	12.4	13.9	26.3	178 0 0	5 10 6	.....	19 19 9	203 10 3
Wanganella.....	Wanganella.....	18	18	36	13.1	12.3	25.4	54 8 2	1 14 6	3 5 0	48 18 1	108 5 9
Wandsworth.....	Wandsworth.....	13	17	30	10.3	14.4	24.7	178 0 0	2 0 0	.....	3 12 1	183 12 1
Wantool.....	Junee.....	8	13	21	6.2	9.9	16.1	103 16 8	.....	.....	2 17 1	106 13 9
Wapengo.....	Wapengo.....	14	12	26	7.8	10.0	17.8	113 0 0	1 16 2	.....	3 2 1	117 18 3

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.
Warangesda	Darlington Point...	25	38	63	17.4	28.3	43.7	148 18 4	1 5 5	.....	10 16 3	161 0 0
Waratah	Waratah	87	85	172	68.6	63.0	131.6	335 3 11	4 1 9	0 10 0	29 18 5	369 14 1
Warbro	Hickey's Creek.....	15	13	28	12.4	8.8	21.2	137 13 4	1 9 10	.....	2 12 1	141 15 3
Wardell	Wardell	48	62	110	36.1	46.9	83.0	297 0 0	4 0 4	1 15 0	34 3 9	336 19 1
Ward's River	Stroud	13	8	21	8.2	5.8	14.0	89 10 0	.....	.....	.....	89 10 0
Wargala	Tangamangaroo.....	15	13	28	10.6	9.9	20.5	150 0 0	1 2 1	.....	3 7 1	154 9 2
Warialda	Warialda	68	80	148	40.1	55.6	95.7	337 6 8	5 6 5	8 19 3	582 5 9	933 18 1
Warkton	Warkton	15	14	29	11.6	11.3	22.9	118 13 4	4 4 6	2 15 6	8 4 10	133 18 2
Warkworth	Warkworth	22	22	44	17.3	17.7	35.0	171 0 0	1 4 4	.....	7 16 1	180 0 5
Warne	Warne	13	14	27	8.8	9.6	18.4	88 0 0	0 19 7	.....	2 12 1	91 11 8
Warraderry.....	Grenfell	10	6	16	7.0	4.0	11.0	72 0 0	1 0 8	.....	.....	73 0 8
Warrah	Willow Tree.....	12	11	23	7.7	9.0	16.7	91 0 0	1 8 6	.....	2 12 1	95 0 7
Warrangunyah ..	Ilford	16	17	33	11.5	12.4	23.9	113 0 0	2 16 2	.....	4 1 10	119 18 0
Warren	Warren	120	136	256	79.1	88.2	167.3	511 0 0	6 15 6	2 15 3	71 5 0	591 15 9
Watergumben	Canowindra.....	24	10	34	12.1	5.9	18.0	125 0 0	0 16 10	.....	4 5 1	130 1 11
Waterloo	Waterloo	381	338	719	282.1	244.6	526.7	1,636 8 0	19 19 4	6 15 6	69 0 3	1,732 3 1
Watson's Bay	Watson's Bay	75	80	155	53.7	52.9	106.6	357 0 0	4 9 2	0 5 0	35 6 10	397 1 0
Watson's Reef	Cunningham.....	37	31	68	21.8	20.5	42.3	155 3 4	7 4 11	.....	32 2 0	194 10 4
Wattamadara	Cowra	17	15	32	10.4	10.6	21.0	113 0 0	1 6 4	.....	27 9 0	141 15 4
Wattamolla	Wattamolla	10	16	26	6.7	10.5	17.2	91 0 0	1 1 6	1 0 6	2 9 10	95 11 10
Wattle Flat	Wattle Flat	46	49	95	26.9	32.1	59.0	222 13 4	1 13 9	1 10 0	10 11 4	242 8 5
Wattleville	Neville	12	19	31	8.7	12.7	21.4	91 0 0	2 19 7	.....	3 12 1	97 11 8
Wauchope	Wauchope	38	58	96	28.8	45.4	74.2	292 9 3	4 4 11	2 19 9	7 16 4	307 10 3
Waverley	Waverley	449	493	942	331.2	356.3	687.5	2,308 7 2	25 8 3	5 16 10	245 6 0	2,584 18 3
Weddin	Grenfell	19	20	39	15.1	17.6	32.7	148 0 0	2 19 11	7 0 0	76 19 4	234 19 3
Weetalaba	Wee Waa	9	7	16	6.4	4.6	11.0	72 0 0	1 6 6	.....	2 0 0	75 6 6
Wee Waa	Tambar Springs ..	54	59	113	39.8	39.5	79.3	287 10 0	9 16 9	.....	108 14 7	406 1 4
Wellesley.....	Delegate	13	10	23	8.9	6.5	15.4	94 5 0	2 4 6	.....	1 13 10	98 3 4
Wellingrove	Wellingrove	24	13	37	21.2	10.7	31.9	120 13 4	2 5 9	.....	3 2 1	126 1 2
Wellington	Wellington	173	133	306	121.4	90.8	212.2	536 10 0	13 2 1	1 14 6	109 14 1	661 0 8
Welshman's Creek.	Wallerobba	18	16	34	14.6	13.1	27.7	136 0 0	1 0 11	.....	2 12 1	139 13 0
Wentworth	Wentworth	67	52	119	48.1	36.6	84.7	319 3 4	7 14 7	21 0 6	40 3 5	388 1 10
Wentworth Falls..	Wentworth Falls..	22	17	39	16.1	14.9	31.0	171 0 0	3 6 4	.....	3 2 1	177 8 5
Wentworthville ..	Wentworthville ..	48	30	78	37.3	21.2	58.5	217 14 8	2 12 3	.....	10 6 4	230 13 3
Werombi	Camden.....	10	10	20	7.4	8.0	15.4	121 6 8	1 9 7	.....	2 12 1	125 8 4
Werriberri	Pieton	15	11	26	10.0	7.0	17.0	125 0 0	0 18 5	.....	6 13 1	132 11 6
Werris Creek	Werris Creek	46	27	73	32.9	20.2	53.1	251 13 4	2 13 2	4 10 6	9 1 2	267 18 2
Wetherill Park ..	Wetherill Park ..	49	47	96	36.7	32.8	69.5	286 13 4	2 16 0	1 15 0	188 7 3	479 11 7
Whian Whian	Eureka	14	23	37	10.8	17.2	28.0	148 0 0	2 6 4	.....	21 7 1	171 13 5
Whipstick	Whipstick	19	17	36	15.6	14.1	29.7	90 10 0	10 7 1	.....	67 8 3	168 5 4
White Cliffs.....	White Cliffs.....	36	30	66	19.4	15.6	35.0	112 0 0	0 7 17	.....	4 1 0	133 18 10
Whiteman Creek..	Whiteman Creek ..	17	13	30	12.9	11.1	24.0	113 0 0	0 16 7	.....	2 12 1	116 8 8
White Rock	White Rock	15	14	29	11.2	10.0	21.2	125 0 0	0 18 8	.....	207 16 1	333 14 9
Whittingham	Whittingham	27	13	40	22.0	8.6	30.6	142 5 0	1 0 6	.....	48 17 1	192 2 7
Whitton	Whitton	41	35	76	29.2	24.8	54.0	285 0 0	4 3 5	.....	147 6 4	436 9 9
Wickham	Wickham	577	550	1,126	444.0	402.3	846.3	2,235 1 8	35 17 7	12 0 6	189 10 11	2,472 10 8
Wilberforce.....	Wilberforce.....	63	57	120	49.9	43.3	93.2	361 10 0	15 11 3	9 10 10	29 3 6	415 15 7
Wilbertree	Canadian Lead.....	17	14	31	12.5	9.7	22.2	125 0 0	1 5 9	.....	3 12 1	129 17 10
Wilcannia	Wilcannia	67	69	136	44.6	42.9	87.5	409 15 3	9 13 7	.....	113 4 2	532 13 0
Willandra	Dubbo	16	20	26	8.9	13.4	22.3	113 0 0	0 8 11	.....	3 12 1	117 1 0
William-street.....	Sydney	450	410	860	323.7	276.1	599.8	1,923 4 3	16 12 7	.....	90 1 10	2,029 18 8
William Town	William Town	35	26	61	25.4	18.9	44.3	171 0 0	2 4 7	.....	21 0 7	194 5 2
Willoughby	Willoughby	92	80	172	69.2	55.0	124.2	342 10 0	4 19 0	1 6 6	245 9 10	594 5 4
Willow Tree	Willow Tree	18	21	39	14.2	16.0	30.2	148 0 0	1 0 4	.....	45 14 10	194 15 2
Wilson's Downfall.	Wilson's Downfall.	9	14	23	7.0	10.8	17.8	84 0 0	2 7 1	1 9 11	0 10 0	88 7 0
Wilton	Wilton	17	20	37	12.4	11.9	24.3	148 0 0	1 1 8	.....	2 12 1	151 13 9
Winchendon Vale..	Old Junee	18	25	43	12.9	17.4	30.3	134 9 9	1 10 10	.....	37 4 1	173 4 8
Winderer	Winderer	28	36	64	23.0	29.5	52.5	235 0 0	3 10 11	3 0 0	9 6 4	250 17 3
Windowie	Gilmore	20	14	34	13.7	10.3	24.0	116 13 4	1 8 2	.....	5 7 1	123 8 7
Windsor	Windsor	199	188	387	151.7	142.6	294.3	970 14 11	15 5 0	13 7 8	34 7 9	1,033 15 4
Wingello	Wingello	21	18	39	11.3	11.3	22.6	113 0 0	0 14 3	.....	7 18 7	121 12 10
Wingham	Wingham	79	83	162	60.4	67.7	128.1	370 0 0	6 2 4	5 0 0	61 5 10	442 8 2
Winton	Tamworth	23	22	45	13.6	15.8	29.4	190 17 8	2 18 6	.....	5 17 7	199 13 9
Wirrabelah	Gunnedah	25	20	45	17.0	14.4	31.4	167 0 0	4 14 3	1 0 0	78 9 6	241 3 9
Wirrimbi	Bowraville	12	12	24	10.3	10.3	20.6	87 15 3	1 13 9	3 10 0	0 13 1	93 12 1
Wiseman's Ferry..	Wiseman's Ferry..	28	23	51	23.9	16.9	40.8	171 0 0	1 1 5	7 15 0	2 11 10	182 8 3
Woerden	Clarencetown	14	15	29	11.8	11.1	22.9	113 0 0	1 2 1	.....	3 2 1	117 4 2
Wollar	Wollar	16	13	29	7.5	9.5	17.0	113 0 0	1 16 8	.....	3 11 10	118 8 6
Wollombi	Wollombi	31	34	65	18.3	20.0	38.3	195 0 0	1 1 9	5 0 0	15 13 6	216 15 3
Wollongong	Wollongong	294	256	550	221.0	192.3	413.3	1,242 12 5	17 17 2	.....	46 15 5	1,307 5 0
Wollun	Walcha Road	12	18	30	9.2	11.9	21.1	150 0 0	1 19 0	.....	11 2 1	163 1 1
Wolumba, South...	Wolumba	30	17	47	22.6	13.9	36.5	148 0 0	2 10 4	.....	8 2 1	158 12 5
Wombat	Wombat	48	36	84	34.0	23.4	57.4	236 5 0	3 9 5	1 4 0	8 11 4	249 9 9
Wombramurra	Nundle	6	7	13	4.4	3.7	8.1	73 6 8	0 18 10	1 17 6	0 10 0	76 13 0
Wongajong	Forbes	29	26	55	17.5	14.3	31.8	112 0 0	2 13 2	1 3 0	47 12 1	163 8 3
Woodburn	South Woodburn..	60	58	118	45.1	42.8	87.9	254 0 0	3 1 5	1 17 0	23 8 5	282 6 10
Woodford Dale ..	Brushgrove	20	21	41	16.0	17.1	33.1	171 0 0	2 1 10	1 4 0	20 11 5	194 17 3
Woodford Leigh..	Woodford Leigh ..	21	14	35	15.1	10.9	26.0	148 0 0	1 7 6	.....	8 17 1	158 4 7
Woodhill	Berry	12	6	18	8.8	4.1	12.9	73 6 8	0 16 11	.....	1 8 0	75 11 7
Woodhouselee	Woodhouselee	12	16	28	6.9	11.3	18.2	125 0 0	1 4 9	.....	3 11 1	129 15 10
Woodport	Gosford	39	39	78	26.9	26.7	53.6	325 0 0	4 1 0	.....	7 16 5	336 17 5
Woodonga	Young	14	12	26	9.8	7.8	17.6	125 0 0	1 6 3	.....	4 9 7	130 15 10

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.
Wood's Reef	Barraba	10	15	25	8.5	11.6	20.1	88 0 0	1 12 8	3 0 0	3 2 1	95 14 9
Woodstock	Rooty Hill	61	40	101	51.5	30.4	81.9	302 10 0	2 9 11	.....	39 11 4	344 11 3
Woolgoolga	Woolgoolga	31	18	49	24.3	9.9	34.2	149 0 0	1 11 1	.....	53 2 10	202 13 11
Woollahra	Edgecliff, Sydney	701	546	1,347	508.5	453.5	962.0	2,732 11 0	40 12 8	.....	74 19 2	2,898 2 10
Woolla Woolla	Taree	16	10	26	13.4	7.4	20.8	106 15 0	1 4 5	.....	13 9 3	121 8 8
Woolmol	Tamworth	24	25	49	16.2	17.4	33.6	142 5 0	1 18 11	.....	3 2 1	147 6 0
Woolwich	Woolwich	79	35	114	58.5	26.0	84.5	345 6 0	2 16 0	6 2 0	21 11 0	375 15 0
Woomargama	Woomargama	10	17	27	7.2	12.9	20.1	125 0 0	1 19 10	.....	3 2 1	130 1 11
Woonona	Woonona	230	145	375	177.8	112.5	290.3	767 10 0	20 0 9	1 1 0	225 14 8	1,014 6 5
Worragee	Nowra	15	4	19	11.0	2.6	13.6	125 0 0	0 14 7	.....	2 12 1	128 6 8
Wowagin	Taralga	20	14	34	15.1	11.6	26.7	150 0 0	1 18 5	.....	3 6 1	155 4 6
Wrightville	Cobar	60	54	114	41.1	38.2	79.3	151 15 0	17 7 3	4 8 0	341 19 0	515 9 3
Wyagdon	Via Bathurst	15	12	27	10.9	8.0	18.9	113 0 0	1 11 8	.....	32 4 7	146 16 3
Wyaldra	Gulgong	11	11	22	6.2	7.3	13.5	88 0 0	.....	.....	3 12 1	91 12 1
Wyalong	Wyalong	120	86	206	88.4	61.2	149.6	517 11 8	8 16 6	1 11 6	73 9 0	601 8 8
Wyalong, West	West Wyalong	128	129	257	99.4	101.7	201.1	509 12 0	12 5 3	11 6 6	335 17 2	929 0 11
Wyec	Wyec	15	5	20	9.4	2.8	12.2	93 6 8	0 6 2	.....	1 14 8	29 7 6
Wyndella	Armidale	14	15	29	11.9	10.7	22.6	125 0 0	1 13 8	.....	3 12 1	130 5 9
Wyndham	Wyndham	29	25	54	20.4	19.6	40.0	171 0 0	1 4 7	.....	4 8 7	176 13 2
Wyong	Wyong	57	36	93	34.3	23.2	57.5	245 15 0	2 4 7	0 7 5	7 16 4	256 3 4
Wyong Creek	Wyong Creek	27	17	44	20.7	18.2	33.9	148 0 0	0 17 3	.....	2 16 7	151 13 10
Wyrallah	Wyrallah	37	41	78	28.3	31.9	60.2	241 0 0	2 3 8	.....	104 13 8	347 17 4
Yalcoogrin	Yalcoogrin, North	26	30	56	19.4	22.5	41.9	121 18 4	2 9 6	2 10 6	83 12 6	210 10 10
Yallaroi	Warialda	10	11	21	7.9	8.0	15.9	88 0 0	0 15 6	.....	0 10 0	89 5 6
Yalwal	Yalwal	38	32	70	31.6	23.1	54.7	271 18 10	.....	.....	100 17 10	372 16 8
Yamba	Yamba	32	20	52	25.6	15.0	40.6	171 0 0	1 11 8	.....	2 12 1	175 3 9
Yambla	Table Top	15	18	33	9.2	12.9	22.1	113 0 0	2 3 11	1 9 11	10 18 2	127 12 0
Yammatree	Bongongolong	19	11	30	12.6	5.8	18.4	96 6 8	2 0 0	3 6 3	2 7 5	103 19 4
Yarra	Cowra	20	21	41	15.5	12.9	28.4	148 0 0	1 14 2	.....	2 11 10	152 6 0
Yarraford	Glen Innes	21	16	37	13.9	11.1	25.0	113 0 0	2 1 3	.....	27 1 10	142 3 1
Yarragundry	Wagga Wagga	18	9	27	14.2	7.1	21.3	113 0 0	1 10 9	.....	2 17 1	117 7 10
Yarrabappini	Stuart's Point	28	26	54	21.9	19.6	41.5	206 0 0	3 8 11	10 12 6	5 12 1	225 13 6
Yarralumla	Queanbeyan	11	13	24	7.4	8.3	15.7	150 0 0	1 0 7	.....	3 16 10	154 17 5
Yarramalong	Yarramalong	29	15	44	20.2	11.0	31.2	148 0 0	1 5 0	.....	8 5 10	157 10 10
Yarramundi	Richmond	29	22	51	21.8	18.5	40.3	171 0 0	2 8 11	.....	11 12 1	185 1 0
Yarrawah	Robertson	27	22	49	11.2	14.1	25.3	148 0 0	3 13 2	.....	35 4 4	186 17 6
Yarrowitch	Walcha	15	14	29	9.5	10.8	20.3	88 0 0	1 19 3	.....	1 0 6	90 19 9
Yarrowyock	Armidale	21	6	27	12.4	2.3	14.7	109 6 8	.....	.....	23 12 1	132 18 9
Yarrunga	Avoca	16	13	29	11.4	9.7	21.1	148 0 0	2 3 4	.....	8 10 4	168 13 8
Yass	Yass	135	106	241	101.7	78.3	180.0	390 11 1	10 13 3	11 2 0	23 13 6	435 19 10
Yatheyattah	Yatheyattah	21	6	27	11.6	4.7	16.3	133 8 4	1 11 3	.....	100 5 1	240 4 8
Yeoval	Yeoval	18	13	31	8.6	9.3	17.9	113 0 0	1 5 6	.....	3 2 1	117 7 7
Yerong Creek	Yerong Creek	28	37	65	20.5	27.2	47.7	171 0 0	3 12 2	.....	79 1 1	253 13 3
Yetholme	Yetholme	14	15	29	9.0	11.9	20.9	114 18 4	1 14 1	.....	3 13 1	120 5 6
Yetman	Yetman	18	18	36	11.2	11.6	22.8	88 0 0	3 17 0	.....	2 1 6	93 18 0
Yorklea	Casino	15	10	25	10.2	7.3	17.5	88 0 0	1 18 3	.....	17 0 9	106 19 0
Young	Young	248	221	469	179.7	166.4	346.1	1,237 5 11	12 19 9	4 9 3	102 8 3	1,357 3 2
Young Wallsend	Young Wallsend	30	33	63	22.4	25.2	47.6	125 0 0	3 17 3	.....	41 0 2	169 17 5
Yowaka	Pambula	8	18	26	6.9	14.7	21.6	178 0 0	1 15 10	.....	17 8 4	197 4 2
Yurramic	Candelo	30	25	55	22.4	17.9	40.3	136 0 0	3 1 3	.....	3 1 10	142 3 1

APPENDIX VIII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Provisional Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1897, 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.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arthurville	Arthurville	9	11	20	7.2	8.1	15.3	82 13 4	0 17 4	.....	.....	83 10 8
Baerami	Denman	16	9	25	12.5	6.3	18.8	88 0 0	1 5 3	2 7 0	1 0 0	92 12 3
Bagawah	South Grafton	14	11	25	10.1	7.2	17.3	88 0 0	2 10 1	1 7 6	15 10 0	107 7 7
Bago, Lower	Batlow	8	9	17	7.5	8.5	16.0	88 0 0	1 8 11	.....	4 10 0	93 18 11
Bamarang	Nowra	9	16	25	6.6	11.6	18.2	85 6 8	1 13 9	.....	.....	87 0 5
Bando	Gunnedah	14	7	21	10.9	6.0	16.9	91 6 8	1 5 10	.....	.....	92 12 6
Bargong	Tambaroora	9	10	19	8.1	9.5	17.6	42 13 4	4 4 4	1 2 6	.....	48 0 2
Barnett	Moonanbrook	13	5	18	12.4	4.6	17.0	88 0 0	1 12 11	.....	.....	89 12 11
Barooga	Cobram (Vict.)	14	9	23	11.5	6.4	17.9	86 13 4	.....	4 5 5	.....	90 18 0
Barragon	Wollar	10	6	16	8.1	5.8	13.9	73 6 8	4 0 6	.....	7 0 0	84 7 2
Barrieton	Fermount	13	6	19	10.2	5.6	15.8	85 6 8	0 17 5	.....	.....	86 4 1
Beaconsfield	Temora	6	5	11	5.8	4.2	10.0	7 6 8	.....	.....	.....	7 6 8
Bear Hill	Bear Hill	10	10	20	7.6	8.8	16.4	88 0 0	.....	.....	0 10 0	88 10 0
Beilsdown	Bellingen	13	5	18	10.9	3.8	14.7	86 13 4	1 12 4	.....	2 0 0	90 5 8
Belmore River, Upper	Gladstone	9	8	17	7.6	5.4	13.0	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0
Benbengence	Dalton	12	10	22	8.8	8.3	17.1	84 6 8	.....	0 11 0	0 5 0	85 2 8

* Closed, 31st January.

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.	
Ben Bullen.....	Wallerawang	8	11	19	7.3	8.8	16.1	80 0 0	0 16 8		5 12 6	86 9 2
Beri.....	Warne.....	12	11	23	6.3	5.3	11.6	72 0 0	1 2 3			73 2 3
Bevendale.....	Bevendale.....	7	8	15	6.1	6.9	13.0	12 0 0	2 13 1		2 0 0	16 13 1
Bingara, Upper.....	Bingara.....	10	9	19	8.4	8.2	16.6	86 13 4	2 2 4	0 12 6	11 0 0	100 8 2
Binglebrah.....	Gresford.....	6	8	14	5.0	7.0	12.0	72 0 0	0 16 0		10 0 0	82 16 0
Blackman's Flat.....	Wallerawang.....	14	13	27	11.5	10.8	22.3	88 0 0	1 10 10		7 0 0	96 10 10
Blackville.....	Blackville.....	7	11	18	4.5	8.3	12.8	71 6 8	0 17 9			72 4 5
Blair Hill.....	Via Glencoe.....	9	11	20	6.4	6.3	12.7	81 6 8	2 1 8	1 12 0	0 10 0	85 10 4
Blakney Creek.....	Dalton.....	9	12	21	6.9	9.5	16.4	65 6 8	0 14 6	1 18 6	16 5 0	84 4 8
Blaxland's Ridge.....	Comleroy Road.....	15	16	31	8.6	9.0	17.6	88 0 0	1 8 8			89 8 8
Boambolo*.....	Murrumbateman.....	6	9	15	2.4	5.3	7.7	71 6 8	2 13 1		0 15 0	74 14 9
Bobin Flat.....	Wingham.....	8	11	19	6.5	9.9	16.4	88 0 0	1 14 7			89 14 7
Bocoblet.....	Gulgumree.....	8	6	14	5.1	4.0	9.1	49 6 8	1 4 7		1 0 0	51 11 3
Bogan Gate.....	Bogan Gate.....	10	11	21	7.5	10.0	17.5	69 11 0	4 10 0	1 3 5	6 12 6	81 16 11
Bohnock.....	Pamoolah.....	10	15	25	7.2	10.5	17.7	88 0 0				88 0 0
Bolah Gap.....	Quirindi.....	17	16	33	13.5	13.9	27.4	44 0 0	1 19 9	2 14 9	56 15 0	105 9 6
Bolivia.....	Bolivia.....	13	12	25	10.1	9.5	19.6	81 6 8	0 17 5		0 10 0	82 14 1
Bombay.....	Braidwood.....	5	10	15	3.8	7.5	11.3	74 13 4	1 13 11		0 15 0	77 2 3
Booglegubbe.....	Dubbo.....	12	9	21	6.7	6.5	13.2	74 13 4	2 0 6	2 1 3		78 15 1
Boomey.....	Molong.....	11	9	20	7.7	7.6	15.3	77 6 8	0 5 11	1 12 6		79 5 1
Bocnjaub.....	South Grafton.....	11	12	23	9.3	10.1	19.4	88 0 0			17 7 6	105 7 6
Borec Cabonne.....	Cheeseman's Creek.....	14	8	22	8.6	7.1	15.7	73 6 8	1 2 2	1 9 5	0 15 0	76 13 3
Box Ridge.....	Sofala.....	12	11	23	9.2	8.3	17.5	89 3 4	1 7 3	5 16 8	7 10 0	103 17 3
Braefield.....	Quirindi.....	14	10	24	11.2	7.9	19.1	51 6 8	4 3 7		1 0 0	56 10 3
Brandon Hill.....	Kiama.....	7	10	17	5.5	6.7	12.2	51 16 0	4 0 10		2 0 0	57 16 10
Brewarrina Mission.....	Brewarrina.....	8	10	18	7.5	10.0	17.5	88 0 0	1 6 11			89 6 11
Bridgewater.....	Molong.....	8	10	18	6.5	7.3	13.8	8 12 0		2 7 6		10 19 6
Briery.....	Wandsworth.....	17	11	28	9.5	6.5	16.0	62 13 4	1 3 11	1 14 6	0 12 6	66 4 3
Brisbane Valley.....	Norway.....	11	14	25	8.2	9.6	17.8	85 6 8	0 17 5			86 4 1
Brooklands.....	Hall.....	14	11	25	11.1	10.3	21.4	83 5 4		2 11 9	0 15 0	86 12 1
Brooman.....	Via Milton.....	9	9	18	6.3	5.8	12.1	92 8 8	1 14 7	3 2 9	18 14 0	116 0 0
Brushy Creek.....	Guyra.....	7	11	18	3.7	9.2	12.9	67 15 4	0 18 6	2 19 0	0 12 6	72 5 4
Buckenbour.....	Nelligen.....	7	6	13	6.5	5.2	11.7	72 15 1			0 10 0	73 5 1
Budden.....	Rylstone.....	6	10	16	4.3	7.4	11.7	72 0 0	1 2 0		1 0 0	74 2 9
Budgerabong.....	Via Forbes.....	10	14	24	3.4	6.6	10.0	74 13 4	1 13 9		0 15 0	77 2 1
Bukkulla.....	Inverell.....	12	11	23	8.1	8.6	16.7	73 6 8		2 5 5	36 6 0	51 18 1
Bullenbong.....	Berridale.....	8	10	18	4.5	8.1	12.6	72 0 0	0 15 10		3 5 8	76 1 6
Bull Ridge.....	Freeman's Reach.....	10	10	20	7.9	8.9	16.8	88 0 0	0 5 8			88 5 8
Bundemar.....	Trangie.....	11	2	13	6.7	1.3	8.0	82 13 4	1 19 3			84 12 7
Bunyan.....	Cooma.....	13	4	17	8.2	3.1	11.3	60 0 0	1 8 9		0 10 0	61 18 9
Burrumbuttock, North.....	Burrumbuttock.....	10	10	20	8.7	8.8	17.3	44 0 0	3 12 0	1 7 6	65 10 0	114 9 6
Butherwah.....	Urana.....	10	6	16	8.5	3.6	12.1	81 6 8	1 11 1	3 4 0	0 7 6	86 9 3
Bynya.....	Narrandera.....	13	13	26	6.4	9.0	15.4	78 13 4	1 2 2		0 15 0	80 10 6
Cainbill Creek.....	Leadville.....	13	10	23	7.9	5.9	13.8	80 9 6	1 9 8		25 0 0	106 19 2
Camden Haven, Upper.....	Kendall.....	13	12	25	9.7	9.7	19.4	87 10 3			0 4 0	87 14 3
Camira.....	Myall Creek, via Lawrence.....	8	12	20	5.4	7.3	12.7	82 13 4	1 5 9	1 0 0		84 19 1
Carinda.....	Carinda.....	11	4	15	10.2	2.7	12.9	64 9 0		6 10 9	10 10 0	81 9 9
Carrabolla.....	Lostock.....	11	11	22	9.5	10.0	19.5	86 13 4	1 8 5		11 10 0	99 11 9
Caulderwood.....	Jugiong.....	7	8	15	6.2	6.7	12.9	76 0 0	1 16 8		4 5 0	82 1 8
Chanticleer.....	Morundah.....	10	11	21	6.1	7.4	13.5	72 0 0	1 13 2		0 10 0	74 3 4
Clearbank.....	Matheson.....	5	6	11	3.8	3.7	7.5	72 0 0	0 19 11		0 10 0	73 9 11
Cluri.....	Manilla.....	10	9	19	5.0	6.0	11.0	85 6 8	1 11 7	1 0 0		87 18 3
Coalbaggie.....	Belarbigill.....	11	11	22	7.8	8.7	16.5	88 0 0	2 19 5			90 19 5
Coffin Rock.....	Wagga Wagga.....	7	13	20	6.8	10.0	16.8	69 3 9	1 0 9			70 4 6
Collingwood.....	Mudgee.....	11	14	25	8.6	9.3	17.9	81 6 8	0 19 2		21 0 0	103 5 10
Collombatti.....	Green Hill.....	11	9	20	9.4	7.7	17.1	84 0 0	0 18 11			84 18 11
Comarong.....	Comarong.....	9	9	18	5.2	6.1	11.3	72 0 0	0 14 1		11 6 6	84 0 7
Coradgeric.....	Merigal.....	8	20	28	5.1	14.7	19.8	86 13 4	4 6 4		10 0 0	100 19 8
Crystal Creek.....	Murwillumbah.....	10	16	26	7.3	10.1	17.4	86 13 4	1 14 1	2 10 0		90 17 5
Cuerindi, North.....	Manilla.....	9	12	21	6.1	10.2	16.3	29 6 8	2 8 8	1 5 0		33 0 4
Cugong†.....	Condobolin.....	10	6	16	6.7	3.4	10.1	30 0 0				30 0 0
Cullendulla.....	Batemans Bay.....	5	5	10	4.2	3.3	7.5	70 0 0	0 15 3			70 15 3
Dairyman's Plains.....	Cooma.....	15	5	20	11.6	4.8	16.4	88 0 0	0 15 8		0 10 0	89 5 8
Darke's Forest.....	Helensburgh.....	9	8	17	7.6	6.6	14.2	72 0 0	0 12 3			72 12 3
Darralume.....	Brocklehurst.....	10	11	21	7.3	8.2	15.5	86 13 4	0 19 2			87 12 6
Dickerton.....	Wellington.....	7	13	20	6.0	10.4	16.4	50 0 0	3 10 11	2 8 3		55 19 2
Dignam's Creek.....	Cobargo.....	8	14	22	6.0	10.3	16.3	86 13 4	1 5 6		1 2 6	89 1 4
Dorrigo.....	Via Bellingen.....	5	14	19	3.4	10.7	14.1	78 13 4	0 19 5			79 12 5
Dorroughby Grass.....	Lismore.....	9	11	20	4.6	7.5	12.1	78 13 4	1 5 7	3 3 0		83 1 11
Duck Creek.....	Alstonville.....	11	12	23	8.1	9.0	17.1	80 0 0	0 19 6	1 10 0	6 15 0	89 4 6
Dulla Dulla.....	Dubbo.....	17	7	24	13.6	6.3	19.9	44 0 0	5 16 8	3 0 0	59 17 9	112 14 5
Dundee Raily. Stn.‡	Dundee Raily. Stn.‡	6	8	14	3.9	6.7	10.6	54 0 0	0 19 6		0 10 0	55 19 6
Dunedoo.....	Cobborah.....	8	11	19	5.6	10.6	16.2	80 6 4	0 15 1		9 0 0	90 1 5
Dungarubba Creek.....	Riley's Hill.....	9	11	20	8.6	9.5	18.1	88 0 0	1 7 9			89 7 9
Dusodie.....	Bandon Grove.....	10	13	23	5.8	9.8	15.6	88 0 0	1 11 6		0 10 0	90 1 6
Elginbah.....	Nevertire.....	13	12	25	10.5	9.4	19.9	84 9 0	2 3 3	3 13 8		90 5 11
Eldorado.....	Ophir.....	5	8	13	4.6	7.6	12.2	72 0 0	4 15 4			78 15 4
Elimdale.....	Deniliquin.....	8	16	24	6.5	13.9	20.4	88 0 0			0 15 0	88 15 0
Elliott.....	Devlin's Sidling.....	18	12	30	8.6	6.9	15.5	64 13 4	5 12 4		71 2 0	141 7 8
Emerald Hill.....	Gunnedah.....	9	11	20	5.8	9.4	15.2	72 0 0	1 3 4			73 3 4
Evansdale.....	Cooma.....	13	12	25	9.6	8.8	18.4	78 0 0	1 11 4	3 16 9	1 0 6	84 8 7
Eversleigh.....	Dunaresq.....	9	6	15	8.0	5.6	13.6	84 0 0	1 5 7		39 2 6	124 8 1
Fair Hill.....	Manildra.....	13	11	24	9.2	9.6	18.8	73 6 8		2 4 5	2 8 6	77 19 7

* Closed, 30th November.

† Closed, 13th August.

‡ Closed, 30th June.

§ Closed, 8th October.

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.
Fairy Hill	Casino	13	9	22	8.5	6.5	15.0	82 13 4	1 1 10		15 10 0	99 5 2
Fashion's Mount	Mumbil	14	12	26	7.6	8.9	16.5	88 0 0	0 16 0		0 3 6	88 19 6
Felton Wood	Oaklands	11	10	21	8.1	8.8	16.9	73 6 8	2 15 11	2 3 0	89 15 0	168 0 7
Fieldside*	Kangaroo Camp	9	6	15	5.6	3.1	8.7	46 18 7			0 10 0	47 8 7
Ford's Bridge	Ford's Bridge	11	9	20	10.2	6.9	17.1	88 0 0	1 5 7			89 5 7
Forster (Abor.)	Forster	10	8	18	6.3	5.2	11.5	72 0 0	0 15 10	3 10 0	17 5 8	93 11 6
Galwary Creek	Eugowra	16	10	26	11.3	16.4	17.7	63 6 8	0 2 3	4 19 6	2 11 1	70 19 6
Gay's Hill	Clunes	15	10	25	10.6	8.6	19.2	88 0 0	1 11 0		7 3 0	96 14 0
Gledswood	Narellan	13	11	24	6.4	6.2	12.6	86 13 4	1 10 4		3 15 4	91 19 0
Glen Lee	Rylstone	9	7	16	7.5	4.9	12.4	76 0 0	1 8 4		1 12 0	79 0 4
Glen Martin	Clarencetown	6	14	20	4.2	12.7	16.9	84 0 0	1 8 1		4 0 0	89 8 1
Glenview†	Bombala	6	8	14	4.5	4.9	9.4	42 0 0	0 19 5			42 19 5
Gobbaganla	Narandera	10	10	20	7.7	7.9	15.6	14 13 4	4 9 3		53 14 6	72 17 1
Godfrey's Creek	Burrowa	7	15	22	4.8	13.4	18.2	85 6 3	1 14 9	4 16 3	0 15 0	92 12 3
Gooda Creek	Jeir	13	11	24	8.2	8.0	16.2	86 13 4			0 15 0	87 8 4
Gordon's Point	Hay	17	13	30	6.3	8.1	16.4	60 2 9	1 7 5	3 0 0	8 8 0	72 18 2
Griffiths' Flat	Murrumbateman	6	13	19	4.8	11.3	15.9	86 13 4	1 6 4		0 15 0	88 14 8
Gulgullendah	Obley	14	7	21	9.9	5.9	15.8	80 13 4	1 5 4			81 18 8
Gulnarrad	Maclean	9	10	19	6.2	8.8	15.0	74 13 4	1 8 3			76 1 7
Gurrundah	Breadalbane	16	10	26	10.2	7.4	17.6	86 13 4	1 13 3		8 0 0	96 6 7
Hadsonville	Neville	14	16	30	7.4	9.6	17.0	82 13 4	0 17 0		1 2 6	84 12 10
Hampton	Mandurama	16	13	29	12.3	7.8	20.1	66 8 2	1 15 5	5 5 10		73 9 5
Hatch, The‡	Telegraph Point	5	4	9	3.5	4.0	7.5	56 9 11		1 17 6		58 7 5
Hoskisson's Creek	Barraba	9	8	17	6.2	4.8	11.0	66 0 0	0 13 7	1 5 6	0 10 0	68 9 1
Hillaroo	Cambewarra	11	7	18	7.7	5.1	12.8	83 15 1	1 14 3		4 5 0	89 14 4
Inglewood	Bungendore	16	7	23	11.2	4.9	16.1	82 13 4	0 7 7		0 10 0	83 10 11
Ironbarks§	Gulgargambone	4	4	8	1.7	1.9	3.6	24 0 0				24 0 0
Jasper	Federal	13	15	28	9.7	10.9	20.6	88 0 0	0 15 5	2 2 8	9 0 0	99 18 1
Jeir	Jeir	9	8	17	6.0	6.6	12.6	88 0 0	0 19 6		0 15 0	89 14 6
Jellore	Mittagong	3	13	21	5.2	10.4	15.6	35 11 8	0 19 4	3 14 7	0 5 0	40 10 7
Jeogla	Wollomombi	9	9	18	7.5	7.6	15.1	63 6 8	1 8 3	0 17 0	0 12 6	66 4 5
Kareela	Bundanoon	9	5	14	8.1	4.5	12.6	81 6 8	1 16 4		1 18 0	85 1 0
Karkatt	Krambach	18	9	27	12.1	6.3	18.4	88 0 0	2 0 7			90 0 7
Keerong	Lismore	14	17	31	8.5	13.3	21.8	44 0 0	5 8 2	2 3 0	51 17 6	103 8 8
Keewong	Michelago	11	10	21	8.2	7.7	15.9	88 12 6	1 4 8	1 9 3	0 12 0	91 18 5
Kemp's Creek	Bringelly	15	14	29	10.5	12.1	22.6	88 0 0	0 17 5			88 17 5
Kenny's Creek	Burrowa	6	15	21	4.6	12.9	17.5	88 0 0	1 11 7		0 15 0	90 6 7
Kercargo	Come-by-Chance	11	11	22	6.9	10.5	17.4	70 2 7	1 2 9	14 1 5		85 6 9
Kikiamah	Thuddungra	11	11	22	7.3	8.3	15.6	78 0 0	1 7 11	0 15 0	0 5 0	80 7 11
Kimo	Gundagai	13	10	23	9.1	6.3	15.4	68 13 4	1 4 6		0 15 0	70 12 10
Kingsvale	Kingsvale	10	8	18	7.9	6.9	14.8	70 0 0	2 2 11	0 11 9		72 14 8
Kulki	Cherry Tree Hill, Inverell.	15	10	25	9.7	8.2	17.9	86 13 4	1 5 7		0 10 0	88 8 11
Kundibahk	Tinonee	8	12	20	6.5	8.3	14.8	86 13 4	2 4 8			88 18 0
Kyamba	Kyamba	6	12	18	5.2	10.6	15.8	74 0 0	1 15 10	9 14 0	0 7 6	85 17 4
Kydra	Nimitybelle	13	9	22	9.1	7.5	16.6	88 0 0	1 8 4	2 10 0	11 5 6	103 3 10
Lamb's Valley	West Maitland	12	6	18	10.0	4.7	14.7	74 13 4	1 8 8			76 2 0
Lansdowne, Upper	Cundletown	14	10	24	10.6	6.7	17.3	80 0 0			11 14 0	91 14 0
Lesterfield	Coolamon	13	9	22	9.4	6.1	15.5	78 9 4	0 17 4	2 16 6		82 3 2
Limeburners' Creek	Limeburners' Cr'k.	14	9	23	9.9	6.3	16.2	84 0 0	2 0 0		11 10 0	97 10 0
Lincoln	Wellington	12	9	21	7.7	5.9	13.6	88 0 0	1 5 3		0 10 0	89 15 3
Lintondale	Temora	11	12	23	7.7	10.0	17.7	14 13 4			10 0 0	24 13 4
Little Billabong	Gerramton	9	8	17	7.7	7.4	15.1	16 1 3	3 18 5	0 13 0		20 12 8
Little Narrawa	Narrawa	6	13	19	2.5	7.5	10.0	72 0 0	0 2 3 9		0 5 0	74 8 9
Maclay Heads	Beachport	7	7	14	6.5	5.2	11.7	84 0 0	2 5 11	1 14 0		87 19 11
Majura	Queenbeyan	11	17	28	8.4	14.7	23.1	61 15 0	0 16 10	4 11 0	22 13 4	89 16 2
Manilla, Central	Upper Manilla	10	5	15	5.2	3.7	8.9	70 14 2	1 5 0			71 19 2
Manobali	Wylong	8	11	19	6.0	10.0	16.0	79 6 8	1 7 5	2 0 3	2 0 0	84 14 4
Manoa	Dubbo	7	10	17	5.9	7.3	13.2	82 13 4	0 16 8			83 10 0
Manuka	Uralla	10	11	21	6.6	8.6	15.2	78 14 9	2 12 10	1 15 2	0 12 6	83 15 3
Manus	Tumbarumba	8	7	15	7.1	6.4	13.5	72 0 0	1 10 4		0 7 6	73 17 10
Mcermaul	Gunedah	12	12	24	8.3	8.6	16.9	88 0 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	32 12 10	125 4 10
Memagong*	Young	7	5	12	5.9	4.0	9.9	42 0 0				42 0 0
Meroo, Upper||	Mudgee	5	5	10	4.6	4.6	9.2	48 0 0			1 0 0	49 0 0
Merrigan Creek	Tarago	11	9	20	8.9	6.3	15.2	65 6 8	3 17 7	2 18 8	83 12 6	155 15 5
Middle Arm	Goulburn	18	6	24	13.5	4.3	17.8	79 6 8	0 18 11	3 16 10	7 0 0	91 2 5
Milbang*	Breadalbane	5	7	12	4.3	6.1	10.4	48 0 0			0 5 0	48 5 0
Milker's Flat	Fremantle	12	6	18	8.8	5.0	13.8	53 6 8	4 1 6	1 0 0	10 0 0	68 8 2
Mingelo	Mingelo	13	17	30	8.3	10.5	18.8	88 0 0	1 4 0		15 15 0	104 19 0
Mobla	Binaway	15	10	25	10.6	6.6	17.2	88 0 0	0 17 3		4 0 0	92 17 3
Molley	Narrabri	12	12	24	9.3	8.7	18.0	80 13 4	1 13 10	3 17 10	23 0 0	109 5 0
Mona Vale	Manly	11	12	23	6.3	6.0	12.3	85 6 8	0 17 9		45 13 0	131 17 5
Mooney Mooney	Coolac	5	10	15	4.1	8.0	12.1	78 13 4	1 10 0		0 15 0	80 18 4
Moor Creek, Upper	Tanworth	13	11	24	9.8	7.6	17.4	84 0 0	4 3 9	0 14 0	13 0 7	101 18 4
Moparrabah	Moparrabah	7	7	14	5.1	6.1	11.2	52 5 0	0 3 5	2 10 0		54 18 5
Morrison's Hill	Wallendbeen	12	8	20	8.1	6.4	14.5	36 0 0	1 7 5		12 2 0	49 9 5
Mosquito Creek	Warialda	6	12	18	4.1	9.3	13.4	86 13 4	1 3 4		7 6 0	95 2 8
Mount Gwynne	Mulwala	16	14	30	11.7	10.4	22.1	88 0 0	2 12 11		0 7 6	91 0 5
Mountjoy	Jugiong	7	10	17	4.3	6.4	10.7	80 0 0	1 1 10		0 15 0	81 16 10
Muddy Creek	Warne	7	9	16	4.8	8.1	12.9	61 6 8				61 6 8
Mullaley	Mullaley	8	10	18	5.7	8.2	13.9	88 0 0	1 13 5	0 11 1	0 12 0	90 16 6
Mulligan's Flat	Ginninderra	11	3	14	8.2	2.7	10.9	72 0 0	1 15 9		0 15 0	74 10 9
Mulyan (Abor.)	Cowra	13	7	20	10.2	6.2	16.4	88 0 0	0 6 0		0 10 0	88 16 0
Mundaroo	Tumbarumba	11	10	21	8.7	7.5	16.2	88 0 9	1 2 6		8 17 6	98 0 0

* Closed, 31st August.

† Closed, 31st July.

‡ Closed, 30th September.

§ Closed, 30th April.

|| Closed, 15th August.

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.	£ s. d.												
Munmurra	Cassilis	7	9	16	6.5	7.8	14.3	76	12	0		6	0	0	82	12	0							
Murrin	Euabalong	13	9	22	9.3	6.7	16.0	72	0	0	2	15	3	7	9	6	91	15	9					
Narraburra	Temora	7	8	15	4.3	4.9	9.2	67	6	8	1	2	4	0	15	0	69	4	0					
Neilsen's Creek	Jerry's Plains	5	14	19	2.5	11.5	14.0	81	6	8	1	2	3				82	8	11					
Nerrabundah	Queanbeyan	7	6	13	5.5	4.2	9.7	60	0	0	1	3	10			7	0	0	68	3	10			
Never Never	Bellingen	11	15	26	7.6	10.8	18.4	76	0	0	1	2	7	3	0	0			80	2	7			
Newton Boyd	Dalmorton	10	4	14	9.4	3.9	13.3	66	0	0	1	4	2	1	16	11			69	1	1			
Nicholson's Lagoons	Quipolly	11	12	23	7.7	9.1	16.8	75	11	1	4	2	7						79	13	8			
Noraville	Wye	13	12	25	9.6	8.2	17.8	73	6	8	3	9	9			64	3	0	140	19	5			
Notherwono	Wagga Wagga	9	19	28	6.2	9.9	16.1	57	2	8	0	19	9			0	17	11	59	0	4			
Numbla	Buckley's Crossing	11	8	19	8.3	7.4	15.7	81	6	8	2	1	10			7	17	6	91	6	0			
Oakborough	Rylstone	6	11	17	5.6	10.4	16.0	88	0	0	0	13	0			1	0	0	89	13	0			
Oakvale	Berridale	5	11	16	2.9	6.0	8.9	60	14	2	2	16	7			0	10	0	64	0	9			
Oban	Guyra	8	10	18	7.4	9.3	16.7	74	14	1	1	18	8	1	3	0			78	8	3			
Oranook	Bemboka	17	13	30	12.1	9.2	21.3	88	0	0	1	0	7						89	0	7			
Overton	Overton	10	10	20	5.8	6.6	12.4	77	6	8	1	7	10	2	13	0			81	7	6			
Peakview	Peakview	4	8	12	2.0	5.7	7.7	72	0	0						0	12	6	72	12	6			
Pearce's Creek	Pearce's Creek	11	16	27	7.3	10.2	17.5	88	0	0	1	19	6						89	19	6			
Pejar*	Pejar	7	9	16	4.6	8.3	12.9	50	0	0				4	2	9			0	5	0	54	7	9
Pericoe	Pericoe	17	7	24	12.4	4.1	16.5	82	13	4	0	19	9						83	13	1			
Piedmont	Burratorang	13	9	22	7.8	4.8	12.6	88	0	0	1	4	10			43	7	0	132	11	10			
Pine Mount	Woodstock, West.	5	17	22	3.2	12.4	15.6	85	6	8	0	17	10						86	4	8			
Pomeroy	Goulburn	11	9	20	9.6	6.7	16.3	88	0	0	1	7	11			0	5	0	89	12	11			
Porter's Retreat	Black Springs	8	11	19	4.2	6.6	10.8	61	6	8	1	6	1	2	14	9			65	7	6			
Putty	Howe's Valley	15	12	27	12.8	8.4	21.2	86	13	4	2	0	10						88	14	2			
Redlands	Corowa	18	18	36	10.6	10.1	20.7	81	6	8	2	19	6	5	4	0	6	1	6	95	11	8		
Rhyanna	Goulburn	9	9	18	7.3	7.0	14.3	73	6	8	1	11	10	0	13	3	0	10	0	76	1	9		
Rivertree†	Rivertree	4	8	12	3.4	6.4	9.8	60	0	0	0	8	11	2	10	0	0	10	0	63	8	11		
Rock Flat	Via Cooma	11	16	27	6.7	9.0	15.7	80	0	0	2	18	7			2	0	0	84	18	7			
Rock View	Rothbury	12	6	18	9.3	5.3	14.6	66	0	0	1	8	11	1	1	9	7	14	0	76	4	8		
Rose Valley	Gerrigong	5	13	18	3.2	9.6	12.8	51	14	11	0	14	9	1	7	0	10	0	63	16	8			
Rushford	South Grafton	12	8	20	9.1	6.9	16.0	36	13	4	3	5	3						39	18	7			
Sally's Flat	Sofala	4	11	15	2.2	8.9	11.1	62	19	2				2	18	4	0	10	0	66	7	6		
Sandholes	Moree	14	11	25	11.0	8.4	19.4	86	13	4	6	17	8			7	10	0	101	1	0			
Savernake	Savernake	8	10	18	6.3	8.0	14.3	60	0	0									60	0	0			
Sawyer's Gully	Sawyer's Bridge	5	9	14	4.2	6.3	10.5	72	0	0	1	9	3			8	6	5	81	15	8			
Sinclair	Inverell	12	7	19	10.8	5.4	16.2	86	13	4	1	7	0			0	10	0	88	10	4			
Snowy River	Buckley's Crossing	10	15	25	6.5	11.4	17.9	86	13	4	2	19	0			7	17	6	97	9	10			
Soldier's Flat	Canowindra	11	12	23	7.2	8.7	15.9	85	6	8	0	16	7			5	12	6	91	15	9			
St. Helena	Blackville	7	3	10	5.5	2.1	7.6	73	6	8	1	16	2						75	2	10			
Steinbrook	Steinbrook	6	12	18	4.2	8.3	12.5	80	0	0	2	1	3	1	11	6	0	10	0	84	2	9		
Stony Batter	Rocky Hall	10	12	22	6.5	9.0	15.5	85	6	8	2	14	8			2	7	6	90	8	10			
Store Creek	Store Creek	10	9	19	6.2	5.9	12.1	70	3	0	0	18	7						71	1	7			
Strathbogie	Emmaville	9	10	19	8.1	8.8	16.9	88	0	0	1	9	5			0	10	0	89	19	5			
Strathisla	Lostock	10	12	22	8.3	8.8	17.1	88	0	0	2	2	0			14	19	0	105	1	0			
Strathmore	Wentworth	11	3	14	9.0	2.0	11.0	70	0	10	1	2	9	8	0	1			79	3	8			
Streamville	Mount M'Donald	5	9	14	4.5	6.2	10.7	65	6	8	1	11	8	1	15	6	0	5	68	18	10			
Sugarloaf	Goonoo Goonoo	13	8	21	10.4	6.7	17.1	80	13	4	1	9	4	3	9	9			85	12	5			
Swanbrook	Inverell	7	13	20	4.9	8.3	13.2	76	0	0	0	18	5			0	10	0	77	8	5			
Swan Peak	Inverell	10	9	19	8.9	8.3	17.2	39	10	1	2	18	7			14	2	0	56	10	8			
Tabulam	Tabulam	9	5	14	7.3	3.8	11.1	74	13	4	1	8	6			4	10	0	80	11	10			
Talawadja	South Grafton	9	3	12	8.4	2.8	11.2	72	0	0	1	6	7	1	5	0	2	17	6	77	9	1		
Tarat	Ilford	7	5	12	5.5	3.6	9.1	60	0	0	1	6	9			1	0	0	62	6	9			
Tarcutta, Lower	Lower Tarcutta	14	8	22	10.7	6.0	16.7	82	13	4	1	12	8						84	6	0			
Taylor's Arm, Upper	Macksville	9	12	21	8.1	9.7	17.8	82	13	4	1	5	6						83	18	10			
Tennyson	North Richmond	18	11	29	12.0	7.0	19.0	88	0	0	1	6	11						89	6	11			
Terrible Vale	Currabubula	9	11	20	6.8	7.3	14.6	88	0	0	1	6	4	3	17	3			93	3	7			
Thone Creek	Gannon's Creek	9	10	19	7.8	9.2	17.0	84	0	0	0	14	9						84	14	9			
Three Brothers	Caloola	12	16	28	6.7	11.3	18.0	87	10	7	1	12	10						89	3	5			
Tiara	Walcha	9	9	18	6.7	7.1	13.8	77	6	8	1	10	1	1	19	0	0	10	0	81	5	9		
Tilpa	Tilpa	11	6	17	10.7	5.9	16.6	76	8	5	1	10	8	14	3	0			92	2	1			
Timor	Blandford	5	13	18	2.6	10.4	13.0	41	0	9						20	0	0	63	8	9			
Tintot	Graman	8	12	20	6.7	9.2	15.9	86	13	4	2	12	8			0	10	0	89	16	0			
Tongarra	Tongarra	18	9	27	13.9	7.4	21.3	90	1	1	1	10	2	0	13	6	3	19	0	96	3	9		
Toooloom	Toooloom	14	4	18	10.5	3.1	13.6	74	13	4	0	19	10			0	10	0	76	3	2			
Toothill	South Grafton	10	12	22	8.5	10.3	18.8	88	0	0	0	16	8						88	16	8			
Torrington	Torrington	6	13	19	5.5	10.7	16.2	88	0	0	1	1	9	0	15	0	0	10	0	90	6	9		
Toual	Murrumbateman	12	14	26	10.3	9.3	19.6	62	0	0	1	13	8	4	1	6	0	15	0	68	10	2		
Trickett	Coolamon	14	6	20	11.9	4.5	16.4	50	0	0	1	13	2	5	15	11			57	9	1			
Tucki Tucki	Wyrallah	11	7	18	9.4	6.1	15.5	82	13	4	1	7	4	0	9	0			84	9	8			
Tumorrana	Tumut	14	13	27	7.4	7.2	14.6	86	1	6				4	3	3	18	15	0	108	19	9		
Tyagarah	Byron Bay	8	14	22	6.0	8.3	14.3	77	6	8	1	14	10						79	1	6			
Uarby	Uarby	7	17	24	5.3	11.8	17.6	22	0	0	2	16	2			7	10	0	32	6	2			
Ulandra	Bulgandra	7	7	14	6.1	6.0	12.1	40	6	6				4	4	6	0	7	10	44	18	10		
Ungarie	Ungarie	10	12	22	7.4	8.0	15.4	71	6	8	0	7	7	2	14	0	0	10	0	74	18	3		
Wallaringa	Wallarobba	14	10	24	8.5	5.2	13.7	74	13	4	1	1	5			16	5	0	91	19	9			
Walla Walla, West	Walla Walla	11	12	23	8.9	10.2	19.1	88	0	0	1	15	11			9	6	0	99	1	11			
Wallingat	Forster	6	9	15	5.1	7.1	12.2	55	6	8				3	5	0			58	11	8			
Wangat	Wangat	10	6	16	8.1	4.9	13.0	77	6	8	1	0	10			1	9	11	79	17	5			
Wantabadgery	Wagga Wagga	12	16	28	8.2	12.4	20.6	88	0	0	1	15	5			1								

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.
Warrumbucca	Braidwood	11	12	23	5.9	5.8	11.7	72 13 4	.....	.....	22 6 1	94 19 5
Wattle Vale	Burruga	20	16	36	10.6	8.3	18.9	70 13 4	.....	4 14 0	.....	75 7 4
Webber's Creek	Glendon Brook	20	7	27	13.9	2.7	16.6	85 6 8	0 11 1	.....	8 6 6	92 4 3
Wedallion	Thuddungra	14	6	20	9.7	4.7	14.4	81 6 8	1 9 9	4 1 9	.....	86 18 2
Wedderburn	Campbelltown	13	8	21	9.9	6.4	16.3	88 0 0	1 19 10	0 12 6	0 2 3	90 14 7
Weean	Nullamanna	12	10	22	9.3	8.8	18.1	88 0 0	1 17 9	2 8 0	0 10 0	92 15 9
Weetangerra	Ginninderra	8	10	18	6.8	9.0	15.8	86 13 4	1 10 9	.....	1 4 1	89 8 2
White Swamp	White Swamp	8	10	18	7.7	8.8	16.5	90 13 4	1 11 1	1 17 6	7 10 0	101 11 11
Williams' Creek	Gundaroo	11	8	19	7.7	5.3	13.0	88 0 0	0 9 6	1 11 9	0 5 0	90 6 3
Williamsdale	Williamsdale	7	11	18	6.2	8.9	15.1	74 13 4	0 10 2	.....	0 10 0	75 13 6
Williamwood	Pieton	10	7	17	8.0	4.0	12.0	88 13 4	1 3 6	.....	15 0 0	102 16 10
Willundry	Young	9	13	22	4.3	8.7	13.0	78 13 4	1 0 9	1 6 3	1 0 0	82 0 4
Winburndale	Duramana	13	11	24	9.7	8.8	18.5	88 0 0	1 11 9	0 18 0	1 10 0	91 19 9
Wollumbin	Murwillumbah	11	8	19	9.0	7.0	16.0	88 0 0	1 8 8	.....	.....	89 8 8
Wombrook	Cooma	9	9	18	5.8	6.1	11.9	77 17 5	2 8 9	.....	0 12 6	80 18 8
Wongan Creek	Manilla	12	14	26	5.6	7.9	13.5	60 5 0	0 11 3	3 6 8	0 6 0	64 8 11
Woodfield	Sutton	8	12	20	5.8	9.7	15.5	88 0 0	1 4 3	2 13 3	0 10 0	92 7 6
Woolomin	Woolomin	17	8	25	11.6	5.5	17.1	88 0 0	1 1 5	.....	0 10 0	89 11 5
Wyangle	Tumut	10	9	19	6.8	7.0	13.8	65 17 5	2 0 7	4 0 9	10 2 5	82 1 2
Wybong	Wybong	8	11	19	6.6	9.4	16.0	71 6 8	1 15 2	.....	0 17 6	73 19 4
Yango	Laguna	8	12	20	6.1	10.8	16.9	88 0 0	1 14 2	.....	0 10 0	90 4 2
Yanko, Upper	Narrandera	17	12	29	9.2	8.1	17.3	29 6 8	1 18 11	4 7 6	.....	35 13 1
Yantabulla	Yantabulla	6	10	16	5.1	8.0	13.1	21 7 0	7 0 1	5 17 4	60 0 0	94 4 5
Yarranoo	Binda	14	13	27	11.7	10.4	22.1	85 6 8	1 9 6	.....	9 10 0	96 6 2
Yarrow	Glen Innes	11	12	23	8.6	8.5	17.1	29 6 8	5 3 1	.....	61 10 0	95 19 9
Yathella	Harefield	13	12	25	9.2	7.3	16.5	88 0 0	2 9 0	.....	0 15 5	91 4 5
Yerriyong Vale	Novra	11	8	19	6.3	8.2	14.5	72 0 0	0 19 4	.....	.....	72 19 4
Yourie	Cobargo	12	13	25	8.1	9.1	17.2	88 0 0	1 16 11	5 16 8	.....	95 13 7

APPENDIX IX.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Half-time Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1897, 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.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberhaldie	Walcha Road	15	5	20	11.0	3.8	14.8	100 10 0	2 16 9	12 19 0	0 8 0	116 13 9
Ingalba	Walcha Road	5	5	10	4.5	4.9	9.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abington	Bundarra	7	14	21	5.6	10.1	15.7	178 0 0	1 13 9	10 0 0	.....	180 13 9
Laura	Bundarra	4	6	10	2.6	4.7	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adelong Grove	Adelong	12	15	27	6.3	11.7	18.0	136 0 0	1 1 4	10 0 0	5 5 0	152 6 4
Kalafat	Adelong	5	6	11	4.0	4.9	8.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adelong, Upper	Batlow	6	4	10	4.9	3.5	8.4	125 0 0	0 17 11	10 0 0	.....	135 17 11
Uplands	Batlow	5	7	12	3.8	5.9	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aliceton	Karuah	7	7	14	5.6	5.6	11.2	77 16 6	3 8 9	5 0 0	.....	86 5 3
Branch River	Karuah	11	2	13	10.0	1.9	11.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aliwal*	Rockley	5	1	6	3.2	0.7	3.9	58 13 4	.....	6 13 4	3 19 3	69 5 11
Taylor's Pit*	Rockley	7	4	11	4.9	3.0	7.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Altcar	Altcar	6	10	16	5.0	9.4	14.4	88 0 0	1 7 2	10 0 0	0 15 0	100 2 2
Tomara	Altcar	12	5	17	10.5	4.0	14.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alum Creek†	Rosedale	1	5	6	0.4	2.1	2.5	58 13 4	1 6 6	6 9 0	-1 0 0	67 8 10
Rosedale‡	Rosedale	4	6	10	2.4	3.2	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anarel	Rydal	8	5	13	7.2	3.8	11.0	116 14 3	0 5 6	10 0 0	.....	126 19 9
Cheetham's Flats	Rydal	8	6	14	7.2	2.8	10.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anembo	Ballalaba	9	4	13	7.2	3.6	10.8	88 0 0	2 8 2	10 0 0	1 0 0	101 8 2
Jingeru	Ballalaba	4	7	11	3.4	5.0	8.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabic	Cooma	7	7	14	4.9	2.9	7.8	117 3 4	2 2 6	12 15 5	3 5 0	135 6 3
Jillimatong	Cooma	8	1	9	5.8	1.0	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ardell	Cumnock	5	7	12	4.1	5.9	10.0	88 0 0	0 18 2	10 0 0	.....	98 18 2
Dilga	Cumnock	9	7	16	6.1	3.8	9.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ardnaclach	Galong	14	14	28	10.8	11.3	22.1	44 0 0	3 9 7	9 10 10	.....	57 0 5
Broughtonsworth	Galong	5	7	12	4.1	4.7	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argyle, East	Marulan	14	4	18	11.0	2.5	13.5	132 13 4	1 3 5	12 0 0	0 10 0	145 16 9
Marian Vale‡	Marulan	5	4	9	3.1	3.1	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkstone	Burruga	4	5	9	2.9	4.3	7.2	136 0 0	1 6 5	14 14 6	155 7 0	307 7 11
Isabella	Burruga	10	18	28	6.9	14.9	21.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ballimore	Murrungundy	13	9	22	9.3	7.7	17.0	88 0 0	2 14 0	10 0 0	.....	100 14 0
Elong Elong	Murrungundy	9	4	13	6.7	3.1	9.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barnes' Creek	Tharwa	21	8	29	12.0	4.7	16.7	98 8 4	2 5 1	14 7 4	0 10 0	115 10 9
Naas	Tharwa	10	6	16	4.4	3.7	8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barwang	Barwang	3	9	12	3.0	6.6	9.6	88 0 0	0 18 11	11 8 0	0 7 6	100 14 5
Collingrove	Barwang	5	10	15	4.1	7.8	11.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belanglo	Berrima	10	11	21	7.7	8.2	15.9	160 15 0	3 0 1	5 16 8	18 10 1	188 1 10
Cross Roads	Berrima	12	6	18	9.9	4.5	14.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Closed, 31st August.

† Closed, 19th August.

‡ Closed, 31st July.

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, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
Bell Flat	Guy Fawkes	6	7	13	3.5	4.7	8.2	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Guy Fawkes	Guy Fawkes	7	9	16	4.9	8.3	13.2	96 10 0	1 2 6	9 19 1	0 15 0	108 6 7
Ben Buckley	Twelve-mile	16	5	21	11.1	3.7	14.8	138 0 0	3 16 8	10 0 0	1 7 6	153 4 2
Bimbijong	Twelve-mile	2	6	8	1.8	4.7	7.5					
Ben Lomond	Ben Lomond	3	3	6	2.9	2.2	5.1	150 0 0	2 0 6	10 0 0	0 15 0	162 15 6
Tubbamurra	Ben Lomond	15	7	22	9.9	5.5	15.4					
Berebangalo	Gunning	9	8	17	6.2	5.5	11.7	141 5 0	2 2 9	10 0 0	0 15 0	154 2 9
Waggallalah	Gunning	15	9	24	12.2	6.5	18.7					
Berecn	Cobbadah	10	6	16	6.2	4.0	10.2	113 0 0	3 7 6	10 0 0	0 10 0	126 17 6
Horton River, Upper	Cobbadah	10	4	14	7.2	2.5	9.7					
Berkeley	Wollongong	7	3	10	4.6	2.3	6.9	114 18 4	0 18 5	10 0 0		125 16 9
Port Kembla	Wollongong	9	6	15	8.4	5.4	13.8					
Berrigal Creek	Narrabri	8	3	11	7.4	1.8	9.2	113 0 0	2 4 4	10 0 0		125 4 4
Courallie Park	Narrabri	7	8	15	6.1	5.8	11.9					
Berry Jerry, North	Coolamon	12	11	23	7.4	7.1	14.5	128 16 8	1 3 5	10 0 0	7 10 0	147 10 1
Pine Lee	Coolamon	11	5	16	4.8	3.6	8.4					
Big Creek	Trevallyn	8	6	14	6.7	4.6	11.3	142 11 8	1 13 5	10 0 0	11 10 0	165 15 1
Campsie	Trevallyn	15	9	24	12.3	6.9	19.2					
Bigga	Binda	9	9	18	6.6	6.9	13.5	150 0 0	1 19 9	10 0 0	5 0 0	166 19 9
Memundie	Binda	7	7	14	3.9	5.2	9.1					
Big Meadow	Laggan	5	8	13	4.3	6.6	10.9	113 0 0	1 1 7	10 0 0	0 10 0	124 11 7
Limerick	Laggan	8	6	14	5.6	4.1	9.7					
Big Ridge	Uralla	9	8	17	7.6	5.5	13.1	150 0 0	0 2 6	10 0 0	0 15 0	160 17 6
Gostwyck	Uralla	12	6	18	9.2	3.6	12.8					
Bimlow	Burraborang	5	9	14	4.6	7.4	12.0	100 0 0	1 4 1	10 0 0		111 4 1
Malumbi	Burraborang	5	8	13	3.4	5.4	8.8					
Birriwa*	Leadville	4	5	9	3.4	3.3	6.7	83 3 4		10 16 8	0 10 0	94 10 0
Denisontown*	Leadville	4	2	6	3.3	1.5	4.8					
Blackbird Flat	Comara	11	5	16	8.2	4.6	12.8	88 0 0	6 12 7	15 8 6		110 1 1
Brock's Flat	Comara	7	7	14	5.0	5.1	10.1					
Blaxland's Flat	South Grafton	5	11	16	3.1	8.1	11.2	107 10 3	1 6 7	11 10 0		120 6 10
Towallum	South Grafton	5	8	13	4.6	5.8	10.4					
Blindmouth†	Mullumbimby	8	3	11	5.8	2.8	8.6	28 5 0	0 14 11	2 10 0	0 9 0	31 18 11
Bobby Whitlow Crk.	Bingara	10	10	20	7.8	9.2	17.0	138 0 0	2 13 8	10 0 0		150 13 8
Molroy	Bingara	6	9	15	4.0	5.6	9.6					
Boheenah Creek	Narrabri	9	2	11	7.8	1.5	9.3	113 0 0	1 18 9	10 0 0		124 18 9
Tippereenah	Narrabri	14	4	18	9.3	2.1	11.4					
Bolton Vale	O'Connell	12	3	15	8.5	2.6	11.1	88 0 0	1 12 6	10 0 0	24 5 0	123 17 6
Reinville	O'Connell	4	9	13	3.5	7.4	10.9					
Bona Vista	Somerton	8	7	15	6.1	4.5	10.6	113 0 0	2 9 10	10 0 0	5 10 0	130 19 10
Keepit	Somerton	9	6	15	6.4	4.4	10.8					
Bongongolong	Gundagai	11	12	23	7.8	8.6	16.4	113 0 0	1 13 10	12 4 6	1 6 3	123 4 7
Jones' Creek	Gundagai	21	14	35	11.0	6.7	17.7					
Bookham	Bookham	6	6	12	4.6	4.8	9.4	80 13 4	1 3 3	10 8 3	7 10 10	99 15 8
Talmo	Bookham	6	9	15	4.5	8.6	13.1					
Boolambayte	Bulladelah	9	6	15	5.8	3.5	9.3	101 10 0	0 19 9	14 10 6	0 15 0	117 15 3
Bungaree	Bulladelah	9	7	16	7.5	5.3	12.8					
Boro	Tarago	7	6	13	6.4	5.0	11.4					
New Line last	Tarago	6	5	11	5.5	3.5	9.0	148 16 8	0 16 9	11 14 5	0 15 0	162 2 10
Lake Bathurst, East†	Tarago	4	5	9	2.5	3.8	6.3					
Bournewood	Bournewood	6	3	9	4.8	2.7	7.5	88 0 0	2 2 3	10 0 0	11 10 0	111 12 3
Yullundry	Bournewood	7	5	12	5.9	3.3	9.2					
Brewer's Flat	Rye Park	10	6	16	7.4	4.3	11.7	88 0 0	1 3 7	10 0 0	0 10 0	99 13 7
Grassy Creek	Rye Park	6	7	13	4.9	5.5	10.4					
Brawlin	Brawlin	13	7	20	8.2	4.1	12.3	113 0 0	0 16 5	10 0 0	6 0 0	129 16 5
Kilrush	Brawlin	6	1	7	2.9	0.9	3.8					
Brigalow Creek	Cuttabri	3	5	8	2.2	4.6	6.8	88 10 0	1 2 5	12 5 1		101 17 6
Cuttabri	Cuttabri	10	5	15	8.0	4.4	12.4					
Brogo	Brogo	5	14	19	4.1	10.2	14.3	134 13 4	3 1 11	10 0 0	1 10 0	149 5 3
Puen Buen	Brogo	6	7	13	5.0	6.2	11.2					
Brokenshaft Creek	Towac	8	11	19	5.2	7.9	13.1	107 10 0		21 0 4	1 0 0	129 10 4
Towac	Towac	9	4	13	7.6	3.5	11.1					
Brook's Creek	Sutton	9	5	14	7.5	4.4	11.9	125 0 0	0 18 6	12 0 10	0 10 0	138 9 4
Sutton	Sutton	11	8	19	8.2	6.4	14.6					
Brown's Camp	Delegate	12	9	21	9.1	8.2	17.3	88 0 0	1 7 5	15 8 2	5 9 10	110 5 5
Woodglen	Delegate	9	5	14	6.2	4.2	10.4					
Buccarumbi	South Grafton	10	10	20	7.6	7.6	15.2	113 0 0	0 16 2	10 0 0		123 16 2
Cowandooy	South Grafton	4	8	12	3.9	7.4	11.3					
Bullawa Creek	Narrabri	2	6	8	1.3	4.2	5.5	136 13 4	2 2 3	10 0 0	0 7 0	149 2 7
Ningedo	Narrabri	13	7	20	10.1	5.8	15.9					
Bullengong	Molonglo	8	2	10	7.4	1.7	9.1					
Carwoola	Molonglo	12	9	21	8.5	6.4	14.9	193 1 8	5 7 8	13 15 5	0 15 0	212 19 9
Black Creek	Molonglo	5	3	8	4.2	3.0	7.2					
Bunnan	Bunnan	7	13	20	5.9	11.5	17.4	113 0 0	1 15 7	10 0 0		124 15 7
Cuan	Bunnan	4	3	7	3.5	2.9	6.4					
Burgoon	Cumnock	6	6	12	5.2	4.8	10.0	117 0 0	1 5 1	10 0 0	0 6 6	128 11 7
Erimbla	Cumnock	8	5	13	4.8	2.5	7.3					
Burra	Queanbeyan	6	6	12	5.1	4.8	9.9	147 0 0	0 19 9	10 0 0	0 10 0	158 9 9
Urila	Queanbeyan	5	9	14	3.6	7.6	11.2					
Burrembooka	Bombala	7	4	11	4.5	3.2	7.7	113 0 0	1 1 4	10 0 0		124 1 4
Maharatta	Bombala	9	3	12	7.4	2.3	9.7					
Burrendong	Burrendong	12	6	18	8.9	3.6	12.5	113 0 0	1 6 9	11 4 0		125 10 9
Mookerawa	Burrendong	7	7	14	4.6	2.9	7.5					
Burrowa Flats§	Galong	3	3	6	3.0	2.8	5.8	29 18 6		7 7 10		37 6 4
Khalangan§	Galong	8	1	9	6.6	1.0	7.6					

* Closed, 31st October.

† Closed, 30th June.

‡ Closed, 31st May.

§ Closed, 31st July.

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, 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.	
Burrumbuttock, Est	Jindera	4	9	13	3.0	7.2	10.2	118 13 4	0 16 10	8 4 7	3 11 6	131 6 3
Glen Ellen	Jindera	11	8	19	6.4	4.9	11.3					
Burry	Tomakin	7	8	15	4.9	5.1	10.0	108 6 8	1 7 5	10 0 0		119 14 1
Mosquito Bay	Tomakin	8	4	12	6.5	3.6	10.1					
Burtundy	Wentworth	10	10	20	7.1	5.7	12.8	154 5 0	5 8 10	13 10 0	0 15 0	173 18 10
Connorgie	Wentworth	7	10	17	5.7	7.3	13.0					
Bute	Cootamundra	10	9	19	8.9	8.4	17.3	113 0 0	1 2 10	12 3 0	4 0 5	130 6 9
Dudauman	Cootamundra	6	1	7	5.1	0.8	5.9					
Byangum	Murwillumbah	5	8	13	2.4	6.1	8.5	113 0 0	1 17 5	10 0 0		124 17 5
Rowland's Creek	Murwillumbah	9	5	14	7.9	4.0	11.9					
Caffrey's Flat	Knorrit Flat	13	4	17	11.3	3.0	14.3	113 0 0	1 16 5	10 0 0		124 16 5
Callaghan's Creek	Knorrit Flat	7	6	13	5.3	4.3	9.6					
Campfield	Neville	9	10	19	6.1	6.6	12.7	138 0 0	2 18 4	10 0 0		150 18 4
Hanover	Neville	4	5	9	3.6	3.9	7.5					
Canangles	Cargo	4	6	10	3.7	4.8	8.5	113 0 0	1 9 1	10 0 0	0 15 0	125 4 1
Edinboro	Cargo	5	5	10	3.7	4.2	7.9					
Cardington	Cundumbul	10	7	17	7.3	5.5	12.8	111 13 4	2 1 7	9 3 4		122 18 3
Cundumbul	Cundumbul	9	8	17	5.5	5.6	11.1					
Carrick	Carrick	11	6	17	6.8	5.3	12.1	114 0 10	1 12 9	9 17 2	1 11 3	127 2 0
New Country Flats	Carrick	12	11	23	8.4	7.9	16.3					
Carrow Brook	Singleton	5	3	8	4.8	2.3	7.1	80 13 4	2 10 5	10 18 8		94 2 5
Tea-tree	Singleton	9	4	13	6.7	3.5	10.2					
Carwell	Rylstone	6	4	10	3.7	2.8	6.5	125 0 0	0 19 6	10 0 0	1 0 0	136 19 6
Coomber	Rylstone	8	10	18	6.2	8.2	14.4					
Cattle Creek	Cassilis	5	5	10	4.4	3.4	7.8	113 0 0		10 0 0	1 0 0	124 0 0
Cooba Bulga	Cassilis	6	8	14	4.6	5.7	10.3					
Celey's Creek	Whinstone Valley	8	6	14	6.7	4.3	11.0	159 6 8	1 0 7	10 0 0	1 0 0	171 7 3
Jerangle	Whinstone Valley	16	8	24	8.8	3.7	12.5					
Chandler	Wollomombi	6	9	15	4.4	6.8	11.2	150 0 0			0 15 0	150 15 0
Wollomombi	Wollomombi	7	5	12	5.7	3.4	9.1					
Charley's Hill	Oberon	10	7	17	7.7	4.6	12.3	148 0 0	3 1 4	10 0 0	2 12 6	163 13 10
Norway	Oberon	10	11	21	8.7	8.4	17.1					
Chatham Valley	Oberon	5	10	15	2.6	6.0	9.2	88 0 0	1 11 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	106 11 0
Shooter's Hill	Oberon	7	4	11	4.7	2.5	7.2					
Chaucer	Walli	8	6	14	3.5	3.6	7.1	100 10 0	1 18 3	10 0 0	0 15 0	112 14 1
Wattle Grove	Walli	7	3	10	5.3	2.4	7.7					
Clairwood	Singleton	7	4	11	5.9	3.9	9.8	54 3 4	4 18 6	2 10 0	16 13 6	78 5 4
Gingdigh	Singleton	7	7	14	5.6	6.6	12.2					
Clandulla	Brogan's Ck., Rylstone	15	10	25	12.3	8.6	20.9	136 0 0	2 7 8	10 0 0	9 0 0	157 7 8
McDonald's Hole	Brogan's Ck., Rylstone	6	4	10	5.7	3.7	9.4					
Clearmont	Adelong	6	9	15	4.1	6.3	10.4	133 16 8	1 8 11	10 8 5		145 14 0
Darlow's Creek	Adelong	3	8	11	2.9	8.0	10.9					
Clifford	Cooma	1	4	5	6	3.4	4.0	122 0 0	1 3 7	9 17 7	1 10 0	134 11 2
Toll-bar Creek	Cooma	7	10	17	5.3	7.7	13.0					
Cliff Hills	Braidwood	6	13	19	3.2	6.9	10.1	113 0 0	1 3 8	10 0 0	1 5 0	125 8 8
Monkittee	Braidwood	5	5	10	2.7	2.9	5.6					
Cockatoo Flat	Walcha	15	10	25	10.6	6.0	16.6	124 10 0	0 7 9	10 0 0	2 5 0	137 2 9
Vintner Fair	Walcha	13	6	19	10.2	5.7	15.9					
Cocomingla	Cowra	10	4	14	8.3	3.3	11.6	125 0 0	0 18 4	10 0 0	8 12 0	144 10 4
Mount Collins	Cowra	8	7	15	5.6	4.8	10.4					
Collaroy	Merriwa	8	6	14	7.1	5.0	12.1	113 0 0		14 3 4	1 0 0	128 3 4
Munmurra, Lower.	Merriwa	9	7	16	8.0	6.2	14.2					
Colly Blue	Colly Blue	4	10	14	2.7	8.1	10.8	136 0 0	1 15 8	10 0 0		147 15 8
Trinke	Colly Blue	17	15	32	12.2	8.8	21.0					
Colo, Middle	Upper Colo	10	9	19	7.5	6.9	14.4	178 0 0	1 4 6	10 0 0		189 4 6
Colo, Upper	Upper Colo	8	12	20	7.3	9.8	17.1					
Combo	Wollar	9	3	12	7.1	2.4	9.5	113 0 0	1 7 8	10 0 0	1 0 0	125 7 8
Wilpingong	Wollar	13	20	33	9.3	13.1	22.4					
Coningdale	Armidale	2	1	3	1.3	0.9	2.2	113 0 0	0 17 9	10 0 0	0 15 0	124 12 9
Forest Farm	Armidale	9	13	22	7.6	9.5	17.1					
Conjola	Conjola	12	9	21	9.3	7.7	17.0	125 0 0	2 16 2	10 0 0	5 5 0	143 1 2
Janning	Conjola	9	5	14	6.0	3.1	9.1					
Coolagolite	Cobargo	10	5	15	7.3	3.6	10.9	120 13 4	1 6 7	10 0 0		131 19 11
Tanto	Cobargo	9	8	17	6.9	6.6	13.5					
Coolah Road	Leadville	10	4	14	6.7	3.6	10.3	150 0 0		10 0 0		160 0 0
Tarrabran	Leadville	5	9	14	4.1	8.7	12.8					
Coolootai	Wallangra	9	6	15	5.7	3.7	9.4	88 0 0	3 8 0	13 6 8	0 10 0	105 4 8
Gullengutta	Wallangra	6	5	11	4.6	4.6	9.2					
Coolringdon	Cooma	7	5	12	5.3	2.7	8.0	85 10 0	0 14 8	10 0 0	1 0 0	97 4 8
Lake Plain	Cooma	16	10	26	10.7	7.2	17.9					
Countegany	Numeralla	4	9	13	2.6	5.7	8.3	155 0 0	2 0 11	10 0 0	1 0 0	168 0 11
Numeralla	Numeralla	11	12	23	7.8	9.7	17.5					
Cranbury	Toogong	10	10	20	7.4	7.2	14.6	135 10 0	3 2 6	12 3 10	35 12 2	186 8 6
Toogong	Toogong	10	14	24	6.4	9.3	15.7					
Crawford River	Bulladelah	12	11	23	7.4	7.6	15.0	132 3 4	0 19 3	10 0 0	24 17 9	168 0 4
Girvan	Bulladelah	9	8	17	8.9	6.1	15.0					
Creekeborough*	Bungendore	1	3	4	1.0	3.0	4.0	62 0 0		11 9 5	0 10 0	73 19 5
Thornhurst*	Bungendore	3	8	11	2.7	7.0	9.7					
Crieston	Comobella	12	6	18	10.2	4.6	14.8	164 0 0	0 17 11	10 0 0		174 17 11
Windora	Comobella	12	10	22	9.7	7.9	17.6					
Cullula	Windellama	12	10	22	7.3	5.4	12.7	113 0 0	1 6 1	10 0 0	0 10 0	124 16 1
Windellama	Windellama	10	2	12	7.2	1.0	8.2					
Currockbilly	Mongarlowe	10	8	18	8.1	6.7	14.8	136 0 0	1 2 3	10 0 0	1 0 0	148 2 3
Meroo Flat	Mongarlowe	6	9	15	4.8	6.3	11.1					

* Closed, 31st July.

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, 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.	
Currowan	Nelligen	9	9	18	5.9	4.8	10.7	113 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	123 0 0
Shallow Crossing	Nelligen	6	6	12	5.3	5.7	11.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Curry Flat	Nimitybelle	5	6	11	4.2	4.7	8.9	88 0 0	.....	10 0 0	1 0 0	99 0 0
Glenbog	Nimitybelle	6	4	10	4.7	3.0	7.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttagee	Bermagui	7	7	14	4.8	4.5	9.3	113 0 0	1 10 11	12 6 6	.....	126 17 5
Murrah	Bermagui	10	7	17	9.4	6.5	15.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dairy Arm	Laguna	7	7	14	4.7	6.0	10.7	150 0 0	.....	10 0 0	14 16 0	174 16 0
Wattagon	Laguna	7	8	15	4.8	6.7	11.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daisy Bank	Rockley	16	8	24	13.0	6.4	19.4	151 0 0	1 4 2	10 0 0	3 0 0	165 4 2
Swallow's Nest	Rockley	5	5	10	4.1	4.3	8.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Derrawang	Condobolin	12	8	20	6.5	4.9	11.4	144 0 0	2 12 4	10 0 0	0 10 0	157 2 4
Ellacar	Condobolin	7	4	11	6.0	3.8	9.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deua River	Moruya	2	1	3	1.8	1.0	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snaphook	Moruya	11	6	17	8.1	4.8	12.9	113 0 0	0 19 8	10 0 0	.....	123 19 8
Moggendoura*	Moruya	3	3	6	2.1	2.3	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dexter Springs	Linburn	6	5	11	3.5	2.9	6.4	73 13 4	4 6 9	4 13 2	8 0 0	90 13 3
Molarban	Linburn	10	6	16	7.5	4.8	12.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diamond	Binda	7	6	13	4.3	3.0	7.3	113 0 0	.....	10 0 0	0 10 0	123 10 0
Greenwattle	Binda	9	5	14	7.2	4.3	11.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diamond Valley	Trunkey Creek	10	4	14	8.0	3.2	11.2	89 3 4	4 5 4	9 14 1	.....	103 2 9
Long Swamp	Trunkey Creek	3	6	9	2.4	5.4	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doyle's Creek	Jerry's Plains	11	3	14	8.5	2.7	11.2	150 0 0	2 4 11	10 0 0	10 0 0	172 4 11
Kodman Vale	Jerry's Plains	9	11	20	6.4	7.6	14.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duckmaloi	Duckmaloi	12	3	15	6.5	2.8	9.3	88 0 0	1 15 4	10 0 0	.....	99 15 4
Hazelgrove	Duckmaloi	7	8	15	3.3	5.1	8.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duddawarra	Lowther	3	7	10	1.3	4.4	5.7	88 0 0	2 6 3	10 0 0	.....	100 6 3
Lowther	Lowther	19	9	28	12.6	6.6	19.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dullaberry	Wattle Flat	10	9	19	6.7	5.9	12.6	113 0 0	0 17 0	10 0 0	13 7 6	137 4 6
Linnekilns	Wattle Flat	4	7	11	2.6	4.8	7.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dungowan, Upper	Dungowan	2	12	14	1.9	10.0	11.9	113 0 0	1 3 8	11 10 0	0 10 0	126 3 8
Wooloban	Dungowan	2	2	4	1.8	1.5	3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duramana	Duramana	9	12	21	6.9	8.9	15.8	148 0 0	0 16 5	16 7 1	5 17 6	171 1 0
Mount Ranken	Duramana	13	6	19	10.0	5.4	15.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durren Durra	Marlow	5	5	10	4.0	3.4	7.4	125 0 0	0 18 4	10 0 0	1 9 0	137 7 4
Marlow	Marlow	6	13	19	3.2	8.9	12.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eaglehawk	Cooma	2	7	9	1.8	4.3	6.1	73 17 7	4.13 2	13 15 4	3 13 0	95 19 1
Middlingbank	Cooma	12	8	20	6.6	5.1	11.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastview	Dundee	5	6	11	4.7	5.3	10.0	113 0 0	1 19 9	10 0 0	0 10 0	125 9 9
Severn	Dundee	7	5	12	6.5	5.0	11.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eden Forest	Marulan	9	7	16	7.8	6.2	14.0	88 13 4	3 7 11	9 10 10	0 10 0	102 2 1
Greenwich Park	Marulan	5	2	7	4.4	1.8	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgerton	Yass	7	9	16	5.0	6.3	11.3	123 0 0	1 17 5	10 0 0	5 19 0	140 16 5
Elizabethfield	Yass	7	7	14	5.4	5.1	10.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emu Creek	Walcha	6	9	15	3.0	7.4	10.4	113 0 0	3 4 9	12 8 0	.....	128 12 9
Moona	Walcha	9	4	13	6.7	3.4	10.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essington	Essington	9	11	20	6.4	7.3	13.7	113 0 0	2 2 11	10 0 0	7 10 0	132 12 11
Hillington	Essington	4	3	7	2.0	1.6	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fucumbene	Adaminaby	9	3	12	7.7	2.3	10.0	75 6 8	3 2 6	8 18 1	1 0 0	88 7 3
Hemsby	Adaminaby	6	7	13	4.3	4.4	8.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fern Glen	Copmanhurst	5	4	9	4.3	3.4	7.7	88 0 0	0 6 6	10 0 0	1 5 0	99 11 6
Winegrove	Copmanhurst	4	4	8	3.7	3.7	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fernmount, South	Bellingen	7	7	14	3.8	4.6	8.4	90 0 0	1 3 7	13 18 4	.....	105 1 11
Spickett's Creek	Bellingen	5	7	12	3.8	5.7	9.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fern Ridge	Lansdowne	6	7	13	5.2	5.4	10.6	141 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	151 0 0
Lansdowne	Lansdowne	3	10	13	2.1	8.7	10.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitzgerald's Valley	George's Plains	10	5	15	8.0	2.4	10.4	138 0 0	.....	4 10 0	1 7 6	143 17 6
George's Plains	George's Plains	14	7	21	9.4	5.1	14.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flyer's Creek	Millthorpe	5	4	9	2.4	1.6	4.0	110 0 0	1 7 4	4 14 1	0 17 6	116 18 11
Ingliswold	Millthorpe	8	6	14	6.2	5.1	11.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forbes River	Yarras	10	12	22	7.2	10.1	17.3	100 10 0	1 12 5	13 9 1	.....	115 11 6
Hastings, Upper	Yarras	3	5	8	2.5	4.5	7.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadara	Adelong	11	3	14	9.4	2.1	11.5	169 0 0	.....	10 0 0	0 10 0	179 10 0
Wondalga	Adelong	11	9	20	8.7	8.0	16.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garfield	Bega	10	5	15	5.7	4.3	10.0	132 13 4	2 3 7	10 0 0	0 10 0	145 6 11
Stony Creek	Bega	9	12	21	6.5	8.8	15.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ginninderra	Ginninderra	17	11	28	12.0	7.9	19.9	130 15 0	2 10 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	145 5 0
Gungahleen	Ginninderra	4	8	12	3.9	6.8	10.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glanmire	Glanmire	11	10	21	6.9	7.2	14.1	125 0 0	0 17 8	10 0 0	2 11 6	138 9 2
Hollybrook	Glanmire	7	7	14	4.0	4.3	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glen Allan	Nimitybelle	6	6	12	4.7	4.6	9.3	88 0 0	2 6 7	10 0 0	0 6 6	100 13 1
Jettiba	Nimitybelle	13	12	25	8.1	7.2	15.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glen Arm	Bendemeer	1	1	2	1.0	1.0	2.0	88 0 0	3 14 1	10 0 0	0 15 0	102 9 1
Mount Vale	Bendemeer	10	4	14	9.4	4.0	13.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glencardie	Ponto	14	4	18	8.3	1.5	9.8	113 0 0	.....	10 0 0	66 9 0	189 9 0
Ponto	Ponto	16	6	22	9.2	3.6	12.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenora	Nabiac	7	8	15	6.5	7.2	13.7	100 10 0	.....	9 14 1	.....	110 4 1
Wong Wauk	Nabiac	7	9	16	5.6	6.9	12.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goldsworth†	Bendemeer	8	4	12	5.1	3.8	8.9	51 10 0	0 8 7	5 14 9	.....	57 13 4
Loangat	Bendemeer	5	3	8	4.4	2.8	7.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Googong	Queanbeyan	10	8	18	7.4	6.0	13.4	113 0 0	2 13 10	10 0 5	14 12 0	140 6 3
Malcolm Vale	Queanbeyan	8	2	10	7.5	1.6	9.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goonigal	Goolagong	8	6	14	7.1	4.8	11.9	76 13 4	0 4 4	9 13 8	6 19 8	93 11 0
Kangaroo Creek	Goolagong	5	0	5	3.5	.....	3.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goran Lake†	Curlewis	5	7	12	3.8	6.2	10.0	31 10 4	0 4 11	2 10 0	.....	34 5 3

* Closed, 31st October. † Closed, 30th June.

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, Cloaks, 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.	
Merryvale	Laggan	9	6	15	7.0	4.9	11.9	113 0 0	.....	10 0 0	0 10 0	124 10 0
Myanga Creek	Laggan	6	3	9	4.7	2.7	7.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moryla*	Moss Vale	6	6	12	5.4	4.9	10.3	58 13 4	2 5 10	6 13 4	0 10 0	68 2 6
Meryla Valley*	Moss Vale	4	5	9	3.5	3.9	7.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Micalo Island	Palmer's Island	7	3	10	5.6	2.6	8.2	113 0 0	1 9 10	11 4 0	.....	125 13 10
Palmer's Island, Lower.	Palmer's Island	14	8	22	9.5	6.6	16.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Flat†	Cooma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 13 4	.....	4 3 4	.....	40 16 8
Mill Creek	Wiseman's Ferry	13	6	19	9.8	4.3	14.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olive Mount	Wiseman's Ferry	3	3	6	2.6	2.9	5.5	88 0 0	.....	1 18 9	10 0 0	99 18 9
Milparinka	Milparinka	9	6	15	7.2	4.6	11.8	46 13 4	.....	31 2 8	0 15 0	78 11 0
Mount Browne	Milparinka	7	5	12	5.7	4.6	10.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mimosa Dell	Black Springs	9	1	10	6.0	0.6	6.6	98 0 0	1 2 5	10 0 0	22 3 0	121 5 5
Wallbrook	Black Springs	6	7	13	4.0	3.3	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Stromboli	Rockley	6	2	8	3.6	1.9	5.5	88 0 0	1 4 10	10 0 0	3 10 0	102 14 10
Tanner's Mount	Rockley	6	11	17	5.0	8.9	13.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Terrell	Karr's Springs	7	6	13	2.8	4.5	7.3	113 0 0	1 11 8	10 0 0	.....	124 11 8
Wybong, Upper	Karr's Springs	8	9	17	5.8	5.3	11.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mundowey	Manilla	12	.....	12	8.7	.....	8.7	113 0 0	0 12 11	10 0 0	0 10 0	124 2 11
Ukolan	Manilla	8	10	18	5.4	6.5	11.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murragama	Ulan	7	5	12	5.9	4.9	10.8	171 0 0	3 1 5	10 0 0	1 0 0	185 1 5
Ulan	Ulan	15	12	27	12.2	9.1	21.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myall View	Gunnedah	2	2	4	2.0	2.0	4.0	36 0 0	0 18 11	3 15 0	.....	40 13 11
Nandabah	Casino	5	13	18	4.4	11.5	15.9	113 0 0	1 4 11	10 0 0	17 7 6	141 12 5
Woorooloolgan	Casino	8	4	12	2.9	1.4	4.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nanigai	Wombah	8	7	15	5.3	6.3	11.6	148 5 0	0 17 5	2 5 10	1 10 0	152 18 3
Wombah	Wombah	10	13	23	9.3	11.5	20.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakey Creek	Warialda	5	7	12	3.5	5.2	8.7	166 0 0	2 5 9	10 0 0	46 6 6	224 12 3
Woodlawn	Warialda	15	8	23	8.8	4.4	13.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakleigh	Currabubula	13	5	18	9.3	4.1	13.4	130 5 0	2 16 7	10 0 0	.....	143 1 7
Piallaway	Currabubula	7	9	16	6.1	7.5	13.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oberne	Tarcutta	5	9	14	3.4	6.6	10.0	125 0 0	2 16 1	10 0 0	1 0 0	138 16 1
Umbango	Tarcutta	9	4	13	7.3	3.3	10.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ollera	Guyra	9	5	14	7.2	4.6	11.8	113 0 0	0 5 5	10 0 0	0 15 0	124 0 5
Tentorden	Guyra	5	6	11	3.4	4.2	7.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ourimbah Creek	Gosford	6	3	9	5.7	2.8	8.5	138 0 0	1 15 4	10 0 0	.....	149 15 4
Somersly	Gosford	7	8	15	6.3	5.7	12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmer's Oakey	Palmer's Oakey	8	10	18	4.6	6.7	11.3	88 0 0	1 5 9	10 0 0	.....	99 5 9
Turon, Upper	Palmer's Oakey	9	10	19	5.5	6.7	12.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panton†	Moparrabah	4	5	9	3.1	2.1	5.2	28 5 0	0 3 5	2 10 0	.....	30 18 5
Parrabel	Kempsey	7	3	10	6.1	2.3	8.9	113 0 0	0 7 9	10 0 0	.....	123 7 9
Temagogue	Kempsey	5	6	11	4.8	5.5	10.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panpong	Boloko	11	7	18	9.6	5.6	15.2	88 0 0	3 15 3	9 6 0	0 15 0	101 16 3
Pleasant View	Boloko	4	4	8	3.5	3.7	7.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peabody	Molong	6	4	10	5.1	3.4	8.5	113 0 0	1 19 6	10 0 0	.....	124 19 6
Sandy Creek	Molong	9	6	15	6.2	4.6	10.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piambong, Lower	Two-mile Flat	5	7	12	4.9	7.0	11.9	150 0 0	1 5 5	10 0 0	1 0 0	162 5 5
Yambil	Two-mile Flat	9	11	20	5.8	7.4	13.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pian Creek	Wee Waa	7	4	11	3.4	3.0	6.4	88 4 9	2 13 10	10 0 0	.....	100 18 7
Weeta Waa	Wee Waa	8	10	18	5.5	6.5	12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pinch Flat	Armidale	9	5	14	5.9	3.5	9.4	103 11 8	1 11 11	13 0 0	0 15 0	118 18 7
Puddledock	Armidale	5	8	13	4.0	5.9	9.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piney Range	Grenfell	4	10	14	2.3	7.0	9.3	103 11 8	2 5 9	8 19 9	.....	114 17 2
Whoogo	Grenfell	8	3	11	4.5	1.9	6.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ravensworth, North	Rouchel Brook	8	7	15	6.3	5.7	12.0	125 10 0	2 0 1	11 2 0	0 10 0	139 2 1
Rouchel Vale	Rouchel Brook	9	2	11	7.0	2.0	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Hill	Reid's Flat	6	10	16	5.2	8.1	13.3	113 0 0	1 13 0	9 3 4	6 14 0	130 10 4
Reid's Flat	Reid's Flat	7	6	13	6.5	4.9	11.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richlands	Taralga	6	13	19	4.1	11.2	15.3	122 5 0	2 4 2	10 0 0	0 10 0	134 19 2
Yorkborough	Taralga	8	6	14	7.0	4.0	11.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rollands' Plains	Rollands' Plains	6	7	13	2.6	6.4	9.0	80 18 6	0 18 0	10 0 0	.....	91 16 6
Wauchope	Rollands' Plains	9	3	12	7.2	2.9	10.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shellgrove	Cooma	7	4	11	4.9	2.4	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thubergal Lake	Cooma	5	7	12	4.4	4.7	9.1	136 1 8	1 12 7	13 6 8	.....	151 0 11
Woodend§	Cooma	4	1	5	1.9	.....	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silverdale	Camden	6	5	11	4.0	3.5	7.5	58 13 4	4 7 10	9 1 7	3 8 6	75 11 3
Wallace	Camden	8	7	15	5.2	5.6	10.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Creek||	Manilla	6	3	9	6.0	3.0	9.0	7 6 8	.....	.....	.....	7 6 8
Stewart's River	Moorland	13	13	26	10.4	9.7	20.1	166 0 0	2 5 2	10 0 0	.....	178 5 2
Stewart's R., Upper	Moorland	4	7	11	3.4	5.6	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surveyor's Creek	Walcha Road	6	7	13	4.1	5.7	9.8	113 0 0	1 5 10	10 19 6	0 15 0	126 0 4
Ugly Range	Walcha Road	10	8	18	6.2	5.9	12.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinagroo	Scone	4	8	12	3.8	7.4	11.2	113 0 0	1 2 6	12 10 0	.....	126 12 6
Turry	Scone	6	6	12	3.9	4.0	7.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tindery Vale	Michelago	3	8	11	2.1	7.0	9.1	88 15 0	.....	9 16 1	1 0 0	99 11 1
Waterholes	Michelago	7	6	13	4.8	4.0	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trundle	Trundle	10	7	17	6.0	4.4	10.4	96 6 8	0 10 8	13 12 0	0 15 0	111 4 4
Woodview	Trundle	6	7	13	5.6	6.8	12.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turill	Turill	11	10	21	7.2	7.1	14.3	169 5 0	2 17 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	183 2 0
Wagoribil	Turill	10	11	21	9.0	8.7	17.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wanganderry¶	Mittagong	2	7	9	1.5	5.4	6.9	28 5 0	0 19 4	2 3 6	0 5 0	31 12 10
Werrriwa**	Bungondore	2	4	6	2.0	3.9	5.9	18 6 8	0 12 7	0 16 8	0 5 0	20 0 11
Yongala¶	Hornsby Junction	4	3	7	4.0	3.0	7.0	29 16 8	1 14 7	2 10 0	.....	34 1 3

* Closed, 31st August.

† Closed, 31st October.

‡ Closed, 30th June.

§ Closed, 30th September.

|| Closed, 31st January.

¶ Closed, 31st July.

** Closed, 31st May.

APPENDIX X.

ATTENDANCE of Children at House-to-house Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1897, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation, and Expenditure from Public Funds.

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, Cloaks, 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.										
Apple Tree, &c.	Mundooran	11	10	21	9.3	9.6	18.3	85	19	0	2	8	7	10	0	0	98	7	7			
Bannaby	Bannaby	12	18	30	7.7	11.6	19.3	90	0	0	1	7	2	10	0	0	101	7	2			
Baradoc	Never Never	16	10	26	13.6	8.3	22.4	85	2	6	3	9	4	10	0	0	98	11	10			
Barrett's Creek	Stockyard Creek	12	9	21	10.8	8.2	19.0	76	12	0			11	18	7		88	10	7			
Basin Creek	Wallabadah	13	9	22	10.6	7.3	17.9	87	0	0	0	5	10	10	0	0	97	5	10			
Benambra	Morven	12	11	23	10.9	9.0	19.9	74	13	3	1	15	10	7	10	5		83	19	6		
Bollol Creek*	Boggabri	7	10	17	6.2	8.9	15.1	63	0	0			8	6	8	1	10	0	72	16	8	
Breelong, West	Gilgandra	12	7	19	11.0	7.0	18.0	65	10	5	1	16	8	6	1	0		73	8	1		
Calamia	South Grafton	12	13	25	8.3	12.0	20.3	89	17	9	2	9	2	9	18	3		102	5	2		
Cal Lal	Wentworth	7	13	20	5.7	12.3	18.0	87	10	6	2	3	0	10	0	0	0	15	0	100	8	6
Collendina	South Corowa	11	14	25	9.5	13.5	23.0	85	16	0			10	0	0				95	16	0	
Curraweela	Curraweela	8	13	21	6.0	11.8	17.8	81	11	3	1	4	0	10	0	0			92	15	3	
Diamond Swamp	Crookwell	14	14	28	11.7	11.2	22.9	100	3	4	1	17	6	16	13	10			118	14	8	
Digby	Curlewis	10	13	23	6.1	7.2	13.3	8	9	6			2	3	4				10	12	10	
Dingle	Bellingen	14	5	19	13.1	4.7	17.8	72	12	9			11	19	6				84	12	3	
Dunsbury	Neverite	15	11	26	13.1	8.8	21.9	90	0	0	1	2	0	11	13	9			102	15	9	
Edgeroi*	Narrabri	9	11	20	8.9	10.1	19.0	74	18	1	1	2	10	7	10	0			83	10	11	
Eualdrice	Grenfell	11	7	18	8.9	6.7	15.6	73	2	1	0	19	6	13	1	4			87	2	11	
Ganbenang	Lowther	14	8	22	12.3	7.6	19.9	66	9	9	1	8	10	8	6	1			76	4	8	
Garland	Galley Swamp	21	16	37	16.3	8.6	24.9	37	10	0			4	19	10	0	10	0	42	19	10	
Glen Elgin	Glen Elgin	8	7	15	5.3	4.2	9.5	44	14	0	0	3	11			0	10	0	45	7	11	
Gloucester River	Barrington	16	10	26	11.8	7.8	19.6	75	0	0			7	10	0		0	10	0	83	0	0
Goolhi	Gunnedah	9	15	24	6.6	8.9	15.5	50	11	9	0	18	11	9	15	3			61	5	11	
Kilphysic	Carroll	7	13	20	6.1	12.2	18.3	36	7	6	4	16	3	5	2	11			46	6	8	
Markdale	Binda	16	11	27	11.6	7.7	19.3	89	2	9	0	4	6	10	0	0			99	7	3	
Merrimee	Whitton	14	6	20	12.5	5.7	18.2	87	2	11	1	11	0	10	0	0	0	15	0	99	8	11
Merrygoen	Mundooran	11	14	25	9.3	12.5	21.8	90	0	0	1	17	11	10	0	0			101	17	11	
Milpose	Parkes	11	13	24	8.5	10.8	19.3	86	9	6	1	3	10	10	0	0			97	13	4	
Mittagong Cottage Homest.	Mittagong	23	32	55	8.7	13.2	21.9	45	0	0	5	4	6						50	4	6	
Moonee Creek	Woolgoolga	11	8	19	10.5	7.6	18.1	79	6	3	0	18	8	9	3	4			89	8	3	
Mount Parnell	Quirindi	13	9	22	11.0	8.4	19.4	85	19	8	1	11	4	11	7	4			98	18	4	
Nanima	Goolagong	9	13	22	8.6	12.5	21.1	42	17	3	2	19	3	5	0	0			50	16	6	
Narani	Bungwahl	14	18	32	12.9	16.7	29.6	90	0	0	1	5	4	10	0	0			101	5	4	
Nile	Glen Alice	15	7	22	14.7	7.0	21.8	90	0	0	1	0	4	10	0	0			101	0	4	
Nowley	Narrabri	9	11	20	8.2	10.5	18.7	81	19	6	3	3	9	9	6	0			94	9	3	
Nunnagoys	Barham	7	12	19	5.1	9.3	14.4	18	1	6									18	1	6	
Oak Creek	Hargraves	16	6	22	14.9	5.6	20.5	59	16	3	1	3	0	6	2	6			67	1	9	
Phil's Creek	Frogmoor	19	19	38	11.4	12.2	23.6	65	9	10			9	19	11				75	9	9	
Sands, The	Trunkay Creek	16	11	27	12.7	8.8	21.5	90	0	0	1	7	11	10	0	0			101	7	11	
Warge Rock	Looby's	22	10	32	17.3	8.8	26.1	90	0	0	0	17	5	10	0	0			100	17	5	
Wheeo	Wheeo	13	10	23	11.3	6.7	18.0	57	13	4	1	3	8	6	19	2			65	16	2	

* Closed, 31st October. † Closed, 30th June. ‡ Closed, 31st March.

APPENDIX XI.

ATTENDANCE of Pupils at Evening Public Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1897, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation, and Expenditure from Public Funds.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.													
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Cloaks, 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.									
Blackfriars	George-street West, Sydney.	21	...	21	8.8	...	8.8	18	18	4	1	2	9			8	2	11	28	4	0
Bombala*	Bombala	10	...	10	5.1	...	5.1	3	3	4									3	3	4
Broke†	Broke	13	...	13	7.5	...	7.5	6	4	8									6	4	8
Castlereagh-street	Sydney	35	...	35	18.5	...	18.5	27	1	8						9	14	0	36	15	8
Crown-street	Sydney	61	...	61	38.6	...	38.6	31	9	10						11	4	0	42	13	10
Dungog	Dungog	19	...	19	5.3	...	5.3	3	19	8									3	19	8
Enmore	Newtown	39	...	39	26.9	...	26.9	30	10	0	1	12	6			14	14	0	46	16	6
Erskineville	Erskineville	36	...	36	17.5	...	17.5	27	1	8						0	15	0	27	16	8
Grafton‡	Grafton	19	...	19	10.0	...	10.0	8	18	4									8	18	4
Hamilton	Hamilton	21	...	21	12.7	...	12.7	23	0	0									23	0	0
Helensburgh	Helensburgh	10	...	10	6.4	...	6.4														
Inverell	Inverell	27	...	27	16.1	...	16.1	3	13	7									3	13	7
Joadja§	Joadja	21	...	21	10.7	...	10.7	3	1	4									3	1	4
Leichhardt	Leichhardt	6	...	6	3.5	...	3.5	18	0	0									18	0	0
Minmi	Minmi	15	...	15	9.8	...	9.8	22	14	9									22	14	9
Mitchell	Sunny Corner	19	...	19	8.1	...	8.1	4	9	8									4	9	8
Morpeth	Morpeth	30	...	30	17.5	...	17.5	11	18	5									11	18	5
Paddington	Paddington	30	...	30	13.3	...	13.3	27	10	0	2	6	0			3	5	0	33	1	0
Petersham	Petersham	34	...	34	23.0	...	23.0	29	11	8						1	0	0	30	11	8
Pymont	Pymont	25	...	25	12.8	...	12.8	20	0	0	2	5	2			4	7	0	26	12	2
Redfern	Redfern	24	...	24	10.6	...	10.6	20	10	0						12	0	0	32	10	0
Unanderra	Unanderra	13	...	13	12.0	...	12.0	4	13	9									4	13	9
Warangesda¶	Darlington Point.	6	4	10	2.5	1.1	3.6	8	5	0									8	5	0
Wollongong	Wollongong	27	...	27	12.4	...	12.4	4	4	11									4	4	11
Wyalong, West	West Wyalong	31	...	31	24.1	...	24.1	5	0	0	1	7	8						6	7	8

* Closed, 31st January. † Closed, 31st August. ‡ Closed, 31st May. § Closed, 30th June. ¶ Closed, 30th September. ¶ 30th April.

APPENDIX XII.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT WITH ITS ANNEXES.

The returns for the year 1897 show solid progress, especially in the number of pupils. Of the 2,569 schools in operation in 1896, 81 were closed during that year, or were allowed to lapse in December, so that 2,488 were carried on to 1897. These, with 84 new schools, and 2 new departments brought into operation, gave 2,572 schools, representing 2,785 departments, as the record for 1897.

The following is the return of schools for the last five years :—

Year.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
1893	1,700	347	309	90	9	2,515
1894	1,667	302	449	71	14	2,503
1895	1,685	317	483	57	16	2,558
1896	1,698	310	497	44	30	2,569
1897	1,755	294	457	41	25	2,572

Arranged in classes according to the average attendance at the end of the year, they are :—

Year.	Class I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Small Unclassified.	Total.
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
1896	40	36	26	62	127	198	185	335	860	193	507	2,569
1897	43	38	29	59	124	226	202	362	862	141	486	2,572

This return shows the large increase of 57 in the number of public schools, and a corresponding decrease in the number of provisional and half-time schools, and indicates that closer settlement is taking place in several parts of the colony.

Buildings.

As overcrowded, badly lighted, and imperfectly lighted school-rooms not only cause much of the teachers' work to be fruitless, but must seriously injure the children's health, all that is practicable is done to ensure that the work in the schools is carried on under the most favourable conditions. With this object much has been done in the way of erecting new buildings, and enlarging or repairing old ones. Under the supervision of the Chief Clerk of Works, the following has been effected :—

New school buildings	20
School buildings enlarged	24
School buildings repaired	299
New residences	12
Additions to residences	9

Under the supervision of the inspectors, the works carried out were :—

New school buildings	81
School buildings enlarged	29
School buildings repaired	1,053

New Residences.

In connection with the works under the inspectors, the sum of £9,604 4s. 9d. has been expended.

The Chief Clerk of Works attends principally to the buildings in the metropolitan area and the larger country towns; the inspectors look after those in country districts. Some of the buildings recently put up by the Chief Clerk of Works are model school buildings. They are of presentable appearance, without elaborate or costly ornamentation, are well lighted and ventilated, and are arranged that every facility is offered for carrying on the school work with order and despatch. Among these may be mentioned Neutral Bay Girls', Glebe Boys', Goulburn Boys', Annandale Infants', Drummoyne Primary, and the High School at West Maitland.

The inspectors' work, with a few exceptions, is restricted to small buildings, where their local knowledge enables them to get works carried out more cheaply and expeditiously than by any other means. There are seven or eight inspectors who cannot be too highly commended for the industry and ability they have displayed in dealing with building matters. They prepare plans and specifications and look after contractors like tradesmen, and by their care and efficiency in this direction save the department thousands of pounds per annum.

Accommodation.

At the close of 1896 the accommodation in our schools was 239,354 places. During 1897, after making good the loss caused by closing schools, and abandoning old buildings, 5,929 additional places were provided, raising the number of places to 245,283.

The following table shows the accommodation in each district :—

District.	Number of places at end of 1897, reckoned at 8 square feet for each child.	Number of places at end of 1897, reckoned at 100 cubic feet of air space for each child.
Armidale	19,825	18,162
Bathurst	16,898	16,814
Bowral	19,937	19,212
Goulburn	19,803	17,549
Grafton	19,562	19,389
Maitland	25,934	27,553
Metropolitan	57,791	69,792
Sub-metropolitan	17,923	16,837
Wagga Wagga	25,274	24,898
Wellington	14,996	15,077
Totals	237,943	245,283

As the highest quarterly enrolment was 203,335 it is evident that the aggregate accommodation is ample. It must, however, be admitted that in some instances the school buildings are too large for present needs, and that in some it is insufficient; but cases of serious overcrowding are rare, and are remedied as soon as possible. We have only a limited supply of money, and a limited number of officers, and hence some delay is unavoidable.

It is not uncommon for gross misrepresentation to be made as to the urgency for more accommodation or for new buildings. Some mining syndicates seem to think that a good school building gives an appearance of prosperity and permanency to their speculations, and worry the Department in order to secure one.

Play-grounds.

Play-grounds.

An important adjunct to every school is a good play-ground. I regret that in this particular our large schools are badly equipped. Many in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts have barely sufficient ground for effective drill instruction, and anything like active play is impossible. This is the more to be deplored from the fact that in the localities named there are very few open spaces where boys can play at such games as cricket and football. Shelter for the pupils is afforded by weather-sheds, verandahs, and shade trees. Teachers generally are to be commended for the care they bestow upon the school-grounds and for their attention to tree culture.

Furniture.

The expenditure on account of furniture has been very heavy during the year. This expenditure has been incurred mainly for country schools, the old cumbrous, locally-made desks and forms have been removed and replaced by those of the pattern used in Sydney. Experiments have been made from time to time with desks and forms of various designs. For ordinary use, the long desks and form have been proved to be the cheapest as well as the most serviceable; for infants, the Department's dual desk is the best, while for fifth-class pupils the Canadian single-seated desk, recently imported, appears to be specially appropriate.

Enrolment and Attendance.

The gross enrolment of pupils at all schools in 1897 was 256,996.

Deducting 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments, the number of individual pupils on the books of the schools was 226,157.

The following table gives the enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of 1897, together with the rates of increase:—

Quarter.	Enrolment in 1896.	Enrolment in 1897.	Increase for 1897.	Average daily attendance for 1896.	Average daily attendance for 1897.	Increase in average daily attendance for 1897.	Per-centage of increase of enrolment.	Per-centage of increase of average attendance.
March	195,982	200,902	4,920	137,619·3	147,839·4	10,220·1	2·5	7·4
June	196,948	201,902	4,954	141,080·3	147,356·3	6,276·0	2·5	4·4
September.....	198,621	203,335	4,714	145,763·8	151,432·3	5,668·5	2·3	3·8
December	196,550	201,652	5,102	144,306·9	146,896·2	2,589·3	2·5	1·7
Average.....	197,025	201,947	4,922	142,192·5	148,381·0	6,188·5	2·4	4·3

The percentage for each quarter was:—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	
		Number.	Percentage.
March	200,902	147,839·4	73·5
June	201,902	147,356·3	72·9
September.....	203,335	151,432·3	74·4
December	201,652	146,896·2	72·8
Year's average.....	201,947	148,381·0	73·4

Compared with 1896, there is an increase in the gross enrolment of 5,175, on the average quarterly enrolment of 4,922, and on the average daily attendance of 6,188.

These results, the best yet accomplished by the department, are very gratifying, inasmuch as they show that the department is more than keeping pace with the growth of population, and is steadily getting a greater hold upon the children of the colony. It is surprising that in view of the fact that the Statistician reports a decrease in the population of the metropolitan area, the schools of the same district show an increase both in enrolment and attendance of more than 1,000 pupils.

The manner in which the provisions of the Health Act are being enforced will, in future, seriously interfere with the regularity of attendance, and with the continuity of the instruction. Small schools are closed for indefinite periods, and in others the teachers are kept out of their schools for weeks and even months, but are at liberty to travel in trains, trams, &c., and visit places of public resort, while the department is put to the expense of paying substitutes to do their work.

Compulsion.

Of the children who failed to attend school for the seventy days each half-year, as prescribed by law, it was found necessary in the first half-year to caution the parents or guardians of 3,554, and in the second half those of 2,543. Prosecutions on account of 1,594 defaulting children were authorised. In carrying out the compulsory provisions of the Public Instruction Act, the department has been loyally supported by the police authorities, but too frequently finds that the presiding magistrates side with the offending parents. The statements, "I teach my boy at home," "He was too sick to go to school," are too often accepted as sufficient excuse for children's non-attendance at school. Even in flagrant cases, the nominal fines inflicted are so paltry that parents are practically encouraged to go on violating the law by utilising children of a tender age as wage-earners. It is to be hoped that the Acts regulating labour and industry will mitigate, if not altogether remove, the evil.

The defects in the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act that have repeatedly been pointed out still exist. The department is blamed for the number of children haunting the public thoroughfares in school hours, but, as the law stands, is powerless.

School Fees.

The total amount of school fees collected and paid into the consolidated revenue was £73,684 1s. 9d.

Cautions to pay were issued during the year to 1,311 debtors, and it was found necessary to prosecute in 419 cases, with the result that the sum of £197 9s. 8d. was recovered.

Free education was granted to 312,000 pupils as against 28,420 free scholars upon the returns for 1896. In addition to the grants for free education the sum of £2,556 11s. 6d., arrears of fees, was cancelled. In all these cases full inquiry was made, and concessions were granted as the circumstances warranted.

Inspection.

The following changes in the inspectorial arrangements were made during the year:—Mr. Pitt was removed from Parramatta to Braidwood; Mr. Nolan, from Braidwood to Hay; Mr. Mackenzie, from Hay to Lithgow; and Mr. Dettmann, who had been doing relieving work, was placed in charge of the Parramatta district. Several of the inspectors suffered from serious illness. Mr. Bradley and Mr. Thompson were compelled to leave off work for months. Mr. Rooney was unable to complete his inspections, and in the middle of the year mental disease brought Mr. Pitt's official career to a premature close. In order that the work should not fall hopelessly behindhand, Mr. G. H. Hunt was again employed as acting inspector, and was entrusted with inspections in the Metropolitan, Armidale, and Braidwood districts. In August, Mr. Hunt's appointment was made permanent.

I am deeply indebted to Messrs. Cooper, Baillic, Beavis, Blumer, and Parkinson for the promptitude with which they came to my assistance and took up work that the inspectors responsible for could not attend to on account of illness.

The

The inspections were not less rigid and searching than in previous years. The forms of report are so constructed that not a point connected with the school grounds and buildings, the teacher and his work, can be overlooked. The teacher who gets a good report has earned it, and it is creditable to our teachers that so many schools come out of the ordeal of inspection with good results.

The number of schools inspected was 2,763, exactly the same as in 1896, but the number of pupils examined was 160,183, an increase of 5,315.

The uninspected schools numbered 22, four of them evening. The non-inspection of these schools was unavoidable. Most of them were so small that their continuance was not justified, and opportunity offering for the removal of the teachers, the schools were unexpectedly closed.

The amount of inspection work has now become so great that the staff is very heavily taxed. The inspectors are compelled to devote their evenings and Saturday afternoons to official duties, and some are breaking down under the incessant strain. The appointment of an additional inspector is a pressing necessity.

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.
1895	2,771	2,757	14	153,116	34
1896	2,780	2,763	17	154,868	33
1897	2,785	2,763	22	160,183	33

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	352	351	1	13,019
Bathurst	3	258	257	1	10,753
Bowral	3	262	260	2	11,374
Goulburn	4	305	386	9	11,577
Grafton	3	325	324	1	12,263
Maitland	3	243	242	1	17,679
Metropolitan	4	206	206	...	48,938
Sub-metropolitan	2	159	159	...	12,231
Wagga Wagga	4	335	329	6	13,317
Wellington	3	250	249	1	9,027
Totals	33	2,785	2,763	22	160,183

The inspected and uninspected schools were :—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1,964	291	447	40	21	2,763
Uninspected	4	3	10	1	4	22
Totals	1,968	294	457	41	25	2,785

Of the 2,763 schools inspected, 2,660 reached the standard or exceeded it. This is about 96 per cent. of the whole, and is an advance upon all previous records.

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	28	90	1,814	1,932
2. Not do do do	5	5	22	32
Provisional—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	10	25	219	254
2. Not do do do	11	5	21	37
Half-time—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	32	34	363	429
2. Not do do do	7	1	10	18
House-to-house—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	9	.....	25	34
2. Not do do do .....	.....	.....	6	6
Evening—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	1	2	8	11
2. Not do do do .....	.....	2	8	10
Totals—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	80	151	2,429	2,660
2. Not do do do	23	13	67	103
Totals	103	164	2,496	2,763

Or summarised—

Class of School.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Percentage up to Standard in 1897.	Percentage up to Standard in 1896.
Public	1,836	95	33	1,964	98	97
Provisional	240	30	21	291	92	86
Half-time	373	35	39	447	91	89
House-to-house	31	.....	9	40	77	95
Evening	16	4	1	21	95	93
Totals	2,496	164	103	2,763	96	95

The details included under the head organisation are nearly always reported upon in terms of commendation. Teachers, as a rule, pay great attention to the appearance of the schoolroom, and to the arrangements for the health and comfort of the pupils. The records are kept neatly and correctly, and the returns are furnished at the proper time. The few Teachers who disregard the directions about records and returns give so much trouble to the inspectors and to the head office, and cause so much delay in carrying out the business of the Department, that, if warning or censure fails to bring them to a sense of their duty, they must be severely punished. The improvement in matters pertaining to the classification and occupation of pupils still goes on. The provisions of the Standard of Proficiency are carefully studied and observed. Badly constructed time-tables and programmes of lessons are not often seen. When they are met with the cause is *idleness*, not *ignorance*. The worst case that came under my own notice was in a first-class school under a 1A teacher. It was necessary, therefore, to impress upon this Teacher that if he failed to do *first-class* work he would lose both classification and position.

The very good disciplinary condition of our schools is well maintained. The pupils are invariably clean in person and neat in attire, respectful in demeanour, orderly in conduct, and attentive to instruction. As has repeatedly been pointed out, most points of school discipline depend upon the Teacher's own habits and character. If he is thoroughly acquainted with his duties, and determined to perform them diligently and faithfully, neglecting no matter, though apparently trivial, and so arranges the school work that every pupil is fully and profitably employed, there will be little in the school that the most captious can find fault with.

The government is usually mild but firm: authority is enforced by moral suasion, or by corporal punishment, or by a combination of the two. In my opinion the time has not arrived when corporal punishment can be altogether dispensed with. The influences of the street, and sometimes of the home, are not on the side of good conduct. Some Teachers use detention after school hours as a mode of punishment; but this needs to be exercised with very great care, as the home arrangements may be interfered with, and the sympathy of the parents thus lost.

Attainments of Pupils.

The following table gives the number of pupils 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	10,847	7,978	73
Monosyllables	38,045	31,370	82
Easy narrative	48,693	41,580	85
Ordinary prose	62,598	55,514	88
Totals.....	160,183	136,442	85
Writing—			
On slates	63,233	53,180	84
In copy books and on paper	96,655	82,376	85
Totals.....	159,888	135,556	84
Dictation	128,980	104,087	80
Arithmetic—			
Simple rules	95,311	73,871	77
Compound rules	39,437	27,810	70
Higher rules	23,078	16,157	70
Totals.....	157,826	117,838	74
Grammar—			
Elementary	33,285	24,623	74
Advanced	30,139	21,840	72
Totals.....	63,424	46,463	73
Geography—			
Elementary	30,667	23,179	75
Advanced	32,754	25,150	76
Totals.....	63,421	48,329	76
History—			
English	63,325	43,840	69
Australian	11,120	7,993	71
Scripture and moral lessons	154,526	120,065	77
Object lessons	151,295	118,586	78
Drawing	152,480	124,208	81
Music	146,774	116,176	79
French	2,171	1,562	72
Euclid	7,870	6,020	76
Algebra	2,047	1,578	77
Mensuration	5,344	3,512	65
Latin	2,005	1,498	74
Trigonometry	61	56	91
Needle-work	55,891	49,926	89
Drill	152,344	124,382	81
Natural science	7,976	6,256	78

The percentages given in this table are substantially the same as those of last year; what little difference there is on the side of progress. Improvement by leaps and bounds should not be looked for; in fact the results for years past have been so good that anything like a big advance is impossible. The teachers work on steadily from year to year doing the best they can for the children committed to their care, and in most instances attain very good results. The most satisfactory feature disclosed in the table is the high percentage of passes in the essential subjects, Reading, Writing, Dictation, and Arithmetic. A comparison of the results with those of 1896 will show a decrease in the number of pupils examined in the higher subjects, viz.,—French, Euclid, Algebra, Mensuration, Latin, and Trigonometry. I am pleased at this, for I do not look upon it as retrogression, but as an evidence on the part of the teachers to more faithfully follow the standards and to teach on sounder principles. Advancing pupils to the fifth-class when they are not qualified to take up the prescribed lessons, though, perhaps, gratifying to the pupils and their parents, is a great evil, and has not been stopped a day too soon. Knowledge is imparted, not merely for its own sake, or on account of its presumed utility, but because it ministers to the growth and expansion of the intellect. I have shown in former reports that the premature promotion of pupils leads to a system of cram and to an excessive amount of home work.

Scripture

Scripture teaching has been specially brought under review during the year. It is, therefore, important to note that 154,528 children were examined on the contents of the authorised lesson books, and that 120,065 acquitted themselves creditably. At several conferences of the churches it has been stated that the biblical knowledge acquired in public schools has formed a good foundation upon which more strictly religious instruction can be built. Moral lessons, too, are given in our schools, and every child is taught its duty towards God, towards its parents, its neighbours, and itself. The facilities afforded to clergymen of all denominations and duly accredited teachers to give special religious instruction are increasingly taken advantage of. The desirableness of making the instruction as practical as possible is constantly kept in view.

The directions issued by the Board of Health as to "Treatment in Cases of Snake-bite," "Resuscitation of the Apparently Drowned, &c.," are displayed in schools, and are regularly used by teachers for special object lessons.

In order to assist teachers in giving lessons upon the Natural History of our own country, a remarkably well got up diagram on the snakes of Australia, showing very clearly the points of difference between the venomous and non-venomous snakes, was supplied to all schools above the ninth class.

At all inspections pupils in the fourth and fifth classes, and those who have completed two years' attendance in the third class, are examined for certificates of exemption from compulsory attendance. In 1897, 14,779 pupils were examined, and 9,077, or 61 per cent., passed. This is an advance upon last year's work. The best results are gained in the Maitland district.

Superior Schools.

No school was raised to superior rank, but one, Raymond Terrace, being unable to comply with the conditions, dropped out of the list. These 99 schools distributed throughout the Colony continue to do good work, and bringing within reach of country children the means of preparing for the Public Service or University Examinations. From these schools 223 pupils passed the Junior Examination of 1897. This is a great decrease upon the number passing in previous years. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that the Junior certificate has lost its specific value as a qualification for certain positions in the Public Service. The schools attaining distinction at the University Examinations were:—

Fort-street.....	68 Junior, 6 Senior, 24 Matriculation passes.
Leichhardt	11 "
Stanmore	9 "
Braidwood.....	7 "
Petersham.....	7 "
Newcastle.....	7 "
Glen Innes	6 "

The Fort-street Schools again show the greatest number of passes gained by any school.

Infant Schools and Kindergarten.

The Infant Schools increase in popularity and efficiency. In Sydney and suburbs the demand for admission is so great that in most schools a limit has been put upon the enrolment. These schools are "happy places" for young children, a judicious selection of Kindergarten work being introduced into the ordinary school instruction. As pupil-teachers trained in Kindergarten work are now employed in all parts of the Colony, arrangements have been made to supply "gifts" wherever they can be properly used.

High Schools.

The High Schools in operation in 1896 were carried on through 1897. They are very well conducted, and are maintained in a high state of efficiency, but do not meet with adequate support. The comparatively high fees charged and the excellence of the instruction given in many of the Superior Public Schools appear to be the chief agents in keeping the numbers down. The attendance is given below:—

School.	Total enrolment.	Average quarterly enrolment.	Average daily attendance.	Fees received.
Sydney (Boys).....	145	114	106.5	£ s. d. 627 18 0
" (Girls).....	212	155	142.5	1,064 14 0
Maitland (Boys).....	83	67	63	264 12 0
" (Girls).....	62	50	46.6	166 19 0
Bathurst (Girls).....	14	13	11.6	15 15 0
Total.....	516	399	370.2	2,139 18 0
The figures for 1896 were.....	577	431	392	2,576 3 6

Scholars and Bursars.—The number of Scholars and Bursars in attendance at each High School during December quarter is given below:—

School.	Scholars.	Bursars.
Sydney (Boys).....	36	27
" (Girls).....	35	22
Maitland (Boys).....	19	28
" (Girls).....	22	13
Bathurst (Girls).....	7	4
Totals.....	122	94

Each school was represented at the University Examinations. The following table shows the number of passes:—

School.	Junior.	Senior.	Matriculation.
Sydney (Boys).....	29	7	23*
" (Girls).....	23	5	22†
East Maitland (Boys).....	10	...	12‡
West Maitland (Girls).....	8	...	4§
Bathurst (Girls).....	1	...	...
Total.....	76	12	61

* Of these 13 matriculated at the Junior, and 7 at the Senior Examination.

† Of these 7 " " " Examination. " "

‡ Of these 4 " " " Examination. " "

§ Of these 2 " " " Examination. " "

The following particulars may prove of interest:—

Number of candidates who attended Entrance Examinations in 1897...	590
Number of Scholarships awarded.....	56
Number of Bursaries awarded.....	41

Cookery.

Cookery.

The number of cookery schools in operation during the year was 12, a decrease of 3 on the number for 1896, but this decrease was due to the fact that the term of instruction in 1897 was longer, being six months instead of four. New cookery schools were established at Parramatta, Inverell, Kiama, Tenterfield, and Liverpool, in place of those at Bowral, Glen Innes, Rockdale, Armidale, and Albury. Eight hundred and eighty girls attended the cookery classes; of these 773 were examined at the end of a term of instruction, and 748 passed the applied tests. The examinations were again conducted by committees of ladies outside the department, whose gratuitous and valuable services continued to deserve the thanks they have received from the Minister.

The alteration of the cookery terms into two half-yearly ones co-existent with the school terms, as intimated in last year's report, has worked satisfactorily, and, taking into account the improved course of lessons introduced, the increased scope for steady, continuous work, and the removal of all cause of friction between the ordinary school arrangements and the cookery classes, the change may be relied upon to give solid benefit in the future. The number of teachers of cookery (8) remains unaltered. Miss Lance, the senior teacher, resigned her position in the service in May last, and was succeeded at Fort-street by Miss Sarah Gelding. The vacancy in the staff was filled by the appointment of Miss Leona Mallarky as a teacher of cookery.

The following is a list of the schools in operation during the year :—

Place.	Remarks.	Place.	Remarks.
Hurlstone Training College...	Open all the year.	Newcastle	Open all the year.
Parramatta Industrial School	" "	Bathurst	" "
Fort-street	" "	Inverell	Closed June, 1897.
Petersham	" "	Kiama	" "
Paddington	" "	Tenterfield	Opened July, 1897.
Parramatta	" "	Liverpool	" "

The present course of instruction is as follows :—

Programme.—Cookery Classes for Public School Pupils.

Lesson Course of twenty-one lessons in plain cookery.

1. Practical cleaning.
2. Roasting and baking meat, Yorkshire pudding, clarified fat and caramel.
3. Grilling : Chop and steak. Boiling : Mutton, corn beef.
4. Vegetables : Potatoes, cabbage, peas, beans, cauliflower, &c.
5. Stewing : Tripe and onions, Irish stew, stewed steak, stewed ox-tail.
6. Puddings : Urney, currant, rice, boiled fruit, steak and kidney.
7. Pastry : Meat and fruit pies, turnovers, jam tart, Cornish pasties.
8. Soups : Stock, vegetable soup, pea soup, cottage broth.
9. Tea, coffee, porridge, toast, boiled eggs, poached eggs, eggs and bacon, steak and onions.
10. Cakes : Plain, sponge, currant cakes, scones, milk loaves.
11. Fish : Boiled, baked, fried, and stewed fish.
12. Mutton broth, beef tea, gruel, arrowroot, rice water, toast and water.
13. Liver and bacon, pancakes, cutlets (piquante sauce), fritters.
14. Blanc mange, custard, apple dumplings, stewed fruit-custard.
15. Tomato, onion, ox-tail soups.
16. Gingerbread, seed cake, jam roll, buns, Yorkshire tea-cakes.
17. Boiled fowl, egg sauce, roast fowl, bread and celery sauce, grilled chicken.
18. Date, lemon, bread and butter, plum puddings.
19. Braised steak, rissoles, brawn.
20. Salads : Mixed, potato, tomato, chicken, fruit.
21. Bottled fruits, tomato sauce, pickles.

Manual Training.

The Manual Training Schools were exactly the same as in 1896. The workshops, 8 in number, were attended by pupils of 24 schools. 634 pupils were enrolled in the various classes; 415 of these attended the examination, and 375 were credited with a pass.

Teachers.

The number of teachers employed in the department's service on the 31st December, 1897, was 4,626, an increase of 184 upon the record of the previous year. Teachers have increased by 144, pupil-teachers by 46; but work-mistresses are 6 fewer.

The new arrangements for appointing pupil-teachers have proved of great advantage. Examinations are now held only as vacancies occur, and only those applicants who are likely to receive appointment within a reasonable time are accepted as eligible for employment. As the tests are severe, and there is no waiting, a very desirable class of youths of both sexes, good in attainments, and with unmistakable aptitude for teaching, is secured. It is a hopeful sign for the future that vacancies in the service are filled in this way, for it is of the first importance for a system of public instruction to have and to maintain an abundant and a well-trained supply of teachers.

Of the teachers generally, I can only repeat what I have stated in former reports. They are persons of good moral character, earnest about their work, attentive to every duty, and well fitted for the responsible positions they fill. I regret that in so many cases their remuneration is so small, and that promotion is so slow in coming; but in the present circumstances of the Colony there is no remedy.

TOTAL Number of Teachers employed on 31st December, 1897.

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Unclassified.		Totals.		Grand Totals.																																															
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																																																
Principal Teachers	46	2	75	0	304	5	153	6	672	127	176	83	75	58	241	244	1,742	525	2,267																																															
Mistresses of Departments	30	..	41	..	137	..	4	0	..	0	..	1	..	215	215																																															
Assistants	0	1	18	0	132	192	81	112	47	307	6	58	3	18	6	82	293	710	1,003																																															
Students in Training School	25	24	49																																															
Totals	46	33	93	41	436	274	234	122	719	486	182	141	78	76	247	327	2,060	1,474	3,534																																															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Class I.</th> <th colspan="2">Class II.</th> <th colspan="2">Class III.</th> <th colspan="2">Class IV.</th> <th colspan="2">Probationers.</th> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> <tr> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>24</td> <td>253</td> <td>39</td> <td>38</td> <td>108</td> <td>116</td> <td>145</td> <td>210</td> <td>36</td> <td>61</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																		Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.								Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	24	253	39	38	108	116	145	210	36	61
Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.																																																										
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																																																			
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Work-mistresses	14	61	61																																														
High School Teachers	12	26	26																																														
Total Teachers of all ranks																	2,421	2,205	4,626																																															

Nearly all the teachers returned as unclassified have served for four or more years as pupil-teachers, and are waiting for the two years that must elapse before they can be examined for classification. These young teachers, trained in our best schools, have taken up work in bush schools with great enthusiasm, and have raised not a few of the small schools in out of the way places to a high standard of efficiency.

The arrangements of the Training Schools have not been altered. Fort-street was attended by 25 students, and Hurlstone by 24.

The various lecturers have worked with praiseworthy diligence, and the students have done their best to profit by the instruction afforded them.

One very gratifying fact connected with the Training Schools is that all the students have gone through a course of "First Aid" instruction, and have succeeded in gaining the certificates issued upon passing the qualifying examination.

Cadet Force.

The new arrangements bringing the cadet officers into touch with the ordinary school work have produced good results. The movements in drill, and the physical exercises, are executed with more precision than formerly; the teaching is more systematic, and the pupils manifest more interest in the work. The Cadet Corps, too, shows greater vitality, and now has 3,294 members enrolled, an increase of 130 on last year's record. All boys not physically disqualified are put through the full course of military drill; but only Cadets in uniform are allowed to practise at the butts.

Instruction classes in drill and physical exercises for the benefit of teachers are held weekly in Sydney and Newcastle. These classes are largely attended, not only by junior-teachers, but by the headmasters and mistresses of important schools.

The Public Schools Demonstration was one of the distinguishing features of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Celebration. On that occasion, as well as at the various annual gatherings of Schools' Athletic Associations, the evolutions of the Cadets, the physical drill, and the displays by the younger boys and girls, were unstintingly praised by the crowds of spectators.

Technical Education Branch.

The work of the Technical Education Branch has been successfully carried on. The buildings of the Sydney Technical College, notwithstanding their magnitude, are not now large enough for the requirements of the various classes. Want of accommodation has rendered it necessary to refuse admissions to the Fitting and Turning, the Mechanical Drawing, the Electrical Engineering, the Plumbing, and the Wool-training classes, and most of the class-rooms are overtaxed. Details of the operations of the Branch are given in the Superintendent's report, but the following summary of statistics is interesting:—

No. of classes.....	211
No. of enrolments of students	7,658
No. of individual students.....	5,848
Students examined	2,702
Students passed examination.....	1,923
Visitors to Technological Museum	100,680
Visitors to Branch Museums in country	124,304

Athletic Associations.

I cannot conclude this report without acknowledging the great amount of good that has been done by the various Public Schools Athletic Associations. These organisations established in most of the centres of population have warmly taken up what may be termed the out of school educational work. They have not only made the physical training more interesting, and therefore more effective, but they have been the means of bringing much brightness and pleasure into poor children's lives. It has been aptly remarked the love of games among boys is a healthy instinct, and there can be no question that cricket, football, running, swimming, &c., are not only among the greatest pleasures, but are the best medicine for boys.

The teachers, and there are many, who cheerfully give their time, their energy, and their money to carrying out the objects of these Associations prove their deep interest in the welfare of their pupils and their loyalty to the department.

Herewith I forward

Reports of District Inspectors and Inspectors.
Reports of Principals of Training Schools.
Reports of Superintendents of Drawing, Music, and Needle-work.
Report of Officer Commanding Cadet Force.

F. BRIDGES,

Chief Inspector of Schools.

ANNEX A.

INSPECTOR DAWSON'S REPORT.

At the end of 1896 I had under my supervision 19 Public Schools and 6 Evening Public Schools. Burwood Superior was transferred to Inspector Skillman's supervision at the beginning of 1897, so that during 1897 my schools numbered 18 Public Schools, with 45 departments and the 6 Evening Schools.

The quarterly enrolments and average attendances at these schools were—March quarter, 15,798 and 12,002; June quarter, 15,894 and 11,824; September quarter, 15,997 and 12,152; December quarter, 15,710 and 11,755.

The gross accommodation provided is sufficient; but in particular cases additions have been found necessary. A new Infants' School has been built at Camdenville; Croydon Infants' department has been enlarged; and additions are in progress at Leichhardt, Manly, Mosman, and Petersham.

The material condition of the schools is satisfactory. Repairs and improvements have been made where needful.

All schools were fully inspected once during the year. No time could be spared for ordinary inspections, and very little for incidental inspections.

The total number of pupils examined was 12,692. The percentage of passes in the important subjects was—Reading, 81 per cent.; writing, 78 per cent.; dictation, 83 per cent.; arithmetic, 70 per cent.

The schools are carefully organised, and well disciplined. The teachers, 285 in all, have discharged their laborious duties in an effective manner.

J. DAWSON,

Inspector.

Sydney, 3rd January, 1898.

ANNEX B.

INSPECTOR THOMPSON'S REPORT.

THE schools in the section of the Metropolitan District under my supervision during the year 1897 numbered 25, viz., 22 public schools and 3 evening public schools, comprising in all 51 departments. At the beginning of the year Camperdown Public School was transferred to Mr. Inspector Skillman.

Accommodation.

The accommodation provided in this section of the district may be regarded as generally sufficient, and additional accommodation where necessary is in contemplation. During the year a separate department for infants was organised at Gardener's Road, and at Glebe the boy's department was practically rebuilt, and was completed in December, whereby ample provision was made for the attendance in this department.

The material condition of the schools may be regarded as generally satisfactory.

Attendance.

Attendance.

The gross enrolment of pupils for the year was 19,972; the multiple enrolment, 2,462; the actual enrolment therefore was 17,510.

The annual average attendance was 10,752.

Inspection.

During my temporary absence at the beginning of the year certain inspections were conducted by Mr. Acting-Inspector Hunt.

In the course of the year all schools and departments received regular inspection, the total number of pupils examined being 11,924.

No department was below the standard of proficiency required, viz., 50 per cent.; two departments were up to that standard, and the rest above it. The proficiency of the pupils was therefore very satisfactory.

The number of "certificates" issued was 905.

The total number of teachers of all ranks employed in this section of the district during the year was 270.

The schools, as a whole, were well organised, the government was effective, and the teachers assiduous and earnest in the fulfilment of the duties of their office.

W. F. THOMPSON,
Inspector.

31st January, 1898.

ANNEX C.

INSPECTOR WILLIS'S REPORT.

At the close of the year 1896, in this section of the Metropolitan District, there were 24 schools in operation, namely, 22 Public Schools, 1 Evening School, and the school on board the "Sobraon."

Before the teachers returned to duty in 1897, the Schools at Willoughby, Five Dock, and Drummoyne were transferred from this to the Parramatta section, so that, during the year just closed, I had under my supervision 19 Public Schools, 1 Evening School, and the "Sobraon" School.

The buildings are suitable, and they are kept in good repair by the Chief Clerk of Works and his staff. During the year a new Infant's School at Kogworth, and another at Amundale, have been erected, and a large class-room has been added to the School premises at Naremburn. The schools of this section afford accommodation for 15,502 pupils. This has been ample for existing requirements, for, though the aggregate enrolment of the pupils for the year reached 17,993, the average attendance was 12,216.

The whole of the schools, comprising in all 50 departments, received the requisite inspection. The Evening School was found to be below standard, the other 49 departments above it.

The total number of pupils examined was 13,714. In testing the attainments of this large number of pupils, my time has been so fully occupied that I have not been able to revisit the schools as often as a thorough knowledge of their general management and efficiency renders necessary. The course of instruction prescribed includes 29 subjects. In three only of these did the percentage of passes fall below 60 per cent., viz.:—Advanced grammar, 59 per cent.; elementary geography, 56 per cent.; and measurement, 52 per cent. There were 1,513 pupils specially examined for certificates, and of this number 831 were successful. This result is an improvement upon last year's record, but is still much lower than it ought to be.

There are 301 teachers under my supervision, viz., 20 principals, 28 mistresses, 132 assistants, 113 pupil-teachers, and 8 workmistresses. With a few exceptions, these officers have discharged their important duties in a manner creditable to themselves and beneficial to their pupils, and the sound work done by them during the year just closed promises well for the efficiency of my schools during the year 1898.

M. WILLIS,
Inspector.

6th January, 1898.

ANNEX D.

INSPECTOR SKILLMAN'S REPORT.

At the end of 1896 I had under my supervision 27 schools, comprising 48 departments.

In January last Burwood and Camperdown Schools were transferred to my section, and in July an Infants' department was opened at Dulwich Hill.

There are, therefore, now under my charge 29 schools (55 departments).

The school-buildings provide places for 14,074 pupils.

Additions which are urgently needed will shortly be erected at Hurstville and Kogarah, and new buildings have been authorised for Hurlstone and Riley-street, to take the places of the existing temporary schoolrooms.

The quarterly enrolments and average attendances were:—March quarter, 13,088 and 9,671; June quarter, 13,219 and 9,519; September quarter, 13,089 and 9,744; December quarter, 12,870 and 9,308 respectively.

All the schools received regular inspection, and 1 was fully inspected a second time. Fifty schools were found to be above the standard, 3 satisfied it, and 2 failed to secure a tolerable mark for proficiency.

The percentages of passes in the important subjects were: reading, 84; writing, 81; dictation, 75; and arithmetic, 68.

10,991 pupils were present at inspection. The result of the special examination for certificates again proved unsatisfactory, only 513 children securing certificates out of 1,064 examinees.

The teachers of all ranks employed in this section during the year numbered 246. They have performed their duties honestly and well, and doubtless they will continue to give satisfaction during 1898.

H. SKILLMAN,
Inspector.

30th December, 1897.

ANNEX E.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR W. DWYER'S REPORT.

THE number of schools in operation during last year was 128, containing 160 departments—142 Public, 5 Provisional, and 13 Half-time. These were all examined in accordance with the standards; and the results show that 97 per cent. are above the mark prescribed, while only 4 schools fall below it.

The number of places available at the close of the year, according to the authorised scales of measurement is, floor space, 17,293; air space, 16,837; and the enrolment of pupils for last quarter was 15,093. The school accommodation is, therefore, ample, and distributed in fair accordance with present requirements.

Two new schools, 1 (Public) at Beecroft, and 1 (Provisional) at Noraville on Tuggerah Lake, were established during the year.

The number of pupils present at examination was 12,231. The tabulated returns already furnished show the estimated proficiency of these pupils, both in actual numbers and in centesimal proportion, and the knowledge evinced is generally high and well distributed. The

The Teaching Staff contains 332 individuals, of whom 143 are principal teachers, 15 mistresses of departments, 80 assistants, 90 pupil-teachers, and 4 work-mistresses. The rank of each is shown in a tabular statement, already furnished for the information of the Department; and nearly all maintain respectable characters and becoming social positions.

The schools examined during 1897 manifest, for the most part, a satisfactory degree of progress and proficiency, and judging from the indications evinced during the past year and previous years I am fully convinced that their efficiency for the year now entered upon will be generally well sustained.

WM. DWYER,

District Inspector.

Sydney, 8th January, 1898.

ANNEX F.

INSPECTOR DETTMANN'S REPORT.

THE Parramatta section of the Sub-metropolitan District was placed under my supervision at the beginning of the year, when it embraced 88 schools, not including the Industrial School for Girls at Parramatta.

Three of these schools, Carlingford, Ermington, and Pennant Hills Public were transferred to the District Inspector's Section, and one, St. Mary's Public, was attached to the Bowral District; while Regentville and Llandilo Public Schools from the Bowral District, and Drummoyne, Five Dock, and Willoughby from the Metropolitan District, were added to the Parramatta Section.

The only other changes during the year were the conversion of Berowra Half-time into Berowra Public in July, and the closing of Yongala Half-time school at the same time.

These several changes resulted in there being 89 schools in operation at some time or other during the year, and 88 in operation at its close. No new schools were opened.

The following table shows the summary of the quarterly abstract of returns for these schools:—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	School Fees.			Free Pupils.	State Children.
				£	s.	d.		
March	7,136	5,388·6	75	593	7	2½	1,236	360
June.....	7,244	5,314·0	73	663	18	2½	1,293	360
September	7,177	5,365·3	74	647	1	9	1,252	347
December	7,100	5,248·5	73	726	13	1½	1,258	344

All the schools were fully inspected, and one received a second regular inspection.

The inspection results show that the majority of the schools are well organized and well disciplined, and that the instruction is sound.

With the exception of 4 small schools, all exceeded the standard.

The teachers, who number 162, are as a rule well qualified for the work in which they are engaged, and apply themselves to their school duties with zeal and intelligence.

Great attention is paid to the appearance of the school premises, which are kept clean and tidy, while in many cases the grounds are improved by the cultivation of ornamental trees and flowers, in which both teachers and pupils are interested.

There are unclassified teachers in the district, but these are mostly ex-pupil-teachers who are awaiting departmental permission to attend examination.

The previous training of these young people as pupil-teachers in the large schools is being utilised to advantage in the small country schools in which most of them are now engaged.

The keen competition in the school service, and the knowledge which the teachers have that advancement is fully dependent on their success as teachers, are making their influence felt in the character of the teaching in the schools, and there is, therefore, a general desire on the part of the teacher, more particularly the younger ones, to qualify for promotion by successful schoolwork and their own examinations.

There is undoubtedly a good working spirit prevailing among them, and they are, as a rule, contented with their lot.

The district is well provided with schools, which are properly distributed.

The seating accommodation in the schools is in excess of the demands (see statistics furnished).

In conclusion, it may fairly be said that existing conditions fully meet the educational requirements of the district, that the results of the year's work are satisfactory, and the prospects of the district are good.

JOHN DETTMANN,

Inspector.

ANNEX G.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR BRADLEY'S REPORT.

For the year 1896, or part of it, the total number of schools in effective operation was 356; but 14 of the number having lapsed through low attendance were not opened during any part of 1897. Ten new schools have been established, and the list for the year stands at 352, classified as follows:—

Public.....	215
Provisional	50
Half-time	77
House-to-house	9
Evening Public.....	1

No marked increase or diminution in these numbers is, for some time to come, probable. Some 8 or 10 new provisional or other small schools may be established in the earlier part of the coming year; but quite as many with low and precarious attendances are likely to be closed.

A new and commodious brick building has been erected at Hillgrove, and a new wing at Narrabri, while additional accommodation on a smaller scale has also been provided at Duri and Warialda. The erection of a separate building of a superior description for the Girls' Department at Armidale is in progress, and the work will probably be completed in a few months' time. These improvements have been carried out under the direction of the Chief Clerk of Works.

The works arranged for by the staff of Inspectors, and carried out under their supervision, have been of an extensive character. They comprise (1) the erection of 10 small school buildings, and enlargement of 4 others, giving increased accommodation for about 400 pupils; (2) the repair of 77 schoolrooms and 23 teachers' residences; and (3) the erection of 4 weather-sheds or verandahs with simple lavatory accommodation. The total expenditure thus involved has been slightly over £1,800. Except in a few cases where the permanency of the school has seemed doubtful, all necessary repairs and renovation have been effected; and, in their general appearance and in the degree of convenience and comfort afforded, the condition of the smaller schools has materially improved.

By the closing of schools and the giving up of old school buildings, there have been lost 766 seats, calculated at the rate of 8 square feet per child, and 583 places at the rate of 100 cubic feet. The gain from new schoolrooms and additions has been 888 and 786 respectively, and the total accommodation now stands at 19,825 seats, or 18,162 places—provision fully adequate to existing requirements.

Practically,

Practically, every school in the district has received full inspection. The one school returned as uninspected—a defunct Half-time School in the Tamworth section—should not have been reopened; but the teacher in charge did not receive notice of his removal in time, and work was carried on for one day, when the school was closed. Protracted illness necessitated my withdrawal from duty during the greater part of the September quarter, and Mr. Inspector Hunt was appointed temporarily to carry on the work. With generous help afforded by my colleagues Messrs. Beavis and Blumer, who each examined 8 of the smaller schools, the inspections of the Armidale section were kept well in hand, and their completion was thus rendered easily practicable after my return to duty, and while still in a feeble state of health.

The general efficiency of the schools as summarized from the Inspectors' reports shows substantial improvement as compared with the results of former years, and the numbers satisfying and exceeding the requirements of the standard are the highest yet recorded. Of 351 schools examined, 319 (91 per cent.) exceeded standard requirements, 13 (4 per cent.) just met them, and 19 (5 per cent.) failed to reach them.

Exemption certificates were gained by 712 pupils of the upper classes out of 1,084 examined. This represents 34 per cent. of failures as against 40 per cent. for the previous year; and, while a fair degree of improvement is thus apparent, the results in the abstract cannot be regarded as fully satisfactory. The percentage of passes in the several sections of the district is as follows:—

Glen Innes Section	73 per cent.
Armidale „	68 „
Quirindi „	64 „
Tamworth „	59 „

The disparity in these results is less than formerly, but is still sufficiently marked to furnish food for reflection in the direction indicated in my last report.

The success attending the operations of the cookery schools held during the year at Tenterfield and Inverell has been very gratifying, and justifies the belief that their extension among all of the larger centres in the district would prove both acceptable and beneficial.

Branches of the Public Schools Amateur Athletic Association are now established at Armidale, Glen Innes, Inverell, and Tamworth, and very successful meetings have been held during the year at each place. These gatherings have exercised a most salutary influence in many directions: the schools have been thereby to a larger extent popularised, good fellowship and community of aim and interest have been developed amongst the teachers; the physical training of the pupils has most sensibly improved, and the stimulus begot of healthy rivalry between schools, teachers, and children has made itself manifest in the better disciplinary condition apparent, and in all that, directly or indirectly, is its outcome.

The total number of teachers employed in the district is 415; of these, 86 are yet unclassified, but most have been trained as pupil-teachers, and, almost without exception, do creditable work. One teacher was dismissed during the year for a gross offence, otherwise the record for exemplary conduct and faithful and efficient discharge of duty remains unchanged

J. D. BRADLEY,
District Inspector.

ANNEX H.

INSPECTOR BLUMER'S REPORT.

At the close of last year ninety-three (93) schools were under my supervision. Since then, seven (7) have been closed and two (2) established. There are, therefore, now in operation in this section of the district eighty-eight (88) schools:—Fifty-eight (58) Public, twelve (12) Provisional, and eighteen (18) Half-time; three (3) others will be opened at the beginning of next year.

New schools were granted at Big Leather Public, Moor Creek Waterworks Public, and Medgun Creek Provisional; and requests to reopen schools temporarily closed at North Cuerindi Provisional, and Spring Creek and Hawarden Half-time were favourably entertained. Applications for new schools were declined at Spring Vale (Moree) Public, Limbri Provisional, Spring Creek (Bingara) Provisional, Upper Dungowan Half-time, Cooringoora, and Upper Whitlow Half-time.

Every application for establishment of a school receives the most careful, yet generous, consideration. In some instances, where the maintenance of the required minimum attendance was uncertain, and where there was a disused building a few miles off, the Department offered to give a school a trial, provided the residents removed and re-erected the building at their own expense. The ungracious manner in which this offer, involving at most a few days' labour on the part of persons with apparently plenty of spare time, was rejected, leads one to believe that the education of their children is not always the chief motive actuating applicants for schools.

Although the present requirements of the district are fairly met by existing provisions, yet there is no doubt that the early arrival of new settlers in certain localities will necessitate establishment of new schools in the immediate future. Under my directions new schoolrooms have been erected at Big Leather and Moor Creek Waterworks, and a temporary schoolroom secured rent free at Upper Moor Creek in place of one burnt down. Under the supervision of the clerk of works, additional accommodation has been provided at Duri and Warialda, and a new residence erected at Moree. A residence is in course of erection at Bundarra, and tenders for one at Duri are under consideration. A judicious, though rather increased, expenditure on repairs and improvements has placed the school premises generally in such a condition as will obviate any great outlay for a considerable time. The aggregate number of seats provided is more than sufficient for the total number of children on roll for the year.

Ninety-two (92) schools were open during the whole or some portion of the year, and all but one received a regular inspection. The uninspected school (Spring Creek Half-time) should not have re-opened; but on account of delay in receipt by teacher of his notification of removal, the school was in operation one day. Three (3) ordinary inspections were held, and numerous incidental inspections were made as opportunities offered.

Except in a few cases, where the permanency of the school is uncertain, the buildings are suitable, in good repair, and properly furnished. In one or two instances the accommodation is inadequate; but the necessary steps have been taken to remedy this defect. Tree-planting and gardening have been seriously retarded by the prolonged drought. The records are correctly, and, as a rule, neatly kept, and increased care and skill are evinced in connection with Time-table and Programmes. The formation of school libraries is slowly but steadily progressing. With very few exceptions the school government is vigilant and firm, yet kindly, and the pupils promptly and cheerfully obedient.

Of the ninety-one (91) schools inspected, eighty-six (86) were up to or above standard—a percentage of 94.5, as against 84 per cent. for the former year. As a matter of fact, four (4) of the five (5) schools returned as below standard had to be formally so regarded solely because no third class, or higher, was in operation—a circumstance beyond the teacher's control, but which will in due time rectify itself.

The highest efficiency was shown in Tamworth Girls' School, and then, in order of merit, in Tamworth Boys', Walcha, Manilla, Warialda, and West Tamworth.

The results in the several subjects of instruction are quite equal to those of 1896, and surpass those of any previous year. Two hundred and thirty-seven pupils were examined for Exemption Certificates, and 139, or 59 per cent., were successful.

The practical value, and the thoroughness of the instruction in Elementary Physiology, given in several schools, but more especially in Tamworth, West Tamworth, Nemingha, and Cockburn River, were ably demonstrated by "First Aid," rendered by teachers and pupils in various ways during the year.

Since

Since my last report one teacher has been dismissed for gross misconduct; but, as a body, the teachers continue to discharge their duties faithfully and efficiently, and to merit the respect of the community. The steadiness and zeal of ex-pupil teachers in charge of small schools in lonely places, where they are frequently subjected to considerable discomfort, and exposed to great temptations, deserve more than passing comment.

In conclusion, the present educational requirements of the district are fairly met; the general efficiency of the schools is very gratifying; and the outlook for next year is most encouraging.

L. BLUMER,

Inspector.

Tamworth, 16th December, 1897.

ANNEX I.

INSPECTOR BEAVIS' REPORT.

Four schools which were in operation in the Glen Innes Section at the end of 1896 were not reopened after the Christmas vacation, viz., Mount Russell Public, and the Half-time schools at Airlie Brake, Willow Grove, and Paradise: Fieldside which had been associated with Paradise was re-established as Provisional. The new year commenced with 88 schools in operation, viz., 67 Public, 16 Provisional, 4 Half-time, and 1 House-to-house. Of these, Fieldside Provisional and Rivertree Provisional have since been permanently closed; the Provisional School at Dundee Railway Station has also been closed since October, but will be resumed immediately. Four new schools (3 Provisional—Swan Peak, Yarrow, and Bukkulla, and 1 Evening School at Inverell) have been established, and one school, Tarban, formerly Provisional, has been promoted to Public. Thus, after accounting for the several changes mentioned, there have been in operation during the year 92 schools, viz., 68 Public, 18 Provisional, 4 Half-time, 1 House-to-house, and 1 Evening.

Probably the Clearbank Provisional School, where the attendance has for some time been very small, will not be continued next year; but 89 schools will be maintained, and this number will be augmented by the establishment of a Provisional School at Wellington Vale, near Deepwater. Homestead Selection Area No. 74, Clifton, Ten-mile, and Acacia Creek Bridge—all near Tenterfield; Egerton, near Ashford; and Chain of Ponds, near Nullamanna, are other localities where schools are desired.

The school buildings are generally sound, but several need renovation. Comparatively little has been done during the year to improve the character of the accommodation; nevertheless, the number of places is ample, and the comfort of pupils and teachers has been furthered in small particulars. The schools are well supplied with the more immediate requisites; but there is a deficiency of those appliances which teach by suggestion. At Goonoowigall the teacher, who is an amateur photographer, has adorned the walls of his schoolroom with suitable pictures.

Every school was regularly inspected, and 3 ordinary inspections were made, besides incidental visits. Eighty-five schools (92 per cent.) satisfied the standard, and 7 were below it: the results are almost identical in value with those of last year. Special merit attaches to the work done at Glen Innes, Inverell, Deepwater, Elsmore, and Little Plain; the Glen Innes School stands first in numbers and efficiency. 3,460 pupils (last year, 3,430) were examined; the estimates of proficiency in the several subjects of the school course are very similar to those of the previous year, the percentage of passes varying from 70 to 90. Of 281 pupils examined for exemption certificates, 204 passed (73 per cent., viz., 6 per cent. more than last year). The improvement in this particular shows that the teaching of the three R's has been more sound; 145 pupils who had previously gained certificates were present at inspections.

The teachers take increasing interest in providing their pupils with healthful exercise and amusement. Cricket and football are, of course, the favourite pastimes for the boys; but other games suitable for girls are likewise encouraged. Tennis-courts have been formed in the playgrounds at Glen Innes, Inverell, Deepwater, Emmaville, Elsmore, Tingha, and Graman. Local school picnics, in which frequently several schools combine, are invariably seized as occasions for promoting out-door exercise; but recently a stronger stimulus in this direction has been created by the formation at Glen Innes and Inverell of branches of the Public Schools Amateur Athletic Association. At the sports meetings held physical exercise is organised and directed, and is made to have a bearing on school discipline. The parents regard these gatherings with evident sympathy.

During the year cookery classes were in operation, under Miss A. Kirby, at Inverell and Tenterfield—a six months' term in each case. At both towns the keenest interest was taken by the students and the general public. The full complement of pupils (60 at each centre) was under instruction; most of the girls were from the town schools, but about a third of the number came from outlying country schools, several attending from distances of 10 and 12 miles. At the close of each course the pupils were examined by a committee of ladies locally chosen; 83 pupils were examined, 48 at Inverell and 55 at Tenterfield; at each examination one pupil failed, but most of the cooking was of high merit. The popularity of the classes was evident from the regularity of the attendance; the enthusiasm shown during the term, and at the examinations, and the final prize-giving by residents to the more successful pupils. The examining committees performed their voluntary duties with zeal and discrimination.

The teachers of the district (111 of all ranks) have, as in previous years, worked faithfully; it is scarcely necessary to allude to their moral character and influence which are so uniformly good.

Summary.

There is little of educational development to record for the year; the conditions have been rather stationary, though associated with pleasing features indicative of sound work and favourable prospects.

W. BEAVIS,

Inspector.

Glen Innes, 30th December, 1897.

ANNEX J.

INSPECTOR PARKINSON'S REPORT.

At the close of 1896 there were 95 schools in operation in the Quirindi Section of the Armidale District. All of these re-opened this year. Two Half-time Schools which were closed for a time last year commenced work again in January, and during the year 4 new schools have been established. I have, therefore, had supervision of 101 schools during 1897. One Half-time and 2 House-to-house Schools have lately been closed, and 4 schools, formerly Half-time, are now classed as House-to-house. There are, therefore, on my list at present 96 schools. Although I expect a few others to be unable to maintain the average required to keep them in existence, yet population is spreading in other places, and I anticipate that during 1898 the number in this district will be about 100.

Reckoning 100 cubic feet of air for each pupil, the buildings last December provided accommodation for 4,621 pupils, and this number has been increased to 4,718. As the gross enrolment for the district is little more than 4,000, it will be seen that there is ample room for all the children in attendance. A new wing has been added to the buildings at Narrabri, and this will be occupied immediately after the vacation. New schoolrooms are required at Gunnedah, West Narrabri, Stewart's Brook, and Braefield; but, taking the district as a whole, the buildings are suitable and in good repair. Four new buildings have been erected, and 29 other schools and 7 teachers' residences have been repaired, at a cost of upwards of £800.

Each of the 101 schools in operation during the year received a regular inspection, and 96 were found to be up to or above standard. Last year 10 per cent. of the schools were in an unsatisfactory condition, so that there has been an improvement for the twelve months of 5 per cent. Nine of the schools examined gained more than 70 per cent. of marks; 50 others ranged between 60 and 70 per cent.; 37 had marks between 50 and 60 per cent.; and only 5 were below 50 per cent. Compared with last year's work these numbers exhibit an improvement, and show also more even results. The most efficient schools were Gunnedah Superior, Quirindi Superior, Boggabri, Narrabri Boys' Superior, West Narrabri, Parkville, Jacob and Joseph Creek, Quipolly, and Moonan Brook. This

This year I examined 3,593 pupils in reading, writing, and arithmetic—an increase of 319 on the number for last year. The lowest number of pupils examined was in French, only 29; this subject is taught to the girls enrolled in the fifth classes of the Superior Schools at Quirindi, Gunnedah, and Narrabri. In reading, writing, Australian history, Scripture, object lessons, drawing, French, needlework, drill, and natural science, the percentages of pupils up to or above standard ranged between 90 and 100. From 80 to 90 per cent. of passes were obtained in arithmetic, grammar, geography, English history, music, Euclid, Algebra, and Latin. The passes in dictation were 75 per cent., and in mensuration 61. In most of the subjects these results are somewhat higher than those obtained last year. 373 pupils were examined for exemption certificates, and 238 were successful. This is an increase of 30 on the number examined last year, and the percentage of passes is 64 as against 58. Most of the failures were in arithmetic.

The number of teachers employed in this district at the present time is 115. Of these 84 are in charge of schools, 11 are assistants, and 20 are pupil-teachers. The number of unclassified teachers is annually decreasing; nominally there are 30 under my supervision, but 17 of these are ex-pupil teachers. The conduct of the teachers as a whole continues to be excellent, and complaints during the year have been few and trivial.

Interest is well maintained in the establishment and working of school libraries. There are now 65 in this district, and the number of volumes in circulation exceeds 4,500. This shows an increase of 24 libraries and upwards of 1,000 volumes for the twelve months.

In conclusion, 101 schools have been in operation during 1897. All were inspected, and 95 per cent. were up to or above standard.

The school buildings are in good repair, and provide ample accommodation for all the pupils in attendance.

The teachers have carried out their duties with zeal and success, and have in the majority of instances maintained their former high reputation for capable and conscientious work.

H. PARKINSON,
Inspector.

West Maitland, 15th December, 1897.

ANNEX K.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR McCREDIE'S REPORT.

THE number of schools and departments in operation in the Bathurst District during the past year was 258, classified as follows:—

Public.....	168
Provisional	23
Half-time	59
House-to-house.....	6
Evening Public.....	2

At the beginning of the year the schools at Cave Creek and German's Hill, both in the neighbourhood of Orange, were transferred from the Western to the Central Section of the District, the latter retaining its status as a Full-time School and the former being grouped with the Half-time Schools at Towac and Brokenshaft Creek as a House-to-house School until June last, when it was permanently closed, and the stations at Towac and Brokenshaft Creek reverted to their former rank of Half-time.

Three new schools in the Central Section were opened during the year. These were the Provisional Schools at Eldorado Gully and Milker's Flat, and the Evening Public School at Mitchell, Sunny Corner. The Evening School started well, but after a few weeks' existence lapsed through want of support. The only other important change in the Central Section was the reduction of Ingleswold Public and Flyer's Creek Provisional to Half-time Schools, the diminished attendance at each warranting the change.

In the whole district 10 new schools were opened and 9 closed, the number in operation on 31st December last being 249.

Additions to the school buildings at Lucknow, under the supervision of the Chief Clerk of Works, will shortly be completed, and the enlargement under the same officer of several other buildings, where the accommodation is inadequate, has been authorised. When all additions sanctioned or now in progress are finished, ample provision will have been made in every school for the comfortable seating of the children in regular attendance at each during the last quarter of 1897.

The works carried out under the supervision of Inspectors comprise the erection of 6 small schools, 1 teacher's residence, and 3 weathersheds; also additions to 4 schools, and repairs to 127 others, and 20 residences. The whole of these works were effected as economically as possible at a total cost of £1,941.

In all schools there is an aggregate accommodation for 16,898 pupils at 8 square feet of floor space to each, and for 16,814 at 100 cubic feet of air space to each. The increase for the year is 95 and 110 respectively.

The total enrolment—no pupil who attended more than one school being counted twice—was 15,523 pupils, and the average attendance was 10,399.9 pupils, or 67 per cent. of the enrolment. The enrolment, average attendance, and percentage in 1896, were 15,321, 9,612.5, and 63 respectively.

For school fees the sum of £5,215 10s. was paid—an increase of £10 11s. 6d. upon the receipts for the previous year. The existing arrears of fees, £155 17s. 3d., are £15 10s. less than in 1896.

Of the 258 schools open during the year, only one, West Wyalong Evening Public, established late in December quarter, did not receive inspection. Twenty-seven schools were re-inspected, and the total number of inspections, regular and ordinary, was 284, being 15 more than in the previous year. The percentage of schools that satisfied or exceeded the standard of efficiency was 95, there being only a small fractional difference in the percentages for the last three years.

At the regular inspections there were 10,758 pupils present, the increase upon the number examined in 1896 being 369. With a view to obtain exemption certificates, 954 pupils underwent the usual examination, and 580, or about 60 per cent. of the candidates, were successful. For the last three years the percentage of unsuccessful candidates at these examinations has been about 40, the majority of the failures being in Arithmetic or Dictation.

The results of the regular inspection show an advance in some subjects and a slight retrogression in others.

The percentage of passes in the several subjects of instruction were as under:—

Subjects.	Percentages of Passes.
Needlework	91
Writing	88
Reading	87
Natural Science	84
Music	83
Geography, Object Lessons, Drawing, Drill, French.....	81
Scripture, Australian History	80
Dictation.....	79
Grammar.....	75
Arithmetic, English History	74
Algebra	70
Latin	63
Mensuration	61
Euclid.....	51

In Latin, only 59 pupils were examined; in Mensuration, 212; and in Euclid, 404.

Branches.

Branches of the Public School Amateur Athletic Association have been formed at Bathurst and Lithgow, and it is to be hoped that both branches will receive the warm support of the teachers and general public. At Lithgow a first sports meeting has been held, but for several reasons it was deemed advisable not to hold a meeting at Bathurst before April next. In December last, at the competition in Sydney for the Challenge Shield, the cadets of Bathurst District maintained their reputation as good shots, Orange Cadets winning the shield for the eighth year in succession, Bathurst being second, Lithgow third, and a combined team from Kelso and Milltown Public Schools a good sixth.

In Bathurst, two courses of instruction in Cookery were given during the year to girls attending the High School, and the Public Schools at Bathurst, Milltown, and Kelso. At the end of each term, an examination of the pupils was conducted by excellent committees of ladies, whose reports on each occasion were very satisfactory and commendatory. The school was temporarily closed in December, and the stove and all apparatus removed to Goulburn, where one or more courses of instruction are to be given to the pupils attending the Public Schools in the town.

There are 336 teachers of all ranks employed in the schools of the district. This number includes 3 principal and 8 assistant teachers more than in 1896. As a body they all discharged their several duties satisfactorily, and gave no cause for serious complaint.

W. McCREDIE,
District Inspector.

ANNEX L.

INSPECTOR THOMAS'S REPORT.

At the close of 1896 my list of schools numbered 82, but two of them (Cave Creek and German's Hill Half-time) were transferred to the Bathurst section of the district, and Warroo Public did not re-open, so that I commenced the work of the year with 79 schools in active operation.

During the year three schools (Double Peak Public, Cugong Provisional, and Gum Springs Half-time) were closed, and new schools were opened at Bogan Gate, Pinnacle Reefs, Murrin, Warregal, and Nanima, while an Evening Public School has just been established at Wyalong West. The year closes with 82 schools in operation, viz. :-

Public	54
Provisional	10
Half-time	14
House-to-house	3
Evening Public	1

The following applications for the establishment of new schools were dealt with during the year :-

Bogan Gate	Provisional	Granted ; school now in operation.
Pinnacle Reefs	Public	do. do.
Warregal	Provisional	do. do.
Nanima	House	do. do.
Wyalong West	Evening Public	do. do.
Yurragong	Provisional	do. building being erected.
Gulgo	Provisional	do. do.
Elswick	Provisional	do. do.
Errow and Back Yamma ..	Half-time	do. do.

During the year 85 schools of all classes were in operation, and all but one received a full inspection, the exception being Wyalong West Evening Public, which did not open till late in the year. Of the 84 schools inspected, 80 were found to be above standard requirements, 1 was just up to standard, and 3 were below. Of the latter, one was a small Provisional School, only a week in operation, and another was a Half-time School with no class above 1st. Thus, out of 84 inspected schools, 81 (or 96 per cent.) satisfied the standard. The corresponding percentage for 1896 was 94.

In addition to the regular inspections above referred to, 5 ordinary inspections and numerous incidental visits were made by myself in connection with repairs, inquiries, &c., and one reinpection was made by Mr. District Inspector McCredie.

The total number of pupils examined at the regular inspections was 3,058, an increase of 146 on last year's numbers. The numbers examined in the more important subjects were :-

Reading	3,058 of whom	2,764 passed or	90 per cent.
Writing	3,009	2,766	92
Arithmetic	2,843	2,259	79
Dictation	2,428	1,909	78
Grammar	1,010	795	79
Geography	1,010	780	77
History	1,008	698	69

These results so nearly agree with those for 1896 that a tabulated comparison is unnecessary. It will suffice to say that the percentage of passes in 1896 was 88 for reading, 81 for arithmetic, and 75 for dictation.

The weak points in the value of the instruction are :-

1. The small percentage of pupils who pass the examination for exemption certificates.
2. The neglect, on teachers' part, of an intelligent use of mental arithmetic.

The cause of the former is largely to be found in the latter of these two points, and I look for better results during the coming year.

The highest marks for general efficiency, in schools with advanced classes, were gained by Wyalong West, Wyalong, and Forbes, in the order named. Amongst smaller Public Schools, the best results were obtained at Eugowra, Trelowarren, and Sparling Swamp, whilst Boree Cabonne carried off the palm in the Provisional School class, and Canangles and Derrivaug were to the front among Half-time Schools.

The organisation and discipline of the schools continue to be of a highly satisfactory character. Faulty time-tables and programmes, incorrect and slovenly records, and defective classification, are blemishes rarely met with, and, where they have been found, were more the result of inexperience than of carelessness and neglect.

The past year has been an exceptionally busy one in connection with improvements, additions, and repairs effected to school buildings and residences.

The schoolrooms at Brolgan, Parkes, Trelowarren, Fifield, South Lead, and Wongojong have been enlarged, the first three under the supervision of the Chief Clerk of Works, and the others under my own direction. A residence at Wyalong West has been acquired by purchase; 40 schools have been repaired and improved; 5 residences have been repaired and enlarged; and 3 weathersheds have been erected; the whole under my supervision, at a total cost of £768 13s.

Five new school buildings were during the year erected, under my superintendence, at a cost of £318 6s. Two of them replaced rented buildings, and three were erected in places not previously supplied with schools.

Steps are now being taken to provide increased accommodation at Canowindra, Eugowra, Wyalong West, Coffee Hill, and Yalgogrin. The three first mentioned are in the hands of the Chief Clerk of Works, who is also under instructions to effect material improvements to the buildings at Cudal, Cargo, Canowindra, Manildra, and Meranburn, and to erect a new schoolroom at Great Central and a teacher's residence at South Lead.

When

When all the works are in progress, and those authorised to be carried out have been completed, the Department's vested premises throughout the district will be in a very satisfactory condition.

Late in the year the teacher's residence at Toogong was totally destroyed by fire; but no blame appears to attach to the occupants. It is improbable that it will be rebuilt.

There are 102 teachers of all ranks employed in the district, of whom 74 are heads of departments, 15 are assistants, and 13 are pupil teachers. Twenty-two teachers and assistants are unclassified, but 14 of these are ex-pupil teachers, several of whom have obtained certificates, to date from 1st January, 1898. The usual examinations of teachers and pupil teachers were held in June and December.

At the close of 1896 the sitting accommodation provided for 5,261 pupils, on the basis of 8 square feet per child, and 5,009 on the basis of 100 cubic feet per child. After making due allowance for gains and losses during the year, I find that the net gain is 68 by the former, and 63 by the latter, basis of calculation. The available seats now number 5,329 and 5,072 respectively.

Summary.

Number of schools in operation during 1897	85
" fully inspected	84
Percentage of schools satisfying standard	96 per cent.
Number of pupils examined	3,058
Enrolment, December quarter, 1897	4,282
Average attendance	2922 1
Accommodation provided	5,329
No. of teachers and pupil teachers	102
Total amount of school fees paid	£1,480 16s. 3d.
" in arrear	£67 14s. 3d.
Number of free pupils, December quarter	467

The usual statistics, upon which my report is based, have already been furnished.

Forbes, 1st January, 1898.

W. GEO. THOMAS,
Inspector.

ANNEX M.

INSPECTOR MCKENZIE'S REPORT.

THE year 1897 opened with 99 schools on the register for the eastern section of the Bathurst District. Five of these have since been closed; and three others have come into operation. There have, therefore, been 102 schools open in this section for the whole or part of the year 1897, and 97 of these still remain in operation.

Schools were reopened at Garland and Gaubenang, Long Swamp, Diamond Valley, and Box Ridge. House-to-house stations were converted into independent schools. Burnt Yards and Hampton Half-time Schools became full time; and Bradshaw's Flat Provisional was made a Public School.

The schools closed through insufficient attendance were Dargan's Creek, Megalong, and Antonio Creek, Public, and Alluvial and Taylor's Pit Half-time.

New schools have been promised at Gilmandyke, Thompson's Creek, and Felled Timber; and applications from Laura, North Springwood, Linden, and Woodford, Bell and Mount Wilson, Clarence, Ford's Springs, and Mount David were declined.

Under the Inspector's supervision one small school building was erected, and repairs were carried out in 53 schools and 13 residences at a cost of £761. Three small school buildings are in course of erection, and repairs are being effected in 10 schools and 4 residences at a further cost of £364. Besides this a large amount of work has been carried out under the Chief Clerk of Works.

Existing schools provide ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance. Places are provided for 5,375 pupils, and statute accommodation for 5,169.

For the year 1896 the enrolment was 5,891, and the average attendance 3,160.

For 1897 the enrolment was 5,837, and the average 3,459, which gives a decrease of 54 in gross enrolment, and an increase of nearly 300 in attendance.

Also in 1896 the amount of fees collected was £1,570, and the arrears reached £39.

In 1897 the amount of fees collected was £1,583, and the arrears only reached £25; so that fees have been paid more regularly than in the preceding year.

All schools received a regular inspection, and 14 an ordinary inspection. Of 102 schools examined 94 were above and 8 below standard, as against 100 up to or above standard and 3 below in 1896. The results for 1897 are, therefore, somewhat lower than those of the preceding year.

The total number of pupils examined was 3,580. Of these 246 sat for exemption certificates, and 134 passed.

There are savings banks in all the principal schools; arboriculture receives fair attention, and the majority of the schools possess libraries.

A branch of the Public Schools Athletic Association was established and held its first meeting at Lithgow during the year.

The total number of teachers of all ranks employed in the section at the close of the year was 117.

There is an abundance of schools in the section; they are well distributed, and satisfactorily meet the requirements of the people.

The teachers, as a rule, are earnest and industrious in the discharge of their duties, and deservedly esteemed in their respective localities.

Blackheath, 3rd January, 1898.

A. D. MCKENZIE,
Inspector.

ANNEX N.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR JOHNSON'S REPORT.

THERE were 261 schools in operation in this District this year, 93 of which are in the Wollongong section, 77 in the Crookwell section, and 91 in the Bowral section.

Five new schools were opened during the year and two schools were transferred to this from other districts. Five small schools were closed in the Crookwell section on account of the small number of pupils in attendance thereat, and two were transferred to the Sub-Metropolitan District. The number of schools in this district, therefore, remains unchanged.

Six new schoolrooms were erected, and 90 schoolrooms and 24 residences were repaired and otherwise improved under the Inspector's supervision.

Accommodation is provided by the various schoolrooms of the district for 19,937 pupils, which is fully up to present requirements.

Two small schools in the Crookwell section were not inspected this year, but all schools in the other sections were fully inspected once. Ten of the 259 schools inspected were below the standard in attainments, 16 reached it, and the remaining 233 exceeded it. Of the 10 that failed to reach the standard, 7 are small schools in the Crookwell section, and of the 16 that only reached it, 13 are in that section also.

1,033 pupils were examined for exemption certificates, and of these 648 were successful. This gives a percentage of 62, a considerable improvement on last year's results. There if no reason why still higher results should not be secured in the future.

The

The total number of pupils examined in the various subjects of instruction was 11,374, a slight increase on that of last year, when the number was 11,019. The percentages of pupils up to or above the standard differ but little from those of 1896. In reading, grammar, euclid, and sciences, they are similar; in writing, dictation, geography, history, and music, they are higher; and in arithmetic, object lessons, and algebra, they are slightly under.

Although the results of the inspections show no advance on last year's work, yet they must be regarded as satisfactory on the whole. It is not possible that each year's work should continue to be an improvement on that of the preceding year, as, were it to do so, the schools would soon reach perfection, which they are not likely to do.

With few exceptions, the schools of this district are doing good work, and give promise of a continuance of such.

Bowral, 8th January, 1898.

W. H. JOHNSON,
District Inspector.

ANNEX O.

INSPECTOR McLELLAND'S REPORT.

At the end of last year there were 87 schools in the Wollongong Section. During the present year a Public School at Far Meadow, a Provisional School at Brandon Hill, and Evening Schools at Helensburgh, Unanderra, and Wollongong were established. Yerryong Vale Provisional was also reopened. The Evening Schools were closed after a few months' existence, but will most probably be reopened during the coming winter. There are now, at the end of the year, 90 schools in operation, classified thus:—Public, 80; Provisional, 8; Half-time, 2; total, 90. New buildings have been completed at Jasper's Brush, Marshall Mount, Miranda, and Far Meadow. Additions have also been made to existing premises at Woonona, Gerringong, and Yalwal. Other buildings are in progress at Avondale, Burraneer Bay, and Bombo. New residences have been provided at Avondale, Far Meadow, and Marshall Mount, and another is approaching completion at Meroo. The works under my own supervision are those at Burraneer Bay, Bombo, Far Meadow, and Miranda. Miscellaneous improvements to 46 schools and 9 residences have cost £235 4s. 5d. Other improvements on a larger scale have been effected at various schools by the Clerk of Works. The schools in existence provide sitting-room for 9,862, and air-space for 9,552 pupils. Action has been taken where necessary to enlarge buildings that have become too small for the increased attendance.

Of the 93 schools open during the whole or portion of the year all were fully inspected, and only 3 fell below standard requirements. This result shows that there are few teachers in the district who cannot do at least tolerably effective work. The proportion of those who seem unable to do much more is rather large, inasmuch as 25 schools failed to reach "Fair" for general efficiency. Thus, while it is satisfactory to find scarcely any schools below the minimum standard, it is hardly satisfactory that there should be a considerable number in which the teaching never seems to rise beyond respectable mediocrity. A general comparison of the passes for the year and last shows so little difference between the two that there is no need for any special remark regarding increase or decrease in the percentages. The teaching generally has been up to the standard of former years, and in some respects may claim to have been more thorough. Proof of this lies in the fact that 348 out of 546 pupils examined were successful in obtaining exemption certificates—a proportion of 63 per cent., while last year the percentage was only 50.

For organisation and discipline the great majority of the schools continue to deserve praise. Very rarely has any serious fault to be found either with the arrangements for carrying on the school work, or with the behaviour of the pupils.

Of the teachers themselves, I am glad to be able to report that as a body they are diligent and conscientious in the discharge of their duties. Some have given cause for complaint, but such cases are exceptional. They are, of course, possessed of very different degrees of capacity for the profession to which they belong, and where success has not attended their efforts, the cause is to be sought in want of ability, rather than lack of industry.

Before concluding, I may mention that there are now in this district two branches of the Public Schools Athletic Association. Under wise guidance the prevalent taste for athletic sports may prove of great benefit to the rising generation, and the new movement in this direction adds fresh responsibilities to the teacher's office. Not least among the advantages to be derived from these associations is the facility offered to teachers of entering more fully into personal communication with their pupils, not as rulers but as friends and companions, and so exerting an excellent influence upon the tone and temper of a large number of children. A strong influence of some sort there will always be. It rests with the teachers to use it in the right way.

Wollongong, 29th December, 1897.

H. D. McLELLAND,
Inspector.

ANNEX P.

INSPECTOR SMITH'S REPORT.

At the close of 1896 there were in the Crookwell section of the Bowral District 77 schools, comprising 36 Public, 10 Provisional, 24 Half-time, and 7 House-to-house Schools.

The following were closed during different quarters of the year for want of sufficient attendance:—Burra Lake and Narrama Public; Milbang, Pejar, and Streamville Provisional; and Wheeo House-to-house Schools.

The firstnamed, however, of the above will be reopened early in 1898 under another name, and worked in conjunction with Yalbraith, and Merryvale Half-time will be joined to Carrabungla, and Myanga Creek Half-time to Monk's Crossing as House-to-house School. Carrabungla and Yalbraith are new places where no school existed before.

One school was transferred from the Yass District, Bevendale Provisional, which had been closed for a considerable time.

There will, therefore, be for certain at the beginning of 1898 in this section 74 schools—36 Public, 8 Provisional, 24 Half-time, and 6 House-to-house Schools. Four others may be reopened if the population increases, which would make the total 78.

The means of education provided by the State are well distributed and quite sufficient to meet all requirements so far as can be determined at present.

The school buildings, with few exceptions, are in good condition, well furnished, and supplied with necessary apparatus and school material, and afford ample accommodation for the number of pupils enrolled. A fine large building has just been completed in Crookwell, capable of holding 260 scholars, at a cost to the Department of £787. Tenders have been invited for the erection of a new schoolroom at Gandaroo and improvements to the teacher's residence, and Run of Water Public is in the course of being enlarged. Twelve schools were repaired during the year, including water supply, fencing, &c., at a cost of £112 14s. 4d., and a weathershed was built at Turna for £19 7s. 6d. The Public School at Fullerton was accidentally burnt down while some repairs were being effected, and the schoolroom at Flowerburn, no longer required, was removed and re-erected there at a cost of £67 12s. 6d.

The

The total sitting accommodation at the end of 1897, allowing 8 square feet for each child, has been computed to be 3,860 seats, while the number of scholars does not exceed 2,250. The reason for such an apparent difference is the falling off in the attendance at some of the long-established Public Schools. The population is fast spreading out, and small schools are consequently on the increase.

All the schools in this section received at least one regular inspection, and two stations of a House School were both examined. The number of pupils examined in the various subjects and the percentage of passes are shown hereunder :—

Subject.	No of Pupils examined. 1896.	Papers.	No. of Pupils examined. 1897.	Papers.
		Percentage.		Percentage.
Reading	1,597	87	1,584	86
Writing	1,597	91	1,584	91
Dictation	1,183	72	1,160	71
Arithmetic	1,597	70	1,584	82
Grammar	514	39	481	43
Geography	514	78	481	85
History	514	68	481	79
Scripture	1,387	89	1,329	96
Object-lesson	1,516	82	1,514	87
Drawing	1,516	63	1,514	70
Music	1,333	59	1,310	67
Euclid	16	100	14	100
Needlework	525	71	488	91
Drill	1,481	79	1,492	73

The results are rather higher this year than they were last in some of the subjects. One school only, Tallagandra Public, was below standard, i.e., if we may exempt the 6 House Schools in which only the principal subjects are taught, 13 up to standard, and 55 above the standard of proficiency. Total number of schools inspected, 75. Seventy-two candidates presented themselves for examination for certificates of being sufficiently educated, and 38 out of the number passed.

The discipline of all the schools may again be reported as good, speaking in a general way, with one exception, and that is of the Crookwell Public School. The frequent changes of teachers of late and the incommensurable buildings brought about a good deal of disorder and confusion, and a state of things not quite conducive to steady progress in attainments, but an alteration may reasonably be expected when once the children are in possession of the new schoolroom. No improper use of the cane has been brought under my notice, and no charge of any description has been preferred against any teacher during the year. The organisation, especially of schools in charge of trained and classified teachers, may be pronounced as fair.

The number and classification of the teachers employed are stated below :—

Class II A.....	2
" II B.....	2
" III A.....	24
" III B.....	12
" III C.....	3
	43
Unclassified	19
Employed to teach sewing	1
Total	63

JOHN LESLIE SMITH,
Inspector.

Crookwell, 15th December, 1897.

ANNEX Q.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR COOPER'S REPORT.

At the end of 1896 there were 382 schools on the list of the Goulburn District. One of these was not reopened, and, during 1897, 20 were closed in consequence of diminished attendance, while 10 new schools were established. There are now, therefore, 371 schools in existence, as indicated in the following table :—

Section of District.	Schools or Departments.		No. of Places, allowing for each Pupil—		Highest Quarterly Enrolment.
	1896.	1897.	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.	
Goulburn	98	91	5,448	5,188	4,102
Braidwood	94	87	4,562	3,854	3,027
Bega	108	109	5,684	4,872	4,242
Yass	82	84	4,109	3,635	3,177
Totals	382	371	19,803	17,549	14,548

It will thus be seen that the aggregate accommodation is ample. It is found, however, that while there is an excess of space in some schools, in others the pupils are crowded. Where this defect has been noticed, steps have been taken to enlarge the schools concerned. New school buildings have been erected under the supervision of the inspectorial staff at 11 places, and additions have been made to 3 schools. These works entailed an expenditure of £472, for which sum the prescribed cubic space was obtained for 337 pupils. Under the superintendence of the Chief Clerk of Works, an excellent Boys' School, to accommodate 395 pupils, has been erected at Goulburn, and an addition has been made to the Captain's Flat Public School to accommodate 105 pupils. Repairs and improvements to 97 schools and 21 residences have been carried out under inspectorial supervision, at a cost of £716.

Attendance

Attendance of Pupils and Payment of Fees.

	Goulburn.	Braidwood.	Bega.	Yass.	Totals.
Mean quarterly enrolment.....	{ 1897 4,075	2,936	4,181	3,124	14,316
	{ 1896 4,160	3,065	4,102	3,066	14,393
Mean average attendance	{ 1897 2,970	2,139	3,097	2,230	10,436
	{ 1896 3,293	2,138	3,004	2,171	10,606
Mean enrolment of free pupils	{ 1897 713	462	580	626	2,381
	{ 1896 690	429	521	551	2,191
Fees received.....	{ 1897 £1,276	£049	£1,452	£992	£4,669
	{ 1896 £1,479	£1,019	£1,469	£1,055	£5,022

The regularity of attendance, as indicated by a comparison of the mean quarterly and mean average attendances, appears as follows:—

	1897.	1896.
Goulburn Section.....	72 per cent.	79 per cent.
Braidwood „	72 „	69 „
Bega „	74 „	73 „
Yass „	71 „	70 „
Whole District.....	72 „	73 „

While the regularity of attendance for the whole District is about the same as for last year, that for the Goulburn Section shows a marked falling off. In respect to the enrolment of free pupils, it is to be noted that 242, or 10 per cent., were State children. In the Goulburn Section alone there were 165 State children.

Inspection.

The schools or departments that were in operation during the whole year of 1897, or a part thereof, numbered 395, of which 336 were inspected regularly. Those which were not so inspected were closed, through diminished attendance of pupils, before they could be visited. Six of these were in the Goulburn, 2 in the Braidwood, and 1 in the Bega section. The inspections held in the several sections of the district, and the numbers of pupils examined, are stated in the subjoined table:—

Section.	1897.			Pupils examined.	1896.			Pupils examined.
	Regular.	Ordinary.	Totals.		Regular.	Ordinary.	Totals.	
Goulburn	96	6	102	3,100	99	12	111	3,333
Braidwood	94	6	100	2,732	100	1	101	2,326
Bega	111	3	114	3,407	109	.....	109	3,287
Yass	85	.....	85	2,338	83	3	86	2,416
Totals	386	15	401	11,577	391	16	407	11,362

Mr. Inspector Pitt took charge of the Braidwood section in February last, but subsequently became seriously ill. Mr. Inspector G. H. Hunt was accordingly entrusted with the inspection of 30 schools in that section, and with certain other duties pertaining to the office of inspection, while business relating to applications for new schools and repairs to buildings, in the same section, devolved upon me. As this work engrossed my attention during a large portion of the latter half of the year, I found it necessary to avail myself of the aid of Mr. Hunt in the inspection of four schools in the Goulburn section. The Chief Inspector undertook the principal share of the regular inspections of the Superior Public Schools at Braidwood and Queanbeyan, and during a short visit to the district, inspected, incidentally, a considerable number of schools.

General Efficiency of Schools inspected.

Section.	Class of School.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Totals.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	
						1897.	1896.
Goulburn	Public	45	2	1	48	98	98
	Provisional	9	0	1	10	90	100
	Half-time.....	34	2	2	38	94	97
	Totals	88	4	4	96	95	98
Braidwood	Public	39	0	0	39	100	93
	Provisional	11	0	0	11	100	84
	Half-time.....	44	0	0	44	100	92
	Totals.....	94	0	0	94	100	92
Bega	Public	50	23	0	73	100	94
	Provisional	11	0	0	11	100	77
	Half-time.....	24	2	0	26	100	95
	Evening	1	0	0	1	100	.....
Totals.....	86	25	0	111	100	93	
Yass	Public	49	1	1	51	99	96
	Provisional	18	0	0	18	100	100
	Half-time.....	13	1	2	16	87	83
	Totals.....	80	2	3	85	96	95
Grand Totals.....	348	31	7	386	98	94	

This table affords evidence of improvement for the year, in respect to organisation, discipline, and attainments, but the high percentage of schools meeting the standard requirements must be discounted somewhat by the fact that the standard mark is only "tolerable," or 50 per cent. When the efficiency

efficiency of a school falls below "tolerable," the teacher must be regarded as incompetent, or negligent, but the mere attainment of that mark cannot, in itself, be deemed meritorious. A better criterion is the mark obtained by individual teachers as compared with the classifications they hold; and an examination of the results for the whole district enables me to report that the schools, as thus tested, deserve a high award.

Proficiency of Pupils examined.

The results of the examination of the pupils, as disclosed at the Regular Inspections, are as given hereunder:—

Subject.	Numbers examined in—		Percentage of Passes.				Percentage of Total Passes.	
	1897.	1898.	Goulburn.	Braidwood	Bega.	Yass.	1897.	1898.
Reading.....	11,577	11,362	96	87	97	82	91	91
Writing--								
On slates	4,247	4,324	98	91	95	92	94	96
On paper	7,196	6,880	89	91	97	96	93	95
Totals	11,443	11,204	93	91	96	94	94	95
Dictation	9,604	9,078	84	68	85	70	77	75
Arithmetic--								
Simple Rules	6,892	6,603	98	76	83	89	87	86
Compound Rules.....	2,897	2,773	83	54	75	89	76	72
Higher Rules	1,655	1,790	95	60	75	70	80	80
Totals	11,444	11,166	97	68	80	87	82	82
Grammar	4,563	4,569	89	90	89	71	86	84
Geography	4,581	4,564	90	91	91	68	86	88
History--								
English	4,576	4,553	76	91	88	52	78	76
Australian.....	770	782	80	89	84	100	86	88
Scripture	11,362	11,028	92	93	88	64	85	88
Object Lessons.....	11,530	11,164	96	91	90	88	91	91
Drawing	11,373	11,062	92	87	92	90	91	90
Music.....	10,512	10,133	94	80	89	53	80	89
French	111	109	100	89	85	100	94	99
Euclid	444	433	100	90	82	100	93	91
Algebra	188	164	94	88	74	100	88	85
Mensuration.....	428	437	64	70	68	74	68	81
Latin	162	162	100	84	82	100	93	88
Needlework.....	4,097	3,996	99	99	100	100	99	99
Drill	10,747	11,105	87	95	90	86	89	88
Science	231	294	71	85	88	...	79	89

The general results do not differ, to any great extent, from those reported for 1896. It is worthy of note, however, that the two subjects which appear to least advantage are the compound rules of arithmetic and mensuration. The low results in the former subject are, I think, attributable to a want of skill and painstaking care on the part of many teachers, who seem slow to realise that failure in the compound rules, in the ordinary class examinations, and in examinations for exemption certificates, are evidences of defective instruction or careless revision. In mensuration, although only a small number of children were examined, the results were unsatisfactory, owing chiefly, I believe, to a lack of interesting examples of a practical nature calculated to exhibit the usefulness of the work. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that instruction in mensuration is not introduced at an earlier period of the school course, as the greater portion of the pupils leave school without acquiring any knowledge of it. This remark applies also to Australian History, the main facts of which might, with profit to our children, be imparted at least as soon as those of English History.

Exemption Certificates.

The pupils examined for these certificates numbered 948, as compared with 998 for 1896. The results are shown below:—

Section.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of Passes.	
			1897.	1896.
Goulburn	334	230	68	65
Braidwood	214	165	77	53
Bega	239	163	68	67
Yass	161	77	47	47
Totals	948	635	67	60

Improvement to the extent of 3 per cent. is evidenced by this table, but the result cannot be considered fully satisfactory. When arithmetic is taught on more rational principles, is made more practical, and is more carefully revised, the failures for exemption certificates will be greatly lessened, and the pupils will benefit in many ways.

Superior Public Schools.

The work done in the Superior Public Schools at Goulburn (Boys' and Girls') South Goulburn (Boys' and Girls'), North Goulburn (Boys' and Girls'), Bega, Braidwood, and Cooma during the year has been very fairly satisfactory. The senior pupils of the four Goulburn schools have, as formerly, had the benefit of experimental lectures from Mr. A. G. Sach, F.C.S., at the local Technical College. The subject for the year was Chemistry, and, at a written examination held at the end of November, the pupils exhibited a degree of proficiency which reflects credit upon the lecturer, and upon the regular teachers of the schools, whose skilful and painstaking revising of the substance of the lectures successfully impressed on the minds of the youthful students the laws and phenomena which had been explained and illustrated in the lecture-room. The Goulburn Superior Boys' School will be conducted henceforth in a new and well arranged building, which affords facilities for organising and teaching that may be expected to conduce to even better results than those that have hitherto been obtained.

Kindergarten.

Kindergarten.

The infants attending the schools at Goulburn, North Goulburn, South Goulburn, Eastgrove, and Queanbeyan have enjoyed the great advantage of instruction in accordance with the Kindergarten method, with results that cannot but be regarded as gratifying. On receipt, in August last, of an intimation from the Chief Inspector that Kindergarten materials would be supplied to all schools in which it would appear they could be profitably utilised, I took action which resulted in the introduction of this admirable method into the public schools at Bundanoon, Bungendore, Captain's Flat, Major's Creek, and Milton; and arrangements have been made for reviving the use of the materials already supplied to the Superior Public Schools at Braidwood and Cooma. Having regard to the fact stated in the Chief Inspector's report for 1896, that "all our training school students receive thorough training in the theory and practice of Kindergarten work," it is not too much to expect that, in a comparatively short time, it will be impossible to find a school the teaching staff of which contains at least two members wherein the children shall be without the benefits of the Kindergarten system of instruction.

Public School Manual Training Class.

This class continues to be very popular with pupils and parents. Fifty-five boys from the four Goulburn Schools receive instruction for about two hours weekly, from Mr. Thomas Wilkie, the teacher of the class. The course extends over three years, and the practical results have proved eminently satisfactory.

School Libraries.

In the formation of these excellent aids to the efficient education of the children entrusted to their care, an increasing number of the teachers under my personal supervision have shown a commendable interest. Where the matter is taken up with zeal and earnestness, difficulties disappear, and success is achieved. In some cases, however, the idea that the mere perfunctory performance of only such duties as are specifically enjoined by law or regulation, is all that a teacher need undertake on behalf of the youth under their care, serves at once as a hindrance to an undoubtedly good work, and as evidence of the inadequate conception, by the teachers concerned, of their responsibilities and obligations.

Athletic Association.

A Public Schools Athletic Association was established in Goulburn in October last, and its inaugural meeting was held on 10th December ultimo, with a result that augurs well for its future success. As a means of promoting the physical development and recreation of the children, and of forming a pleasant bond of union among the teachers of the whole district, the Association is calculated to do much good, and is deserving of support alike from teachers and parents.

Teachers.

There were 392 teachers of all ranks employed in the district at the close of the year, classed as follows:—

Section.	Teachers.		Mistresses.	Assistants.		Classified.	Unclassified.	Pupil Teachers.		Total.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	
Goulburn.....	48	19	8	4	12	74	17	6	13	110
Braidwood.....	50	20	0	0	7	48	22	0	5	82
Bega.....	79	14	1	1	5	85	15	3	7	110
Yass.....	48	28	0	0	6	52	30	3	5	90
Totals.....	225	81	9	5	30	259	84	12	30	392

As a body, the teachers have shown zeal and ability in the discharge of duty, and have borne themselves with a becoming respect for their positions, though, in one or two instances, personal misconduct has led to censure and punishment.

Summary.

By the buildings now provided, together with those proposed to be erected, the needs of the district, in respect to school accommodation, may be said to be fully met; the educational results of the year's work were fairly satisfactory; and the outlook for 1898 is encouraging.

Separate reports upon the Braidwood, Bega, and Yass sections are forwarded herewith.

Goulburn, 6th January, 1898.

D. J. COOPER,
District Inspector.

ANNEX R.

INSPECTOR HUNT'S REPORT.

DURING the year, or some portion of it, there were 96 schools in operation in this section, viz:—

Public.....	39
Provisional.....	11
Half-time.....	46

Owing to the unsettled state of the population in many of the rural districts, to the growing up of families, and in some instances to the indifference of the parents respecting the education of their children, 9 schools were closed, as they failed to maintain the required minimum attendance. The schools so closed were:—

Public.....	1
Half-time.....	8

The school which formerly existed at Eaglehawk was reopened as a Half-time.

The year closed with 87 schools in operation, viz:—

Public.....	38
Provisional.....	11
Half-time.....	38

These schools provide—

- (a) 4,562 seats at 8 square feet of space per child.
(b) 3,854 seats at 100 cubic feet of air space per child.

The enrolment for the quarter ending December, 1897, was :—

Boys	1,470
Girls	1,335
Total	2,805

And the average attendance for the same period was :—

Boys.....	1,075·3
Girls	969·6
Total	2,044·9

Under inspectorial supervision, repairs to 27 schools were effected at a total cost of £182 15s. 10d., and repairs to 5 others are in progress, the cost of which will total £51 4s. 6d.

When the works in progress are completed, and certain contemplated improvements are effected, the majority of the school premises in this section will be in fair repair.

Of the 96 schools in operation during the year, 94 received a Regular, and 6 an Ordinary Inspection.

All these schools were up to or above the required standard, and a very fair percentage of those scholars who sat for Exemption Certificates were successful.

The majority of the schools are very fairly equipped, and the Department's property, in most instances, is well cared for.

Whilst arbor-culture, bee-farming, &c., in some instances are carried on with commendable success, several teachers have apparently put forth little or no effort to beautify the school grounds. Some of these teachers have promised to give this matter their careful attention in the future.

The cleanliness of the school-rooms, the neatness of the school records, and the general efficiency of most of the schools prove the teachers, both male and female, to be whole-hearted in their very responsible work.

The year just closed has been attended by a goodly measure of success, and the general outlook for the year 1898 is hopeful and pleasing.

GEO. H. HUNT,

Inspector.

3rd January, 1898.

ANNEX S.

INSPECTOR SHEEHY'S REPORT.

No change has been made in the boundaries of the Yass Section during the year.

At the close of 1896 there were 82 schools in operation. One, Broughtonsworth Public, was temporarily closed after the Christmas Vacation, but reopened in July as Half-time in conjunction with a new school established at Ardnaclach, about 5 miles distant. In January, Half-time Schools were opened at Ledgerton and Uriarra, and towards the end of the year Boambolo Provisional was discontinued on account of diminished attendance. Brungle, Gunnary, Jenkins, and Yammatee Provisional were converted into Public Schools. After these changes the schools under my supervision at the end of the year comprised :—

Public	51
Provisional	17
Half-time.....	16
Total.....	84

Four applications for the establishment of new schools were received, and dealt with as follows :—

Locality.	Kind of School applied for.	Result.
Ardnaclach	Provisional	Half-time granted.
Five-mile Creek, Gundagai	„	Granted.
Bondo	„	Declined.
Cooradigbee	„	„

Inspection.

There were 85 schools open during the year, or some portion thereof. All received a regular inspection, but none an ordinary inspection, as no opportunity in connection with other work occurred. The following table shows the number below, up to, and above the standard (50 per cent. of possible marks) :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public	1	1	49	51
Provisional	0	0	18	18
Half-time	2	1	13	16
Totals.....	3	2	80	85
Totals in 1896	2	3	78	83

In 34 schools there is an improvement in the general efficiency, in 34 others a retrogression, and no change in the remainder. In many cases the increase or decrease in the efficiency is but slight; in a few it is of a decided character.

Organization.

The school-rooms, as a rule, are in good order, the lesson-guides neatly compiled, and the records satisfactorily kept. In one case the organization in these respects was of a discreditable character. All schools are well supplied with books and materials, and by most teachers proper care is taken of them.

Discipline.

In nearly all schools good order is maintained. The government is mild and vigilant. The pupils are respectful and obedient, and their behaviour is in general orderly. In the majority of schools drill is receiving increased attention.

Proficiency.

Repairs and improvements to 34 schools and 11 teachers' residences, which cost £111 9s. 5d. and £162 18s. respectively, were carried out under the supervision of the Inspector. Improvements to 11 schools and 3 teachers' residences are in progress. The former are to cost £91 5s. 4d., and the latter £13 5s.

Under the supervision of the Chief Clerk of Works the teacher's residence at Coolac is to be enlarged, and repairs and improvements are to be effected to the Public Schools at Gundagai, Murrumburrah, and Yass.

Summary.

All the schools in operation during the year, or any portion of it, were fully inspected, and 94 per cent. were above the requirements of the standard. Three new schools have been opened, and two new buildings to replace old ones erected. Adequate provision has been made to satisfy the educational wants of the section, and the prospects for 1893 are good.

Yass, 31st December, 1897.

P. F. SHEEHY,
Inspector.

ANNEX T.

INSPECTOR DURIE'S REPORT.

DURING the year 1897 there were 112 schools in operation in Bega section of Goulburn District. Of these, three were closed during the year, viz., the Public school at Toothdale, the Half-time school at Moggendoura, and the Evening Public school at Bombala. The schools remaining at the close of the year comprise 72 Public, 11 Provisional, and 26 Half-time—a total of 109.

The gross enrolment of pupils in all schools for the year was 5,157, and the average attendance 3,129·2. The following table shows the comparative attendance for 1896 and 1897:—

Quarter.	Enrolment.		Average Attendance.		Percentage.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
March	4,102	4,171	2,975·1	3,049·2	72·5	73·1
June.....	4,148	4,137	2,890·1	3,073·4	69·6	74·2
September	4,064	4,242	3,089·3	3,145·9	76	74·1
December	4,095	4,175	3,062·8	3,121·0	74·7	74·7

It will be seen that the attendance for 1897 shows a slight improvement on that for 1896.

Of the schools in operation during 1897, all, except one, received a regular inspection. This school, Deua River Half-time, was only in operation a few days. Three schools received also an ordinary inspection.

The condition of the schools regularly inspected during the year is compared with the schools so inspected in 1896 in the following table:—

Schools.	Below Standard.		Up to Standard.		Above Standard.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Public	4	...	24	31	72	69
Provisional .....	...	...	3	...	77	100
Half-time	4	...	11	7	85	93
All	4	...	20	22	76	78

The schools have more than upheld their efficiency of 1896 during this year—not one of the 111 schools inspected being below standard. At the regular inspections, 239 pupils were examined for exemption certificates, and 163 passed—a percentage of 68. The weak subject at these examinations is usually arithmetic, and this will continue to be so until teachers give more attention to practical questions in this subject. Of the pupils who obtained certificates in former years, 183 were still in attendance.

At the close of 1897 there were 110 teachers employed in the various schools in the District, comprising 83 males and 27 females. They are classified as follows:—

Class 1 B.....	2	Pupil-teachers—	
„ 2 A.....	6	Class 1.....	2
„ 2 B.....	9	„ 2.....	0
„ 3 A.....	53	„ 3.....	4
„ 3 B.....	7	„ 4.....	4
„ 3 C.....	8		
Unclassified	15	Total	10
Total	100		

Grand Total, 116.

Summary.

1. There is an improvement both in efficiency and attendance of the schools during 1897.
2. The schools are well distributed, and are ample for the requirements of the District.
3. The prospects for the coming year are encouraging.

Bega, 31st December, 1897.

P. DURIE,
Inspector.

ANNEX U.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR LOBBAN'S REPORT.

There were 319 schools in operation in the Grafton District when last year's report was written. Two schools in the Grafton section, including the Grafton Evening Public School, 2 in the Lismore section, and 4 in the Port Macquarie section, were closed. One new school was established in the Grafton section, and 2 others that had been closed for some time were resuscitated—1 of the latter as a House-to-house school, in lieu of 2 Half-time schools; 1 school was opened in the Lismore section, and 4 in the Port Macquarie section. In the Grafton section there is an increase of 1 school; in the Lismore section a decrease of 1 school; and the Port Macquarie section contains the same number of schools as it did last year. The district lists are therefore unaltered.

Considerable

Considerable progress was made in the direction of erecting new school-buildings to replace old ones, and in enlarging and improving existing school-rooms and residences. In the Grafton and Lismore sections all work of this kind was supervised by the Inspectors; but in the Port Macquarie section a portion of the work was carried out under the direction of the Chief Clerk of Works. The total expenditure in the Grafton section was £2,139 3s. 1d., and in the Lismore section £1,482 1s. 11d.; an appreciable increase in the seating accommodation has thus been secured.

All the schools in the district,—except one in the Lismore section, which was closed before the Inspector could visit it—received a regular inspection; and five ordinary inspections were also made. Messrs. Wright and Board assisted me in the inspection of the Superior Public School at Grafton. Mr. Board also assisted at Maclean, and inspected the Provisional School at Camira, in the Grafton section. Eight schools on the Manning were inspected by me in the beginning of the year. In the Grafton section, 4,054 pupils were examined, 4,198 in the Lismore section, and 4,011 in the Port Macquarie section.

Three hundred and twenty-four schools were inspected; 12 were below standard, and 312 up to or above it. In the Grafton section, 3 were below, and 104 above, the standard; in the Lismore section, 4 were below, and 95 up to or above, the standard; and in the Port Macquarie section 5 were below and 113 above the standard. This is our best record.

All pupils in Fourth Class who had not passed the examination, and those who had been four half years in the Third Class, were examined for exemption certificates—303 were presented in the Grafton section, and 218 passed; 428 were tested in the Lismore section, and 157 passed. Most of the failures are in arithmetic; and in the case of Fourth Class pupils, the cause is almost invariably found to be due to the fact that the pupils had been promoted before they had completed the full time in the Third Class.

The attendance throughout the year has, on the whole, been very fairly satisfactory. Improvement in this direction is still desirable. Small as the legal school-fee is, it has a good deal to do with the cases where truancy and irregular attendance are met. As a rule children do not like to be considered *free*; and some parents who cannot pay fees will not apply for free education for their children, even when they know that afterwards they will have to apply for the cancellation of their debts.

The dairying industry, which opens up a wide field for the employment of boys and girls, is beginning to touch the schools. The principal part of the work is done early in the morning and late in the afternoon. Hence the children are not kept from school; but several have to come in late and leave early. Home lessons in such cases cannot be insisted upon. It is certainly to the advantage of boys and girls to be trained to habits of industry, and this work fits them for engaging in profitable employment when they leave school.

The Savings Banks are progressing satisfactorily in most of the schools in which they are established. There are 20 Banks in operation in the Grafton section, with 680 depositors, having £181 18s. 1d. at their credit; in the Lismore section there are 15 Banks, with 464 depositors, and £194 7s. 5d. at their credit. These figures, however, do not show all the transactions of the Banks. Many depositors transfer to the Government Savings Bank, and considerable sums are withdrawn from time to time for private use.

The teaching staff consists of 298 teachers, 4 mistresses, 27 assistants, 71 pupil-teachers, and 1 work-mistress. Of these the Grafton section has 98 teachers, 2 mistresses, 10 assistants, 29 pupil-teachers, and 1 work-mistress; the Lismore section has 94 teachers, 2 mistresses, 10 assistants, and 22 pupil-teachers; and the Port Macquarie section has 106 teachers, 7 assistants, and 20 pupil-teachers. The teachers continue to maintain their good reputation as loyal and faithful servants of the Department; and the pupil-teachers have been as zealous and studious as hitherto.

The results of the year's inspection afford grounds for satisfaction, and there is good reason to expect that the work of next year will be equally gratifying.

A. LOBBAN,
District Inspector.

Grafton, 28th December, 1897.

ANNEX V.

INSPECTOR WRIGHT'S REPORT.

Of the 115 schools open in this section at the end of 1896 one (1), Warrell Creek Provisional, was not reopened this year; so that at the beginning of 1897 there were 114 schools in operation. Four (4) new schools were opened, viz. :—

Macleay Entrance Public.
Skillion Flat Public.
Blackbird Flat Half-time.
Brock's Flat Half-time.

Three (3) schools have been closed owing to diminished attendance, viz. :—

The Hatch Provisional
Moparrabah Half-time.
Panton Half-time.

So that there are now 115 schools in operation, viz. :—

Public	84
Provisional	13
Half-time	18

A new school building has been erected at Mungay Creek, and the school will be opened at the beginning of the new year. It is not likely that many new schools will be needed during 1898, and it may fairly be said that the means of education in this district, as regards amount and distribution, are adequate to the requirements.

Accommodation.

Accommodation is now provided for 7,031 pupils, allowing 100 cubic feet for each child, or for 7,120 pupils, giving to each pupil 8 square feet of floor space, the gain for the year being 120 and 99 seats respectively. As the highest quarterly enrolment was 4,991, it will be seen that ample provision has been made.

School Buildings.

During the year the following works have been carried out under my supervision, viz. :—Six new school buildings have been erected at a cost of £412 11s. 4d., one has been enlarged for £15, and twenty-eight buildings (school-rooms and residences) have been repaired at a cost of £189 17s. 4d. Works, to cost £310 13s. 6d., are now in progress, and repairs to several schools have been authorised, and will be executed early next year. The buildings generally are in good repair, and in most cases both buildings and grounds receive careful attention from the teachers. The teachers at Oxley Island Public and Mitchell Island Public deserve special mention for the work done by them in improving and beautifying the school grounds.

Inspection.

Inspection.

All the schools (118) open during the year were fully inspected, and 113 (95·7 per cent.) were found to be above the standard. These results are 2·7 per cent. higher than those obtained last year, and show a higher degree of efficiency. Taree Superior Public and Wingham Public were again the most successful schools, the former gaining 82 per cent. and the latter 81·5 per cent. of the possible marks. Altogether, 4,011 pupils were examined, as against 3,734 examined last year.

The organisation and discipline of the schools are still highly satisfactory, and the results generally show that the teachers are a painstaking and capable body.

Seven pupils passed the University Junior Examination, viz., four from West Kempsey Superior Public, two from Taree Superior Public, and one from Wingham Public.

Attendance.

The enrolment and average attendance of scholars for the four quarters of the year are given below :—

	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.
First quarter	4,974	3,715·2	74·6
Second „	4,959	3,668·1	73·9
Third „	4,977	3,758·1	75·5
Fourth „	4,991	3,697·9	74·

As compared with last year, the enrolment shows a slight increase, and in regularity of attendance there is an improvement of 3·5 per cent.

Staff.

At the end of the year there were in all 133 teachers employed, viz., 106 principal teachers, 7 assistants, and 20 pupil teachers. Eighty-three of the principal teachers hold classifications ranging from 1 B to 3 C, and 23 are unclassified. Most of the unclassified teachers are ex-pupil teachers who have not yet been allowed to sit for classification. They are doing very satisfactory work in the small schools. All the assistants hold third-class certificates.

Summary.

Satisfactory work has been done during the year, the schools are in a high state of efficiency, and the teachers are earnest and capable. The prospects for the year 1898 are good.

S. WRIGHT,

Inspector.

Port Macquarie, 30th December, 1897.

ANNEX W.

INSPECTOR BOARD'S REPORT.

THE year 1897 closes with 98 schools in operation in this section, comprising 79 Public, 15 Provisional, and 4 Half-time Schools. During the year, the Public School at Runnymede and the Half-time School at Blindmonth have been closed, and a new Provisional School has been opened at Keerrong.

Owing chiefly to the development of the dairying industry in this district, the population has increased at a rapid rate; but, as indicated in last year's report, the effect of this growth has been to render necessary the enlargement of existing school buildings rather than the establishment of new schools. The maximum quarterly enrolment has increased from 5,103 to 5,425, and owing to increased attendance, 1 Half-time and 8 Provisional Schools have been converted into Public Schools. Accommodation is provided in existing buildings for 5,921 pupils. It is probable that during the coming year it will be necessary to enlarge several school buildings where the attendances are approaching the limit of accommodation provided. There are, however, not more than two or three localities where the establishment of new schools is likely to be called for.

A larger expenditure than usual has been incurred during the year to meet the growing needs of the district, to place the school buildings in good condition, and to make them more comfortable and suitable for all requirements. Under the Inspector's supervision, 2 new schools and 1 residence have been erected, 4 school buildings enlarged, and 65 schools and 9 residences have been repaired, at a total cost of £1,482 1s. 11d. Similar works are now in hand at a cost of £528 6s. 4d. In addition to these, contracts have been carried out under the Chief Clerk of Works at a cost of £315 0s. 6d.

All the schools, except one which was closed before an opportunity for visiting it occurred, received a regular inspection, and four ordinary inspections were made. Of the 99 schools inspected, 94 were above standard, 1 up to standard, and 4 below it, a result almost identical with that shown last year. The average general efficiency of the schools shows an advance of 1 per cent. The results of examination in the various subjects of instruction preserve a general similarity to those of last year. Three hundred and thirty-five pupils were examined for exemption certificates, and 157 passed. Arithmetic is the subject in which most failures occurred, and in some of the larger schools pupils had been prematurely promoted from Third to Fourth Classes, the course of instruction for Third Class not having been thoroughly completed before promotion. The correction of this defect is likely to lead to much better results in the coming year.

The number of teachers now employed in this section is 128, comprising 94 principal teachers, 2 mistresses of departments, 10 assistants, and 22 pupil-teachers. In all, 86 teachers are classified and 20 unclassified. Of the latter, 14 have been trained as pupil-teachers, and the work done by them in small schools is of a very satisfactory character. With very few exceptions, the teachers of this section have proved themselves to be faithful and earnest in the discharge of their duties.

P. BOARD,

Inspector.

Lismore, 24th December, 1897.

ANNEX X.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR T. DWYER'S REPORT.

THE limits of the Maitland District, and its divisions for the purpose of inspectorial supervision, are the same as for last year (1896). The number of schools in operation during some portion of 1897 was 243, comprising :—

	Maitland Section.	Newcastle Section.	Dungog Section.	Total.	
Public Schools	71	60	69	200	
Provisional Schools.....	6	0	12	18	
Half-time Schools	4	0	14	18	
House-to-house Schools	0	0	3	3	
Evening Public Schools	1	2	1	4	
Total	82	62	99	243	In

In Maitland section during the year two small schools (Rosemount and Castle Rock) were closed for want of attendance.

New schoolrooms were erected at Cox's Gap (to replace an old one) and at Bureen, where no school previously existed. Action for the erection of new buildings at Baerami and Gungah has been taken. Forty-eight schools and 23 residences were improved under my supervision at a cost of £638 10s. 2d.

In the whole of the Maitland district, 148 improvements to schools and residences, and the erection of two weather-sheds, at a cost of £1,547 5s., were made. In addition to this, 14 schools and residences are undergoing repairs for the sum of £225 5s. 3d.

The number of schools in operation at the close of 1897 was as follows:—

Maitland Section	82
Newcastle Section.....	62
Dungog Section	98
	242

These schools are favourably situated, and give more than sufficient floor and cubical space for the largest aggregate number of pupils in attendance on any date during the year. For 1896, the floor space amounted to 25,579 square feet, and the cubical spaces to 27,202. For 1897, they amounted respectively to 25,963 square feet and to 27,570 cubical spaces.

Except in the case of a few schools, very little attention has been given to gardening and tree-planting during the year.

The organisation of the great bulk of schools in the whole district continues to be satisfactory and to improve. Some teachers still give trouble by their carelessness and negligence in forwarding correct returns when such are due.

The discipline of the inspected schools is very favourable, with few exceptions. Punctuality, regularity, attention to cleanliness of dress and person, respectful bearing to their teachers and the public generally, being characteristic features of the child's school life in regard to these marks of good discipline. No case of undue severity in the infliction of corporal punishment on pupils in the schools of this district came officially under our notice during the year.

The number of schools inspected in Maitland district for the year is shown hereunder:—

Number of Schools in Operation.	Regular Inspections.	Ordinary Inspections.	Total Number Examined at Regular Inspections.
243	242	21	17,679

All the schools in operation, except one small evening one, had regular inspections. 236, or nearly 98 per cent., were up to or above the standard, against 97 per cent. for last year.

The methods of teaching in use among the teachers of the district are intelligent and effective. In a number of cases, third-class teachers have produced better results than those in second-class.

The proficiency 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—			Geography—		
Alphabet	2,220	76	Elementary	3,302	78
Monosyllables	3,280	81	Advanced	3,805	78
Easy Narrative	6,336	85	Total	7,107	78
Ordinary Prose	5,843	83			
Total	17,679	83	History—		
Writing—			English	7,165	62
On Slates	6,833	83	Australian	1,234	72
In Copy Books.....	10,346	82			
Total	17,679	82	Scripture	17,039	81
Arithmetic—			Object Lesson	17,344	80
Simple Rules	11,325	80	Drawing	17,514	81
Compound Rules.....	3,622	82	Music	16,900	81
Higher Rules	2,690	74	French	210	85
Total	17,637	79	Euclid.....	942	87
Grammar—			Algebra	233	86
Elementary	3,882	79	Mensuration	390	82
Advanced	3,308	77	Latin	234	85
Total	7,190	78	Needlework	6,203	81
			Drill	17,475	78
			Natural Science	257	86

Compared with last year, Geometry is better by 18 per cent.; Latin and French have advanced 8 per cent.; algebra and mensuration, by 6 per cent.; advanced geography, by 5 per cent.; simple rules, by 4 per cent.; compound rules are better by 3 per cent.; advanced grammar and monosyllables have improved 2 per cent.; easy narrative, Scripture, objects, and needlework are better by 1 per cent. In the following subjects, the results produced are the same as for last year, viz.:—Ordinary prose (83 per cent.); dictation (83 per cent.); elementary grammar (79 per cent.); elementary geography (78 per cent.); drawing (81 per cent.); and higher arithmetic (74 per cent.); English history has fallen 16 per cent.; Australian, 4 per cent.; writing on slates, 3 per cent.; alphabet and drill are not so good by 2 per cent.; writing in books, music, and natural science are lower by 1 per cent.

It appears from the above that tangible progress has been made in 14 subjects. The results in 6 subjects are the same for both years (1896 and 1897); and that in 8 subjects there has been a slight decline compared with last year. It may be stated that reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in fact all subjects, are well taught, and that in schools in which the pupils who write in copy-books are made to begin work on the bottom line, the best progress has been made.

The number of pupils examined for certificates during the year in Maitland section was 763, of whom 642 or 84 per cent. passed. In Newcastle section 767 were examined, and 471 passed, being 61 per cent. of the number examined. There is no return regarding these examinations from Dungog section. The teachers, assistants, pupil-teachers, and work-mistresses have worked well, and effectively during

during the year. No serious complaint has been officially made against them for the same period. Several gained promotion by examination, and under Art. 103 of the Regulations. Their classification at the end of 1897 is shown in the following table.

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Un-classified		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Principal Teachers.....	4	..	13	..	32	..	17	..	53	0	8	7	0	8	18	16	154	40	194
Mistresses of Departments ..	..	3	..	6	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32
Assistants .....	..	..	4	..	17	18	6	12	1	31	..	8	1	..	1	20	30	89	119
Total	4	3	17	6	49	41	23	12	54	40	8	15	10	8	19	36	184	161	345

	I.		II.		III.		IV.		Probationers.		Total.	Grand Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Pupil-teachers.....	4	17	9	6	18	15	24	20	5	13	60	71	131
Work-mistresses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Total Teachers of all ranks .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	244	488

Summary.

Five new schoolrooms were erected during the year by the inspectors at a cost of £205 9s. 6d. One hundred and seven schoolrooms, 37 residences were improved at a cost of £1,482 16s., and two new weathersheds were built for £64 9s. With the exception of one small Evening Public, every school in the district received a regular inspection, and 21 had ordinary inspections. Good work has been done throughout the year, and the outlook for 1898 is very favourable.

East Maitland, 10th January, 1898.

T. DWYER,
District Inspector.

ANNEX Y.

INSPECTOR FLASHMAN'S REPORT.

I HAVE had during the past year 60 departments and 2 evening schools under my supervision.

The enrolment of pupils has been in excess of that of last year, and was as follows :—

March quarter	12,812 pupils.
June quarter.....	12,782 "
September quarter	12,810 "
December quarter	12,736 "

The average attendance ranged between 9,700 and 9,800.

A new school was opened in February last at Argenton.

The accommodation at the close of the year was for 12,382 pupils.

Additional seats have been provided at Wallsend Boys' and Lambton Infants'. A new school-room has been erected and opened at Cardiff. Extensive repairs and improvements have been made at Wallsend Girls', Islington Primary, and Infants' Charlestown, Hamilton, and Miami.

Arrangements have been made to erect large Infants' Schools at Newcastle South and Cook's Hill, and to enlarge the schools at New Lambton, Miami, and Hamilton, during the coming year. In some parts of the district the population is rapidly increasing, so that several other buildings will have to be enlarged in the near future.

The past year has been one of great activity in the matter of repairing and renovating the property of the Department in this district. On the whole, the school property, including teachers' residences, may be said to be in a good condition. Speaking generally, the buildings are well looked after by the teachers in charge. I have not noticed, excepting in one or two cases, any attempt to plant the grounds with trees, or to form gardens. This is much to be regretted. Frequently it is observed that surrounding private property is covered with masses of foliage, while the school ground is the only bare spot. I am certain that, with a little encouragement on the part of the principal teachers, this reproach might soon be removed, and our play-grounds made far more attractive.

All the schools were regularly inspected once during the year; numerous incidental visits were made as opportunity offered.

The organization is still satisfactory and is of the same uniform character throughout the district. I have seldom noticed any feature distinctive or peculiar, but all the schools strongly show that the governing power has been trained and moulded by the same influences. In some respects this is an advantage, while there are certain disadvantages connected with it. The teacher who simply organises his school after the fashion of some other school, and who rigidly follows out directions received while in "training," without showing any elasticity or invention of method, will conduct his school as a copyist and not as an intelligent modern teacher.

The government is generally mild, firm, and sympathetic; this is particularly the case in the infants' department. As a rule the pupils are managed with tact and discretion, and without the use of corporal punishment. Very few cases of complaint have come under my notice. This is exceedingly satisfactory, in view of the fact that there are employed as teachers in this district nearly 150 young persons, full of life and energy, whose enthusiasm may be expected to sometimes outrun their discretion. Many of these young teachers have, early in their career, learned how to manage large classes of lively boys and girls; their experience has taught them that it is easier and more pleasant to lead than to drive, and, consequently, their chief aim is to be on the best of terms with their classes. I am pleased to say many have succeeded admirably, for they are not only respected but beloved by their pupils.

The instruction is generally methodical, careful, and painstaking, and in many cases shows an amount of preparation which points to the fact that the teacher does not perform his duties in a perfunctory manner.

A marked improvement has been noticed in the teaching of arithmetic; the results obtained have been higher and the work done more thorough. A few years ago it was not at all unusual for fifth-class pupils to be able to state a rule but to be quite unable to prove the rule or give the reason for it. The theory of arithmetic has received much attention during the past two years.

Mental

Mental arithmetic is taught with far more intelligence and interest than formerly.

Grammar is admittedly a difficult and somewhat uninteresting subject. In some respects considerable improvement has taken place. Parsing is well done in many schools. The accidents are known, and the rules of Syntax were applied. I am not quite satisfied with the results obtained under the head "composition." Ordinary letter-writing is fairly well done, but the range is far too narrow, and not sufficient variety is imported into the lessons.

Scripture history is now being well taught in almost all the schools. The amount of information possessed by the senior pupils in this subject is most satisfactory.

Judging by results, dictation and spelling are well taught.

On the whole, music is carefully taught, particularly in the infants' departments. This subject does not rest upon the same footing as other subjects. The chief object of music in our schools is not that of turning out musicians, or even readers of music; its object is more to provide a pleasure and a pastime from study. Physically, singing opens the lungs and helps to circulate the blood; mentally, it makes a momentary forgetfulness of study and complete rest to the mind. The union of will, when all in a school unite in singing the words of some beautiful song, has a charming effect upon the mind and assists materially in the discipline of the school.

Last year I had to complain of the manner in which geometry was taught and the poor results obtained. The teachers responded willingly to my appeal for better work, and I am pleased to report that in all the schools where the subject is taught, the results this year have been of a very satisfactory character.

The fourth and fifth class boys at Wallsend showed by the high marks they obtained that their teachers had presented the subject in an intelligent and effective manner to their pupils.

There were 767 pupils examined for exemption certificates; 471 obtained them. Some schools obtained certificates for every pupil examined for them, but in other schools all who were examined failed.

Perhaps in no part of school work has there been such marked improvement and development in school methods as in the infants' department of this section. We are fortunate in having many of our Infants' Schools presided over by ladies who are not only highly educated and experienced, but who are in close sympathy with their work, and who are able to readily grasp ideas and to intelligently put into force any suggestion that may be made to them for the good of their schools. Although there are no Kindergarten Schools pure and simple in this District, yet most of the schools have appropriated many of the best features of that system. Our Infants' Schools are bright and cheerful places; they are popular with parents and pupils, and are doing much to mould and develop the moral, physical, and intellectual characters of the little ones.

The subjects in which the greatest improvements have been made are slate and mental arithmetic, reading, drawing, form, and moral training. The only subject I am not yet quite satisfied with is the teaching of colour. It appears to me that we require a complete change of method in dealing with this subject. There is too much theory and too little practical instruction. The children are exercised considerably about first, second, and third class colours, but the training of the eye to detect these colours is somewhat neglected.

Captain Mulholland has been employed the whole year in giving instruction in drill. His influence for good has been felt in every school in the District. In order to extend the beneficial effects of his instruction, I arranged in June last for him to give special instruction to all the pupil-teachers of this section, so that every alternate Saturday he gives instruction to about ninety young teachers, who repeat his lessons to their pupils during the following week. This has had the effect of much improving the drill and physical exercises of the pupils.

Under Mr. Jones, eighty lads have received regular instruction in manual training, and Miss Wright has given instruction to 120 girls in cookery.

At the close of the year there were employed in this section 35 principal teachers, 24 mistresses, 93 assistants, 86 pupil-teachers, 9 work mistresses, 1 drill instructor, 1 teacher of manual training, and 1 teacher of cookery. As I stated in 1892, with few exceptions the teachers are hardworking, enthusiastic, conscientious workers; they are inspired with a love for their profession, and are exceedingly anxious for their schools to stand well with the general public. They make themselves acquainted with the best ideas of the leading educationists of the day, and are even on the alert to learn and appropriate what may be of advantage to their schools. To these men's thoughts their professional work is ever present; they are always experimenting—frequently succeeding, occasionally failing, yet never becoming discouraged. Their methods are sufficiently elastic to accommodate themselves to any suggestion, yet they have sufficient acuteness not to allow their zeal for novelties to endanger their prospects of a successful school inspection. The pupil-teachers are a highly respectable body of young persons; in every case they have been selected with great care. A very healthy spirit of emulation is noticed among this branch of the service, and a strong desire to give satisfaction and to excel in the profession of their choice is very manifest.

The work of the past year has been successful and been performed with spirit and smoothness, which reflects great credit upon all concerned. The prospects of 1898 are bright and promising.

C. O. FLASHMAN,
Inspector.

Newcastle, 30th December, 1897.

ANNEX Z.

INSPECTOR KEVIN'S REPORT.

At the end of last year I had on my list 98 schools, classified thus:—

Public	69
Provisional	12
Half-time	14
House-to-house	3
Total.....	98

This number was increased by the opening of two Evening Public Schools (Dungog and Bröke), and one Half-time School (Gindigah), in conjunction with Clairwood, formerly a small Public School. The numbers now stand:—

Public	67
Provisional	12
Half-time	16
House-to-house	2
Evening Public	1
Total.....	98

The apparent discrepancy in these numbers is explained by the conversion of certain schools from one class to another. Some trifling changes took place during the year, but matters stand at present on almost the same footing as at the end of last year. It is probable that three small schools will be established in the early part of the coming year.

Every

Every school under my supervision received a regular inspection during the year except Broke Evening Public. The attendance had fallen so low that it was closed before I had an opportunity of visiting the locality. My experience of these schools is that they are very ephemeral in their existence and do little good. Seventeen (17) ordinary inspections were held, and a large number of incidental visits paid. All such inspections were made without any previous warning to the teachers concerned, yet I am pleased to say that, as a whole, I found matters in a satisfactory state.

Buildings.

The school premises of the District are in a satisfactory condition generally, though there are still some places that need attention, notwithstanding the liberal expenditure of the last two years. The scourge of this part of the country with wooden structures of all kinds is the white ant, which, in two or three years, will make a shell of a new building. The Gunnedah pine, if used more extensively, might in some degree mitigate the ravages of these pests.

The sum of £742 Os. 3d. was expended during the year on repairs under my own supervision, while new buildings were erected at Sedgefield, Redman Vale, and Gindigah; and weathersheds at Dungog and Strathisla, also under my own care. The buildings at Redman Vale and Gindigah, however, only received assistance in money from the Department. The water supply became very low towards the end of the year owing to the drought, and some schools had an allowance made to them by the Department to purchase water. I must say, however, that if more care had been taken of the supply no such assistance would have been required. I am convinced from personal observation that, at many schools, one-third at least of the water is allowed to run to waste by giving the pupils the free use of the tap key. Such schools need not look to the Department in future for money wherewith to purchase water.

Organisation.

This is on the whole satisfactory. The schools are suitable, large enough, centrally situated, and well lighted as well as suitably ventilated. The supply of working materials is sufficient and of fairly good quality. The lesson guides are drawn with skill and care, and the records are generally correct and neat.

Several of the schools can boast of neat rows of ornamental trees and shrubs, as well as of nicely-kept flower-beds; but there are others where the grounds are little better than the near highway. A large number of the trees sent from the Sydney nurseries never do any good, being too small and puny, and often perishing altogether before reaching their destination. Except in a few cases, the pupils appear to have ceased taking an interest in their trees, flowers, and shrubs.

I found it advisable during the year to have a number of schools supplied with departmental furniture in lieu of the primitive and wholly unsuitable articles provided locally when the schools were first established. The gains are—more comfort to the children, an improved appearance in the internal economy, and greater facilities in the daily work of the scholars.

Discipline.

The discipline may be regarded as a very satisfactory feature in the schools under my supervision. It is in the main firm, yet gentle, and without any of the elements of cruelty in it. No case of excessive corporal punishment came under my notice during the year.

Drill has received fair attention, but I do not think the time devoted to it commensurate with its importance. No school can be said to be satisfactorily disciplined where drill is not regularly and efficiently taught.

The regularity and punctuality has been satisfactory, due allowance being made for wet weather, harvesting, dairying, and sickness.

Instruction.

The instruction has been carried on earnestly, faithfully, and on the whole skilfully during the year,—though there are, of course, various degrees of skill brought to bear on the work. All, however, try to do their best, with the result that the work produced, if not in every case of a very high order of merit, is at least honest and painstaking. On these lines then, ninety-two (92) of ninety-eight (98) schools inspected were above or up to the Department's standard. The least satisfactory work done was in home lessons, but then the pupils have not much time for these after their farm duties have been properly fulfilled. Two hundred and twelve (212) were examined for exemption certificates, and of this number one hundred and thirty-eight (138) passed—an average of 65 per cent.

School Libraries.

These institutions continue to work well as a refining and intellectual agent for good among the people, and the interest taken in them by parents, pupils, and teachers grows daily; the parents and senior members of families read the books and talk of them as much as the children attending school do. The anniversary of the foundation of each library was celebrated all over the district this year by picnic, concert, &c., thus keeping alive the interest taken in them as well as raising more money wherewith to buy fresh books. This is to be an annual function in future.

In conjunction with Arbor Day, opportunity was taken of the recurrence of that festival in many instances to have a special tree planted by one of the senior pupils, and named the "School Library Tree."

Twenty (20) new libraries were opened during the year, thus raising the total to ninety-one (91) with an aggregate book collection of over seven thousand (7,000) volumes. The total sum collected in aid of the libraries within the last twenty months (the period of their existence here), has been £318 10s. 3d. Many books were gifts from friends and sympathisers. Where the schools are small and the pupils poor,—or rather their parents—it is a beautiful sight to see the large schools helping them by sending them books they have read.

The annual examination of teachers and pupil-teachers were held at the appointed times, with in most cases, satisfactory results to the candidates.

The teaching staff of the district is a most respectable, intelligent, and well-conducted body of public servants, and they dignify their positions as behoves persons holding and guarding the grave responsibilities of educating the rising generation. I note with regret one matter among them, however, as a body,—that there is not, so far as I can see, the same enthusiasm in study and self-improvement that I think existed a few years ago; why, I am not prepared to say. The pupil-teachers have been well-conducted, and attentive to their duties.

Summary.

To sum up briefly,—

- (1.) The means of education are ample and well distributed.
- (2.) The organization and discipline are satisfactory generally; and
- (3.) The instruction is complete and well regulated, and imparted earnestly and on skilful lines.

Judging matters as a whole, therefore, I consider that a good year's work has been done, and I look forward hopefully to the future.

JOHN KEVIN,
Inspector.

Dungog, 24th December, 1897.

ANNEX

ANNEX Z 1.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR LAWFORD'S REPORT.

THERE have been no changes in the boundaries of the district during the past year, and the different sections remain in charge of the same officers, excepting that Mr. Nolan replaces Mr. McKenzie as Inspector-in-charge of the Hay section.

There is an increase of 4 schools in the total number; 335 schools having been open during some part of the year, as against 331 last year.

These are classified as follows:—

Public.....	244
Provisional	41
Half-time	43
House-to-house.....	6
Evening.....	1

Twelve are new schools.

They were all fully inspected, excepting 6 small schools; 3 in the Young section, 2 in the Hay, and 1 in the Albury, which are accounted for by the officers in charge of those sections.

The schools are distributed as follows:—

Wagga section	78
Albury ,,	95
Hay ,,	70
Young ,,	92

In point of efficiency there is a slight gain, 93 per cent. of the schools examined being up to or above the standard, as against 92 in the previous year.

A good deal of building has been done, and there is a net increase of 890 places during the year, besides work in progress that will give about 100 more.

In the Wagga section the following work has been done under my own supervision:—

	£	s.	d.
Building 12 new schoolrooms	1,402	9	4
,, 2 new residences	957	16	0
Enlarging 2 schoolrooms	168	7	6
Repairing 42 ,,	499	13	5
,, 7 residences	283	12	1
Total	3,311	18	4

The following new schools opened during the year:—

Bectric,	Derrain,	Elliott,
Brushwood,	Lockhart,	Gobbagaula.

A new school has just been completed at the Wagga Experiment Farm, which will open on 17th inst., and other new schools will open during the year at Mair Jimmy and South Collengullie.

Five new buildings were completed at Jerilderie, under the Chief Clerk of Works, giving accommodation for 239 children.

The schools at Notherwono and Upper Yanko, which were closed in 1896, were reopened.

Only one school, Cuddell, has been closed, and it is likely that it will reopen in a few months when the place increases.

On the whole, the year's work has been quite up to the average, and the teachers, as a body, maintain the high character gained in previous years.

L. E. LAWFORD,
District Inspector.

Wagga Wagga, 1st January, 1898.

ANNEX Z 2.

INSPECTOR FRIEND'S REPORT.

THE schools or departments in my inspectorate during the year 1897 numbered 68 Public, 11 Provisional, 12 Half-time, and 1 House-to-house, total 92. Five of these lapsed for want of sufficient attendance of pupils. As two new schools (and probably a third) will open early in 1898, there will be about 90 schools on my list for next March quarter.

During the current year, schools came into operation at Kingsvale, Lintondale, and Morrison's Hill; to meet these cases, buildings were removed from localities which could no longer support a school. Under my supervision also, 34 school buildings and 6 teachers' residences were improved or repaired, one schoolroom was enlarged, and the old structure at Wattamadara was abandoned in favour of a more suitable one, removed from Warrangong. Improvements of a more or less important nature at Cullinga, Cowra, Demondrille, Temora, and Young were placed in the hands of the Chief Clerk of Works.

Allowing 8 square feet per child, there are seats for 5,829 pupils. As the highest quarterly enrolment was 4,151, the buildings provide liberal accommodation. There is no instance of over-crowding. They are sufficiently numerous for present requirements, well distributed, and generally speaking in good repair.

Of the 92 schools in operation at any time during the year, 89 were tested by regular inspection; the unexpected closing of the remaining 3 will account for their non-examination. Four schools received an ordinary inspection.

Viewed broadly, the instructional results are somewhat better than they were last year, though the advance is not so marked as that of 1896 over 1895. I attribute this in a measure to the fact that, in consequence of the recent severe and lengthy drought, the punctuality and in some instances the regularity of children attending the outlying schools have been disturbed by their having to cut scrub for the stock, and drive them long distances to water. Eighty-four (84) of the schools which underwent a regular inspection were found above standard, and the remaining 5 below it. The following schools were represented in the University Junior Examination:—Cowra 2 passes, Dudauman 1, Grenfell 2, Temora 1, Young 5.

The teaching staff under my supervision comprises:—

Class I B.....	4
,, II A	11
,, II B	6
,, III A	38
,, III B	10
,, III C	4
Unclassified (the majority of these served as Pupil-teachers) ...	21
Pupil-teachers	14
Total.....	108

The organisation of the schools is, in the main, well regulated, and the discipline a praiseworthy feature. The teachers, with few exceptions, are capable and dutiful, and are doing vigorous and profitable work.

Young, 25th December, 1897.

CHAS. J. W. FRIEND,
Inspector.

ANNEX

ANNEX Z 3.

INSPECTOR PEARSONS' REPORT.

The year commenced with 93 schools classified as Public, 56; Provisional, 17; Half-time, 18; House-to-house, 2. During the year Tahmalino Public and Handley Half-time were closed, Burrumbuttock North and Little Billabong Provisionals were established. Ournie Provisional was raised to Public, and Ulandra Half-time changed to Provisional. The year closed, therefore, with 93 schools.

Ample provision is made for the educational wants of the District.

The total number of schools and departments open during 1897, or any portion thereof, was 95. With one exception, all were regularly inspected, the exception being a small school of 9 children, which was closed during first quarter before it could be visited.

Seventy-nine schools or 84 per cent. exceeded standard limits, 4 were below, and 11 just reached it. This percentage (84) corresponds exactly with that of last year; the number below standard last year was 12.

The following subjects show an advance:—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, English history, Australian history, scripture, object lesson, drawing, music, euclid, algebra, mensuration, needlework, drill, and natural science, whereas only three subjects, geography, Latin, and French, show retrogression. The important subjects show the most marked improvement.

The teachers generally have given careful attention to organisation and discipline, and a very satisfactory improvement is the result.

Some teachers are very inaccurate and unpunctual in connection with their returns, and much inconvenience and serious delay are occasioned.

The school Banks do not appear to be popular, and the majority are languishing notwithstanding the efforts of teachers to popularise them.

The results of the examination for exemption certificates were again unsatisfactory, only 40 per cent. passing the prescribed test.

On the whole, the schoolrooms and premises present a well-ordered appearance, and the teachers generally take an interest in the preservation and appearance of the Department's property.

The schools of highest efficiency are, in order of merit—Albury Boys, Albury Girls, Albury Infants, Corowa, Germanton, Major's Plains, Mulwala, Shepardstown, Urana, Wagra, and Wandalga.

The teaching staff at the end of the year consisted of:—Principal teachers, 31; mistresses, 2; assistants, 7; pupil-teachers, 13. The teachers generally are industrious and zealous, and esteemed in their respective towns.

School accommodation, allowing 8 square feet per child:—

Accommodation existing at commencement of 1897	5,697
Additional provided	567
Accommodation lost by closing, &c.	214
„ existing at end of 1897	6,050

This accommodation far exceeds requirements.

New buildings erected by Inspector or supplied by residents during the year.

	If new.	Sents.	Cost.
Burrumbuttock North	New	30	£ s. d. 57 10 0
Coreen	Replace old	31	98 10 0
Dightan	New	33	63 10 0
Felton Wood	Replace old	33	85 0 0
Little Billabong	New	64	Residents.
Total		191	304 10 0

The sum of £380 19s. 6d. has been expended in repairing 44 schools, and £149 9s. 6d. in renovating 5 residences.

Summary.

The general efficiency of the schools has been maintained, the means of education are sufficient and well distributed, and the prospects for the coming year are good.

Albury, 23rd December, 1897.

T. PEARSON,
Inspector.

ANNEX Z 4.

INSPECTOR NOLAN'S REPORT.

Of the 71 schools on the Hay list at the date of the last annual report two (2) were not reopened, and one (1) was permanently closed during the current year. A new school, Bunganbil Public, was established early in the year; Nunnagoit House-to-House school has been temporarily closed since last March, but it will resume operations early next year. At present there are under my supervision 69 schools, three of which are likely to collapse on account of insufficient attendance; on the other hand steps are being taken to establish new schools to meet the extension of settlement. The existing schools are well distributed, and they reasonably meet the present requirements of the district. In several instances, however, the buildings are of a makeshift character, and they are unequal to the climatic conditions; such is more especially the case in remote localities where the sparse and unsettled population renders inadvisable the provision of more costly buildings. Active steps are being taken, where the circumstances warrant such a course, to replace unsuitable buildings with others more consonant to the surroundings. In a few schools the accommodation is insufficient, but, speaking generally, the room provided is more than ample for the enrolment; arrangements are being made to provide increased accommodation where required.

Under inspectorial supervision two (2) small buildings were erected at a total cost of £92 10s., thirty-one (31) buildings were improved at a cost of £150 12s. 5d.; and the works now in progress will amount to £129 10s. Substantial works costing £3,175 17s. were carried out during the year under the direction of the Chief Clerk of Works.

Two schools, Warangesda Evening Public and Nunnagoit House-to-house School, having been closed before my visit to their respective localities, were not inspected. 4,418 pupils underwent the examination prescribed by the standards of proficiency. Of the 63 schools regularly inspected, 5 were below, 4 up to, and 59 above standard requirements. The corresponding numbers for 1896 were (of 71 schools inspected by my predecessor) 6 below and 65 above standard. A comparison discloses almost stationary results. In forming an estimate of the results obtained in this district, considerable allowance must be made for the many adverse circumstances which militate against more successful teaching. Owing to the intense heat the work of instruction is carried on during the summer months under most trying and unfavourable conditions. All things considered, the teachers, with few exceptions, are zealous in the discharge of their important duties, and the results of their labours may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory. The pupil-teachers continue to give satisfaction to all concerned in their training. The following schools are worthy of special mention for their commendable general condition:—

condition :—Alma Primary, Broken Hill North Superior, and Deniliquin Public Schools. The schools for aboriginal children at Cumeragunja and Warangesda are very well conducted, and the results obtained thereat are far in advance of those achieved in several of the ordinary Public Schools. The exceedingly well kept flower garden at Hay Superior Public School is an ornament to the city. Active steps are being taken to provide suitable shade trees in all the enclosed play-grounds. School Banks, found in all the larger schools, are in a fairly flourishing condition. Increased interest is manifested in the formation of school libraries.

In some of the smaller schools the furniture is of a makeshift character; but the majority of the schools are well equipped, and their general organisation is satisfactory. The disciplinary condition is of a high class, and the prevailing moral tone is very pleasing.

W. NOLAN,
Inspector.

29th December, 1897.

ANNEX Z 5.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR LONG'S REPORT.

THE divisions of the District have remained unchanged, and consist of the Mudgee section, under Mr. Inspector J. P. Rooney; the Dubbo section, under Mr. Inspector J. W. E. Baillie; and the Wellington section, under my immediate supervision.

At the end of the former year there were 240 schools in the District. Of these 9 have been closed for insufficient attendance, and 10 new schools have been opened. The whole number of schools in operation during the whole or some part of the year 1897 was 250, of which the number remaining in existence at the end of the year is 241.

The buildings in which these schools are conducted suffice for 14,996 pupils, at the regulation allowance of space, being an increase of 623 places for the year. The number of pupils enrolled for the year was 14,435, of whom 1,676 are returned as enrolled at more than one school. The average daily attendance was 8,270.8. The accommodation provided by the buildings is therefore ample. Excepting, perhaps, one or two of the smaller wooden buildings, they are in good condition, and well supplied with all requisite appliances. Where repairs or improvements are desirable, the action for effecting them has already been taken.

Under Inspectors' supervision 7 small school buildings have been erected, 2 schools enlarged, and 9 residences, and 67 schools repaired and improved, at a total cost of £1,404 11s. 1d. Works of a more extensive nature have been effected under the Chief Clerk of Works.

Each of the 250 schools in operation during the year received a regular inspection, excepting 1, which was closed before it could be visited. Ordinary and incidental inspections were made as opportunity occurred. Of the 249 regular inspections, 86 were by Mr. Inspector Rooney, 73 by Mr. Inspector Baillie, 85 by myself, and 5 by Mr. Inspector Parkinson, who rendered temporary assistance during Mr. Inspector Rooney's serious illness. For the same reason three of the inspections by Mr. Inspector Baillie were in the Mudgee section. Mr. Rooney and Mr. Baillie each inspected one school in the Wellington section.

Two hundred and forty-one schools—that is, 96.8 per cent. of the whole number, exclusive of the 1 school not inspected—either reached or exceeded standard in regard to general efficiency, including the several details under organisation, discipline, and instruction, being an advance on the satisfactory result of 95.5 per cent. for last year. Only 8 schools were returned as below standard, as against 11 last year, and, in the case of most of these, the unsatisfactory result was due to causes beyond the teacher's control.

The number of pupils examined at the inspections of the year was 9,027. The percentages of passes in the several subjects of instruction, as shown in the tabulated statement furnished, do not differ materially from those of the preceding year, and indicate that the teaching generally is intelligent, diligent, and efficient.

During the year 680 pupils were examined for exemption certificates under section 35 of the Act, and of these 487, or 71.6 per cent. passed, being an improvement of nearly 5 per cent. on the result of these examinations for last year.

The organisation almost invariably shows proper knowledge of the prescribed system, careful effort to carry it into effect, and due appreciation of the beneficial influence of pleasing and well-ordered surroundings. The attention bestowed in so many instances on tree-planting and flower-culture in the school grounds is deserving of commendable notice. As a rule, the lesson guides are appropriately designed, and the records well kept. Errors in the latter, excepting, perhaps, the lesson register, are very rare.

The discipline and the order and other details connected with it, continue to be pleasing features, while the methods of government are, as a rule, judicious and effective. It continues to be matter for regret that the effect of the school training in this direction is not more apparent in the general deportment of the youth of the community.

The total number of teachers employed in the district is 291, including 57 who are unclassified, 35 pupil-teachers, and 2 work-mistresses. Their classifications, ranging from 1 A to 3 C, and their positions in the service are given in the tabulated statement attached. With few exceptions they are zealous and successful in the performance of the duties of their honorable and responsible positions, and are respected by those amidst whom they reside. In some cases there is observed a certain carelessness in details of deportment, suggestive of a tendency to succumb to the deteriorating influences so often prevalent in the more remote localities, but these, it is satisfactory to be able to state, are few. The advice and warning given in some such cases which have come under my own observation have been received in a proper spirit, and been productive of the desired effect. The schools of the district, with those whose establishment is in contemplation, suffice for its present requirements. The material condition of the existing schools and their efficiency are satisfactory. The year's work in this district has been attended with success in regard to the objects for which the Department exists, and affords reason for anticipating equally satisfactory progress in the future.

The reports of the officers associated with me in the charge of this District are forwarded with this.

GEORGE E. LONG,
District Inspector.

11th January, 1898.

ANNEX Z 6.

INSPECTOR ROONEY'S REPORT.

At the close of the year 1896 there were 89 schools in this section of the Wellington District.

During the year the Half-time Schools at Gulgoura, Havilah, and Hammond, and the Provisional Schools at Bocoble and Upper Meroo were closed owing to insufficient attendance. The question of reopening the two latter schools is now under consideration.

The question of working the two schools—Bocoble and Upper Meroo—as Half-time is under consideration. The Pinnacle Swamp Provisional School was converted into a Public School, and the Half-time at Sally's Flat into a Provisional. Provisional Schools were established at Bargong and Uarbry.

The Provisional School at Dexter Springs is now worked with the new school at Moolarban as Half-time.

At

At the end of 1897 there were in operation in this section of the Wellington District 56 Public Schools, 9 Provisional, 20 Half-time, and 2 House-to-house. In all, there were 89 schools.

A residence was erected at Burrundulla.

Additional accommodation for upwards of 70 pupils is approaching completion in connection with the Mudgee Boys' School. In all, school accommodation is provided for 3,899 pupils; that is, for 260 pupils more than the greatest quarterly enrolment for the year. The material accommodation of the Public Schools is good, but 3 Provisional and 5 Half-time Schools are conducted in very inferior buildings (non-vested).

The planting of trees and the cultivation of plants in the playgrounds have diminished owing to the drought that prevailed during the greater part of the year.

The total enrolment for the year was 4,387; of this number, 455 were returned as pupils of more than one school. The average daily attendance was 2,668·7, being an increase of 94·4 on that for 1896.

The amount of school fees received for the year was £1,257 5s. 9d., being a decrease of £70 8s. 6d. The fees in arrear at the end of the year amounted to £41 3s. 9d.

The year closed with 448 free pupils on the rolls, an increase of 71 on the previous year.

Inspection.

All schools in this section received regular inspection, and 1, Hill End, ordinary inspection.

Owing to my serious illness in November and December, I was unable to inspect 8 schools, but 5 of these were examined by Mr. Inspector Parkinson, and 3 by Mr. Inspector Baillie. In all, 2,884 pupils were examined. Of 182 pupils examined for exemption certificates, 153 passed the required test.

As a result of the examinations, 73 schools are classed above the standard, 14 equal it, and 6 are below it. Generally speaking, the results in the various subjects are on the same level as last year. Music is still badly taught in the majority of schools.

Teachers.

Under my supervision there were 83 teachers and 11 pupil-teachers. Two teachers are in Class I, 13 in Class II, 59 in Class III, and 9 are unclassified, but of these 5 have previously served as pupil-teachers.

Only one complaint—and that a trivial one—was made against a teacher during the year.

As a rule, the teachers are industrious and of good repute—the great majority being much esteemed by the people among whom they labour.

In conclusion, it may be stated the present requirements of this portion of the district are amply met by the existing schools, that the organisation and discipline of the schools are very satisfactory, and that a successful year's work has been accomplished.

JOHN P. ROONEY,

Inspector.

Mudgee, 8th January, 1898.

ANNEX Z 7.

INSPECTOR BAILLIE'S REPORT.

In the Dubbo section of the Wellington District the year 1897 closed with 69 schools in operation. Of these, 49 were Public, 14 Provisional, 2 Half-time, and 4 House-to-house Schools.

Bulbodney Provisional was not re-opened at the beginning of the year, owing to insufficient attendance, and for the same reason Ironbarks Provisional was closed early in April. New schools have been established at Girilambone, Dulla Dulla, and Yantabulla, the first as a Public, and the latter two as Provisional. Girilambone School was temporarily opened in the Mechanics' Institute, but new and commodious buildings are in course of erection on the land dedicated for school purposes, which is considered one of the best and most healthy positions in the town. Under the supervision of the Clerk of Works two new school buildings, viz., Sandy Creek, near Dubbo, and McPhail, near Tomingley, have been erected, and will be opened at the beginning of the year; the Infant School and the Girls' School were enlarged, and considerable improvement made to the Boys' School, at Dubbo, at an outlay of £536; Narromine had substantial additions, costing £235 16s. 6d.; a new residence was erected at Gulargambone at a cost of £309 10s., and additions and repairs to school are in progress at a cost of £140.

Under the Inspector's supervision 2 small schools, viz., Dulla Dulla and Yantabulla, were erected at a cost of £119 17s. 9d., 1 enlarged at a cost of £73 15s., 25 repaired, painted, &c., at an outlay of £298 5s. 7d., and 7 teachers' residences repaired and painted, at a cost of £230 3s. 9d. A new Provisional School is in course of erection at Quambone, which should be completed early in the year. Repairs are being effected at Warren School during the vacation, at a cost of £24.

The accommodation at the end of 1896 provided floor-space for 5,804 pupils; at the end of 1897 there was accommodation for 6,089 pupils, being an increase on the former year of 285 seats. The material condition of the schools in this section of the District has been greatly improved during the past year by the additions of new verandahs, painting, repairs, &c. The accommodation is ample, the schools are well distributed, and in no place where the minimum average could be maintained have the claims of the residents been overlooked.

Enrolment and Average Attendance.

The enrolment and average attendance for the quarters ending March, June, September, and December, were:—

	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
March quarter	3,955	2,770·6
June quarter.....	4,013	2,847·1
September quarter	4,214	3,085·0
December quarter	4,175	2,830·3

Both the enrolment and average attendance have increased during the year 1897. The whole number of pupils enrolled was 5,269; of these, 564 attended more than one school. The school fees received for the year amounted to £1,551 12s. 11½d.; and the school fees in arrear to £52 12s. 9d.

Other than State children, 155 pupils had free education for the whole year, 26 for nine months, 91 for six months, and 47 for three months; total, 319 pupils, or an average of 232 pupils for the whole year.

Inspection, Instruction, and Discipline.

All the schools in operation, with the exception of Ironbarks Provisional, which was closed early in the year through small attendance, received a regular inspection, and several incidental inspections were made as opportunities offered.

Of the 69 schools inspected, 64 were above standard, 4 up to, and 1 below. Nine schools either reached or exceeded 75 per cent., and of these Dubbo (Boys'), Warren, and Byrock rank first, second, and third respectively.

Of the 3,149 pupils examined, 327 were examined for exemption certificates, of whom 200 were successful. The average percentage of passes was 61 as against 52 last year. Arithmetic is still the weak subject in these examinations.

The order, discipline, and management of the schools have been well maintained, and the demeanour and general behaviour of the pupils becoming, gratifying, and creditable.

Teaching

Teaching Staff.

The teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers, taken as a body, are earnest, zealous, and assiduous in the performance of their duties, and are highly respected by both parents and pupils. The schools are neat and tidy, the records well kept, and lesson guides carefully drawn up and duly suspended on the walls of the schoolroom. Libraries have been formed at several of the more important schools.

Classification of Teaching Staff.

Teachers—	
Class I B.....	2
„ II A	15
„ II B	6
„ III A	21
„ III B	8
„ III C	5
Unclassified.....	29
Total.....	86

Thirteen of the unclassified teachers are ex-pupil teachers who have either been appointed as assistants or placed in charge of small schools, and who will present themselves for examination when permitted to do so in accordance with the regulations.

Pupil-teachers—	
Class 1.....	2
„ 2.....	1
„ 3.....	2
„ 4.....	5
Probationer.....	1
Total	11
Work-mistress	1
Total of all grades	98

Very satisfactory work has been done during the year.
The outlook for 1898 is healthy.

Dubbo, 31st December, 1897.

J. W. BAILLIE,
Inspector.

ANNEX Z 8.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT-STREET.

THE enrolment of students in the 1897 session was 25, classified as below :—

15 full scholarships.
10 half scholarships.

Course of Study.

Latin.—Livy, Book II ; Bradley's Arnold ; Dr. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar.
French.—First and Second French Course ; First French Reader (Macmillan) ; Les Plaidours.
English.—Longer English Poems (Hales) ; Meiklejohn's Book of English ; Shakespeare's Comedies and Romances.
English History.—From 1685 to 1760.
Mathematics.—The work prescribed for honour papers, matriculation examination.
School Management.—Practical School Management ; Theory and History of Education ; Public Instruction Act and Regulations ; the Kindergarten Principle.
Natural Science.—Anatomy, Physiology, School Hygiene.
Music.—Sutton's Theory of Music ; Part Songs ; Stainer's Harmony ; Voice Training.
Drawing.—Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry ; Perspective.
Manual Training.—Application of Geometry to Mechanical Drawing ; Colonial Timbers ; Exercises in the use of common hand-tools for working in wood.
Drill.—Squad, company, and battalion drill ; manual and firing exercise ; physical drill, with and without rifle.

Practical Training.

Each student was regularly employed in the practical work of class-teaching for about a week every quarter. Specimen lessons were given frequently, and test and criticism lessons twice every week.

Staff.

The staff for 1897 consisted of the Principal ; J. D. St. Clair Maclardy, M.A., Lecturer in Languages and Mathematics ; J. Finney, B.A., Lecturer in English and English History ; Dr. Roth, Lecturer in Physiology ; Hugo Alpen, Lecturer in Music ; F. W. Woodhouse, Drawing Master ; W. Powrie, Teacher of Manual Training ; Q.M.-S. Smith, Teacher of Drill.

Examinations.

The Chief Inspector visited the Training School at the end of each quarter and conducted written and *viva voce* examinations. The examination to test the students' practical skill was held in the third week of December. The final examination for certificates commenced 13th December. The results are given below :—

II A with Honours.	II A.	II B.	III A.	Total.
1	4	13	4	22

Two students were prevented from taking part in the final examination owing to illness near the end of the year, and a third student suffered so severely from an attack of rheumatic fever that he had to give up when he was about half-way through the examination.

Results of examination in Manual Training, held 10th December :—

Honours.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.
3	11 1 Practical (only).	9 1 Practical (only).	25

Results of examination in Ambulance work.—This examination was conducted by the St. John's Ambulance Association. The members of the 1897 session showed great proficiency in this work and were highly complimented by the examiner. Every student gained the "First Aid" certificate.

Results of examinations in Drill.—In drill a good standard was maintained throughout the year. Target practice was carried on at the Randwick rifle range for one afternoon each quarter.

Health and Conduct.

The health of the students was good with the exception of three who were ill towards the close of the year, and their conduct without exception was very satisfactory.

J. W. TURNER.

Training College, Fort-street, 25th January, 1898.

ANNEX Z 9.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF HURLSTONE TRAINING COLLEGE.

THE number of students enrolled during 1897 was 25, namely :—

15 scholarships.
10 half scholarships.

Of these, 24 attended the final examination. One student died during the first term.

Course of Study.

Latin.—Bradley's "Arnold's Composition"; Livy, Book II; Latin Grammar.

French.—Racine's "Les Plaideurs"; Macmillan's Third Year.

English.—Meiklejohn's Book of English Composition; Essay Writing; Hales' Longer English Poems.

History.—Ransome's English History, from William III to George II.

Algebra.—Smith's Smaller Algebra.

Geometry.—Mackay's Euclid, Book I; Euclid's Elements.

Arithmetic.—Theory and Practice; Lock's Arithmetic.

School Management.—Gladman's School Method; Criticism Lessons and Practical Training; the Regulations; the School Records.

Music.—Sutton's Theory of Music; Stainer's Harmony; Part Songs.

Drawing.—Plane and Solid Geometry; Model Drawing; Perspective Drawing.

Needlework.—Cutting out and Setting work.

Reading.—Macaulay's Essays; Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar; Hales' English Poems.

Physiology.—St. John's Ambulance Course; First Aid to the Injured.

Drill.—Calisthenics; Free Exercises.

Examinations.

An examination in needlework was held after the first half-year by Mrs. Dadley. Dr. Vandeleur Kelly conducted an examination in the St. John's Ambulance Course. All the students passed, and received certificates.

During the year the Chief Inspector held periodical examinations. The results of the final examination are given below :—

II A.	2 B.	III A.	Total.
6	15	3	24

Practical Training.

Each student has had four weeks' actual teaching and practical training in the Practising School, under the direction of the mistress. In addition to this, each student has given criticism lessons, and has conducted drill and music lessons, under the guidance of the respective instructors. A course of practical cookery has also been given.

The Teaching Staff.

The teaching staff is the same as last year, with two exceptions :—

1. The Lecturer in Chemistry has resigned.
2. The Teacher of Cookery has resigned, and Miss Sarah Gelding has been appointed in her place.

General Remarks.

The interior of the building is in very good condition, but the outside needs painting. The grounds are in fairly good order, but they cannot be kept in a satisfactory manner until a permanent gardener is appointed.

The health of the students has been remarkably good throughout the year, with two exceptions, and their conduct has been highly satisfactory.

J. A. NICOLL,
Principal.

APPENDIX XIII.

REPORT ON DRAWING.

Results of School Inspections.

THE results of my inspections of 91 schools and 203 departments (of which 7 schools and 12 departments are not in the Metropolitan District) are as follows :—

	Above standard.	Below standard.	Total.	Passes in 1897.	Passes in 1896.	Average class-mark.
Boys.....	11,687	2,992	14,679	79·6	74·8	7·3
Girls.....	10,335	3,031	13,366	77·3	75·0	7·1
Infants.....	14,793	2,908	17,701	83·5	82·9	7·7
Totals.....	36,815	8,931	45,746	80·4	76·6	7·3

These figures show some slight general rise, but though the standard demanded has risen considerably above what it was a few years ago, it is still far below what is desirable, if the skill obtained is to be of much practical use, and is to form a good foundation for the work of technical classes and other secondary instruction. More frequent inspection and assistance in teaching on the lines of the system carried out in Birmingham (where every school is visited twice a month) form the best means of improvement. Last year I was able to pay incidental visits to only 32 departments out of 203. An authoritative graduated syllabus and a minimum time-allowance fixed by the Department would do much to improve the present state of things.

That the minimum in such matters is not always regarded as a maximum, may be proved by the example of the Board Schools in England, where the minimum ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hour) is, on the average, exceeded by more than half-an-hour per week.

Examinations.

In the following table are given the results of the examination of 161 teachers, 522 pupil-teachers, 79 training students, and 995 applicant pupil-teachers' papers—1,757 in all :—

	Blackboard.		Frechand.		Model Drawing.		Geometry.		Perspective.		Totals.
	No. excd.	Pass.	No. excd.	Pass.	No. excd.	Pass.	No. excd.	Pass.	No. excd.	Pass.	
A. P. Trs. ....	...	...	905	59.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	995
P. Trs.	94	74.5	203	50.0	225	38.7	...	...	...	...	522
Trg. Sts. ....	...	...	2	...	6	17.0	69	51.0	2	50.0	79
Trs.	19	84.4	46	37.0	25	40.0	56	32.1	15	53.3	161

The work of the A. P. teachers shows clearly the want of methodical teaching and great want of observation; while model drawing generally shows little real study and a tendency to rely on chance. A large proportion of the candidates pass on a minimum number of marks, both in this and frechand, and few show by their own method that they have any proper knowledge of how to teach.

Training Schools.

The work of the training students has been arranged, to a large extent, in accordance with the suggestions in my last report. More lessons were given in method, and in the latter part of the year every student gave a test lesson in my presence. These showed, as a rule, the usual tendency to give instruction without making the pupils observe and think for themselves, while in very few instances was any attempt made to interest them in their work.

The same lack of interest pervades the teaching of the subject in the schools, especially that given by the pupil-teachers, whose knowledge of the subject is not thorough enough to enable them to give a collective lesson to a class with confidence. Individual instruction alone is quite inadequate, except where the number taught is very small.

It is a pity that so few young teachers avail themselves of the technical classes. The drawing lesson is rarely, as it might be, made the vehicle for observation of common things outside the school, or for promoting taste and judgment by consideration of the meaning and reason of the shape and decoration of such things, or of the ornamentation of houses and public buildings.

Summary.

The fact that the number of children examined has risen more than 36 per cent. in about four years, shows that the work is growing beyond the power of a single individual to cope with, or at least to do justice to. Every school should, I think, receive not less than two visits a year. The hindrances to greater success lie in the need of special instruction for young teachers, the want of sufficient time to meet the requirements of a syllabus devised for very different conditions, the need of an authorised detailed syllabus, and for more frequent visits from specialists.

F. W. WOODHOUSE,

Superintendent of Drawing.

14th January, 1898.

APPENDIX XIV.

REPORT ON SINGING.

I HAVE visited and examined all schools within the Metropolitan District, in the theory of music and singing. I have also paid, when time permitted, teaching visits to such schools that seemed to require my assistance.

There can be no doubt that our schools are steadily progressing; the improvement in "singing at sight" being most marked. I can safely vouch for this fact, as in each succeeding year, I have made greater demand on the various classes. It may not be out of place to refer to the Jubilee Celebration, when a chorus of over 5,000 children sung a number of songs, which were in most cases strange or new to them, and as very little time was available for practice, it shows the improvement in "singing at sight" that has taken place in our schools.

I would also like to refer to the visit of Charles Vincent, Mus. Dr., perhaps the highest educational authority in musical matters that has visited this country. He, after an exhaustive examination, beginning with some of the lower classes and ending with the 5th (Fort-street Model School), gave it as his opinion that we were certainly doing what they were but trying to achieve in England.

In the actual singing schools differ very much; whilst there are certain schools (both large and small) in which the singing is really admirable, there are others in which much is left to be desired. The principal faults noticeable are: indifferent production of voice, loud and often coarse singing, and bad pronunciation of vowels. For the latter, the teachers themselves are chiefly responsible, and I have not failed to draw their special attention to the faults mentioned. Last year I drew attention to want of precision in keeping time and observing rests. This has been much improved.

In the teaching of theory, the average mark is very fair (a higher mark than last year); in singing it ranges from fair to very fair, although there are a very fair number of schools where a higher mark is given.

The best classes examined this year I found in Fort-street Boys' Department (Class 3a) taught by Mr. A. Massey, and a similar class in Cleveland-street Boys' Department, taught by Mr. Arnold; these two classes obtained the highest marks given by me both in theory and singing.

There can be no doubt that our teachers are doing good work, and I think that more interest is shown, both by teachers and pupils. In some of the larger schools I noticed a healthy spirit of rivalry existing, in which pupils as well as teachers share. Such a spirit can only be productive of good work.

HUGO ALPEN,

Supt. of Music

APPENDIX

APPENDIX XV.

REPORT ON NEEDLE-WORK.

DURING the past year I have examined and reported upon 90 (ninety) schools in and about the Metropolitan District. In all, 14,539 (fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty-nine) pupils were present at examination.

The work actually accomplished in this large and important branch of the department continues to make good and rapid progress. In upper classes especially the results have been most satisfactory, the marks gained after close and searching tests ranging from very fair to excellent. This conclusively proves that the instruction imparted by work-mistresses is sound and efficient.

Mixed Schools.

Mistresses, teachers' wives, infant school-mistresses, and assistants in charge of needle-work in mixed schools have obtained, with few exceptions, the same good results as formerly, many schools, on examination, ranking higher than the required standard.

The encouragement and recognition extended by the ladies of the Local Board in many suburbs to the pupils for proficiency in needle-work is much to be valued, it having the much-to-be-desired effect of stimulating industry and inciting emulation among the young workers.

The dressmaking lessons given in these mixed schools are highly appreciated by parents, especially in suburban schools.

The small specimen squares worked with coloured cotton in lower classes prove an attractive, prominent, and fundamental feature of instruction among young children. It is pleasing to notice the anxiety and ambition of these small pupils as they proceed, also the painstaking manner with which they endeavour to embellish their work with various fancy stitches.

Here I wish to draw attention to the pressing necessity for some provision being made by the department for the material for this special feature of elementary training.

Uniformity and precision in the size, colour, and texture of these specimen squares are absolutely essential to the proper carrying out of this foundation of the great system of needle-work, and many teachers of needle-work, with their hearts in their work, rather than allow their pupils to use the dirty incongruous materials sent in by many of the parents, themselves make fitting provision from their own limited means.

Pupil-teachers.

In my incidental visits to schools I find that the pupil-teachers are attentive to the instruction of work-mistresses, anxious to excel, and evince the same proficiency in the art of needle-work and design as formerly.

In many schools pupil-teachers receive their needle-work lesson from the work-mistress at the usual sewing lesson. This is an undoubted advantage, as it affords much varied and useful experience in cutting and setting, also in the management and control of sewing-classes. This experience proves of good service at the close of their apprenticeship as pupil-teachers.

Dressmaking.

Dressmaking in all schools I have visited and examined is still a special subject with work-mistresses, and is carried out and made general in all metropolitan schools, work-mistresses having acquired the practical knowledge necessary to impart this instruction.

In many large schools where no special workrooms are provided it is almost impracticable to give this lesson, as the fitting-on attracts attention, and disturbs the quiet and order of the other classes.

Method and Discipline.

Method and discipline in sewing-classes continue to be well maintained, and time economised in giving out and receiving needle-work. Work-aprons and needle-books, self-made and well furnished, are provided by the girls for sewing-lessons, many most artistic devices showing culture, skill, and self-reliance. Head mistresses take interest and pleasure in the work of sewing-classes, and this acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of the pupils.

Throughout the schools I have visited and examined I am able to testify to the unremitting care and attention given to needle-work instruction during the past year, also to the support and interest bestowed on this subject by head mistresses, teachers in charge of schools, and others.

ANNIE DADLEY,
Directress of Needle-work.

APPENDIX XVI.

CHIEF CLERK OF WORKS' REPORT.

DURING the year the following works have been carried out by this branch of the department, viz. :—

No.	Description of work.	Accommodation.	Cost.
29	Public school buildings*	3,500	£ 14,747 10 11
12	Teachers' residences		4,355 11 4
5	Weather-sheds		269 8 6
22	Additions to schools	1,369	5,792 15 9
10	Additions to residences		1,881 12 6
300	Sundry works		16,559 0 4

* In one case weather-sheds are included, forming basement of building, viz., Crown-street.

The increased accommodation for the year amounts to 4,869, over double that of the previous year, and costing £20,540 6s. 8d., or at the rate of £4 4s. 4½d. per head, which compares very favourably with the cost of similar buildings in other parts of the world.

The number of works, in addition to the above, for which contracts have been entered into and are still in progress are as follows :—

No.	Description of work.	Accommodation.	Cost.
12	Public school buildings	2,385	£ 15,670 1 3
6	Teachers' residences		2,743 12 6
3	Weather-sheds		291 19 5
17	Additions to schools	1,167	7,065 8 2
15	Additions to residences		2,963 15 8
73	Sundry works		4,140 17 9

Further increased accommodation will thus be provided for early in the year to the extent of 3,552 pupils.

In the preparation of the plans for new school buildings special attention has been given to improvements in the lighting and ventilation with marked success, and in many cases, especially in buildings required for the hot parts of the Colony, both floor and air space have been considerably increased above that usually allowed.

In addition to the school work, a class-room for assaying, fitted with all necessary furnaces and appliances for the study of minerals, is in course of erection at Broken Hill, forming another branch of the Technical College.

No report has yet been received as regards the Bathurst Technical College. I believe it is approaching completion, and probably will be ready in time for the commencement of the new term.

The staff has been slightly increased by the appointment of a temporary draftsman and a temporary clerk of works. A change was also made on account of the retirement of one of the clerks of works through ill-health, necessitating the transfer of a gentleman from the Works Department to fill the position. In all other respects the staff has been the same as reported last year. The amount of work performed is shown by the foregoing figures, from which it will be seen that only through supreme efforts on the part of all employed in this branch the task has been accomplished.

J. S. WIGRAM,
Chief Clerk of Works.

16th March, 1898.

APPENDIX XVII.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS' REPORT.

The total number of examinations during the year 1897 was 3,085, as against 2,444 for the year 1896. They were made up in the following manner :—

1. Applicant pupil-teachers	1,281
2. Pupil-teachers	608
3. Training students.....	68
4. Teachers.....	539
5. High-school candidates	589
Applicant pupil-teachers—	
Eligible for employment	275
Ineligible	990
Examined in music or drawing	16
Pupil-teachers—	
Promoted from Class IV to III	209
" " III to II	180
" " II to I	47
Passed final examination	62
Failed to obtain promotion	108
Retired from examination	2
Examined in drawing only	11
Candidates for training—	
Males—	
Passed	19
Failed	0
Females—	
Passed	43
Failed	2
Students in training—	
Males—	
Recommended for classification of II A, with Honors.....	1
" " II A	4
" " II B	13
" " III A	4
Females—	
Recommended for classification of II A	6
" " II B	15
" " III A	3

One male student retired from examination before its completion.

Twenty-one students were examined in June in drawing only. Of these 10 passed, and 11 failed to reach standard requirements.

Teachers—	
Teachers were examined and classified as under—	
Promoted to Class I	17
" II A	7
" II B	36
" III A	122
" III B	38
" III C.....	14
Examined in drawing or music, and passed.....	72
" " " failed.....	44
Retired from examination	7
Examination cancelled	1
Failed to secure promotion or classification.....	181

High School Examinations.

The total number of candidates examined in the months of June and December were 590; 570 of these were recommended as having qualified for admission as pupils of the Public High Schools, while 20 failed to reach standard requirements. Scholarships and bursaries were recommended for award, as under—

Boys—	
Sydney.....	15
Maitland	10
Girls—	
Sydney.....	15
Maitland	10
Bathurst	6

The

The following bursaries were given :—

Boys—	
Maitland	10
Sydney	10
Girls—	
Maitland	5
Bathurst	1
Sydney	4
Half bursaries in Sydney—	
Boys	10
Girls	6

There is a large increase in the number of applicants for the office of pupil-teacher as compared with previous years. This increase arises from the fact that, when examinations are held at various centres, only such eligible candidates who can be provided with employment at once are regarded as having passed. In other words, each local examination is a competitive one, and the necessity for holding such competitions arises more frequently than hitherto.

The number of pupil-teachers examined for promotion is slightly smaller than that for last year. This may be accounted for by the fact that the numbers of pupil-teachers in classes II and I were fewer than in the other classes, due no doubt to the policy of the department in filling the vacancies occurring several years ago for the services of pupil-teachers, by the appointment of those who had already completed their pupil-teacher course, but for whom no openings as small school-teachers were readily available. At the time of writing, only pupil-teachers of the 1st and 2nd classes have been reported upon. Those of 4th and 3rd classes are still outstanding. The number of passes as compared with the failures of those results already dealt with is above the average.

Fewer teachers sought promotion or classification by examination during the past year than in the previous year. A very large majority of the ex-pupil-teachers of more than 2½ years' standing as such has now been classified, while teachers generally are in the main qualified for the positions they at present hold.

In the case of the examinations of candidates for admission as pupils of the High Schools, the results indicate a satisfactory percentage of passes.

Having regard to the examination results as a whole, it may fairly be asserted that the general proficiency of the examinees is up to the average standard of previous years.

In closing this report, I feel compelled to draw the attention of teachers and pupil-teachers to the fact that many neglect to properly study the prescribed text-books. Unless the proper amount of preliminary study be indulged in, there can be little hope or prospect of ultimate success at examination.

R. N. MORRIS,
Examiner.

APPENDIX XVIII.

REPORT ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CADET FORCE.

1. At the end of 1897 the Cadet Force had an enrolment of 3,294, being an increase of 130 on 1896. A number of city and country corps were resuscitated, and several new corps were authorised, and so great was the expansion in this direction that the enrolment had to be limited in some corps. Teachers continue to evince much interest in this important work.

2. I inspected the whole of the Metropolitan Cadet Corps, and noted a great improvement in their dress and general bearing on previous years. The Country Corps, however, were not inspected.

The monthly half-day parades, and the quarterly whole-day parades, were held regularly, to attend which many officers provided themselves with uniforms, and acquainted themselves with the drill programmes of the day, so as to take an intelligent part in the parades. During the summer months I conducted the parades at waterside grounds, to give the lads an opportunity for swimming exercise after the day's work.

Target practice, in the form of team-shooting, and general practice, was carried on throughout the year. This important part of cadet work is interfered with by the limited number of rifles suitable for ball cartridge, but I am making efforts to obtain patterns of a more suitable weapon. The thanks of the cadets are due to the Public Schools Athletic Association for the handsome donation from the Jubilee Fund of £15 to provide prizes at these practices.

3. Two battalions of cadets took part in the Jubilee Demonstration, and were reviewed by His Excellency the Governor, Lord Hampden, and Major-General French. The former, in his speech, congratulated the lads, and said, "I should also like to compliment the Cadet Corps upon the efficient manner in which all their movements were carried out, and the smart way in which they marched past."

The following day the cadets attended the Military Review held in the Centennial Park, lining each side of the saluting base, when Major-General French took the opportunity of expressing to me his high appreciation of the appearance, and movements of the lads the day previous on the Sydney Cricket Ground, and remarked that these cadets were the soldiers of the future.

At the Annual Sports of the Public Schools Athletic Association, the cadets were again in evidence, when they were reviewed by His Excellency Admiral Bridge, who addressed the officers and cadets present in the following laudatory terms:—"He said he had that afternoon seen various physical displays which, though he was pleased with them, he did not profess to criticise; but on military matters he claimed to be able to speak with a certain amount of authority. He wished, therefore, to express his gratification at the high state of efficiency of the Public School Cadets. Being about to re-visit the old country after three years' residence in Australia, he felt it his duty, before leaving, to bear testimony to the excellence of the cadet system in this Colony, proof of which had just been given. He would point out that this military training in the schools was beneficial not only from a physical standpoint, but also towards the production of future soldiers, and its value could not be over-estimated. As the preliminary drilling of the lads was undertaken by the school-teachers, who were also the officers at parades, he felt sure considerable enthusiasm must prevail and great pains be taken to ensure such excellent results. To Lieut.-Colonel Paul and the other officers present he tendered his hearty congratulations on the success achieved, and he also wished the Cadet Force increased support and prosperity in the future."

4. The Annual Rifle Meeting of the Cadet Force was held on the Randwick Range on the 18th, 20th, and 21st December, when 630 lads, representing 42 corps, competed. The meeting was the largest and most successful ever held in connection with the Cadet Force. This fact was owing to the increased vote for the purpose, which allowed a greater number of matches, and provided, each day, lunch to every boy present. The Challenge Shield again went to Orange—which team has won it yearly since 1889—Bathurst securing a good second place, Lithgow and Bradwood coming next in order.

The Gold Medal and Trophy for the Championship in individual shooting was won by Cadet Leo Price, of Penrith.

In addition to the Challenge Shield, about £60 in money, medals, and trophies, presented by the Department and Sydney citizens, were competed for. Favourable comment was made at the interest the Minister, Chief Inspector, and Deputy Chief Inspector took in the meeting and their presence thereat,

thereat, and regret expressed that our Under Secretary was unable to be present through illness. As in previous years, country cadets not staying with relations or friends during the meeting were accommodated at the Agricultural Ground, kindly placed at their disposal by the Royal Agricultural Society. Arrangements were made for the oversight of the lads, whose conduct throughout was good. The great success of the meeting fully justifies the Minister in placing an increased amount on the estimates for this necessary work, and leads me to hope for a further increase next year, so that a greater number of lads may take part.

The Minister, in presenting the prizes at the Girls' High School on Wednesday, 22nd December, congratulated the officers on the success of the meeting, and in a few well-chosen words praised the winners and encouraged the losers to try again. He also gave the lads some good advice as to their conduct as citizens, and the necessity for them, when in uniform, deporting themselves as soldiers.

Through Mr. Garrard's kindness, the Government steamer "Dawn" was placed at my disposal to take the country cadets on a harbour trip, and visit the training ship "Sobraon." The discipline and drill on board delighted and astonished the teachers and lads.

Drill Inspection.

5. I inspected the whole of the Metropolitan, and many of the larger Sub-Metropolitan Schools, and the inspections show that the new standard works out with the most gratifying results, fully providing for the setting up of the pupils and the exercise of every muscle of the body; but a need is felt for a further supply of dumb-bells and wands for the girls, and dumb-bells and drill-rifles for the boys.

6. The Sydney High Schools were instructed weekly by a member of the staff—the boys in company drill and physical drill, and the girls in a complete course of calisthenics.

Fort-street and Hurlstone Colleges.

7. The students of these institutions were thoroughly posted in standard requirements, and opportunities afforded them of being tested periodically in the Practising Schools. They were subjected to a theoretical and practical examination at the end of the year, and the results were most satisfactory.

8. The cadet staff, in addition to cadet work, visit the schools for instructional purpose, in accordance with a quarterly programme; but, owing to the limited staff, this cannot be done as frequently as desirable.

9. Classes for calisthenics and standard drill were held in the Girls' High School every Friday evening, but I regret to say that a larger number of pupil-teachers do not avail themselves of the excellent opportunities thus afforded them of becoming proficient in this most necessary part of their school duties. This work could be attended with greater advantage to teachers if the ground adjacent to the High School were let, so as to allow of more extended work being done in the shape of squad and company drill.

10. In conclusion, I feel convinced that drill and physical education are now being more systematically and efficiently attended to than has been the case hitherto, and I hope in my next report to record a still more satisfactory improvement.

A. PAUL,

Lieut.-Colonel, Chief Staff Officer, and Superintendent of Drill.

ANNEX A.

CADET CORPS BRANCH—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1897.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.			
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
To Balance on account of 1896.....	100 17 7	By Salaries	1,117 6 8		
Amount received from the Treasury on account of 1896-7 account.....	1,650 0 0	Purchase of arms	278 12 6		
Amount received from Treasury on account of 1897-8 account	2,100 0 0	ammunition.....	384 15 0		
		Travelling expenses, carriage of arms, ammunition, &c.....	553 15 4		
		Grant account of annual prize meeting	124 8 10		
		Military instructors	198 0 0		
		Equipment of cadets	429 5 7		
		Allowances as per Regulations 35 and 66	334 0 0		
		Rifle practice, &c.....	57 6 0		
		School drum and fife bands	5 0 0		
		Unexpended balance		3,782 8 11	
				74 8 8	
	£3,856 17 7			£3,856 7 7	

E. & O. E.

Account Branch, Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 17 March, 1898.

A. E. BASSAN,
Accountant.

APPENDIX XIX.

REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION WITH ANNEXES.

The work of the Technical Education Branch has advanced during the year, as will be seen by the following comparative statement of enrolments:—

	1896.	1897.
Sydney Technical College.....	3,302	3,678
Suburban classes.....	578	726
Country classes	2,285	2,342
Classes connected with Public Schools	954	912
	<u>7,119</u>	<u>7,658</u>

The number of individuals attending the colleges and branch schools was 5,848, as against 5,396 for last year, being an increase of 452. The average weekly attendance throughout the year was 3,983. There were 2,702 examined, of which 1,923 passed. The improvement in the percentage was maintained this year.

TEACHING

TEACHING STAFF.

The teaching staff consists of 85 persons, distributed as follows :—

- 13 Lecturers in charge of Departments.
- 5 Resident Masters in charge of branch colleges or schools.
- 36 Teachers.
- 12 Assistant Teachers.
- 19 teachers in charge of classes, and remunerated by the fees of pupils only.

Several changes in the staff occurred during the year. Mr. Angus Mackay was succeeded by Mr. Henry Lord, and Mr. B. Dunstau, Teacher of Geology, accepted the position of Assistant Government Geologist, Queensland. The Rev. J. M. Curran was transferred from Travelling Lecturer to take the oversight of the Classes in Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining. Mr. J. Pentecost, Resident Science Master, Newcastle, died after a short illness, and Mr. John Mitchell was appointed his successor. Applications for day instruction in the Fitting and Turning became so numerous that it was decided to add to the teaching staff. Mr. Hanley, who held the position of assistant to the night classes, was fully engaged, and Mr. Malcolm Green, formerly connected with the engineering shops, was appointed assistant for three evenings each week. The classes are now carried on daily as well as every evening. It was also necessary to increase the class nights in Mechanical Drawing, and to appoint Mr. Benjamin Rourke assistant. A class in Quantity Surveying was established on fees only, Mr. Kneivitt being appointed teacher, which position he resigned at the end of the first term. Mr. O. Jackson succeeded Mr. Kneivitt, but only remained in charge of the class for the two following terms. Mr. Stockwell was appointed Assistant Teacher of Mechanical Drawing at Granville Technical School. A branch school has been reopened at Broken Hill. A building has been erected for teaching subjects allied to Chemistry, under the charge of Mr. A. Rutter, F.C.S., &c., Resident Science Master. Applications are constantly received for the establishment of classes in suburban and country districts. When possible the lecturers have visited country districts and delivered lectures, but as so much time is taken up with class work, only a few centres can be visited, and these when train and boat serve, so as to allow no break in their class work. The lecturer in Sanitation visited Newcastle and Maitland, and delivered a special course of lectures at these centres. Examinations for master plumbers' and drainers' licenses have been conducted at the Sydney Technical College, and local examinations have also been arranged to avoid the necessity of bringing candidates to Sydney. Permits were granted to water-fitters to lay on water, after undergoing the usual tests. The gold medals awarded annually by the Water and Sewerage Board have caused a spirited competition among the Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering students. In the plumbing class the work has reached a very high standard, and this is influencing the trade to a marked degree. Several valuable prizes were given during the year by private citizens for competition amongst the trade classes.

The Technical College building at Bathurst is still in the hands of the builders.

In speaking of the work of the Metropolitan College, mention should be made of the necessity for increased accommodation. Many of the rooms have become too small on account of the large enrolments. Some of the trades classes require extensions to their workshops, particularly the Plumbing and Pattern-making. The Electrical Engineering will also need additions, both to the premises and appliances, if this department is to keep pace with the developments of the science, and the demands of the students. Many trades are still unrepresented in the College course.

The day students attending the College are in need of a suitable space for recreation. In the luncheon time there is neither a common room nor place for them to partake of their meals. During the hot months and the wintry weather they are placed at a great disadvantage.

Agriculture.

The classes under this Department have been well attended throughout the year. The same course of instruction was carried out at the centres (Sydney, Granville, and Hunter's Hill); and the Suburban Classes united with the Sydney Classes in the out-door excursions, and visits to farms for practical work. As far as possible the requests for the services of the Lecturer in Agriculture were granted, and lectures were delivered at Cecil Park, and Toongabbie, with an average attendance of forty.

Veterinary Science and Farriery.

Compared with last year there has been an increase in the number of enrolments. The course of instruction was somewhat modified, and greater attention paid to the inspection of meat, and to the hygiene of dairies, in order that students could qualify for such positions as Inspector of Stock, Meat, or Dairies. The practical demonstrations at the Zoological Gardens were well attended. In the Farriery class a thorough course of theoretical instruction was given, and during the last term practical work was done. The average attendance was good, and encouraging progress shown.

Botany.

During the latter part of the year the Botany class was reopened with a fair number on the roll. The attendance was satisfactory, and good work was done, all the students passing the examination. The class promises to be a large one next year.

[Sheep and Wool Department.]

Seventy-three students attended the day classes in this Department. Several applicants were refused admission owing to the want of accommodation. The sheep and wool sales were attended by the students. Squatters sent many applications for classers and table hands; and it was not possible to meet the demand. The average attendance at the night classes was good all through the year, and sound work was done.

Chemistry.

The great increase in the number of pupils attending the chemistry classes in 1896 was exceeded during the year 1897. The Saturday morning class improved, ten pupils being enrolled. A more intelligent interest was taken by the students in practical chemistry, and in all matters relating to manufactures.

Pharmacy.

The attendance at the classes is slightly less than that of the previous year, but the total number of students enrolled shows an increase. The fact that many of the students are not employed during the week in any calling, which enable them to turn to practical account the instruction received, is a disadvantage which has in many instances been removed. Several lads who had been at school when they first joined these classes are now employed by chemists or manufacturers where their knowledge has been the means of their obtaining employment.

Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining.

Geology.—There were thirty-four students in attendance through the year, and on the whole the work done was satisfactory. The system of handing to each student a synopsis of each night's lecture, before the lecture began, was introduced. This enabled the students to follow the lectures with more system in their studies, besides providing a basis for further study. The use of note-books was encouraged, and all such books handed in by the students were examined from week to week.

Mineralogy.—

Mineralogy.—Thirty-four students attended the classes in mineralogy, and an amount of good work was done during the year. Here even more than in Geology a practical turn was given to everything. Many of the students prepared note-books so methodically and neatly, that they will prove of service professionally in years to come.

Metalliferous Mining.—There is reason to be satisfied with the progress made in this class. Twenty students attended the lectures, but only a few presented themselves for examination. One lecture each week is not sufficient to cover the present syllabus.

Applied Mechanics.

The numbers in this class have kept up to the average of the previous year; the students being fairly intelligent. Those who attended the Elementary Mechanics, under the Lecturer in Physics, were able to cover much more ground than those who did not, as they had been grounded in the laws underlying the subject of Applied Mechanics. The attendance was satisfactory, and good work was done throughout the year.

Mechanical Drawing.

So many pupils entered that it was necessary to appoint an extra teacher, and to increase the classes from three to five each week. The passes at the last examination exceeded those of previous years. The drawings of some of the students were excellent.

Fitting and Turning.

This class still retains its popularity, very large numbers are enrolled, and, although the days and hours for teaching were increased, many intending students could not be received. The instruction is thorough and suited to the requirements of the trade; and a large percentage of the students consists of apprentices, improvers, and journeymen. Although the machinery is in good order and up to date, still additional vices and lathes are needed to keep pace with the increasing numbers. The first working model was completed by the students, and was on view during the Annual Exhibition.

Iron-founding.

There was a marked improvement in the attendance in this class during the year, the average enrolment was higher, and the students attended more regularly. The roll contained the names of many journeymen and apprentices approaching the end of their time, so that the lessons comprised some more advanced work. Additional patterns are necessary, otherwise the class is well supplied with appliances.

Pattern-making.

The improvement shown during the last portion of 1896 has continued throughout the past year. The workshop has been rearranged, and the work laid down in the syllabus has been adhered to. Excellent models were made by the students, resulting in a creditable display of work done.

Blacksmithing.

The enrolment for this class has been the largest since its establishment. Strikers from several of the Blacksmiths' shops have joined to qualify as journeymen. Tradesmen are also realizing that the course of instruction given is beneficial, and are influencing the younger men to attend the class.

Boiler-making.

A large number still attends this class. It is well known that few boilermakers are well up to the mark in the theoretical portion of their trade, and every inducement is offered to remedy this defect. Special attention is paid to theory and template-making, but students prefer the practical rather than the theoretical, consequently the lectures are not so well attended as could be desired. However, the work is encouraging, and the recent examinations were satisfactory.

Slide Rule.

Good work was done by the students of this class, and the benefits resulting from the knowledge of the slide rule are becoming more widely known and recognised by those who need rapid methods of calculating.

Electrical Engineering.

The elementary class lectures were attended by over 40 students throughout the three terms. Most of them are employed as fitters, draughtsmen, electricians, telegraph, and telephone operators, and engineers' apprentices. Some are working for the different electrical firms, whilst others are following the courses for the full certificate in electrical engineering. In the advanced class, the attendance was not so large. In the lectures the most recent developments in electrical engineering were kept in view. Lessons in methods of insulating joints in cables and wires were added to the instruction in jointing. The roll was more than full for the practical classes, and owing to the limited space many applicants could not be admitted.

Applied Physics.

The number attending these classes has largely increased, and 180 were enrolled during 1897, being an increase of 41 on the previous year. The practical class was full for all three terms, and, notwithstanding the additional assistance granted, it was not possible to admit all who wished to join. The work of the year was very satisfactory, and all those who presented themselves for the yearly examination passed creditably.

Mathematics.

The total enrolment, 109, shows a slight decrease on last year, but remains the same as the two preceding years. Many of the students have such an elementary knowledge of mathematics to begin with, that rapid progress is almost impossible. Additional class time is needed to overcome the difficulty.

Practical Sanitation.

The Sanitary Engineering classes were well attended, a satisfactory feature being the many students joining, who have previously passed through the Plumbing classes, to carry on their work in the more advanced work of the Sanitary Engineering course. Several students also availed themselves of the laboratory course. One hundred and twenty-five were enrolled during the year for Practical Plumbing, which is the highest number since the class was started. Every night the workshop was full, and more attended than could be conveniently accommodated. Many of the senior students rendered commendable assistance, by taking some of the juniors, so that the teachers were able to devote more time to those who required the advanced instruction. Excellent work was done all through the year, and its appreciation by the trade is shown in this that many journeymen plumbers are found among the students.

Architecture Department.

The individual enrolment for the classes was 225, as against 187 in the previous year. The lectures in historical architecture have been well attended, and the average daily attendance has exceeded that of the past few years. In the drawing section, several students have displayed marked ability,

ability, and were successful in winning competitions for original designs. The quantity surveying class was not so well supported as was expected, the change of teachers affecting the numbers on the roll. Masonry and bricklaying are still unrepresented in this department.

The carpentry and joinery classes were well attended, as also the day-classes for manual training. The number presenting themselves for examination was very small compared with the enrolment. Several students passed creditably.

Art Department.

The classes are progressing, and are in a healthy condition; all the divisions have larger enrolments than in previous years. Freehand and model drawing are as popular as ever, and students value the instruction in these subjects on account of their usefulness both for trade and art purposes. The attendance for geometrical drawing improved, whilst that for perspective somewhat fell off. The plant drawing class is growing, as the instruction is very helpful to botanists, designers, and decorators. The china painting class is making headway; no less than 29 were enrolled. The general standard of work done was higher than last year. Out-door sketching from nature was introduced during the year. The life classes have been well supported, and much good work has been done. Many of the advanced students have regularly visited the National Art Gallery, for instruction in advanced work. The improvement in the work, as well as in the variety of subjects attempted, was apparent at the recent annual exhibition of students' works. Several students give good promise as modellers, and their original designs are worthy of mention. A new class was formed early in the year for casting in plaster, with successful results. The students of this class cast the greater portion of the work executed in the modelling class.

Industrial Art.

The numbers attending the classes in house-painting, graining and marbling, continue to increase, and some difficulty is experienced in accommodating so many students. Three-fourths of the pupils are engaged during the day in the trades in which they desire instruction at night. The decoration classes are also well attended, and among those seeking instruction are many journeymen painters. The instruction is thorough and systematic, and, if properly followed, cannot but produce excellent workmen. The design class has a very important place in the college curriculum, for it is a necessary adjunct, both to general as well as decorative art. Excellent designs were produced by the pupils during the year, but extra lessons are essential to make the course a satisfactory one for the students; at present too much ground has to be covered in the short time given to so wide a subject.

Cookery.

The numbers gradually increased during the year, the weekly average being 63. The practice classes were always full, and the demonstrations, plain and high class, were well attended. The ironing class became so large that two lessons had to be given each week, instead of one, as previously arranged.

Dress-cutting and Millinery.

The enrolment exceeded that of last year, and the attendance was good throughout. The pupils made good progress, and the year's work made a creditable display. The millinery class was started with 9 on the roll; next year the attendance will be larger. Good results were obtained at the recent examinations.

Manual Training.

This branch is becoming more popular every year. Its usefulness and its educational value are being more understood. Fort-street students in training have gone through the course prescribed for them with good results; many attended classes voluntarily after ordinary class hours. In the boys classes the enrolment has not been so good, neither has the attendance been quite satisfactory. Those who have attended regularly made good progress. In addition to ordinary class work, models have been made for some of the object lessons. At Crown-street, Blackfriars, and Sussex-street, the usual classes have been held, and the same lines followed. At all the centres the work is progressing favourably. The total number attending the classes was 634, of which 415 were examined, and 375 passed.

Lithography.

Thirty-eight students were enrolled, and their attendance was most regular. In addition to the ordinary course, printing from zinc was introduced, with good results. All known processes in photolithography were gone through, and the work was exhibited at the annual exhibition. Several photographic journals made special mention of the class, and the useful work it was doing.

Book-keeping.

Favourable progress has been made in the classes. Thirty-seven enrolled at the College, whilst twenty joined the Crown-street class. The number of passes at the last examination was larger than in any previous year. An additional class night is needed.

Physiology.

This class was re-opened in the end of the second term with thirteen entries, the majority of the students being teachers. Extra hours were devoted to teaching to make up for lost time, so that the syllabus could be covered, and the pupils prepared for examination.

ASHFIELD.

The number enrolled in the art class was not so high as was expected at the beginning of the year. Good elementary work was done, and several of the students passed well at the December examinations. The enrolment for the penmanship, book-keeping, and shorthand classes continued up to former years. The speed section, both of the penmanship and shorthand classes, proves popular.

NEWTOWN.

The art classes are in a healthy condition, and show an increase in the number of students over last year. Model, freehand, geometrical, perspective, mechanical, and architectural drawing are still successfully taught. An exhibition of the work of students held in the local Town Hall was well attended, and the drawings of all sections were of greater merit than those of former years. Shorthand classes are also held, and the attendance has been good.

NORTH SYDNEY.

In addition to freehand and model drawing, the students enrolled for geometrical and perspective, but the ordinary school desks are not suitable for the latter subjects, so that some difficulty is experienced. Good progress was made during the year.

PETERSHAM.

The individual students exceed those of last year by sixteen. The art classes were instructed on the lines laid down in the calendar, and did good work. Book-keeping and mathematical classes were reopened during the year. The apparatus and appliances are in good order, but additional models for mechanical drawing are needed. The annual meeting and exhibition of students' work were a success. A large number of the local residents attended. The prospects for the coming year are good.

ARMIDALE.

A great improvement took place in the classes at this centre, and the institution of day classes proved a success. The enrolment was considerably increased and the work done was of a higher order. Unfortunately some of the senior pupils left the district just before the examination, so that fewer presented themselves than were expected. The medal for drawing at the University Junior Examination was awarded to one of the students attending these classes.

NEWCASTLE.

The teaching embraces eighteen subjects, with a staff of thirteen teachers. The science classes were not so well attended, which is easily explained by the illness and death of the late resident Science Master, Mr. J. Pentecost. The coal-mining classes still maintain a large enrolment. Extra classes for Mine Surveying are demanded, and it is expected that during the coming year these will be formed. The establishment of the Metallurgical Works at Cockle Creek, will, no doubt, lead to the extension of the science classes. The exhibition of paintings from the National Art Gallery has been very much appreciated by the people of this and surrounding districts. Technical Education promises well in Newcastle.

WEST MAITLAND AND DISTRICT.

The individual enrolment throughout the district was 519, which shows a decrease of 71 on those of last year. The accommodation for the trade classes is suitable, but the rooms on the upper floor are not so convenient, the low ceiling and faulty ventilation cause excessive heat during the first and last terms of the year, which seems to be the cause of the falling off referred to. A new building is badly needed. Sixteen subjects are taught, and the teaching staff comprise eight teachers. The district is a very extensive one; the regularity of attendance is evidence that the students are earnest in their studies. Many of the residents who were opposed to Technical Education now take an interest in the College, and are assisting it in any way they can. With the turning prosperity of the district the classes are expected to increase. The work for the past year was satisfactory in every way.

SINGLETON.

The art classes were very successful this year, and the students above the average. The attendance was excellent, and the total number of individuals on the roll was fifty.

SEAHAM, CLARENCETOWN, MORPETH, AND HINTON.

The attendance at these centres is very encouraging and good work was done. Some of the students travel many miles to those classes. The progress has been fairly good, and many of the students obtained satisfactory passes at the last examination.

GOULBURN.

Five hundred and fifty-nine enrolments were recorded for the year, representing (exclusive of Public School pupils) 196 individuals. The work done in the science classes has been thoroughly practical, and in theoretical chemistry the experiments were performed by the students themselves. The woodworking classes are always full, and owing to the very limited accommodation, many divisions have to be made, this makes it necessary to devote a large amount of time to the teaching of the subject. Considerable interest is taken in magnetism and electricity, and the special lectures on "local geology" attracted good attendances. Satisfactory work was done in all classes during the year, and the prospects of the college are good.

LITHGOW.

Shorthand classes are flourishing, the average enrolment for each term was 52. The pupils made good headway and attended regularly. There is an increasing demand for instruction in this subject.

BATHURST.

The year which has just closed has been one of steady work on the lines of previous years and has not been marked by any special features. Some 227 individual students joined the classes, but the number is slightly less than that of the preceding year. Fewer pupils from the Public Schools attended; there were 175 last year, as against 150 this year. On the other hand there has been greater regularity in the attendance of the students generally, and more adults have been enrolled. The numbers keep up in the art and commercial classes, but the science section is not so well attended. Several art students have gained prizes at local exhibitions. The work has been encouraging all through the year, and when the new building is occupied, and more suitable apparatus is available, no doubt the science classes, as well as others, will have a larger enrolment.

GRANVILLE.

The improvement in the attendance was marked all through the year. The enrolment in the Mechanical Drawing Class increased beyond anticipations, necessitating the appointment of an additional teacher. The classes in Applied Mechanics, Mathematics, Model Drawing and Agriculture were especially well attended. The Annual Industrial Exhibition was held by the School of Arts Committee, and special prominence was given to the work of the students. During the year incandescent lights were substituted in the School of Arts for the ordinary gas burners, and an improved light, which was badly needed, resulted. The prospect for the work of the coming year is encouraging.

TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUMS.

PERHAPS at no period of the Museum's history has so much original and important economic work been done as during the past twelve months. The result of the year's labour of the Scientific Staff will, no doubt, lead to the opening up of new commercial avenues by the utilisation of our indigenous vegetable products.

The discoveries have been referred to by English, foreign, and colonial Scientific and Technical journals, and our success has, no doubt, been due, in a very large measure, to the fact that the Museum, so to speak, is self-contained in the matter of botanical determination and chemical research.

The discovery of the occurrence of Cinnamomum trees in New South Wales redounded to the credit of the Department, as the trees are well dispersed throughout the northern coastal areas, and et have escaped the notice of all previous botanists.

The importance of the find is that :—

- (a) The bark contains a valuable oil which we have named "Oliverian oil." It can be used for perfumes, confectionery, medicines, scented soaps, &c. Inquiries for this oil have already reached us from Victoria.
 - (b) The leaves were found to contain a camphor similar to the camphor of commerce, so that by the judicious cultivation New South Wales could produce sufficient camphor for its own use, and from an indigenous tree.
- A new soluble (and, therefore, marketable) gum was found to occur in a new species of *Acacia*.

An important paper was read before the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science by Mr. R. T. Baker on our indigenous pines. The primary object of this paper was to obtain a botanical survey of the Colony of our economic coniferous trees, and thus collect information concerning the distribution of each species, and more particularly in regard to the "Cypress pines," *Callitris Robusta*, R.Br., and *C. Calcarata*, R.Br., so that merchants and others interested in the Sandarach trade could ascertain through us the likely localities to obtain supplies.

I must here acknowledge my indebtedness to our teachers for the ready and willing assistance in forwarding to us from all parts of the Colony specimens and also much valuable data. Through their co-operation the Museum now possesses a collection of pine resins (*Sandarachs*) and botanical samples which is, probably, unequalled in any part of the world, and which I hope to see displayed at the Paris International Exhibition of 1900.

Logs, cut to show the French, German, and American systems of collecting pine resins, have been placed in juxtaposition, so that the whole forms a very instructive and valuable addition to our exhibits.

Some handsome models of Australian plants have been executed by some of the members of the College staff. They form an attractive exhibit in our Botany Court, and are much appreciated by the teacher and students of the College Botany Class, which is now held twice a week in the Museum, and thus the two courts of botanical exhibits, as well as the herbarium, are at the disposal of the teacher—a privilege only obtainable in such an institution as this.

A large number of essential oils have been distilled from the leaves of indigenous trees, and other material. Many of the products are at present under investigation, and the results will be published as completed. It is expected that great economic results will be obtained from these investigations. During the year an eucalyptus oil equal in quality to that of the renowned eucalyptus globulus was found to exist in the Sydney "Grey gum," *E. Punctata*, and it is hoped that the discovery will prove of great importance to the colony.

In some of the eucalyptus oils we discovered a new solid camphor, which we have named "Eudesmol." This camphor may be of considerable value, as most of the camphors are of economic importance.

The odoriferous principle of "Huon Pine" has also been isolated, and proves to be a good essential oil.

The mineralogical work has been satisfactorily carried out by Mr. Smith, who has acted in the double capacity of organic and inorganic chemist. His organic work speaks for itself under the botany division of this report.

List of Original Work for the year 1897.

By R. T. Baker, F.L.S.

1. On two new species of *Acacia* from New South Wales. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. X, 2nd series. May, 1897.
2. Contributions to a knowledge of the Australian flora, Part I. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. XI, 2nd Series; June, 1897. Many economic notes are here recorded for the first time for Australia.
3. On the Cinnamomums of New South Wales, with a chemical research on Oliverian oil. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. XI, 2nd Series; July, 1897. Apart from the botanical discovery, it is shown that in the bark alone there is a valuable oil to be obtained, and in good quantity.
4. Descriptions of two new *Pultenacias*. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. XI, 2nd Series; August, 1897.
5. Plants of New South Wales (illustrated); No. IX. *Acacia gladiiformis*, A. Cunn.; *Acacia rubida*, A. Cunn.; *Acacia obtusata*, Sieb.; *Acacia triptera*, Benth.; var. *Lyudoni*; var. nov. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. X, 2nd Series; November, 1897.
6. Note on the occurrence of a Solid Camphor in the leaves of *Cinnamomum Oliveri*. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. November, 1897.
7. The Indigenous Pines of New South Wales.—Read before the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, January, 1898.

By H. G. Smith, F.C.S.

8. On the saccharine and astringent exudations of the Grey Gum, (*Eucalyptus punctata*) and a product allied to "Aromadendrin." Proc. Roy. Soc. of New South Wales; August, 1897. This announces the new dye material of eucalyptus leaves, "Myrticolorin," and completes the investigation of the exudations of this tree.
9. Notes on Myrticolorin. Proc. Roy. Soc. of New South Wales. December, 1897.

Joint Papers by R. T. Baker and H. G. Smith.

10. On the essential oil of *Eucalyptus piperita*, Sm., and the occurrence therein of a solid camphor or stearoptene. Proc. Roy. Soc. of New South Wales; July, 1897. In the finding of this new camphor we add another product for the consideration of the commercial world.
11. On *Eucalyptus punctata*, D.C., especially in regard to its essential oil. Proc. Roy. Soc. of New South Wales; August, 1897. The economic side of this species is very fully treated, and its oil is shown to be superior in quality, and equal in quantity, to that of *eucalyptus globulus*.

The Zoological side of the Museum is now in charge of Mr. Finckh, who succeeds Mr. W. W. Froggatt.

In order to make economic zoology a more prominent feature in the Museum, the whole of the specimens on the floor allotted to animal products have been re-arranged. A scheme, having for its basis the scientific classification of the animal kingdom, has been devised, and in accordance with it every exhibit of a zoological nature is placed. It has been found that by adapting such a scheme a much better oversight of the whole subject is offered; it also considerably facilitates the placing of any exhibits which from time to time are being added to the collections, and lastly, it clearly shows to the officer in charge such gaps which, in order to make the collection as complete as possible, are to be filled.

During the year the foundation has been laid of a collection of marketable fishes of New South Wales, the modelling and colouring both being executed at the College. By this means representatives of our fishes are obtained which are more life-like than spirit specimens.

Two circulars have been sent out during the year in connection with investigations which are being conducted;—one is in reference to insect pests in timber, and another in regard to the supposed occurrence in New South Wales of a venomous lizard. These investigations are at present not completed.

A report on the weevil pest in granaries has been made, and will be shortly published.

Several important collections were received during the year, in exchange for specimens sent from this Museum.

The correspondence, both inward and outward, exceeds that of any previous year by at least 25 per cent.

The wool section has made steady progress during the year, although the season was very bad for wool-growing; there were 480 fleeces and samples of wool received and added to the collection. These specimens were off some of the most aristocratic and well-bred rams and ewes bred in the present day. Also, it is encouraging to note that a good many wool-growers hitherto entirely unknown to this Department have sent specimens of their production for report, and as presents to the wool collection. All wools are reported upon. The Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Society placed their seventh scouring test in the hands of this branch to sort, scour, and report. This is regarded as a high honour, and the work and report were favourably received. Collections of wool and tallow have been sent away to different countries.

The Country Museums have done good work during the year, and the specimens received locally show that great interest is taken in these branch establishments.

The Trustees of the Sydney Art Gallery have exchanged art collections with the Newcastle, Goulburn, and Bathurst Museums.

The Albury Museum was formally opened by the Minister in May.

Attendance of visitors at the Museums for 1897 were:—

Sydney	100,680
Newcastle	49,068
Goulburn	24,586
West Maitland.....	24,054
Bathurst.....	22,278
Albury (for 8 months).....	4,318

The following are appended:—

Annex A.—Summary of Statistics.

Annex B.—Financial Statement.

R. N. MORRIS,
Superintendent.

ANNEX A.

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS.

	1896.	1897.
Sydney Technical College—Technical Classes	3,176	3,462
" " Classes on Fees only	126	216
" " Classes sanctioned temporarily .....	...	...
	3,302	3,678
Suburban Technical Classes.....	245	280
" " on Fees only	333	446
Country Technical Classes	2,052	2,027
" " on Fees only	233	315
Classes connected with Public Schools	954	912
	7,119	7,658

ANNEX B.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS for the year 1897.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.			
	£ s. d.	Sydney Technical College and Branches.		Technological Museums.	
		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
To Balance on account of 1896	14 7 1	By Salaries—Administrative ..	1,358	4 0	
Amount received from Treasury, on account of Vote for 1896-7	10,574 17 1	" Mechanical Staff ..	1,306	15 5	
Amount received from Treasury, on account of Vote for 1897-8	10,600 0 0	" Lecturers and Teachers	8,023	8 2	
		" Caretakers and Cleaners	719	5 6	
		Apparatus and Fittings ..	345	2 5	
		Materials	919	12 9	
		Cleaning Branch Schools ..	112	15 4	
		Examination Fees	343	4 0	
		Prizes	59	17 11	
		Freight, Cartage, &c.	258	9 10	
		Library	143	7 11	
		Lighting	794	0 8	
		Rent	236	0 0	
		Repairs, &c.	21	13 4	
		Travelling Expenses	161	6 10	
					15,753 5 1
		<i>Technological Museums.</i>			
		By Salaries and Contingencies			3,998 19 10
					19,752 4 11
		Refund to Treasury, 30th June, 1897, of 1896-7 account			901 19 4
		Unexpended Balance, 1897			20,654 4 3
					434 19 11
					£21,089 4 2

Note.—In addition to the above, the following payments were made by the Treasury during the year 1897:—

London payments	£ s. d.
From Loan Vote of 1896, £20,000. Erection of Technical Colleges and Museums at Bathurst, Broken Hill, West Maitland, and Newcastle....	105 5 7
	5,357 0 8
	£5,462 6 3

TECHNICAL

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—Fees Account.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance on account of 1896	561	15	2	By Fees paid to Teachers, Sydney Technical College	1,779	15	6			
Fees received from Students, Sydney Technical College	3,230	17	6	Fees retained by Teachers, Sydney Technical College and Branch Colleges	1,336	11	10			
Fees received from Students, Branch Technical Schools	1,388	0	2	Transfers to Revenue Account, Treasury	1,338	9	9			3,116 7 4
Fees received from Branch Cookery Schools	24	6	5	Balance to credit of the Technical Education Fees Trust Account at Treas- ury, 1897	750	2	2			2,088 11 11
	£5,204	19	3							£5,204 19 3

E. & O. E.

Account Branch, Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 21st March, 1898.A. E. BASSAN,
Accountant.

APPENDIX XX.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES OBTAINED IN 1897.

Number of sites granted by the Government	64
" " resumed under Act 51 Vic. No. 37	16
" " purchased	4

Total number of sites secured during the year, as per following lists ... 84

1897.—School Sites granted by the Government.

Argent's Hill (reserva- tion)	Burnt Yards	Gilgunnia	Peak, The
Angowrie	Byron Bay	Gobbagaula	Ponto
Ardnaclach	Cainbill Creek	Girilambone	Sandy Creek
Ashby	Carwell	Hernani	Strawberry Creek
Arakoon (additional)	Coff's Harbour	Koerrong	Teven
Armidale	Corcen	Ledgerton	Three Brothers
Barrieton	Corowa, South	Manilla	Tootal
Billabong Creek	Cowandoeey	Macleay Entrance	Towamba, Lower
Bingara, Upper	Crawford River	Martinsville	Tumorrana
Boney's Rocks	Cucumgillica	Macleay Heads	Wattamadara
Bolah Gap	Curabungla	McPhail	Warregal
Bridgewater	Currency Creek	Medgun (reservation)	Wagga Experimental Farm
Brocklesby	Deniliquin, North	Moolarban	Wyalong West (reservation)
Bunganbil	Derriwang	Mosquito Bay	Yarrow
Bukkulla	Dilga	Mungay	
Burrumbuttock	Darlington Point	Numbugga	
	Eldorado	Pinnacle Reefs	

1897.—School Sites resumed under the "Public Works Act of 1888" (51 Vic. No. 37).

Place.	Amount already paid.	Estimated amount still due.
Beaufort	£ s. d. 5 2 9	£ s. d.
Big Leather	* Nil.	.....
Bundawarra .....	.....	5 7 6
Burraneer Bay	70 5 10	.....
Coramba .....	.....	40 13 9
Cranbury	16 2 6	.....
Darling Road (additional)	643 1 3	.....
Elliott	† Nil.	.....
Fox Hill	‡ Nil.	.....
Genowlau	No claim made.	.....
Great Central .....	.....	5 3 5
Kingsvale	No claim made.	.....
Lockwood .....	.....	4 4 9
Lalla Rookh	§ Nil.	.....
Lakelands .....	.....	14 5 4
Menah (additional)	8 5 6	.....
Totals	£ 742 17 8	69 14 9

* A gift from Mr. W. Dawson. † A gift from Mr. T. Mooney. ‡ A gift from Mr. John Whiffen. § A gift from Mr. G. Gehrig.

1897.—School Sites purchased.

Place.	Amount paid.
Cabramatta	£ s. d. 10 0 0
Moss Vale	200 0 0
Pyrinont	75 0 0
Rose Valley	10 0 0
Total	£295 0 0

APPENDIX XXI.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the Department of Public Instruction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1897.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance from 1896	9,751 13 7	MINISTERIAL OFFICE.		
„ Balance of petty cash in hand	0 0 10	By Salaries	15,591 13 9	
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1896-7	320,866 8 0	„ Repairs and furniture	348 9 4	
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1897-8	325,000 0 0	„ Books, printing, and stationery	280 11 0	
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of 1896 Loan Vote (Land)	252 4 7	„ Miscellaneous expenses—	2 s. d.	
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of 1896 Loan Vote (Buildings)	31,000 0 0	„ Fuel and light	118 18 7	
„ Amount received from Treasury from Public Schools' Buildings Account	18,000 0 0	„ Travelling expenses, freight, cartage, and cab hire	10 16 3	
		„ Sundry small expenses and overtime	184 1 6	
			343 16 3	16,559 15 4
		„ Clerks of Works' travelling expenses		1,301 15 5
		„ Rent of all offices		667 18 6
		CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.		
		„ Salaries	17,234 6 10	
		„ Repairs and furniture	12 9 0	
		„ Fuel and light	33 5 8	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	213 15 4	
		„ Travelling expenses	5,278 15 6	
		„ Cleaning allowance	18 8 0	
				22,791 0 4
		TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT-STREET.		
		„ Salaries and allowances	1,924 4 10	
		„ Repairs and furniture	22 3 11	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	201 19 11	
		„ Fuel and light	10 11 11	
		„ Water and sewerage rates	4 19 8	
				2,170 0 3
		TRAINING SCHOOL, HURLSTONE.		
		„ Salaries, &c.	1,187 10 0	
		„ Repairs and furniture, &c.	168 1 0	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	134 5 7	
		„ House expenses	670 10 6	
		„ Travelling expenses	40 19 3	
		„ Medical fees	3 18 0	
		„ Water and sewerage rates and cleaning closets	33 3 7	
				2,234 7 11
		HIGH SCHOOLS.		
		„ Salaries	5,402 4 8	
		„ Buildings, rent, repairs, and furniture	655 7 7	
		„ Cleaning allowance, £39 1s. 0d.; and fuel, £3	42 1 9	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	50 13 10	
		„ Travelling expenses	3 0 3	
		„ Examination fees	125 18 10	
		„ Water and sewerage rates and cleaning closets	117 13 3	
				6,937 5 2
		PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		
		„ Salaries and allowances	469,706 0 1	
		„ Buildings, repairs, rent, furniture, and sites	75,910 1 8	
		„ Cleaning allowance	9,935 19 7	
		„ Fuel	1,034 18 10	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	9,650 7 9	
		„ Water and sewerage rates and cleaning closets	5,160 16 9	
		„ Travelling expenses	2,634 18 8	
		„ Law costs	29 3 11	
		„ Medical fees, &c.	167 6 0	
		„ Cookery instruction (miscellaneous)	1,243 10 9	
		„ Sundry small expenses	153 13 7	
				575,676 17 7
		PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.		
		„ Salaries and allowances	23,232 8 1	
		„ Buildings, repairs, rent, furniture, sites, and water	2,430 10 6	
		„ Fuel	74 15 0	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	523 10 10	
		„ Travelling expenses	309 11 7	
				26,579 10 0
		HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.		
		„ Salaries and allowances	25,475 6 10	
		„ Buildings, repairs, rent, furniture, sites, and water	617 4 7	
		„ Fuel	84 19 6	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	355 11 1	
		„ Travelling expenses	160 3 3	
		„ Forage allowance	2,176 7 4	
				28,809 12 7
		HOUSE-TO-HOUSE TEACHING.		
		„ Salaries and allowances	3,226 16 8	
		„ Repairs and furniture	8 15 0	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	58 8 10	
		„ Travelling expenses	49 5 3	
		„ Forage allowance	337 10 0	
		„ Fuel	3 0 0	
				3,683 15 9
		EVENING SCHOOLS.		
		„ Salaries and allowances	428 0 7	
		„ Books, printing, stationery, &c.	8 14 1	
		„ State scholarships, &c.		436 14 8
				3,056 11 1
				691,025 10 7
		„ Refund to Treasury on 30th June, 1897, of unexpended balance, of 1896-7 account		4,727 3 9
		„ Balance of petty cash in hand	1 19 2	
		„ Cr. Balance in City Bank of Sydney	9,115 16 6	
				9,117 15 8
	£ 704,570 10 0		£ 704,570 10 0	

E. & O. E.
Account Branch, Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 15th March, 1898.A. E. BASSAN,
Accountant.

APPENDIX XXII.

STATEMENT showing the Payments made by the Treasury on Account of Services rendered to the Department of Public Instruction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1897.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount from Vote of £666,446, Item No. 316, of Appropriation Act of 1896-7	685	0	0	By Salaries	1,370	0	0
To Amount from Vote of £630,282, Item No. 243, of Appropriation Act of 1897-8	685	0	0				
	£1,370	0	0		£1,370	0	0

Account Branch, Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 15th March, 1898.

A. E. BASSAN,
Accountant.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1897.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 July, 1898.

REPORT of the Senate of the University of Sydney for the year ended
31st December, 1897.

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 1897, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

Matriculation.

2. The number of persons who qualified themselves for Matriculation in 1897 by passing one of the various University Examinations was 291. Of these, 87 passed the ordinary Matriculation Examination, 138 the Junior Public Examination, 12 the Law Matriculation Examination, 46 the Senior Public Examination, and 8 the Entrance Examination for Law, Medicine, and Science. The number of students actually admitted to Matriculation, with a view to proceeding with the curriculum in one of the various Faculties, was 97.

Annual University Examinations.

3. The numbers of students who attended and passed the annual examinations in December, 1896, and March, 1897, after attending the prescribed courses of lectures, are shown in the following table:—

	Faculty of Arts.	Candidates.	Passed.
First-year examination		71	53
Second-year examination		49	42
Third-year examination		53	52

In addition to the students passing through the regular curriculum, 20 evening students and students of special subjects passed examinations in individual subjects.

	Faculty of Law.	Candidates.	Passed.
Intermediate examination		9	8
Final examination... ..		9	7

Faculty of Medicine.

First-year examination	41	36
Second-year examination	24	20
Third-year examination	26	23
Fourth-year examination	27	22
Fifth-year examination	13	10

Faculty of Science.

First-year examination	2	2
Second-year examination	3	3
Third-year examination	1	1

Faculty of Science.—Department of Engineering.

First-year examination	12	10
Second-year examination	8	6
Third-year examination	9	8

Attendance at Lectures.

4. The following table shows the number of students attending lectures in the several Faculties:—

Faculty of Arts (day), 168; (evening), 59; total	...	...	227
Faculty of Law	...	...	41
Faculty of Medicine	...	...	147
Faculty of Science	...	...	10
„ Department of Engineering	...	...	30
Total	...	...	455

Included are 69 women who attended in the Faculty of Arts, 12 in Medicine, and 4 in Science; total, 85.

The above also includes 31 unmatriculated students.

Degrees conferred.

5. The following degrees were conferred after examination:—

Master of Arts (M.A.):—George Alfred Blumer, B.A.; James Dennis, B.A.; Frederick Vicary Pratt, B.A.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.):—Margaret Jane Armstrong, John Hay Goodlet Auld, Pearl Ella Barnes, Henry Charles Blaxland, Elsie L'Anson Bloomfield, Leopold T. Broinowski, Edward Broome, Stephen Drummond Chalmers, Emily A. Cruise, Harold Burnham Curlewis, Herbert Stanley Dettmann, May Edmunds, Bernard Joseph Fitzpatrick, Charles C. Grassick, Albert Thomas Henry Grogan, Edith Hirst Hansard, Mary Catherine Hay, George Arthur Hill, Edwin Hobbs, William Hudson, Hugh Jason Hughes, Hugh Alton Stanislaus Hunt, Frederick Charles Jackson, Curtis Harry Frederick Jones, James Augustus Klein, Isabella Edwardes Langley, Philip Herbert Louis, Sarah Molster, John Graham Monaghan, William Willis Monahan, Orea Emma Hellas Moustaka, Mercy M. H. Murray, Carl Ernst Gottlieb Musmann, Jane Elizabeth Paris, John Edwards Foggon Penman, George Alfred Raves, Spencer George Birkenhead Riley, Eva Florence Saunders, Frederica Roth-Schmidt, Walter Alexander Ramsay Sharp, William George Sharpe, Fitzroy Somerset Stacy, John William Farish Stephen, Bertha Violet Symonds, Donald Wallace, Ruby Estelle Ward, Hubert Edwin Whitfield.

Bachelor of Law (LL.B.):—Thomas Rainsford Bavin, B.A.; Frank Nunan Bricley, M.A.; John Aloysius Cullinane, B.A.; Arthur Bernard Davies, B.A.; William John Creagh, B.A.; Percy Harcourt Mills, B.A.; Patrick Daniel O'Brien, B.A.

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.):—James Froude Flashman, M.B., Ch.M.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.):—Edmund Horatio Barnes, Gracius Herbert Broinowski, John Inglis Clark Cosh, Graham Patrick Dixon, Robert Meredith Farrell, William Henry Harris, Frederick Charles Higgins, Ernest Maynard Pain, Hedley Terry, Joseph Leathom Wassell.

Master of Surgery (Ch.M.):—Edmund Horatio Barnes, John Inglis Clark Cosh, Graham Patrick Dixon, Robert Meredith Farrell, William Henry Harris, Frederick Charles Higgins, Ernest Maynard Pain, Joseph Leathom Wassell.

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.):—Marion Charlotte Horton, Donald Aeneas Dunlop MacMaster, B.A.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.):—Civil Engineering:—Harry Martin Amphlett, Henry James Deane, Harold Berkeley Rowlands, William Arthur Shortland, Herbert Stewart Inglis Smail, Tom Percival Strickland, Bernhard Wallach, Ernest William Warren. Mining Engineering:—John Bowie Wilson.

Ad eundem Degrees.

6. The following *ad eundem* degree was conferred in accordance with the provisions of the "*Ad eundem* Degrees Act," 44 Victoria No. 22:—

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.):—William Thomas Chenhall, M.B., Melbourne.

7. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was thus 88, divided as follows:—M.A., 3; B.A., 47; LL.B., 7; M.D., 1; M.B., 11; Ch.M., 8; B.Sc., 2; B.E., 9.

8. The degrees conferred by the University from its foundation to the end of 1897 are:—M.A., 259; B.A., 898; LL.D., 23; LL.B., 64; M.D., 38; M.B., 119; Ch.M., 83; B.Sc., 29; M.E., 3; B.E., 43. Total, 1,559.

Honors at Degree Examinations.

9. The following honors were awarded at Degree examinations:—

Faculty of Arts—M.A. Examination.

Classics and Philology—Class II:—F. V. Pratt, B.A.

Modern History—Class II:—J. Dennis, B.A.

B.A. Examination.

Latin—Class I:—H. E. Whitfield, H. S. Dettmann. Class II:—Margaret J. Armstrong, E. Hobbs.

Greek—Class I:—H. S. Dettmann and H. E. Whitfield, *æq.* Class II:—E. Hobbs.

French—Class II:—Margaret J. Armstrong, C. E. G. Musmann.

English—Class I:—H. S. Dettmann. Class II.—Pearl E. Barnes. Class III:—Eva F. Saunders.

German—Class I:—H. S. Dettmann. Class II:—C. E. G. Musmann.

History—Class I:—S. D. Chalmers, W. W. Monahan. Class II:—C. H. F. Jones.

Mathematics—Class I:—S. D. Chalmers.

Logic and Mental Philosophy—Class I:—D. Wallace, H. E. Whitfield, J. W. F. Stephen. Class II:—L. T. Broinowski.

Geology, Palæontology, and Optical Petrology—Class II:—Isabella E. Langley.

Faculty

Faculty of Law—LL.B. Examination.

Class I:—T. R. Bavin. Class II:—None.

Faculty of Medicine—M.B. and Ch.M. Examinations.

Class I:—G. P. Dixon. Class II:—E. M. Pain.

Faculty of Science—B.Sc. Examination.

Biology (Vertebrate Zoology)—Class I:—Marion C. Horton.
Geology, Palæontology, and Petrology—Class I:—Marion C. Horton.

Department of Engineering.

Civil Engineering, Surveying, and Architecture—Class I:—T. P. Strickland. Class II:—W. A. Shortland, H. S. I. Small.

Scholarships.

10. The following Scholarships were awarded:—

(a) At the Matriculation Examination.

Cooper Scholarship, No. II, for Classics:—R. N. Robson, *prox. acc.*, A. G. de L. Arnold, Eleanor E. Bourne.

Aitken Scholarship, for General Proficiency:—W. R. Horn, *prox. acc.*, Eleanor E. Bourne.

Barker Scholarship, No. II, and Horner Exhibition for Mathematics:—W. S. Boyd, *prox. acc.*, H. M. Stephen, W. R. Horn, H. S. Mort.

(b) At the First Year Examination in Arts.

Cooper Scholarship, No. III, for Classics:—Gained by R. C. Teece, but awarded to J. J. Walsh, R. C. Teece being the holder of two Scholarships.

George Allen Scholarship for Mathematics—R. W. Hawken (Engineering), J. F. Morris (Engineering), E. C. G. Page,* D. T. Sawkins, *æq.*

(c) At the Second Year Examination in Arts.

Cooper Scholarship, No. I, for Classics:—D. P. Evans-Jones.

Barker Scholarship, No. I, and Norbert Quirk Prize for Mathematics:—F. G. Griffiths.

(d) At the B.A. Examination.

Frazer Scholarship for History:—S. D. Chalmers.

(e) At the Intermediate Examination in Law.

G. Wigram Allen Scholarship for General Proficiency:—E. M. Mitchell, B.A.

(f) At the First Year Examination in Medicine.

Renwick Scholarship for General Proficiency in the subjects of the Examination:—A. H. Macintosh, *prox. acc.*, Mabel J. Graham.

(g) At the Third Year Examination in Medicine.

John Harris Scholarship for Anatomy and Physiology:—C. S. Willis.

(h) At the First Year Examination in Science.

Levey Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—G. Harker.

(i) Science Research Scholarship given by Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851:—T. P. Strickland, B.E.

Prize Compositions.

11. The awards made for Prize Compositions were:—

Wentworth Medals for English Essays:—Subject: "The Relations of Poetry and Philosophy." Prize for Graduates—D. Cowan, B.A., *prox. acc.*, Elizabeth I. Taylor, B.A.; Prize for Undergraduates—F. V. Dowling.

University Prize for English Verse:—Subject: "Mary, Queen of Scots"—J. Le Gay Brereton, 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—R. C. Teece, J. J. Walsh, J. Parsons. Greek—R. C. Teece, J. J. Walsh. German—G. G. Nicholson, Margaret I. White, Elizabeth J. Read. French—Margaret I. White, G. G. Nicholson, Elizabeth J. Read. Mathematics—R. W. Hawken (Engineering), J. F. Morris (Engineering), E. C. G. Page, D. T. Sawkins, *æq.*, G. A. Waterhouse (Engineering).

Second Year Examination:—Latin—Isabel M. Fidler, D. P. Evans-Jones. Greek—D. P. Evans-Jones. French—Isabel M. Fidler. Mathematics—F. G. Griffiths, B. Jarvie and H. B. Mathews, *æq.* History—Elisabeth A. Lance, N. G. S. Pilcher. Logic and Mental Philosophy—N. G. S. Pilcher, F. V. Dowling and Ethel N. De Lissa, *æq.*

Faculty of Medicine.

First Year Examination:—Chemistry—Mabel J. Graham and A. H. Macintosh, *æq.*, E. V. Barling, F. G. Griffiths. Physics—A. H. Macintosh. Biology—Mabel J. Graham and A. H. Macintosh, *æq.*, E. V. Barling.

Faculty

*E. C. G. Page did not comply with the conditions for holding a Mathematical Scholarship.

Faculty of Science.

First Year Examination:—Chemistry—G. Harker.
 Second Year Examination:—Geology—W. G. Woolnough.

Department of Engineering.

First Year Examination:—Applied Mechanics, Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing—W. R. Beaver. Physics—W. R. Beaver, G. Harker (Sci.) and J. J. Durack, *æq.* Chemistry—W. R. Beaver.

Annual Prizes.

13. Annual Prizes were awarded as follows:—

University Prize for Physiography—G. Harker. Professor MacCallum's Prizes for English Essays—First Year, Margaret I. White and G. G. Nicholson, *æq.*; Second Year, F. V. Dowling; Third Year, H. S. Dettmann. Professor Anderson's Prizes for Logic and Mental Philosophy—Second Year, N. G. S. Pilcher; Third Year, D. Wallace. Professor Wood's Prize for History—Elisabeth A. Lance, *prox. acc.*, N. G. S. Pilcher. Professor Haswell's Prize for Zoology—Mabel J. Graham. Professor Haswell's Prize for Laboratory Notes—E. M. Humphery. Dr. Dixon's Prize for Materia Medica and Therapeutics—H. J. W. Brennan, B.A. Dr. Wilkinson's Prize for Pathology—J. MacPherson, M.A., B.Sc. Smith Prize for Physics—W. R. Beaver and G. Harker, *æq.* Slade Prize for Practical Chemistry—R. L. Jack. Professor David's Prizes for Geology—Second Year, W. G. Woolnough; Third Year, Marion C. Horton. Collic Prize for Botany—Mabel J. Graham.

Bursaries.

14. The following were awarded, each consisting of a payment to the student of £50 per annum, or in the case of a half-bursary of £25 per annum, for three years, together with exemption from the payment of lecture fees in the Faculty of Arts or that of pure Science:—

Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary.	J. B. Watt Exhibition.
W. C. Wentworth Bursary No. 1.	Walker Bursary No. 2 (half).
W. C. Wentworth Bursary No. 2.	Walker Bursary No. 4.
Burdekin Bursary.	Walker Bursary No. 5.
Hunter Baillie Bursary No. 2.	

The Struth Exhibition for a Medical student was also awarded.

The number of students permitted to attend lectures without paying fees was 52, including 43 State bursaries and holders of University bursaries. The payments to bursars amounted to £747 10s., and to scholars £915 10s.

Three students of State Training Schools attended at a reduced scale of fees.

Public Examinations.

15. The Junior Public Examination was held in June, in Sydney, and at the following local centres:—

New South Wales.—Albury, Armidale, Araluen, Bathurst, Bega, Bourke, Bowral, Braidwood, Brushgrove, Bungendore, Camden, Carcoar, Casino, Cooma, Cootamundra, Cowra, Cudal, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Grenfell, Hay, Hillston, Hornsby Junction, Inverell, Kempsey (West), Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, Liverpool, West Maitland, Moama, Molong, Moruya, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Newcastle, Nowra, Orange, Parkes, Parramatta, Richmond, Singleton, Tamworth, Taree, Temora, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, Wellington, Wilcannia, Windsor, Wingham, Wollongong, Yass, and Young.

Queensland.—Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charters Towers, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick.

There were 1,471 candidates, and 859 passed.

16. 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.—Bathurst, Bowral, Goulburn, Parramatta.

Queensland.—Brisbane, Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Townsville.

There were 119 candidates, and 101 were successful.

17. The prizes for general proficiency in the Senior and Junior Public Examinations, were awarded as follows:—

Seniors.

John West Medal and Grahame Prize Medal—Frederick Augustus Todd.

Fairfax Prize for Female Candidates—Theodora Emilie Johanna Copas.

Juniors.

University Prize for Boys—John Neville Griffiths.

Fairfax Prize for Girls—Lilian Mary Armitage and Blanch Jenette Harkess, *æq.*; *prox. acc.*, Blanch Vavasour Sandford.

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 34 candidates, and 12 passed.

Meetings

Meetings of Senate.

19. The Senate held eleven ordinary meetings, two special meetings, one adjourned meeting, 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:—

MacLaurin, the Hon. H. N., M.A., LL.D., M.D., M.L.C., Chancellor ...	17
Backhouse, His Honor Judge, M.A., Vice-Chancellor	17
*Anderson, H. C. L., Esq., M.A.	10
Barton, the Hon. E., M.A.	4
Butler, Professor, B.A.	17
Cobbett, Professor, M.A., D.C.L.	15
Cullen, the Hon. W. P., M.A., LL.D.	14
Jones, P. Sydney, Esq., M.D.	16
Knox, Edward W., Esq.,	13
Liversidge, Professor, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.	15
O'Connor, the Hon. R. E., M.A.	5
*Oliver, Alexander, Esq., M.A.	5
Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., M.D.	14
Rogers, F. E., Esq., M.A., LL.B., Q.C.	12
Russell, H. C., Esq., B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.	16
Scott, Professor, M.A.	17
†Simpson, His Honor Mr. Justice A. H., M.A. ... ..	...
Stephen, C. B., Esq., M.A.,	9
*Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, M.A.	5
Teece, Richard, Esq., F.I.A.	11

20. Thirty-four meetings of Sub-Committees of the Senate for Finance, By-laws, and other matters, were held during the year, the attendance of members being as follows:—The Chancellor (The Hon. Dr. MacLaurin), 33; the Vice-Chancellor (His Honor Judge Backhouse), 32; Professor Cobbett, 2; the Hon. Dr. Cullen, 3; Dr. P. Sydney Jones, 6; Edward W. Knox, Esq., 19; Professor Liversidge, 4; Alexander Oliver, Esq., 1; the Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, 14; H. C. Russell, Esq., 4; Professor Scott, 3; C. B. Stephen, Esq., 12; R. Teece, Esq., 8.

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, in addition, each attended 4 meetings of Faculties.

Vice-Chancellor.

21. The annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor, in the month of April, resulted in the unanimous re-election of His Honor Judge Alfred Paxton Backhouse, M.A.

Vacancy in the Senate.

22. A vacancy occurred in the Senate through the death in October of the Hon. Sir William Charles Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.

Sir William Windeyer was the first graduate of the University, and he rendered valuable service during his tenure of office as a Fellow of the Senate from 1866 to the time of his death. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1883, and he succeeded Sir William Manning as Chancellor in 1895, resigning that office in 1896, in consequence of his extended absence from the Colony.

The Senate passed the following resolution on the 11th of October:—

“That the Senate desires to place on record its sense of the great loss which the University has sustained by the death of the Hon. Sir William Charles Windeyer, M.A., LL.D., and its sympathy with his widow and family in their bereavement.”

23. A Convocation for the election of a Fellow in the room of Sir William Windeyer was held on Saturday, November 20th, and resulted in the election without opposition of His Honor Mr. Justice Archibald Henry Simpson, M.A.

Staff Appointments, &c.

24. A vacancy occurred in the beginning of the year through the resignation by Dr. C. J. Martin of the office of Demonstrator of Physiology, in consequence of his appointment as Acting Professor of Physiology in the University of Melbourne. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. F. Tidswell, M.B., Ch.M. (Sydney). A further vacancy occurred at the end of the year in the same office, by reason of the appointment of Dr. Tidswell as an officer of the Board of Health. This vacancy had not been filled on the 31st of December.

Mr. E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., was reappointed Lecturer in Mining for the year 1897.

Mr. A. W. Jose was reappointed Secretary of the University Extension Board for the year 1897.

Mr. A. E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M., was appointed Demonstrator in Anatomy from March, 1897, in succession to Mr. G. L. Murray, M.B., Ch.M., whose term of office had expired.

Mr. H. B. Gritton was appointed Junior Demonstrator in Chemistry, in succession to Mr. J. M. Petrie, resigned.

The office of Esquire Bedell, rendered vacant by the death of John Kinloch, Esq., M.A., a distinguished graduate of the University, was filled by the appointment of John Purves, Esq., M.A.

The offices of Demonstrator in Geology and Lecturer in Metallurgy have been rendered vacant by the resignation from the end of the year of Mr. W. F. Smeeth, M.A., B.E., who has accepted an important Geological post in India. These vacancies had not been filled on the 31st of December.

By the termination of Dr. Hankins' office, by effluxion of time, of Honorary Surgeon at the Prince Alfred Hospital, the Lectureship in Clinical Surgery at the University held by him became vacant.

The

* Absent on leave.

† Elected November 20, 1897.

The office was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. F. McAllister, M.D., B.S., after his election by the Conjoint Board, as Honorary Surgeon at the Prince Alfred Hospital, in succession to Dr. G. T. Hankins, M.R.C.S. The office of Surgical Tutor, resigned by Dr. McAllister, had not been filled on the 31st of December.

The Lectureship in French and German, held by Dr. Rudolph Max, a valued officer of the University, was rendered vacant by his death in November. Mr. C. J. Brennan, M.A., was appointed to fill the vacancy, temporarily, until the end of the year.

Leave of Absence.

25. In May, leave of absence from the meetings of the Senate for a period of three months was granted to Alexander Oliver, Esq., in consequence of ill-health.

Leave of absence from his duties as Professor of Geology and William Hilton Hovell Lecturer in Geology and Physical Geography, was granted during Trinity Term to Professor David, to enable him to carry out an important scientific work at one of the Coral Islands of the Pacific. The work was undertaken by Professor David at the request of Members of the Royal Society of London, and with the assistance of the Government of New South Wales and of private persons who undertook to defray a portion of the necessary expenses. During his absence, the lectures on Geology and Palæontology were respectively delivered by Messrs. E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., Government Geologist, and Mr. W. S. Dun, Government Palæontologist, by kind permission of the Minister of Mines.

Leave of absence during Trinity and Michaelmas Terms of 1897 was granted to Dr. T. P. Anderson Stuart, Professor of Physiology, to enable him to visit Europe, and to attend the Meeting of the British Medical Association, held in Toronto, Canada, in the month of August. During his absence the duties of his Chair were performed by Dr. G. E. Rennie and Dr. F. Tidswell. Sir Arthur Renwick was appointed Acting Dean of the Faculty of Medicine during Professor Stuart's absence.

Leave has also been granted to Dr. W. A. Haswell, Professor of Biology, and Dr. Pitt Cobbett, Professor of Law, to enable them to visit Europe during Lent and Trinity Terms, 1898. The duties of the Professor of Law will be performed by Mr. Jethro Brown, Professor of Law in the University of Tasmania, and those of the Professor of Biology by Dr. Gregg Wilson, M.A., Senior Demonstrator in Zoology in the University of Edinburgh, who is at present in Sydney engaged in scientific research. The Hon. Dr. Cullen was appointed Acting Dean of the Faculty of Law during Professor Cobbett's absence.

Leave for two Terms was also granted to Mr. E. J. Trechmann, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in French and German, whose health had been impaired by a serious illness, Mr. C. J. Brennan, M.A., being appointed to fulfil his duties.

All these arrangements have been made without additional cost to the University.

P. N. Russell School of Engineering.

26. The Senate has determined, with the approval of P. N. Russell, Esq., to establish a scholarship for the encouragement of higher education in mechanical engineering, to be called "The Peter Nicol Russell Scholarship for Mechanical Engineering."

The scholarship, which is of the annual value of £90, will be tenable for three years in the Department of Mechanical Engineering in the University, and will be awarded after competitive examination held in the month of November. Every candidate must produce evidence either (1) that he has been engaged in an approved workshop for at least one year, and has in addition obtained certificates of the following courses in the Sydney Technical College:—

- (a) Applied Mechanics, first and second year courses;
- (b) Mechanical Drawing, first and second year courses;
- (c) Mechanical Workshops, a two years' course;

or, (2) that he has been engaged, under approved conditions, in the study of practical mechanical engineering, for at least three years, by apprenticeship or service in a mechanical workshop or drawing office, provided that one year at least shall have been spent in a workshop.

It has also been determined to award annually to a distinguished student in the Engineering School, a gold medal to be called the "P. N. Russell Medal." A medal die for this purpose has been engraved in London, bearing on one side a very skilful portrait of Mr. Russell, and on the other the arms of the University.

St. Paul's College.

27. His Honor Judge Backhouse, Vice-Chancellor, has been appointed a trustee of the St. Paul's College sub-grant of land in the place of the Hon. Sir William C. Windeyer.

Women's College.

28. The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, M.D., and the Hon. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D., have been appointed *ex-officio* members of the Women's College Council for a period of two years from August, 1897.

University Extension.

29. The report of the University Extension Board, presented to the Senate in the month of December, shows that courses of lectures were delivered during 1897 in Bathurst, Forbes, East Maitland, West Maitland, Newcastle, Orange, and Parkes. As in previous years, the operations of the Board have been limited in consequence of the small fund at its disposal. From the report of the Board, it appeared that no applications were received for courses of lectures to be delivered in Sydney or the suburbs.

Finance.

30. In consequence of a slight falling off in the fees received from students attending lectures at the University, the Senate has been unable to bring the expenditure of the year within the income, notwithstanding recent reductions which have been made in the expenditure. It has, therefore, become necessary to make some further reductions, which have not yet been definitely determined upon.

At the same time the Senate has felt that the General Purposes Fee of £1 per term bears hardly upon the students, and has in all probability contributed to the falling off in their numbers of recent years. It has therefore been determined for the year 1898 to discontinue this charge, and to make up the deficiency by further retrenchment, as well as by anticipating to a certain extent the income of a portion of the Challis Estate which has not yet fallen in to the University, and which at present remains in the hands of the English Trustees as a capital sum for the payment of annuities.

Address to Her Majesty the Queen.

31. An address of congratulation was presented to Her Majesty the Queen, through His Excellency the Governor, upon the completion of the sixtieth year of her beneficent reign; and a reply was received conveying Her Majesty's cordial thanks for the address, together with an expression of the interest which Her Majesty feels in the work of the Colonial Universities, and her pleasure at the success which crowns it.

Proposals of Convocation.

32. The resolutions passed at a meeting of Convocation, on the 18th of September, 1896, were considered by the Senate on several occasions.

After reference to the Legal Members, it was decided that the Senate had no legal power to make any by-law which would give effect to the resolutions of Convocation referring to the tenure of office of present and future members of the Senate, it being possible to effect a change in this respect only by Act of Parliament.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 7th of June, the following resolutions of Convocation were decided in the negative:—

1. That Fellows of the Senate hereafter elected, should hold office for a period of five years only, but should be eligible for re-election on the expiration of their term of office.
2. That the elected Fellows now in office should retire in rotation within the next five years, but should be eligible for re-election.

The third resolution of Convocation,—“That the voting at contested elections of Fellows should be taken by letter,”—was affirmed in principle, while it was recognised that the desired alteration in the present system could not be made without the sanction of Parliament.

Queensland Examinations.

33. The University, at the request of the Queensland Department of Public Instruction, 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.

Accounts.

34. The annual statements of receipts and expenditure, and statements showing 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.

APPENDIX.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DR.				CR.	
RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Received from the Government of New South Wales:—				Balance due, Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1896.....	368 2 2
The Statutory Annual Endowment ...	5,000 0 0			Paid Salaries	17,167 3 3
The Additional Endowment	4,000 0 0			„ Examiners	194 5 0
Towards expenses of Evening Lectures and Extension Lectures	2,000 0 0			„ Grant to University Extension Board	240 0 0
		11,000 0 0		„ Printing and Stationery, including University Calendar	430 11 7
Received Lecture Fees ...£7,637 18 0				„ Advertising	21 4 0
Less paid to Professors and Lecturers	2,226 2 10			„ Repairs and Alterations, Furniture and Fittings	131 6 5
	5,411 15 2			„ Fuel and Lighting	94 10 2
Received Matriculation Fees	523 17 0			„ Fire Insurance Premiums	251 11 0
„ Degree Fees	610 0 0			„ Rent of Chambers, &c.	243 0 0
„ University Examination Fees...	244 0 0			„ Supervision at Examinations	46 9 3
„ Public Examination Fees	100 0 0			„ Uniforms	24 19 0
„ General Purposes Fees	977 7 6			„ Rent of Telephones.....	61 12 6
„ Testing Fees.....	30 9 7			„ Water and Sewerage Rates.....	287 8 0
„ Scholarship Examination Fee	1 10 0			„ Cleaning	27 5 5
		7,898 19 3		„ Miscellaneous Charges.....	62 5 10
Received for Pasturage		100 0 0		for Periodicals and Binding Books for Library..	1,682 3 2
„ Fees for use of Microscopes		52 0 0		for Improvement of Grounds.....	154 2 3
„ Fines.....		3 10 0		for Repairs to Organ	85 15 10
„ Anonymously		0 1 8		for University Prizes	1 10 0
„ for Duplicate Certificate.....		1 1 0		for Microscopes.....	14 16 0
„ from Electric Telegraph Department, for Telephone Lines purchased		102 0 0		for Maintenance of Scientific Departments, including Gas	116 5 5
„ from Challis Fund, towards administration...		500 0 0			1,090 18 0
„ from Macleay Curatorship, towards salary of Curator of the Macleay Museum		181 9 11			
„ from Hovell Lectureship, towards salary of Lecturer in Geology and Physical Geography		144 11 3			
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1897...		1,131 8 0			
		£ 21,115 1 1			£ 21,115 1 1

JOHN C. DIBBS,
Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Junior and Senior Public Examinations for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

DR.				CR.	
RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1896 ...	124 11 10			Paid Examiners' Fees and all other expenses in connection with the Examinations, and grants towards expenses of local centres	1,637 10 3
Received Candidates' Fees.....	1,640 10 0			Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1897...	127 11 7
		£ 1,765 1 10			£ 1,765 1 10

JOHN C. DIBBS,
Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

DR.		CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.		CR.	
RECEIPTS.		£	s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1896		852	13 10	Paid Salaries	6,600 0 0
Received Interest on Investments—				General Account, towards administration expenses	500 0 0
Debentures	2,747	17 3		Printing and other charges	20 5 8
Bank Deposits	986	5 0		for investment—Bank Deposit	1,000 0 0
Mortgages	6,446	0 0		Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1897	1,282 13 5
	10,189	2 3			
Received from Challis Trustees, Interest on Guarantee Fund after payment of Australian Annuity, etc.	715	17 8			
	10,835	19 11			
Less Transfer to Special Reserve Fund	1,755	14 8			
			0,140	5 3	
			£	0,492	19 1

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1896	641	11 6	Paid salaries—quinquennial increases	700	0 0
Received Interest on Investments	519	16 11	for Investments—Bank Deposits	2,150	0 0
from Challis Fund, interest over 4 per cent. on investments, for providing quinquennial increases to Professors and for equalising income from investments	1,755	14 8	Balance in Commercial Bank, 31 December, 1897	7	3 1
	£	2,917	3 1	£	2,917

JOHN C. DIBBS,
Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

P. N. RUSSELL ENDOWMENT.

(Included in Private Foundations Account.)

Received interest on Funded Stock	£	1,886	16 0	Paid Salaries	£	1,152	1 8
				for Scientific Apparatus		694	18 0
				for Printing and Sundry Charges		7	11 5
				for Dies for Medal and for Gold Medal		105	0 0
				second instalment towards Sinking Fund to defray premium on Funded Stock		140	8 0
Received from Endowment Fund		140	8 0	Paid for investment—Bank Deposit		144	12 0
Interest		2	2 1				
	£	2,029	6 1		£	2,104	11 1

SINKING FUND.

JOHN C. DIBBS,
Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

ANALYSIS of Private Foundations, showing Investments at 31st December, 1897.

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	1,023 3 2	.....	.....	700 0 0	325 0 0
Barker Scholarships	2,405 18 6	100 0 0	1,257 10 0	231 5 0	1,070 0 0
Deas-Thomson Scholarships.....	2,419 10 10	25 0 0	1,036 0 0	288 15 0	1,030 0 0
Wentworth Prize Medal	523 13 9	100 0 0	.....	18 15 0	400 0 0
Cooper Scholarships	2,525 10 5	.....	1,257 10 0	131 5 0	1,320 0 0
Salting Exhibition	797 9 8	.....	.....	30 0 0	755 0 0
Wentworth Fellowship.....	1,950 4 1	180 0 0	.....	1,056 5 0	695 0 0
Lithgow Scholarship	2,096 16 3	125 0 0	.....	285 0 0	1,630 0 0
Nicholson Medal	586 3 6	.....	.....	168 15 0	400 0 0
Earl Belmore Medal	562 13 11	.....	.....	125 0 0	415 7 3
John Fairfax Prizes	548 13 1	50 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0
Maurice Alexander Bursary	1,128 11 0	25 0 0	.....	740 0 0	350 0 0
Levey and Alexander Bursary	1,110 17 6	.....	.....	.....	1,100 0 0
West Prize	213 11 10	15 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....
E. M. Frazer Bursary	1,544 4 1	25 0 0	.....	18 15 0	1,495 0 0
J. E. Frazer Bursary	1,451 10 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.....	941 3 2	50 0 0	.....	696 5 0	150 0 0
Burdekin Bursary	1,075 16 8	.....	.....	1,045 0 0	70 0 0
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1	1,157 15 11	.....	.....	1,045 0 0	150 0 0
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 2	1,278 11 11	175 0 0	.....	512 10 0	585 0 0
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	3,834 14 2	85 0 0	.....	2,370 0 0	1,335 0 0
Renwick Scholarship	1,129 5 4	.....	.....	616 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 0 0	805 0 0	275 0 0
George Allen Scholarship.....	1,086 7 7	.....	.....	951 5 0	120 0 0
Freemasons' Scholarship	1,273 12 3	25 0 0	.....	107 10 0	1,130 0 0
J. G. Raphael Foundation	85 11 9	.....	.....	56 5 0	20 0 0
James Aitken Bursary	1,111 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,100 0 0
Thomas Walker Bursaries	5,196 10 4	.....	.....	4,890 0 0	375 0 0
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship.....	1,631 2 7	.....	.....	817 10 0	795 0 0
Struth Exhibition	1,230 5 4	400 0 0	.....	635 0 0	190 0 0
Fisher Estate	9,406 18 5	6,872 0 0	700 0 0	1,347 10 0	375 0 0
Fisher Estate (Building Account)	30,116 1 1	8,005 0 0	.....	16,944 18 9	4,880 0 0
Norbert Quirk Prize	158 5 2	.....	.....	112 10 0	40 0 0
Smith Prize.....	111 14 7	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Badham Bursary	988 14 1	.....	.....	750 0 0	250 0 0
Slade Prizes	302 10 0	25 0 0	.....	250 0 0	.....
Caird Scholarship	1,605 6 8	150 0 0	.....	960 0 0	475 0 0
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	4,440 4 8	50 0 0	.....	4,168 15 0	185 0 0
Macleay Curatorship.....	5,909 13 0	.....	.....	6,000 0 0	.....
John Harris Scholarship	1,012 0 3	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Horner Exhibition.....	209 6 2	.....	.....	185 0 0	.....
Council of Education Scholarship	427 19 7	335 0 0	.....	25 0 0	45 0 0
Frazer Scholarships	2,321 5 0	50 0 0	.....	2,160 0 0	115 0 0
Grahame Prize Medal	97 13 10	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Collie Prize	106 16 5	.....	.....	56 5 0	50 0 0
P. N. Russell Endowment	47,143 9 2	.....	.....	.....	47,170 0 0
P. N. Russell Endowment Sinking Fund.....	282 18 1	.....	.....	285 0 0	.....
Challis Estate.....	221,392 13 5	127,260 0 0	.....	28,250 0 0	64,600 0 0
Challis Estate—Special Reserve Fund.....	15,257 3 1	4,400 0 0	.....	9,750 0 0	1,100 0 0
	£ 392,339 1 3	150,252 0 0	8,651 0 0	89,786 3 9	141,990 7 3

24th January, 1898.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,

Accountant.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1897.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Sydney Grammar School Act of 1854, secs. 10 and 16.

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 July, 1898.

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Grammar School, 1 June, 1898.

I have the honor to submit this Report of the Proceedings of the Trustees and the progress of the School during the year 1897, 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."

At their first meeting in 1897 Mr. A. J. Cape was re-elected to the office of Chairman, and Mr. F. W. Knox was subsequently appointed to the post of Vice-Chairman of the Board.

The Trustees are pleased to report that there has been a marked increase in the number of boys in attendance. The average number of boys on the roll for the past year has been 418, of whom 14 are State Bursars.

The standard in the different subjects taught is well maintained, and a high average of proficiency has been secured, while the tone throughout the School is very satisfactory. Attached hereto will be found the Reports of the Examiners who were employed to report on the Classical and Mathematical work of the School in December last. These reports, corroborated by the success of the pupils at the University examinations, justify the belief that the teaching at the School is thorough and efficient.

The Trustees desire to place on record their great regret at the death of Sir William Windeyer, who was for over twenty years a Trustee of the School, and during his long term of office—for many years as Chairman—always evinced the greatest interest in the success of the School.

With the exception of the appointment of a temporary Master, necessitated by the increase in the number of boys, no changes have occurred in the teaching staff during the year.

The Salting Exhibition for the year has been awarded to Mr. H. M. Stephen.

An account of the Income and Expenditure of the School during the year 1897, duly certified by Mr. James Clegg Taylor, the School Auditor, together with Regulations, which were made by the Trustees, concerning the government and discipline of the School, accompany this Report.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED J. CAPE,
Chairman.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

1. The School Fee for each term is £5 Upper School and £4 Lower School.
2. No Pupil is allowed to attend the School without pre-payment of the School Fee.
3. Morning School opens at 9:15 a.m., and closes at 12:15 p.m. Afternoon School opens at 1:15 p.m., and closes at 3:15 p.m.
4. The absence during Term of any Pupil, unless explained by letter beforehand, is reported to his Parent or Guardian.
5. Every Saturday is a Holiday.
6. At the end of each Term a Report upon the conduct and progress of each Pupil is forwarded to his Parent or Guardian.
7. One month's notice is to be given to the Head Master prior to the removal of a Pupil.

RETURN of the Income and Expenditure of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1897.

Income.		Total.	Expenditure.		Total.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Fees from School Pupils		7,216 13 6	By Balance due to the Commercial Bank on 1st January, 1897	182 15 5	
Statutory Endowment		1,500 0 0	Salaries due and payable for December, 1896	497 18 4	680 13 9
Prizes founded by private Benefactors—			Salaries for the year 1897	5,967 17 8	
Interest	70 0 0		Allowances	674 15 0	
Rent from Luncheon Caterer	50 0 0		Capitation fees	904 10 0	7,437 2 8
Sports Committee, towards salary of Gymnastic Instructor	50 0 0		Examination expenses and fees to examiners		60 2 6
Refund of Taxes from Tax Commissioners	0 5 0	170 5 0	Stationery	109 19 3	
			Printing	8 13 4	
			Advertisements	10 12 6	129 5 1
			School prizes		31 8 2
			Prizes founded by Private Benefactors—		
			By Edward Knox prizes	12 0 0	
			Sir George Wigram Allen prizes	6 0 0	
			George Knox prize	2 0 0	
			Citizens' prizes	16 0 0	36 0 0
			Repair account	84 15 0	
			Insurance	8 18 6	93 13 6
			Postage and sundry expenses		76 17 2
			Proportion of fees granted as subsidy to Sports Committee		250 12 0
			Interest on overdrawn account		1 10 5
			Subsidy to School Library		5 0 0
			Balance in the Commercial Bank		4 8 0
		£ 8,886 10 3			£ 8,836 10 3

Since 1873 the accounts for the year have given the actual payments in the twelve months without provision for the salaries due at the end of December. It will be noted that the pay of the Masters for the month of December 1896 is added to the balance at the debit on 31st December, 1896, and the salaries for 1897 are charged against the receipts for that year.

19th January, 1898.

Audited—Sydney, New South Wales, 3rd February, 1898,—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, F.S.I.A.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary.

SALARIES and Allowances of the Masters of the Sydney Grammar School.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.		Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
		For December, 1896.	For 1897.				
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Head Master	Albert Bythosen Weigall	41 13 4	500 0 0	250 0 0	904 10 0	1,054 10 0	* For residence.
Mathematical and Science Master	George Ernest Blanch	50 0 0	600 0 0			600 0 0	
Master of the Lower School	Arthur Giles	41 13 4	500 0 0			500 0 0	
Master of Modern Languages	Arthur Key Farrar	37 10 0	450 0 0			450 0 0	
Second Classical Master	Charles Edward Hewlett	37 10 0	450 0 0			450 0 0	
Second Mathematical Master	Herbert James Carter	23 3 4	350 0 0	50 0 0		400 0 0	
Assistant Master	Charles Dashwood Goldie	20 16 8	250 0 0	25 0 0		275 0 0	
Do do	David McBurney	25 0 0	300 0 0	77 10 0		377 10 0	
Do do	Charles De Kantzow	18 15 0	225 0 0			225 0 0	
Do do	Charles Thomas Soar	20 3 4	350 0 0			350 0 0	
Do do	Norman Fitz	20 18 8	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	Reginald Hebe Bode	20 16 8	200 0 0	50 0 0		250 0 0	
Do do	George Pitty Barbour	25 0 0	300 0 0	50 0 0		350 0 0	
Do do	George Frederick Vaughan	25 0 0	300 0 0	75 0 0		375 0 0	
Do do	Thomas John O'Reilly	14 11 8	200 0 0	25 0 0		225 0 0	
Do do	William Henry Savigny	18 15 0	200 5 0			203 5 0	
Do do	Theodore Sanipson	16 13 4	33 6 8			33 6 8	
Do do	M. H. E. Whitfield		33 0 0			33 0 0	
Writing Master	James Bruce		79 16 0			79 16 0	
Assistant to Science Master	Arthur Norman		30 10 0			30 10 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Frank Morris	16 13 4	200 0 0			200 0 0	With residence.
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	William Henry Catlett	8 6 8	100 0 0	72 5 0		172 5 0	
		£ 497 18 4	5,907 17 8	674 15 0	904 10 0	7,437 2 8	

19th January, 1898.

Audited—Sydney, New South Wales, 3rd February, 1898,—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, F.S.I.A.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary.

RETURN of the Number of Masters and the Number of Scholars at the Sydney Grammar School in the year 1897.

Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.				
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Average of Year.
18	389	410	437	438	418½

19th January, 1898.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees.

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1897.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 July, 1898.

REPORT to The Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction.

National Art Gallery of New South Wales, Outer Domain,
Sydney, 31 December, 1897.

In presenting their Annual Report for the year 1897, the Trustees have satisfaction in referring to the large increase of visitors to the Gallery, which totalled 296,410, being 80,808 in excess of 1896. The daily averages throughout the year (364 days) were 593 on week-days, and 2,144 on Sundays.

Exhibition of Loan Pictures, to inaugurate the two new Courts, being the first completed portion of the Gallery. The Trustees were enabled to undertake this interesting movement with the cordial consent of the Honorable J. Garrard, Minister of Public Instruction; and the results fully testified to the public appreciation of the generous response accorded by owners of valuable works of art. No less than 11,000 visitors attended at the opening ceremony on 24th May, when His Excellency Lord Hampden officially declared the new Courts—with their display of Loan Works—duly open.

Five hundred and seventy works were catalogued, comprising 148 oil paintings and 320 water-colour drawings, the remainder being black-and-white drawings, miniatures, &c. The Exhibition remained open for fifty-one days, the attendance reaching 99,126, a daily average of nearly 2,000 persons. It is a source of gratification that no accident or injury occurred to any one of the large number of works handled and inspected, and eventually returned to owners.

The current contract for the erection of two additional Courts is well advanced, and their completion is looked for within contract time (say) in September next. With these other two Courts available the Trustees will be enabled to do far better justice to the National Collection, as, apart from the very perfect lighting under the new design, the graceful proportions of the new Courts will impart additional attractiveness to their contents.

Referring to further extensions towards a completed gallery, the Trustees would very respectfully emphasise the desirability of adding the southern frontage as the next work to be undertaken, and thus present one wing of the new Gallery completely finished—whilst the increased space of 30 feet, from east to west, is urgently needed for the appropriate display of sculpture, bronzes, &c.

The number of students enrolled is 266, of whom eighteen were admitted during the year.

Country Loan Collections.—At the instance of the Honorable Mr. Garrard the first interchanges were effected in June last, viz., the pictures at Bathurst were transferred to Goulburn, those at Goulburn to Newcastle, and those from Newcastle to Bathurst.

Intercolonial Interchanges.—The second of these exchanges with Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane terminated in July, when each of the contributing Galleries received back its own pictures. The whole of the exchanges were happily effected without accident or injury. With the concurrence of the Melbourne Gallery, further exchanges were deferred for a time. The Galleries of Adelaide and Brisbane are exhausted.

An Exhibition in London of the Works of Australian Artists.—This project, for some time contemplated in the interests of local art, became possible by the public-spirited liberality of Miss Edith Walker, of Concord, who, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Julian Ashton, placed a substantial sum towards its consummation in the hands of the Trustees. With the cordial support of the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction, the Trustees actively entered upon the enterprise, and, receiving full support from all the leading artists of Australia, will shortly despatch to London 326 works, which undoubtedly represent the best collection of Australian art ever brought together. The Trustees' Honorary Selection Committee in London have cordially undertaken the control of the Exhibition, and will devote themselves to the bringing it to a successful issue.

Particulars of purchases and presentations, &c., during the year are annexed hereto.

E. DU FAUR,
President of Trustees.

PARTICULARS of Works purchased by the Trustees in 1897, at a cost of £1,026.

OIL PAINTINGS.

"The Judgment of Paris," M. Greiffenhagen. "The Ambuscade," Vereker Hamilton. "The Storm," W. Withers. "On the Wallaby Track," F. McCubbin.

BRONZE MEDALLION.

Bust of W. C. Wentworth, T. Woolner.

PARTICULARS of Works presented to the Gallery in 1897.

Bust (plaster) of John Rae, by Abraham. Presented by John Rae.

Engraving, by S. Cousins, A.R.A., "The Queen receiving the Sacrament at her Coronation," from the painting by C. R. Leslie, R.A. Presented by Alexander T. Harvey.

Engraving, by S. Cousins, A.R.A., "The Queen in Her Robes of State after the Accession," from the painting by A. E. Chalon, R.A. Presented by E. Du Faur, President.

Four Engravings, as under:—1. "The Queen" (in early life), After Winterhalter. 2. "The Prince Consort," After Winterhalter. 3. "The Queen, in Windsor Forest," Landseer. 4. "The Queen, at Osborne," Landseer. Presented by T. H. Lennard.

Carved Rhinoceros Horn. Presented by Mrs. Priddle.

Insignia worn by the late Sir Alfred Stephen, consisting of—"The Collar," "The Badge," "The Star" (Grand Cross Saint Michael and Saint George), and "The Badge" (Commander of the Bath). Presented by members of his family.

Two Etchings, by C. W. Cope, R.A.—1. "Summer" (1865). 2. "Life Class, Royal Academy." Presented by L. E. Cope.

ADDENDA.

Five persons were permanently employed, with four extra attendants on Sundays and holidays.

The Gallery was open 364 days in the year.

The attendance of visitors was 296,410.

Year's Expenditure to 31st December, 1897.

For works of Art purchased	...	...	...	...	£1,026	0	0
Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	1,266	15	10
Frames, freight, insurance, and sundries	...	...	...	...	492	18	3
Repairs and fittings...	...	...	...	...	348	7	4
					<u>£3,134</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES FOR 1897.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 July, 1898.

The Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales to The Minister for
Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 January, 1898.

The Trustees have the honor to submit their Report for the year 1897, being their Twenty-seventh Annual Report.

1. The Board have to record with regret the death of Mr. R. C. Walker on July 25th, and of Sir William Windeyer on September 11th. Mr. Walker was the first Librarian of this Library, and after twenty-four years' honorable service he retired on a pension on August 31st, 1893. He was shortly afterwards appointed a Trustee, and his long experience was of great value to the Board. He attended the meetings of the Board most regularly, and maintained a keen personal interest in the work of the Library. He was at the time of his death exercising general supervision over the Library, and acting as Secretary to the Board during the absence of Mr. Anderson in England. Sir William Windeyer was appointed a Trustee on 29th April, 1884, and always took an active interest in the work of the Board and in advancing its best interests. There now remain seven Trustees.

2. There were fifteen meetings of the Trustees during the year, the average attendance being four.

3. The general collection of books has been increased by 5,839 volumes, and after allowing for 126 volumes struck off the Lending Branch stock as worn out or lost, the total number now in the Library is 119,842. The Reference Library stock was reduced by 3,992 duplicates, which were exchanged for about 1,100 volumes suitable for the boxes issued to Country Libraries. These will be taken on stock this year. Details of the classification of the Library are given in Appendix A.

4. The Reference Library was open for 347 days, including 50 Sundays, and the attendance reached 174,887, being an increase of 757 over that of the previous year. The Lending Branch was open for 344 days, including 48 Sundays, and the total number of borrowers' visits reached 81,431, showing an increase of 503. The attendance at the Newspaper Room was 154,669, being 6,455 less than in 1896. The average week-day attendance at the Library was 1,306, and on Sundays (four hours) 400. Details are given in Appendix B.

5. In the Lending Branch the borrowers numbered 5,955, which shows a decrease of 106 on the number of the previous year. In Appendix C will be found details of the classes of books borrowed, showing for each class (a) the number of
volumes

volumes available at the end of the year; (b) the number issued during the year; (c) the daily average of volumes issued; (d) the ratio between volumes and issues. These figures show that fiction forms 12·4 per cent. of the volumes in the Lending Branch, and 32·2 per cent. of the total issues, and that each volume of fiction was borrowed on an average nearly nine times during the year.

6. The figures given in Appendix D show to what extent and in what directions the public avail themselves of the contents of the Library on Sundays.

7. During the year two new boxes of books were equipped for loan to Country Libraries, making the total number available 76; the number of volumes added to stock was 314, making a total of 6,445. There were 179 boxes containing 14,852 volumes, sent out to 99 Country Libraries. In order to overtake the demand for these parcels of books, the Trustees propose to equip at once 25 new boxes of a smaller pattern than that now in use, and calculated to hold about 50 books each.

8. The donations for the year amounted to 1,072 volumes and pamphlets, of the value of £148 9s. 11d.; and also 51 newspapers supplied regularly from Great Britain and the British Colonies for the use of the Newspaper Room. Appendix G contains the names of the principal donors. Under the Copyright Act 164 volumes and pamphlets, to the value of £27 8s. 2d., have been received, as well as 263 newspapers and periodicals published in New South Wales. There can be no doubt that publishers in this Colony are very remiss in complying with the provisions of the Copyright Act of 1879, and the Trustees are determined to take steps to enforce their rights in this matter.

9. The Newspaper Room is now supplied with 351 newspapers from different parts of the world, and has become a valuable and popular branch of the Library. The Trustees consider that this room should be comfortable and well-lighted, fitted with convenient stands, and supplied with bound volumes of some of the leading British, American, Indian, South African, and Australasian papers, with all those published in New South Wales, but they do not feel justified in recommending any expenditure on the present building, in view of the probability of its early resumption for Parliamentary purposes. They, however, feel it to be their duty to draw the Minister's attention to the increasingly uncomfortable and dangerous condition of the only room now available for this purpose.

10. The practice of lending special collections of text-books to groups of students in country districts has been continued with encouraging results, and is much appreciated by the students and the University Extension Board.

11. The work of cataloguing has gone on steadily. The Supplement for the years 1893-5 was issued during the year, and the Author Catalogue is now complete to date. The Supplement for 1896 with a very complete Index was issued early in the year. The books received during the year 1897 were catalogued week by week, and small supplements were issued four times during the year. These are now being combined with the Supplement for 1896 into one alphabet, and will be worked off with the Index as a two years' Supplement within a few weeks. The work of indexing all the books in the Library is still going on, and has proved to be a much longer task than was anticipated. Three of the senior members of the staff are engaged almost exclusively upon this important duty, and have at least another year's work before them.

12. In order to provide more room for new books, the duplicates, which had accumulated to the number of 5,215 during the twenty-seven years' existence of the Library, were picked out of stock. Any of them which were of value for special reasons were kept in duplicate, and a fair number were kept in triplicate. Tenders were invited for the remainder from three firms which were likely to deal in such stock. The tender of Messrs. Angus & Robertson—the only firm which made an offer—was accepted, and the Trustees have received about 1,100 volumes of high-class modern literature of the value of £253 in exchange for them. It is proposed to equip twenty-five new boxes with these books for loan to Country Libraries. In this way a box will be available for each institution desiring to borrow, and the present delay in supplying requisitions will be obviated. After a careful analysis of the results of the subsequent auction sale of the choicest of the duplicates, exchanged

as before-mentioned, and with the knowledge that a large proportion of the volumes were Directories, Army and Navy Lists, and other publications of no commercial value, the Trustees are well satisfied that the exchange alluded to has been of advantage to the Library.

13. Owing to the extra demands for space in connection with Copyright administration and the editing of the Historical Records, it has been found necessary further to curtail the accommodation for special students, as distinguished from casual readers. There are now practically no facilities available for the increasing number of persons who wish to pursue special lines of research, to consult a number of books for reference purposes, or to copy plates, pictures, or drawings. The accommodation for the administrative work of the Library is quite inadequate, and the Trustees hope that the problem of providing room for the legitimate expansion of the Library's functions will engage the Minister's early attention.

14. In consequence of an invitation to the Principal Librarian to attend the Second International Library Conference in London in July last, the necessary leave of absence was granted to enable him to attend the Conference and to visit the chief Libraries of Great Britain. Mr. Anderson was absent on this duty for five months, and shortly after his return he presented a comprehensive report to the Trustees, which, after a very careful consideration by the Board at three meetings, was forwarded to the Minister for his information. The visit of the Principal Librarian to Great Britain has already been productive of great benefit to the Library at a comparatively insignificant expense, and will be of further benefit in various ways in future.

15. As the Library copy of vol. 1 of the *Sydney Gazette* (1803-4) had become illegible in parts owing to constant use, and could not be replaced, the Trustees found it necessary to have it reproduced by photo-lithography. This volume has a great value as a bibliographical curiosity, and is our greatest historical treasure. A fac-simile of it will be very welcome alike to the British Museum, to all students of early Australian History, and to book-collectors throughout the world.

16. During his visit to Great Britain the Principal Librarian secured some choice books and fac-similes of great bibliographical treasures which are worthy of a place in a National Library, and cannot be got in the Australian Colonies. The most interesting was the MS. Journal of Lieutenant Philip Gidley King of his voyage to Sydney with Governor Phillip in the "Sirius." Other noteworthy volumes are a fac-simile of the Codex Vaticanus—a MS. of the Scriptures of the Fourth Century, now in the Vatican Library—fac-similes of all the quartos of Shakespeare, and rare volumes of the earliest Tasmanian Newspapers.

17. *Expenditure for 1897.*

From the Parliamentary Votes for the year 1896-7 (£7,176), and the current financial year ending June 30th, 1898 (7,685).

Salaries—Reference Library, Historical Records, and Country Exchanges	£3,260
Salaries—Lending Branch	1,490
Salaries—Newspaper Room	132
Books, periodicals, newspapers, binding	2,378
Conveyance of books to Country Libraries, insurance, freight, book-shelves, repairs, &c.	316
	<hr/>
	£7,576
	<hr/>

JAMES NORTON,
President.

APPENDIX A.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES in the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES on the 31st December, 1897.

Synopsis of Classification.	Reference Department.		Lending Branch.		For Country Libraries.		Total.
	Added 1897.	Total.	Added 1897.	Total.	Added 1897.	Total.	
Natural Philosophy, Science and the Arts	048	13,131	126	4,288	45	1,414	18,833
History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	187	7,448	154	3,709	51	1,225	12,382
Biography and Correspondence	168	5,610	143	4,225	107	1,548	11,383
Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels	203	7,131	93	3,710	25	1,161	12,002
Periodical and Serial Literature	1,781	27,786	.....	.....	12	59	27,845
Jurisprudence, Political and Social Economy	428	6,130	60	1,232	4	203	7,565
Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education	314	5,836	41	1,542	3	167	7,545
Poetry and Drama	151	3,114	25	964	24	151	4,229
General Literature, Philology, and Collected Works	164	5,604	417	6,556*	41	513	12,673
Works of Reference	29	4,065	.....	.....	2	4	4,069
Duplicates	93	1,316	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,316
Total added during 1897	4,466	.....	1,059	.....	314	.....	5,839
Total Number of Volumes .....	.....	87,171	.....	26,226	.....	6,445	119,842

Books worn out, or lost during the year, deducted from the stock :—Lending Branch, 126.

* Including 3,240 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, 1897.

Number of VISITS for the year—

To the Reference Library	174,887
To the Lending Branch	81,431
To the Newspaper Room	154,669
Total.....	410,987

Total Visits to the Reference Library on Week-days.....	167,270	On Sundays ...	7,617
Total Visits to the Lending Branch on Week-days.....	77,207	On Sundays ...	4,224
Total Visits to the Newspaper Room on Week-days.....	146,490	On Sundays ...	8,179
Daily average of Visits to the Reference Library on Week-days	563	On Sundays ...	152
Daily average of Visits to the Lending Branch on Week-days...	261	On Sundays ...	88
Daily average of Visits to the Newspaper Room on Week-days	482	On Sundays ...	160

Total number of Days that the REFERENCE LIBRARY was open (including 50 Sundays) ...	347
Total number of Days that the LENDING BRANCH was open (including 48 Sundays)	344
Total number of Days that the NEWSPAPER ROOM was open (including 51 Sundays)	355

Average number of VOLUMES used on SUNDAYS—

Reference Library (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.)	195
Lending Branch (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.)	95
Total.....	290

Average number of VOLUMES used on WEEK-DAYS—

Reference Library (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m.).....	1,689
Lending Branch (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m.)	299
Total.....	1,988

Summary of VISITS to the Library, 1869-1897 :—

1869 (three months—1 Oct. to 31 Dec.) ...	17,006	1884 (eleven months)	161,877
1870	59,786	1885.....	165,715
1871	60,165	1886	168,685
1872	48,817	1887 (closed three months for moving)...	139,203
1873	76,659	1888	149,425
1874 (eleven months)	57,962	1889	132,983
1875	66,900	1890	155,822
1876	72,724	1891	173,205
1877 (Lending Branch first opened).....	124,688	1892	197,255
1878	117,047	1893	216,089
1879 (Exhibition open)	152,036	1894 (Newspaper Room opened).....	330,431
1880	134,462	1895	409,064
1881	136,272	1896	416,182
1882 (eleven months)	133,731	1897	410,987
1883	155,431		

APPENDIX C.

CLASSES of BOOKS BORROWED from the LENDING BRANCH of the PUBLIC LIBRARY of NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1897.

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
344	5,955	81,431	Natural Philosophy, Science and the Arts	4,288	10,112	29.4	1:2.3
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology ...	3,709	8,873	25.8	1:2.3
			Biography and Correspondence	4,225	7,868	22.9	1:1.8
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels	3,710	12,031	35.0	1:3.2
			Jurisprudence, Political and Social Economy	1,232	1,657	4.8	1:1.3
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Education	1,542	3,134	9.1	1:2.0
			Poetry and Drama	964	2,482	7.2	1:2.5
			General Literature	3,316	13,816	40.1	1:4.1
			Prose Works of Fiction.....	3,240	28,510	82.9	1:8.8
			Total.....	26,226	88,484	257.2	1:3.3

APPENDIX D.

CLASSES of BOOKS READ, the NUMBER of VOLUMES USED, and the NUMBER of VISITS to the LIBRARIES on SUNDAYS during the year 1897.

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.
			REFERENCE LIBRARY.			
50	7,617	152	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts.....	13,131	1,467	29.5
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	7,448	861	17.2
			Biography and Correspondence.....	5,610	967	19.3
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels.....	7,131	848	16.9
			Periodical and Serial Literature	27,786	1,307	26.1
			Jurisprudence, Political and Social Economy	6,130	509	10.2
			Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education ...	5,836	252	5.0
			Poetry and Drama	3,114	491	9.8
			General Literature, Philology, and Collected Works	5,604	2,309	46.2
Works of Reference.....	4,065	756	15.1			
			Total.....	85,855	9,767	195.3
			LENDING BRANCH.			
48	4,224	88	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts.....	4,288	652	13.6
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	3,709	483	10.0
			Biography and Correspondence.....	4,225	426	8.9
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels.....	3,710	721	15.0
			Jurisprudence, Political and Social Economy	1,232	99	2.1
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Education	1,542	178	3.7
			Poetry and Drama	964	123	2.6
			General Literature	3,316	495	10.3
			Prose Works of Fiction	3,240	1,397	29.1
			Total.....	26,226	4,574	95.3

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 1897.

Town.	Institution.	No. of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. issued.	Town.	Institution.	No. of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. issued.
Aberdeen	School of Arts	2	190	Laurieton	School of Arts	1	70
Alstonville	School of Arts	2	167	Lismore	School of Arts	1	88
Armidale	School of Arts	2	141	Lithgow	School of Arts	3	225
Balgownie	School of Arts	2	138	Manilla	School of Arts	1	88
Ballina	School of Arts	2	139	Marsden's	School of Arts	2	155
Bellinger Heads	School of Arts	1	90	Menangle	School of Arts	2	196
Bermagui	Mechanics' Institute	2	180	Merriwa	Mechanics' Institute	2	137
Berrima	School of Arts	1	85	Metz	School of Arts	2	158
Berry	School of Arts	2	173	Minmi	School of Arts	2	161
Bowna	Mechanics' Institute	2	155	Mittagong	School of Arts	2	133
Bowral	School of Arts	2	161	Moree	School of Arts	1	58
Broadmeadow	School of Arts	3	251	Moss Vale	School of Arts	3	255
Brushgrove	School of Arts	2	163	Mount Kembla	Reading Room	3	278
Bungendore	School of Arts	1	89	Nambucca Heads	School of Arts	2	158
Burragan	Mechanics' Institute	1	81	Narellan	Mechanics' Institute	2	180
Captain's Flat	School of Arts	2	173	Newcastle	School of Arts	2	166
Casino	School of Arts	2	153	North Ryde	School of Arts	1	86
Central Tilba	Public Library	2	180	Nowra	School of Arts	2	174
Cobargo	School of Arts	1	90	Parramatta	School of Arts	2	161
Coolamon	School of Arts	1	86	Plattsburg	Mechanics' Institute	2	170
Copeland	School of Arts	2	197	Port Macquarie	School of Arts	2	174
Coraki	School of Arts	2	157	Richmond	School of Arts	1	89
Corowa	School of Arts	3	215	Rockdale	School of Arts	1	85
Cowra	School of Arts	1	89	Sackville Reach	School of Arts	2	187
Crookwell	School of Arts	1	85	Seven Hills	Literary Society	3	274
Dudley	Mechanics' Institute	2	155	Smedmore	School of Arts	1	85
Dungog	Mechanics' Institute	2	169	South Grafton	School of Arts	2	132
East Maitland	Mechanics' Institute	2	186	Stockton	School of Arts	2	189
Eden	School of Arts	2	163	Sutherland	School of Arts	1	87
Eugowra	School of Arts	2	179	Taree	School of Arts	2	131
Galston	Mechanics' Institute	3	262	Tenterfield	School of Arts	2	177
Glenhaven	Mechanics' Institute	2	145	Thornleigh	School of Arts	2	178
Glenreagh	School of Arts	1	109	Tocumwal	School of Arts	1	77
Gosford	School of Arts	2	154	Toongabbie	School of Arts	2	178
Grafton	School of Arts	1	67	Walcha	School of Arts	2	157
Granville	School of Arts	2	155	Waratah	School of Arts	2	177
Grenfell	School of Arts	1	90	Wellington	Public Library	2	160
Greta	School of Arts	3	264	West Maitland	School of Arts	2	131
Gulgong	Free Public Library	2	162	West Wallsend	School of Arts	2	150
Gundagai	Mechanics' Institute	2	164	Wickham	School of Arts	2	184
Gunnedah	School of Arts	2	174	Wilcannia	Athenaeum	1	62
Guyra	School of Arts	1	98	Wollar	Mechanics' Institute	2	159
Harden	Mechanics' Institute	2	194	Wollongong	School of Arts	1	108
Helensburgh	School of Arts	1	78	Wollongong	Library	2	137
Hornsby Junction	School of Arts	2	153	Woonona	School of Arts	2	156
Inverell	School of Arts	1	79	Wyalong	School of Arts	1	56
Jerilderie	School of Arts	2	159	Yass	Mechanics' Institute	2	187
Jindera	School of Arts	2	172	Young Wallsend	School of Arts	2	195
Kangaroo Valley	School of Arts	3	278				
Kenthurst	School of Arts	1	73				
Kiama	School of Arts	2	183				
					Total	179	14,852

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. Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.
 Professor M. W. MacCallum, M.A.
 Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.

OFFICERS.

Principal Librarian and Secretary :—Henry C. L. Anderson, M.A.
First Assistant Librarian :—George H. Gifford.
Second Assistant Librarian :—Hugh Wright.
Cataloguers :—C. J. Brennan, M.A., and James Pierce.

Editor of the Historical Records of New South Wales :—Frank M. Bladen.

LENDING BRANCH.

Librarian :—Michael F. Cullen. *Assistant Librarian* :—Edward Hawley.

Agents :—Messrs. Angus and Robertson, 89 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

APPENDIX G.

List of Donations received during 1897.

By whom Presented.	List of Donations received.	Vols.
Adelaide University	Calendar for 1897	
Agent-General for New South Wales.	Foreign Office List, 1897.....	1
American Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations. Reports and Bulletins.	Colonial Office List, 1897	1
Amos, Alex.	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, Storr's School, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.	131
Anderson, H. C. L.	Transactions of the Institute of Engineers and Ship Builders in Scotland, vols. 30-40	11
Australian Museum	Burns Centenary, 21st July, 1896. Record of the Celebration	3
	Annual Report for 1896	1
	Records, vol. 3, No. 2	4
	Memoir 3. Atoll of Funafuti, Parts 2-5	
Australian Mutual Provident Society.	48th Annual Report, 1897	1
Australian Wesleyan Methodist Church.	New South Wales Conference. Minutes of the 24th Annual Conference, 1897	1
Barton, G. B.	Notes on Australian Federation, &c. By G. B. Barton	1
Bell, M.	Charles Whitehead: a forgotten Genius. By Mackenzie Bell	1
Bevill, Fred. E.	The Female Suffrage Movement	1
Bimetallic League of New South Wales.	Pamphlets	21
Board for International Ex- changes.	British and Foreign Official and other Publications	540
Boys' Brigade	Report for 1895-96	1
British Columbia Government...	Publications	4
California Mining Bureau	Publications	5
California, University of	Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1895-6, Vol. 1.....	1
Canada, Geological Survey of ...	Map	1
Canadian Government	Official Publications.....	6
Canadian Institute	Proceedings, Vol. 1, Part 1	1
Canterbury College (N.Z.)	Calendar for the year 1897	1
Ceylon Government	Administration Report, 1896	1
Chase, Silas B.	The Meat Industry. By S. B. Chase	1
Chicago Fire Marshal	Report of, for 1896	1
Crane, Crane, & Co.	Buyer's Guide of the United Kingdom	1
Elinburgh Public Library	Catalogues.....	5
Freemasons' Benevolent Institu- tion.	Report for 1896-7	1
Geological Survey of Canada ...	Annual Report. New Series, Vol. 8, 1895, and Map	2
Gordon & Gotch	Chronicle and Directory for China, &c., 1896	1
Grant, John	Charlotte Corday. By Mrs. R. K. Van Alstine.....	1
Healey, C.	Lettres Calédoniennes, &c. Par M. Louis Pelatan.....	1
Hinton, Miss	Home Rule for Home Reading	1
	Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum, 1890.....	1
	Report of the New South Wales Aborigines Protection Association, 1893-94	1
Innes, R. T. A.	A New Quadruple Stellar System. By R. T. A. Innes	1
	New Double Stars found at the Cape Observatory, 1896	1
Iowa State Historical Society ...	Iowa Historical Record, 1896	6
Jamaica, Institute of	Journal of the Institute for July, 1897	1
Keen, W. F.	The New Age, October 24th, 1897	1
King, F. W. N.	Revista del Instituto Paraguayo, February, 1897	1
	Review of the River Plate, 20th May, 1897.....	1
Leland Stanford Junior Uni- versity.	Publications	2
Leng, Messrs. J. & Co.	"People's Friend" for 1896	29
Library Reports	Ashton-under-Lyne, Auckland, Baillie's Institute, Battersen, Birmingham, Bolton, Boston, Brooklyn, Cardiff, Denver, Detroit, Dunedin, Enoch Pratt, Leeds, Liver- pool, Los Angeles, Manchester, Maryborough, Newcastle, Peabody Institute, Portsmouth, Richmond, St. George's, St. Helen's, St. Louis, Stirling's (Glas- gow), Victoria, Wellington, West Bronnwich.	
Literary and Philosophical So- ciety of Liverpool.	Proceedings, Vol. 51, 1896-97	1
MacDonnell, W. J.	Perpetual Calendar	1
Madras Government.....	Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1895 and 1896	1
Manchester, Rev. Alfred	In Memoriam: Caleb Davis Bradlee, &c.	1
Manchester Geological Society...	Transactions, Vol. 25, Part 7, 1896-7	1
Massachusetts General Hospital	The Semi-Centennial of Anæsthesia	1
Massachusetts, State of	Publications	3
Mather and Crowther, Limited..	Practical Advertising	1
Mathews, R. H.	Pamphlets on the Aborigines of Australia	14
Melbourne University	Calendar for 1898	1
Minnesota Farmers' Institute ...	Annual, No. 9	1
Minnesota Historical Society ...	Collections, Vol. 8, Part 2	1
Mullens, G. L., M.D.	New South Wales as a Health Resort. By G. L. Mullens, M.A., M.D.	1
Muséum D'Histoire Naturelle...	Géologie des Indes Anglaises.....	1

List of Donations—continued.

By whom Presented.	List of Donations received.	Vols.
Newspapers, Proprietors of	Yearly issue of <i>Advertiser</i> (Adelaide), <i>Age</i> (Melbourne), <i>Argus</i> (Melbourne), <i>Ballarat Courier</i> , <i>Bendigo Advertiser</i> , <i>British Australasian</i> (London), <i>British Weekly</i> (Edinburgh), <i>Canterbury Times</i> (Christchurch), <i>Cape Argus</i> (Capetown), <i>Charlottesville Times</i> , <i>Charter's Towers Herald</i> , <i>Colonial Enterprise</i> (London), <i>Coolgardie Miner</i> , <i>Coolgardie Pioneer</i> , <i>Cork Examiner</i> , <i>Croydon Golden Age</i> , <i>Daily Telegraph</i> (Launceston), <i>Echo</i> (Camden, New Zealand), <i>Echua and Moama Advertiser</i> , <i>Evening Star</i> (Dunedin), <i>Fiji Colonist and Levuka Gazette</i> , <i>Freeman's Journal</i> (Dublin), <i>Geraldton-Murchison Telegraph</i> , <i>Gladstone Observer</i> , <i>Glasgow Weekly Mail</i> , <i>Guardian</i> (London), <i>Hamilton Advertiser</i> , <i>Hobart Mercury</i> , <i>Independent</i> (Cooktown), <i>Indian Daily News</i> (Calcutta), <i>Inquirer</i> (Perth), <i>Japan Weekly Mail</i> (Yokohama), <i>Kalgoorlie Miner</i> , <i>Launceston Examiner</i> , <i>Leader</i> (Bundaberg), <i>Leader</i> (Melbourne), <i>Ladies' Pictorial</i> (London), <i>Mackay Chronicle</i> , <i>Mackay Mercury</i> , <i>Manchester Courier</i> , <i>Melbourne Punch</i> , <i>Mirror</i> (Geraldton), <i>Morning Post</i> (Cairns), <i>Morning Herald</i> (Perth), <i>Mt. Morgan Herald</i> , <i>Murchison Times</i> (Cuc), <i>Natal Witness</i> (Pietermaritzburg), <i>New York Tribune</i> , <i>New Zealand Herald</i> (Auckland), <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 Register</i> (Charters Towers), <i>Oamaru Mail</i> , <i>Otago Witness</i> (Dunedin), <i>People's Journal</i> (Dundee), <i>Port Denison Times</i> (Bowen), <i>Reynolds' Newspapers</i> (London), <i>Rivovine Herald</i> (Echuca), <i>Samoa Herald</i> , <i>Settler</i> (Maryborough), <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> , <i>Southern Cross</i> (Adelaide), <i>Standard</i> (London), <i>Standard and Diggers' News</i> (Johannesburg), <i>Telegraph</i> (Brisbane), <i>Weekly Scotsman</i> (Edinburgh), <i>Weekly Times</i> (Melbourne), <i>West Australian</i> (Perth), <i>Western Australian Record</i> (Perth), <i>Western Mail</i> (Perth), <i>Worker</i> (Brisbane), <i>World</i> (London), <i>Yarrowonga Chronicle</i> , <i>Zeehan and Dundas Herald</i> .	
New South Wales, Chief Secretary of.	Official Publications of Great Britain, France, Natal, &c.....	57
New South Wales Co-operative Alliance.	Pamphlets.....	68
New South Wales Department of Lands.	Larmor's "Native Vocabulary"	1
New South Wales Department of Mines and Agriculture.	Official Publications, &c.....	5
New South Wales Department of Public Instruction.	The Oakshaw Annual for 1897	1
New South Wales Department of Public Works	Publication	1
New South Wales Government Printer.	Railway Plans	2
New South Wales Treasury Department.	Report on Canadian Archives; by D. Brymner, 1882-93, 1895-96.....	10
New York State Geologist	Institut International de Bibliographic Bulletin, Nos. 1-6	3
New Zealand Government	Report for 1894	1
New Zealand Institute	Official Publications.....	12
New Zealand Pharmacy Board	Transactions of 1896	1
	Pharmaceutical Register, 1897	1
Ontario Department of Agriculture.	Annual Report of Bureau of Industries, Ontario, 1895.....	1
Queensland Government	Official Publications.....	7
Religious Tract Society.....	Old Samoa, &c.; by Rev. J. B. Stair	1
Reynolds, A. J. G.	Pamphlets on Harvard University	3
Rio de Janeiro Bibliotheca National.	Brazilian Official Publications	19
Royal Colonial Institute	Proceedings, vol. 27, 1895-6	1
Royal Geographical Society ..	Publications	11
Royal Humane Society of Australasia.	Report for 1897	1
Royal Institute of British Architects.	Kalendar, 1897-8.....	1
Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.	Journal, 4th part.....	1
Royal Observatory, Greenwich	Publications	2
Royal Society of Queensland ...	Publications	3
Royal Society of South Australia	Proceedings, vol. 12.....	1
Royal Society of Victoria.....	Transactions, vols. 20, 21	2
Rusden H. K.	Proceedings of, vol. 10; new series	1
Russell, H. C. (Government Astronomer).	Two Autograph Letters written by Dr. L. Leichhardt to T. G. Rusden, Esq.	2
	Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations, 1895	1
	Measures of Double Stars	1
Simms, Dr. J.....	Physiognomy Illustrated. 2 copies	2
Smithsonian Institute	Annual Report for 1894	1
South African Philosophical Society.	Vol. IX., 1895-6	1
South Australian Agricultural Bureau.	Journal of Agriculture and Industry of South Australia, Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2.....	2
South Australian Government...	Publications	12
Swedenborg Society	Heaven and Hell. By E. Swedenborg. (In Arabic)	1
Sydney University.....	Calendar for 1897	1
	Commemoration Address, 1st May, 1897.....	1
Tasmanian Government	Agricultural Bulletin, No. 6	1
	Publications	3
Tebbutt, John	Report of Mr. Tebbutt's Observatory, 1896	1
Telfer, Capt. J. B.....	The Chevalier D'Eon de Beaumont: a treatise. By Captain J. B. Telfer, R.N.....	1
Tepper J. G. O.	Plants, Insects, and Birds	1

List of Donations—*continued.*

By whom Presented.	List of Donations received.	Vol.
Thomas, Ralph	A Martyr to Bibliography, &c. By "O. Hamst"	1
	A Bibliographical List of Works on Swimming	1
Thompson, H. M.	The Theory of Wages	1
Trinity College, Melbourne	Calendar for 1897	1
United States Government	Publications	38
Bureau of Ethnology	Report for 1891-2	1
Department of Labour	Bulletin, 1896. Report for 1895-6	3
Victoria (British Columbia)	Report of Vancouver Board of Trade, 1896-7:	1
Victoria Institute	Transactions, Vol. 29	4
Victorian Assembly	Votes and Proceedings, 1896	4
Victorian Government	Official Publications	20
Walker, C. C., Executors of	John Homing and Henry Condell. By C. C. Walker	1
Warren, Dr. J. C.	The Influence of Anæsthesia on the Surgery of the Nineteenth Century. By J. C. Warren, M.D., &c.	1
West Australian Government	Official Publications	6
Wilkinson, W. P.	Müntz and Rousseaux's Studies on the importance of Refrigeration of Musts in Wine-making.	1
Wyoming, University of	Bulletin No. 28	1
Young, A. (Edinburgh)	Theatre Panics and their Cure. By A. Young	1

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1898]

1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON" FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH APRIL, 1898.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 July, 1898.

The Commander and Superintendent, N.S.S. "Sobraon," to The Under Secretary of
Public Instruction.

Nautical School Ship "Sobraon,"
Sydney, 10 June, 1898.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Minister of Public Instruction, my Annual Report concerning the Nautical School Ship "Sobraon" during the twelve months terminating 30th April, 1898, in conformity with the 14th clause of the ship's Regulations.

PART I.

THE BOYS ON THE SHIP.

2. The period under review is the thirty-first year of the Institution, and I venture to assert has been productive of some further progress in the work of reformation steadily carried on through the medium of this vessel.

Comparison made with last year's figures shows an increase of 28 in the admissions, which number 199; there is a slight decrease in the discharges and the enrolment, which total 212 and 538 respectively. The daily average numbers 325, which is a very suitable assemblage to deal effectively with under the vessel's existing accommodation.

The cost of maintenance applied to the daily average on board is £23 10s. 6d., and shows a slight increase upon that of last year; this is due to the greatly increased contract prices paid for provisions and to the fact that the numerical daily strength is 32 below the average of last year. A new contract, now entered upon, provides for lower rates which will effect a saving. The cost of the new permanent moorings is also included under expenditure for the year, although such might fairly be charged over a number of years to which they will apply.

In arranging food supplies, every care is exercised to ensure liberal quantities of all requisites, which are closely scrutinised as to their being good and wholesome in all respects; due precaution is taken to prevent extravagance and waste. Under the contract schedule of quantities, opportunity is afforded for at intervals varying the bill of fare, which, with the intelligent method practised in the kitchen, permits of all supplies being cooked in a palatable and appetising manner. The general healthy and well-nourished condition and appearance of the lads afford incontrovertible evidence of their being well cared for in all respects.

In an institution such as the "Sobraon," much watchful care is requisite to provide against careless and perfunctory service; and where such is discovered unsuitable subordinates have to be discharged. Their removal proves a gain to the institution, and provides against the danger of irregularities which their fertile imagination, aided by low and unscrupulous persons, at times conjures up and publishes with a desire to damage the good repute of an institution which they badly served.

3. The general health of the inmates has been excellent; no epidemic of any kind having occurred to mar the well-established record of past years. Unfortunately, however, I have to record two deaths, both of which were attributable to chronic internal diseases afflicting the youthful patients for years prior to their joining this institution.

4. Reference to Table "B" will afford some insight to the antecedents of those admitted, but a small portion of whom came on their first serious transgression. The tendency, so far from being to in any way exaggerate the offences leading to committal, is quite the reverse, much kindly intended but mistaken leniency frequently being exercised by magistrates prior to the inevitable stage of "incurable" being reached.

This certainly makes the task of reform harder to accomplish; but, notwithstanding many obstacles and discouragements which have to be faced and combated, arising in many instances from early impressions and close association with vicious companions, I have very much genuine satisfaction in stating that the lads, when once fairly under the ship's influence, give the least trouble possible to their custodians, and I am satisfied will compare favourably with any large assemblage of boys, whether resident in the

Australian colonies or elsewhere. The necessity for that most objectionable and, to my mind, least efficacious of punishments, corporal chastisement, has been but slight. The deprivation of many indulgences and privileges fully serve the purpose of the penalty for wrong-doing.

There is no lacking of *esprit de corps* amongst our numerous petty officers, who, by force of good behaviour and watchfulness, afford the staff loyal help in encouraging and assisting the new-comers and less capable of their comrades.

There has only been one case of absconding, and that on the part of a lad at the advanced age of 17, recruited from a family of criminals, and who was a subject little amenable to the "Sobraon" methods of courting reformation by appealing to the most redeeming characteristics in boy nature.

The long and successfully applied procedure of making the ship act as a well-regulated home has been adhered to, and with the best results, for the lads enjoy a great amount of freedom. Constantly landing to visit parts of the city and suburbs, they are given to understand that their officers trust and have confidence in their sense of honour, which has in no single instance been abused. I always endeavour to impress upon inmates (and, for the matter of that, frequently upon others) that no stigma or disgrace attaches to the "Sobraon," but that a creditable record obtained whilst on board will command recognition from all persons whose good esteem is worth securing. The policy of the institution has never been to cherish a recollection of past misdeeds, but to make it manifest to all boys that everything is to be gained by earning the good opinion of those with whom they come in contact.

An extract from which I have just derived much pleasure in reading is so applicable to the guiding principle adopted here, that I cannot refrain from quoting it. The remarks come from Mr. E. M. Carpenter, General Superintendent of the United States Reformatory for Juvenile Delinquents, New York City:—"Boys can no more be reformed without their own personal effort, and their co-operation with those having charge of them, than a drowning man can be saved who refuses the help extended to him. Personal effort in their own behalf must be secured, and the problem is, how to secure this effort? The solution is comparatively easy. Pursue a course that will gain their confidence, their goodwill, and their hearty co-operation. This may be done by personal interviews, as occasion may offer, and by familiar addresses, or talks, to all, when assembled. Explain the special object of the institution as a reformatory, the benefits it is designed to confer, and how they are conferred, the results to be attained, and how they are attained. Explain the Rules and Regulations of the institution are not arbitrary, but a necessity. Such ideas rightly presented from time to time will awaken new thoughts, new desires, new purposes, and lead to personal effort. In a word, make the whole system of training and discipline effective by pursuing a course that will secure the hearty co-operation of those who are to be benefited by it. To illustrate: A boy is committed to a juvenile reformatory as disorderly or for some misdemeanour, or, perhaps, a felony. His idea is that he is to undergo punishment for his misconduct of wrong acts. His parents or friends, in the majority of cases, have the same idea. They think of his confinement under rigid discipline as the means for restraint in the future, and have little or no idea of a course of instruction and discipline that will work an inward change of thought, desire, taste, purpose, and thus change his whole course of life. When such a boy enters a reformatory, and is received with an air of authority and a tone of security, it is what he, feeling that he is a prisoner, expects. If, at every step, on every hand, and day after day, he is confronted by every officer and employee with the same air and tone, it confirms his idea of a prison, and, consequently, of punishment. If, in his intercourse with the inmates, he discovers a spirit of antagonism and discontent, and a constant effort at evasion of Rules and resistance to authority, his ideas are still further confirmed, and he partakes of the same spirit, and falls into the same line of conduct. The idea of reform does not enter his mind. Whereas, if he is received in a kindly, not sentimental, spirit, is treated with civility on every hand, observes an air of contentment and a spirit of prompt and willing obedience among the inmates, he is both surprised and pleased, and cheerfully falls into line with the Rules and Regulations of the institution. His goodwill, and perchance his confidence too, have been gained at the outset, and when addresses are made from time to time to the assembled inmates, explaining the design of the institution, the necessity for the Rules adopted, the opportunity for improvement, and the efforts every boy must make in his own behalf, he is attentive to hear and ready to act."

Such common-sense principles as are expressed above form the lines upon which the "Sobraon" accomplishes its work. Immediately the lad arrives the salient points of what will form his experiences are made clear to him, his self-respect and straightforward instincts are appealed to, and as time goes on are enlisted towards his future progress.

5. Industrial work carried out during the year by detachments of boys when not engaged in school or at drill, with its approximate value:—

	£	s.	d.
Sailmakers' Work—			
Making suit of boat sails for 3rd. cutter	8	0	0
„ main deck awning	10	0	0
„ poop awning	6	0	0
„ 2 side screens for poop	6	0	0
„ gymnastic net	10	0	0
„ 60 hammocks, at 3s.	9	0	0
„ 5 sail covers for boats, at 20s.	5	0	0
„ 3 sets worked main ropes, at 20s.	3	0	0
„ trousers for gymnastic club	4	0	0
General repairs, awnings, sails, hammocks, bags, screens, covers, hose, life-buoys, coal-bags, flags, &c.	210	0	0
Carpentry—			
General repairs, decks, boats, pumps, ship and shore premises	120	0	0
Glazing and polishing	30	0	0
Tailoring—			
Making and repairing clothes, towels, &c.	120	0	0
Painting—			
Ship and boats	180	0	0
Masts, yards, and booms	20	0	0
Shore premises	10	0	0

Riggers'

	£	s.	d.
Riggers' Work—Tarring, scraping, repairs to rigging and boats' gear, fenders and general seamen's work	200	0	0
Gardening—Planting, mowing, keeping trees and bush-house plants in order, &c.	50	0	0
Cooking—Preparation of meals, stewarding, waiting, &c.	250	0	0
Musicians' Work—Keeping instruments clean and in order, copying music, and services of band when playing out	120	0	0
Laundry—All work done by boys, each of whom washes his own clothing (8 pieces) weekly, besides blankets, serge, hospital clothes, &c., 180,000 pieces at 1d.	750	0	0
Photography—Applied to records and recreative purposes, magic-lantern ...	100	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-ground, 'dormitory, sheds, swimming bath, ship's hull, rifles, swords, aviaries, landing places, store-rooms, &c.	150	0	0
Work on steam launch and water supply	100	0	0
Total value of work done and service rendered	£2,733	0	0

6. Acting upon the principle that idleness is productive of mischief, we guard against such temptation by the insistence of useful employment for all. Divided into six divisions for this purpose, the daily routine list provides numerous drills for two parties, with frequent changes to avoid monotony and loss of interest. A third squad carries out the necessary ship's work, such as rigging and boat repairs, scrubbing, cleaning both the ship and shore premises. This leaves three divisions, or half the ship's company, for school attendance, where the time is well and profitably applied. Neglected in all respects until a boy enters the ship, truancy forms the most prominent cause leading to his committal. Can it therefore be a matter for wonder that the standard at which the school authorities on board take up the work of instruction is rudimentary, even in cases of elder lads? Taking into account the brief period of detention on board, and previous successful evasion of any self application on the part of the pupils, who are naturally averse to mental effort, the schoolmaster's task is not a light one. During the early part of the year the usual school examination was made by a Metropolitan Inspector, Mr. M. Willis, assisted by Inspector L. E. Lawford. The result gave the very satisfactory average of 70 per cent. in marks for all subjects, with the highest possible award for "attention" and "drill." The Inspectors conclude their report with the following foot-note:—"Conduct of boys while under inspection, excellent; organisation, good; general management, very satisfactory."

The encouragement held out to excel in whatever direction their energies are called into use is not wanting in the class-rooms, for no less prominent an officer than the Chief Inspector of our Public Schools is to be found giving his kindly and encouraging help to the lads by coming amongst them and calling forth a spirit of emulation and competition. Mr. Thompson, our capable Chief Schoolmaster, is well supported by Assistants Mr. C. E. Leer and Mr. W. H. Mitchell, and, being in full possession of the confidence and goodwill of their numerous pupils, succeed in making their methods of imparting knowledge so attractive that progress, despite all early impediments, follows. Since the date of my last report the services of a very popular and conscientious officer, Mr. Humphries, who acted as 3rd schoolmaster, have been withdrawn. He has received well-merited promotion at the Brush Farm Reformatory.

7. Another form of instruction is provided, and considered no unimportant part of our training; I refer to swimming. Daily attendance at the fine enclosed salt-water bath soon enables our boys to become proficient in the art of natation, and to the many who can swim prior to their arrival here it is a great luxury. Under the authority of the Minister of Public Instruction steps are now being taken to enlarge the capacity of the present bath, and such will add greatly to its usefulness.

The fast approaching winter evenings will be profited by for lantern lectures, and illustrations by slides in the fine lime-light lantern purchased some years ago. Continental places of interest are depicted, as also are numbers of pleasing local surroundings reproduced by the ship's photographic camera.

8. That most useful of auxiliaries to the ship's small staff of officers, viz., the petty officer division, continues to render very effective and praiseworthy service. These lads merited and received much encouragement during the past year; additions to their previous privileges have been placed at their disposal in the form of prizes to be worked for annually. Amongst the number is our Annual School Prize, donated by the Chief Inspector to the most deserving lad for meritorious behaviour and progress whilst in school. Another valuable prize comes from Major Rennie, which goes to the most proficient boy in matters connected with drill exercises. A further prize is awarded to the most popular petty officer amongst the boys, and such is determined by ballot held for the purpose amongst all the inmates.

Honor boards are placed in suitable parts of the ship, and successful recipients have their names recorded thereon as encouragement to those succeeding them to aspire to similar distinction. These awards serve a twofold purpose by creating healthy emulation and encouragement, also making the lads feel that others besides their officers are anxious to keep in friendly touch with them, and hold out inducements towards accomplishing the aims of the institution.

A very thoughtful and at the same time highly creditable incident occurred after the sad death of a little fellow who succumbed to heart disease. The senior "good-conduct" lads came to ask my consent to their making a collection from their small "good-conduct" pay towards providing for the purchase and erection of a suitable head-stone over their late comrade's grave. The kindly feeling which prompted the request appealed strongly to me, and, pointing out that the cost would be somewhat great for their limited means, I assented, stipulating that all donations should be voluntarily made. The result of a subscription list issued was the collection of some £7, which sum furnished a handsome and lasting memorial over the poor lad's resting-place. It also testified that his companions and friends were possessed of generous and self-denying qualities, equal to any in the general community.

9. Our numerous clubs are maintained in an efficient form, and consist in every out-door exercise. Amongst the most successful is the gymnastic and Indian club party, which, owing to its popularity, turns out many well set-up and muscular members.

Frequent visits and excursions have been organised, and no large sport gathering takes place near Sydney without the presence of some "Sobraon" contingent, either as spectators or competitors.

A large stock of animals and birds find a comfortable home on board, and all are well cared for. The Recreation Hall and Library furnish almost unlimited books and games, which serve to profitably and pleasantly fill the evening's leisure.

10. I continue to receive numerous letters from parents, seeking information as to how they can place boys on board this ship, they proving beyond control; but I am always reluctant to advise Police Court action except as a last resource. The following are a few letters given as examples:—

A.G.H., of Lawrence, New Zealand:—"Dear Sir,—I write to ask whether or not you could take me on board your training-ship? * * * My father, an ex-sailor, desired me to write to you on the subject. My age is 16 years. I am insured in the Government Office, and belong to the Good Templars and M.W.I.O.O.F. Lodges. I suppose I would have to give all of the above bodies best if I joined the ship. I am prepared to do so. I can obtain my parents' consent to join it. Yours faithfully, A.G.H."

E.McL., Melbourne:—"Dear Sir,—Would you kindly inform me if I can get my son on your training-ship. He is almost beyond my control. I cannot get him to attend school, and he stays away from home for days and nights at a time. I have tried all sorts of punishments with no effect, and his mother being in a very delicate state of health, his conduct is not conducive to her recovery; but I think, sir, that a course of strict discipline, such as your ship affords, will do him a world of good. The boy is a native of Sydney. I have been informed that I will have to pay 2s. 6d. weekly towards his support; I will be willing to pay this amount if I can get him on board for twelve months. Your obedient servant, E.McL."

E.M., near Temora:—"Dear Sir,—Mrs. J.H., a widow, one of my employees, has a son aged 14 years and is altogether beyond his mother's control, and if something is not done for him I am very much afraid he will go to the bad very soon. Mrs. H. has expressed a desire and is willing for her son to go on the training-ship 'Sobraon,' and would be very much obliged if you would send me full particulars of the conditions, &c., for sending boys to the ship. Yours faithfully, E.M."

A member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, writes:—"Dear Sir,—Will you kindly inform me if youths are admitted on the 'Sobraon,' on a system of payment for their expenses. A Mr. J.S., of Berry (who is a widower) has a boy who will not attend school and the father is anxious to get him placed on the 'Sobraon' for a term. I will thank you to inform me what course is necessary to obtain his admission. I have the honor, &c., A.C."

A.P., of Newtown:—"Sir,—Will you kindly give me information re admission of boys to the 'Sobraon.' I have a boy of 12 who is very much addicted to playing truant from school. I find he is getting from under my control, and although this is his only failing, so far as I am aware, still I wish to try and break him from companions who encourage him in this. I think of placing him on your ship. * * * Yours truly, A.P."

R.F.T., of Peak Hill, writes:—"Sir,—My business takes me from home for long periods. I have a son, an excellent boy, about 14½ years of age. * * * I am an old navy man, and believe in discipline, and that eighteen months or two years would make a man of my son, whereas if left with his mother it may be otherwise. I am willing to pay for his board and training if you will kindly send me a prospectus. I may state that I am a magistrate, and have many influential friends in Sydney. * * * Having heard an excellent account of the training boys receive on board your ship induces me to write. I have the honor, &c., R.F.T."

C.W., of Richmond River:—"Dear Sir,—I have a son, 10 years old; I cannot keep him at school. Can I get him on to the 'Sobraon' for one, two, or three years? Kindly supply me with the rules, as I must do something with the boy. * * * I believe if I get him away from his present companions that he will become a good man. I have the honor, &c., C.W."

From perusal of these letters it will be seen that there are not wanting those who have confidence in the system pursued on board the "Sobraon," to the extent of soliciting its assistance to deal with boys of highly-respectable parentage. Such, however, was not the intention of the Legislature when inaugurating the "Vernon" as an Industrial School. Knowing as I do how much good is accomplished under firm discipline on board a well-adapted ship, I have often regretted the absence of a vessel, in this fine seaport, constituted upon such lines as applied to my former well-regulated Nautical Training College, H.M.S. "Worcester."

A similar ship would be well patronised, and could not but meet with support. A good, sound, commercial course of instruction can be just as thoroughly imparted afloat as ashore; and where this was available, together with nautical subjects, no loss of time or opportunities would ensue should the young men later on decide upon other than a seafaring profession. This is, however, by the way, and, returning to the cases under notice, there is, to my mind, a strong inclination displayed in many such instances towards shirking parental responsibilities; and after twenty years practical experience in dealing with other people's children, I am convinced that the largest share of blame rests with those who fail to make home surroundings attractive and comfortable. There are, of course, certain cases where, owing to misfortune or death, the mother has to earn a livelihood for a family and cannot give the necessary supervision, but in the majority of cases parents of our boys are the most at fault.

One matter requiring amendment is the necessary power to exact a larger sum towards the maintenance of the boys. Contributions received for a daily average of 325 amounted only to some £387 during last year, which is absurdly below what should be paid. The authority to take action should be vested in a collector or police officer, whose business it should be to make inquiry as to the ability of relatives to contribute when a committal takes place, and who would ask for an order of court to be made and acted upon in case of arrears accruing. Were this done I am confident fully £1,000 per annum could be saved the State, and a legal and moral obligation enforced. An inspector so employed would also be of great service in investigating the suitability of all proposed homes prior to apprenticeship. Recommendations in some instances are easily acquired, and form less reliable guidance than should be the case. It must be obvious that the Superintendent cannot possess any intimate personal knowledge of the many hundreds of country residents who apply for boys.

11. During the past few months the "Sobraon" has been provided with new chain moorings, and the buoy formerly in use has been dispensed with. This remedies a defect previously productive of much concern to the Department, and although a costly undertaking the outlay will cover provision for many years to come.

12. The hundreds of communications coming from various sources, departments, employers, apprentices, ex-inmates, and relatives of apprentices and ex-inmates, in addition to those emanating from the institution, closely tax the ability of our capable clerk and myself to keep abreast of. There is also the receipt and issue of large quantities of stores, which, under the present inadequate clerical assistance, cannot receive the attention I would wish to be given in dealing with such goods.

PART II.

THE SECOND STAGE—APPRENTICESHIP.

13. I am pleased to report that the brisk business which took place under this heading during the period covered by my last report shows no falling off.

Many trustworthy and promising lads have gained my confidence to the extent of justifying me in recommending them to the Ministerial head with a view to being permitted to accept employment under the care of a master. It is most gratifying that the demand for the services of boys continues, and is, in fact, more than equal to the supply. I have to-day a formidable number of applications awaiting allotment. Employers who are well served not only come again for boys, but recommend others to provide homes. So much depends upon the class of person entrusted to take up the control of the lads when they become free from constant supervision in the matter of securing good results, that the preference is, of course, given to those who have claims to be considered best qualified, either by previous experience or special references. Were it possible to know more of those who seek the services of our boys, failures would indeed be few, as where some now fail to give satisfaction the cause can be generally traced to over exacting or unsympathetic treatment. Judged by results obtained through reliable, and at the same time, experienced and unbiassed police investigations, together with the employers' and apprentices' testimony, I am in a position to show that the 452 boys (in addition to the 325 daily average on board) who have been under my legal guardianship during the twelve months past, only 27, or 6 per cent. of the number, have received unfavourable reports. This leaves the highly satisfactory balance of 425, or 94 per cent., who may be fairly claimed to be on the high road to an honest and honourable future. With these results before the reader, I would invite attention to the class from which we recruit, as reflected under Table B, showing the former antecedents of boys, and Table E, giving particulars of parentage. It must also be considered that whilst the utmost publicity and, I regret to say, frequently sensational, capital is applied to the 27 failures, little or nothing is heard concerning the 425 who have not only been rescued from a condition which would most certainly have developed disastrously for the whole community, but are now disposed to, in turn, lend a helping hand to others by example. I can point to quite a number of well-to-do employers of to-day, who at one period of their Colonial life, came under the good influence of this institution.

14. The fact that since May, 1890, a sum of £12,639 18s. 2d., has been paid by employers with the Superintendent's consent to apprentices, proves substantial pecuniary recompense to be added to even more valuable practical training as an equivalent for services rendered. Many are apt at times to consider our lads underpaid, but such is far from being the case. A conscientious employer who recognises the responsibilities and obligations attaching to reform work, and the necessity for moulding the youngster's character upon sound lines through kindly but firm and sympathetic management, gives full value for any service rendered apart from wages, which, however, serve the twofold purpose of inducing contentment and encouraging thrifty and saving habits.

Since the date of my last report I have made the opportunity for two personal visits of inspection amongst my very numerous *protégés* in the south, south-west, and west districts. I travelled over some hundreds of miles, and had the pleasure of a chat with considerably over 100 boys. Without exception they seemed pleased to welcome me, and no symptom of restraint was apparent when questioned as to their experiences. A better conditioned, more healthy, and contented lot of lads it would be hard to find. With the exception of three absconders and a few very trivial failings, which I did my best to adjust, the result was in keeping with my quarterly reports. In no single instance did I find necessity for cancellation of indentures or the removal of a boy. The majority have excellent situations.

Great good would result from this supervisory work being carried out with regularity, were such possible in addition to doing full justice to those on board the vessel.

The bulk of the work of inspection falls upon the police officers who, under the direction of a most capable chief, fully do justice to the trust. Too much praise cannot be accorded officers who, notwithstanding multitudinous and responsible other duties, never fail to keep a friendly eye to the "Sobraon" youngsters, and administer kindly and judicious advice and cautions when most needed. I would embrace this opportunity to tender my sincere thanks for the great assistance always cheerfully and intelligently rendered by the police as a body.

15. I think it is but fair to point out what constitute the most serious difficulties which the institution has to contend against in fulfilling this important part of its mission. The principal trouble arises from constant interference on the part of relatives. A large amount of ignorance concerning the provisions and objects relating to the beneficent Act under which the ship works is constantly manifest. A lad sent here as being quite beyond the control of his parents, remains a few months, is encouraged and tutored in habits of honesty, truthfulness, obedience, cleanliness, and industry, which work achieved, he can be provided with a suitable employer for practical instruction in earning a livelihood. Before this is done, however, a petition for the boy's discharge is advanced, in which it is represented that the boy has been sufficiently punished for his misdeeds, and anxious parents crave for his return to their watchful control. The mother is generally represented as being prostrated with grief. Should the petition be granted, and the boy prove capable of steering clear of former influences, well and good; but, as frequently follows, if the boy is not proof against former influences, and either goes to gaol or returns to the ship, all the discredit and failure is placed upon the institution, and the task of reforming is much more difficult—if not impossible.

There is no punitive experience attached to a boy's entry on board, every encouragement being extended to those desiring to conform with what will bring about reformation. Some

Some parents seem to regard the vessel as a kind of accommodation-house or boarding-school, created for the purpose of temporarily relieving them of their offspring at a troublesome and unprofitable age, but to be removed when inclination or gain prompts the desirability of resuming former badly neglected obligations; and it is a common statement that "they only wanted the boy to come for a brief period."

16. To illustrate the feeling existing between employers and apprentices, supported by police inspection, I copy a few letters received from amongst some hundreds in my possession:—

Mr. W. Pike, of Inglewood:—"I am pleased to be able to say that I find the boy all that I could wish him to be."

Mr. Somerville, of Kiama:—"We think it right to inform you that S.B. is now with us. My father told him on his birthday that he was then free. The boy said he was willing to complete his indentures, but my father told him he did not wish to do anything but what was just and right, and said he would hire him for the remainder of his time if he was willing. He said he was, and asked 5s. per week. My father did not agree to that, as it was not fair value for his work, and offered him 8s. per week, which he accepted."

Mr. J. Kelly, of Shellbarbour:—"I have the honor to inform you that the boy K. is in good health and doing well, and is an all-round first-rate boy. I have no complaints to make. He is very obedient and willing."

Mr. E. P. Judd, of Forbes Road:—"The boy B. is improving in every way. He is a very truthful, good boy. I will pay his wages up to date."

Mr. R. H. Griffiths, of Braidwood:—"I suppose there will be no objection to my paying wages three or four months in advance. His pocket-money I always keep up, and as I like the boy very much, I generally give him odd sums besides."

Mr. S. Johnston, of Newrybar:—"I am much pleased to give you a good report of R.N. He has turned out a real good boy, and hope he will continue so. There is £5 2s. placed to his credit. His health is always good. I will get him to write to you himself."

Mr. J. D. Reece, of Tilba Tilba:—"In accordance with your wishes to know how C.B. is getting on, I am pleased to inform you that up to the present he is a good, obedient boy, and if his present good conduct continues to the end of his apprenticeship, we will be well pleased with him."

Mr. S. Jacobs, Nemingha:—"I have no complaint to make. He is quite as good as I can expect in moral character and very willing to do anything there is on the farm. I don't think he has an idle bone in his body, and he has been very respectful to me, so I think we shall get on very well; but I may state that he is treated as one of my own family. I take him to church where we go, and some innocent amusements occasionally; and he seems to take an interest in his surroundings."

Dr. Mackinnon, of Warialda:—"G.C. is turning out very well. He is a smart, active boy and does his work with the horses well. We both think he has improved a good deal since he came. He seems perfectly happy and we give him a fair amount of pocket money and a shilling or so when he does extra cleaning up. We also send him to whatever amusements that come to town—such as circuses, &c. I hear Dr. Murray's boy is doing well, also Mr. Kirkpatrick's; the latter is a dear little fellow."

Mr. J. Ross, of Exeter:—"In having to report as to how my apprentice has conducted himself during the time he has been in my service, he has given every satisfaction in all work he has to do. There is £7 11s. in the Bank to his name."

Mr. J. J. Nowland, of Warrah Ridge:—"C.R. is a well-behaved boy and he does his work well. I think he will call and see you soon. His time will soon be up and I think he will stop on with me."

"Mr. G. J. Cooke, of Clunes:—"I may tell you that T.E.P., has behaved very well and is growing into a very strong lad. He is in the best of health. I have paid £1 19s. to his credit, as the book will show."

Mr. C. Lyons, of Apple-tree Flat:—"I am very thankful to you for sending me such a good boy, and I am very well satisfied with my apprentice, T.H. He is a good, obedient boy and suits me in every way. I will write to you every six months and report to you how the boy is getting on. E.M. and I.H., who are from the ship, are close, and are good boys."

Mr. J. W. Palmer, of Parkes:—"With respect to my late apprentice, B., of whom you inquire, I wish to state he gave general satisfaction. I received a letter from him about two months ago asking for a character, which I was pleased to forward him, as he stated he required such as he purposed to try and enter the Artillery Force. I should like if you could forward a good strong lad soon, as this is the time for a youth to get the theory, if not the practical part, of farming."

Mr. F. Buckle, Sydney:—"We wish to state that the boy H.T. is in every way very well conducted and very obedient, which speaks well for the training he received on board the 'Sobraon.' Regarding the boy McD., I enclose a letter I received from him in December, but I have written to the Captain of the tug-boat, and when I receive his report I will forward it to you."

Mr. J. Hickey, of Coonamble:—"With reference to yours of 17th ultimo, I have great pleasure in stating that the apprentices P. and Q. have, up to the present, given me every satisfaction."

Mr. J. A. Upton, of Kadina:—"With regard to the boy F.O.B., I am well pleased with him. He is a good, hardworking, obedient, and trustworthy lad, and will make a clever man if he goes on as he is doing."

Mr. W. H. Weir, of Kiama:—"E.A. is growing up to be a big man, nearly 6 feet, and is a splendid worker. I intend, after a while, to get another boy, and as he is two years with me on 18th of this month, the time will soon slip round, and I would like to have another boy taught to milk by that time. His wages are paid up every four weeks regularly."

Mr. J. O'Brien, of Neurea:—"In regard to the boy G.M., I beg to say that he is conducting himself very well. There is £8 4s. deposited in the Savings Bank in your and his name. There is another boy, D.M., about a mile from here, and to all appearances he is doing very well."

Mr. H. Prior, of Fremantle:—"My apprentice, A.E., has conducted himself very well. His health is very good and he seems very well contented. The boy at Mrs. Sprouster's is doing very well; he seems a hard-working lad. I hope Mr. Anderson will get a boy from your ship. I believe him to be a kind, firm master. Kindly forward me a couple of application forms for my friends."

Mr. H. Love, of Jamberoo:—"I may state my apprentice is conducting himself well. He is giving satisfaction in every way. There is something like £8 or £9 to his credit in the Savings Bank. I may also mention that I am going to apply for another boy."

Mr.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Gudgeby:—"I beg to state that the boy J.B. continues to conduct himself well. The amount to your joint credit is £9 10s."

Mr. J. Smith, Glencoe:—"I have much pleasure in informing you that L.S. has so far given every satisfaction. He is honest and trustworthy, and attends to his work properly. He has not given me any trouble yet."

Mr. J. Gilbert, of North Botany, writes:—"I am pleased to say that my apprentice, D.Mc., is behaving very well, and I have no complaint to make. I send him to school every day, and he is getting on nicely."

Mr. R. Bryen, of Byron Bay:—"The boys C. and C. still continue to be good boys."

Mr. J. Marshall, of Prospect:—"My apprentice, A.W., has conducted himself very well. His wages placed in the Bank amount to £12 9s."

Mr. W. M. Martin, of Winton:—"On the whole I have much pleasure in reporting that I am well satisfied with the conduct of the lad J.W. He is trustworthy and obedient, and up to the present has shown no tendency to lapse into any vicious course."

Mrs. Pether, of Kiandra:—"Re D.C. The lad has given me great satisfaction in his work and behaviour. At present he is with my son, 20 miles from home, looking after sheep. There is a lad living with Mr. Barber named H.B. D. knew him on the 'Sobraon.' He came twice to see D. He seems to be doing very well."

Mr. J. Jacob, of Moonbi:—"It gives me much pleasure to write a favourable report about my apprentice. He has conducted himself very well up to date. He is getting on very well with farm work, and I am now teaching him to plough. I have placed £9 9s. 4d. to his credit." Mr. Jacob also gives me a report concerning six other lads from the "Sobraon" who are all doing well in their situations in the district.

Mr. J. F. Haddin, of Albion Park:—"L.W. has conducted himself very well during the time he has been in my service. I am pleased to tell you he is a very good boy, and is writing to you himself to-night."

Mrs. F. Wilkinson, of Pokolbin:—"W.L. has so far given me satisfaction. I have found him honest and industrious. He was confirmed in the Church of England at the beginning of 1897. The only other 'Sobraon' boy I know of is G.W., and I am told he is a steady good lad. The amount of money to W.L.'s credit is £6."

Mr. P. Hiney, Orange:—"The boy J.C. has been in my service now nearly four years, as his time will be up on 27th February, 1898. He has conducted himself well, been always obliging to all the family, and always doing what he was told. There is £24 1s. deposited to his credit. I have agreed with him for six months more."

Mr. J. A. Lambert, of Clarence River:—"I have much pleasure in reporting to you that the lad W.L. has conducted himself very well since he has been in my service. He seems to like the dairying work very well. I only know of two persons who have been on the 'Vernon,' namely, J.B., Butter Factory, Coraki, and C.W., Taree."

Mr. W. D. Boles, of Kiama:—"I am pleased to say that the boy W.P. has conducted himself very well indeed during the whole of the time he has been in my service. In looking over his Bank-book I find there is £5 13s. to his credit. I like the boy I have well, and he takes a great interest in his work."

Mr. S. Blanch, of Casino:—"During the time the lad R.P.B.B. has been in my service he has conducted himself very well."

Mr. W. H. Holden, Stewart's River:—"I am very well satisfied with my apprentice. His conduct has been very good."

Mr. P. J. Brady, Manilla:—"The apprentice P.W. is getting on very well. I have paid up wages according to the Regulations."

Mr. J. Conley, of Cobar:—"The conduct of the boy J.M. has been very good in every way, and I am very well pleased with him."

Mrs. A. Bruniges, of Merewether:—"I beg to report that the boy G.L. conducts himself very well, and that I am satisfied with him."

Mr. C. M. Lawson, of Adelong Crossing:—"My boy E.D. has given every satisfaction so far; very dutiful, and not at all lazy. He is quite happy here, and has grown very much and got so stout."

Mr. Saunderoock, of Riverstone:—"In regard to W.E., he has been a very good lad from the start, and I hope if I get another lad he may be as good. He works well with the horses, and is thoroughly honest and trustworthy. He can plough and milk, and do almost anything required in the orchard. I have no trouble with him."

The Ven. Archdeacon Dunstan, of O'Connell:—"I have to say that I have no fault to find with O.S. during the time he has been in my service."

Mr. A. Pether, of Kiandra:—"I am pleased to say that the boy, F.O'G., has given me great satisfaction in every way. I cannot tell you of any other lad about here than the one my mother mentioned in her letter."

Mr. H. F. K. Mann, of Yanko:—"The conduct of G.H. is very satisfactory. He is a smart, active lad, and has become very useful to me."

Mr. F. Beedle, of Bective:—"I received your letter concerning the conduct of the boy S. During the time he has been in my service he has been honest, truthful, and obedient."

Mr. A. L. Morrison, of Widgiewa:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I am extremely well pleased with the apprentice, E.O.J. No lad could conduct himself better than he does, and there is the making of a good man in him. I shall see that the lad writes to you periodically and regularly."

Mr. Samuel McCaughey, J.P., of Coonong:—"I have pleasure in stating that both H. and R. have conducted themselves well since they came here, and are now both becoming very useful. I will ask both these lads to write to you regularly. I will be glad if you will select a good boy of 12 years of age, that you can thoroughly recommend, and send him at your earliest convenience."

Mr. W. Dolan, of Warren:—"J. is getting on splendidly at his trade, and he is a very good boy. I have placed £4 14s. in the Bank for him, and will be banking some more for him next month."

Mr. Denning, of Darroobalgie:—"We are very well pleased with the lad H., and find him truthful, honest, and obedient. He is in good health, and seems quite contented and happy."

Mr. H. H. Cooke, of Trelowarren:—"The apprentice has behaved himself well, and I am quite satisfied with him. He is happy and contented, and has often said he is glad he came here. He has grown a sturdy, strong young fellow; he is active, and now very useful. A.P. is now with Mr. Nash, and seems to be getting on well; he has a good place. W. McP. is with my son; he came over with my son to spend last Christmas,—looked well, contented, and happy. W.C. will write by the same post."

Mr. J. Macgregor Dunn, J.P., of Lismore:—"I have now the honor to make the following report re my apprentice, V.H. He has conducted himself in every way to my satisfaction. At this date £4 7s. stands to his credit with the Government Savings Bank."

Apprentice L.M. writes:—"I received your kind and welcome letter, and was glad to hear how you are getting on. I am busily engaged in ringbarking; and I have about 350 acres left out of 575. * * * Dear boys, it is a long time since I wrote to you, so I will just close my letter with very best wishes.—Your old shipmate, L.M."

A.S.M. writes:—"Dear Sir,—I'm very thankful to you for getting me such a nice place; you could not get me a better place in the district. Since I have been up here I have learned to milk and to ride, and do everything that is required of me, and I am thoroughly satisfied with my situation. Kindly remember me to [naming his chums on board], and the remainder of the boys, and please let J.R. write to me. I am, yours faithfully, A.S.M."

D.M., just completing his term of apprenticeship, writes:—"Sir,—Just a few lines to ask you if I can draw my money up here, as I would rather not go to Sydney, for if I did I should have to go home, and that would mean going among former companions, and even if I did not I would have to spend my money to live until I got a job somewhere, whereas I can get work up here. G.M. also wishes to draw his money up here, as he has a brother residing at W—. I remain, yours truly, D.M."

Apprentice F.T.:—"Dear Captain,—I arrived safely, and like the place very much. I go out with Mr. Mc— in the buggy every day to U— to open gates for him, and I stay there and play cricket. H. came up last night to see me; he is a lot taller and fatter than when I saw him last. Remember me to the boys. Yours truly, F.T."

Apprentice J. C. writes:—"Dear Sir,—I have been here four years 27th February, and I have been treated like a son. I like my master very well; I have everything I want. I have learned to plough and to do everything on the farm."

Apprentice E.D.:—"I suppose you will think I have forgotten all about you; but you need not think so, for I do still keep the promise that you told me. I have grown a lot since I came here. I milk nine cows and do other things about the place; I will be a regular farmer soon. I like the place very well; the people are very kind to me. I have been practising my writing, and hope you will see an improvement in it. I have also been studying my other lessons; also the catechism. Will you kindly let R.D. write to me, that is if he has not left the ship? Will you please remember me to Mr. Robilliard, Mr. Stayner, Mr. Leer, and Mr. Humphries?"

R.D. writes:—"I will try my utmost to be a good boy; I think I have more sense than to come back to the ship in disgrace. If G.C. is still on board, will you kindly let him write to me? My master is a very good man. Your obedient servant, R.D."

Apprentice A.S.:—"Dear Friend,—When you came to see me, I was very glad to see you looking so well. I can thank Captain Neitenstein for getting me such a good place. I don't think there are many who have got such a good master as I have. Would you kindly remember me to Captain Neitenstein and thank him for the good he did me. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, yours truly, A.S."

Apprentice N.T. writes:—"Dear Captain Mason,—Captain Olive wishes me to write to you to let you know I am getting on alright. I am sure there is not a better place in all Sydney than where I am now, and I am very thankful to you that I am here. Captain Olive is very kind to me, and I will do all I can to please him. I am learning to ride the bike now, and have had a good few falls. I am working on the lift with my cousin, and I have to be very careful. I do a little writing in a copy-book every night and morning. Must now say good-bye. Please remember me to all on board, Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Wood. I remain, yours truly, N.T."

S.G. writes:—"Dear Sir,—I hope Mr. Stayner is getting along, also Mr. Leer and the ship's officers. I hope all the boys are behaving well. I suppose the boys enjoyed themselves immensely on Anniversary Day with their boat racing and other nice sports. I fancy I can see the starboard watch picked crew in the first cutter win against the port watch in the sixth cutter; there would be no chance of them beating the champions. Yours sincerely, S.G."

Apprentice G.B.:—"Dear Sir,—I received your letters. I am very thankful to you for getting me such a good place. My master and mistress are very good to me. On Anniversary Day I went to the races and enjoyed myself well. There are five boys up here. Your obedient servant, G.B."

E.S. writes:—"Dear Sir,—I have been very busy ploughing new ground, and have 18 acres done. The country agrees with me better than Sydney; I am getting very strong. There are a lot of boys from the ship live near me. My master and mistress are very good to me; ever since I came up they have done everything they could for me. Your obedient servant, E.S."

E.N.J., in the employ of an "old boy," writes:—"Dear Sir,—My master and mistress are very good to me. I am getting on well with my work. I can make a pair of pants now, and my master is going to show me how to make vests. I and my master go fishing in the evenings, and we always seem to have good luck. I hope you and all the boys enjoyed themselves at the theatre. I remain, yours truly, E.N.J."

J.W. writes:—"Dear Sir,—I am getting on very well here. There is a monthly Band of Hope meeting held in the W— Church; we have about ninety members on the roll. Please remember me to all the boys and officers. Your obedient servant, J.W."

Apprentice J.Z.:—"Dear Sir,—I suppose you have thought that I had forgotten you, but I have not. Thank you very much for getting me such a good place. I like my place very well, and my master is very kind to me; no one could have a better master. I spent a very good Christmas up here, and went for a picnic on New Year's Day; I enjoyed myself well. I met two 'Sobraon' boys there, R.L. and J.W. I have learnt to ride, and turn the winnower. Remember me to these boys (naming three) Your obedient servant, J.Z."

Apprentice W.H. writes:—"Dear Captain Mason,—It is six months to-day since I left the good ship 'Sobraon.' My master and mistress are very kind people, and I have no need to complain. I have plenty of work to do. My master gave me 5s. pocket money, which makes 12s. altogether. I mean to serve my time out, and stop on afterwards if they will let me. Kind love to yourself and all my 'Sobraon' friends. Yours truly, W.H."

R.C.

R.C. writes:—"Dear Sir,—I can milk and ride. I have seen W.D. and C., and I am going to the Show to-morrow. I get my pocket money every month, but I don't spend much. I saved up 4s. and sent it to my mother. I have been to church and confession sometimes. Yours affectionately, R.C."

Apprentice J.S.:—"Thank you very much for letting me go to Mr. Junor. I like this place very well, the people are very kind to me and treat me well. We are milking fifty cows, and have five hands to milk them. If D. has not left the ship, will you let me write to him? Remember me to Mr. Wood and Mr. Williams. There are two more boys from the ship up here, B. and W.H. Yours sincerely, J.S."

F.P. writes:—"I am getting on very well, and like the place and the people, who are all kind to me. I get my pocket-money regularly, besides a Christmas-box of half-a-crown. I hope all the officers and boys are well. I am, yours respectfully, F.P."

Apprentice C.Q.:—"I suppose the boys who were on the ship in my time are very limited now. I was very glad to hear the officers got promoted. I suppose Mr. Thompson is managing 3rd Class as well as he did as when I was on board. I hope the cricket club is keeping up to its old form, and I hope to have the honor of meeting it some day as an old boy. P. and I are agreeing very well and trying to get good characters. I must conclude, bidding you and all the boys farewell. Yours truly, C.Q."

Apprentice W.P.:—"I hope you and all the boys are well. I am also very thankful to you for sending me to such a good master. C. and I were very glad to see you; we were both in town that day with vegetables, when Constable Westroff told us to wait for you. Our masters let us go to the Show, and we both enjoyed ourselves very much. My master took a lot of prizes at the Show. I hope W.M. is quite well; please remember me to him. Yours truly, W.P."

F.A.C. writes:—"Dear Sir,—I hope to hear that you are quite well. I am getting along very well with my mistress. F. and I can milk cows very well. I milk from seven to eight cows every day, and feed the pigs and calves and sometimes do gardening. I like Mrs. Fox very much; my mother could not be kinder to me. She is very strict with me, and will not let me go anywhere unless she is with me herself. I say my prayers night and morning, and go to church every third Sunday. Mrs. Fox gave me two heifers and a little pig, and when the pig is fit for market, it will be sent to market and my mother is to get the money. I have 5s. pocket-money, and my mistress wants me to buy a pig with it; she says I can have the money when it is fit for sale. My word! if all the boys who leave you fall in such luck as I have done, they will be blessed. I went to the Hospital Ball and a circus. I will not leave my place when my time is done; I will stop if they will let me. I must conclude with my kind love and best respect for you. Yours faithfully, F.A.C."

A.S. writes:—"I am getting on very well and am well satisfied with my place, and my master is well satisfied with me. I get my pocket-money every week. I can barrow with two horses. Would you kindly get me a picture of the ship? I would be very pleased if you did this. Yours truly, A.S." [The picture was sent to him by return mail.]

H.T.R.:—"I am all right, and getting along well with my work. We have plenty of cows here, and I have to milk them; I take the milk to the creamery. Would you kindly let me know where F.C. is, and let me know if I can write to him? I wish to be remembered to [naming three boys]. Yours truly, H.T.R."

E.J. writes:—"I have seen the two boys, L.H. and L.W. I get Sundays off, and go to Sunday-school in church. My master gave me a present of a watch, and I am saving up my pocket-money to buy a chain for it. I got a prize in Sunday-school for lessons. Your obedient servant, E.J."

J.F. writes:—"Dear Captain,—I spent my Christmas holidays very well. On Christmas Day, when there was nothing to do, we played a game of cricket; on Boxing Day, C.G. and I went to the creek to fish, I caught seven perch and Charlie caught none. On Anniversary Day we went to the mountain to rob a bees' nest, and we got two buckets and a big can full. I suppose you have had some good races between port and starboard watches, and I think, for a guess, that port watch won it, for starboard won it last year, and it is fair that port should win it this time. I am growing very well and getting very fat. I should have written to Mr. Stayner, but I forgot. I should like to be remembered to [naming many boys and officers]. Your obedient servant, J.F."

Apprentice M.H.:—"Dear Sir,—I am still getting on well. I have been in full charge of the place while the master was away, and I think I managed it well enough for three months. The first year has passed quiet enough. L. has great chases after horses when he wants one. He comes down on Sunday, and we have a trip round the place. Yours faithfully, M.H."

E.W.B. writes:—"Sir,—I hope you and all on board are quite well. I have been by myself for two days, as I have some burning-off to do, and I will do it well, to show my master that I can be trusted to do it well alone. He has bought me an exercise-book, copy-book, and slate. I have plenty of riding to do, and am always up first in the morning. Yours truly, E.W.B."

A.S.:—"Sir,—I have got a very good place, and am getting on well. I would like to know if Mc. is still on the ship, and if he is will you let him write to me? I remain, yours, A.S."

F.O'G.:—"Dear Sir,—I received your letter, and am glad to hear that all on board are well. D.C. and I have been together nearly all the shearing, and I cannot help thanking you again for getting me such a good situation. I have everything a boy could wish for. Remember me to all the boys and officers. Your obedient servant, F.O'G."

R.A.T.:—"Dear Captain,—I arrived at my destination on Saturday morning. I say that if you tried over and over again you could not get me a better master. I have all that I could wish for. I wish you would let G.T. write to me, as he was my best friend. Yours truly R.A.T."

Apprentice T.S.:—"Dear Captain,—I like my place very well, and am in good health. I milk three cows every morning, and am burning off the fallen timber for ploughing next year. I go to church nearly every Sunday, about 6 miles from my place. There are some boys here from the ship. I would like to be remembered to H.M. and others. I suppose No. 4 Company is still the best in drilling, sculling, and everything they were good in. Till next time, yours truly, T.S."

H.S.A.:—"Dear Sir,—I still like the people and place very well. Since I last wrote I have sown 120 acres under wheat. I go to town with the cart and horse by myself, and my master bought me a pony to go for the mail. Remember me to [twenty boys and many officers]. H.S.A."

G.S.:—"Dear Sir,—I get up in the morning at half-past 5, have an early breakfast, and milk twenty-two cows. I then take the milk in a cart to the factory about a mile away. I am getting to know all about cows and farm work. Yours obediently, G.S."

A.D.B. :—"Dear Sir,—I am very glad you have got me this nice place. I have got everything I want, and have learnt to milk. I go to school every day, and am learning all I can. There are a lot of 'Sobraon' boys up here. My mistress gave me a trap and I catch native cats. There is not much hard work to do. I go to town with Mrs. Herbert sometimes, and sometimes I ride in by myself. Yours truly, A.B."

Apprentice G.W.B. :—"Dear Sir,—I landed at P— safely, and like the place very well. The people are very kind to me. Everything looks well, and nobody could wish for a better place than this. G.W.B."

H.M. :—"Dear Sir,—I received your kind and welcome letter. I was very glad to hear from you. I saw a photo. of the ship in the *Mail*, and it looked very well. I am behaving myself well, so as to bear a good name. I am milking 140 cows. I would like to see the ship again. I go to church every Sunday. I used to think Sydney was the best, but I like the country best now. Please remember me to all the officers and boys. Yours truly, H.M."

W.M. :—"Dear Sir,—I am getting on very well in my situation, but I am very sorry to say I lost my master some weeks ago. He was very kind to me. He dropped dead on September 30th, and was buried on October 1st. Mrs. W. is still carrying on the business, and I am going to stay with her till the rest of my time. Mrs. W. said I am giving every satisfaction, and will apply for another boy as soon as I leave her. I know of three more boys up here from the ship: L., R., and R. Please remember me to all on board. Wishing you and all the boys best love, W.M."

W.L. :—"Honoured Sir,—I am working in the vineyard and have been topping it. I have got a good place here. My master wants me to stop over my time; I am going to do so. Would you kindly give me R.R.'s address? I hope all on board are in good health. Yours sincerely, W.L."

A.M. :—"Dear Captain,—I have been in my situation for two years and two months and have only ten months to do. I have had very good health since I have been in the bush. In your last letter you said that the boys, G., and T.B., have left the ship, I would like you to let me know their whereabouts. I am thinking of stopping in the bush for good. I would like to know if I can draw a few pounds to buy a horse, there is one up here I have taken a great fancy to. Wishing you and all the crew Merry Christmas. Yours truly, A.M."

H.H. :—"Dear Captain,—I like my place very well, and I do not think you could have got me a better place. I can ride and milk; my pocket-money is paid up to date. Remember me to [naming twelve boys]. H.H."

A. Mc. :—"I thank you very much for getting me such a good place. While travelling around I have seen P.E., H.L., and G.E., I have very little to do, I look after a buggy and horses, and do odd things. I am nearly always away from home. Your obedient servant. A.Mc."

G.H.H. :—"Dear Captain,—I write to let you know that I am getting on all right. I received your letter and am glad to know that all on board are in good health. I milk cows, feed pigs, chop wood and round up sheep and cattle. I get up at 5 o'clock. I hope that you and all your family are in good health, I suppose Frank has forgotten me. I should like to be remembered to [naming over 20 boys and 6 officers]. Thanking you for getting me such a good situation. I remain, G.H.H."

L.W. :—"Dear Sir,—My master lets me go swimming three times a week. I enjoyed myself very well on Christmas and my master says that he will give me an extra shilling if I do my work well, and I am doing my best. I hope you and all aboard are well. Yours truly, L.W."

Apprentice E.K. :—"Dear Captain,—I am getting on all right with my master, he says I am a good boy and do my work well. I am milking 83 cows. I would like to have one of the ship's photos, if you will send one up. [One sent accordingly]. I hope you and all the boys are well. I am trying to get a good name for the ship and I hope all the other boys are doing the same. Yours truly, E.K."

J.W. :—"Dear Sir,—Mr. Martin gave me a saddle, costing £3 14s., for a present. I gained the first prize in Sunday-school for texts. There are a good few boys from the ship here now. [He mentions 9 boys.] J.Z., about 10 miles from here came over to a tea meeting and we had a grand time. Kindly remember me to all the officers and boys. J.W."

S.A.S. :—"I write to thank you for the kind interest you have taken on my behalf in getting me such a good place. I saw the boy C.D., in town about six weeks ago, he told me he had been to Sydney and had spent his money; he said he could not keep it long enough to do anything with it. I go to school every Sunday. Yours truly, S.A.S."

W.H. :—"Dear Sir,—I am getting on very well in my place. I like the trade very well and am getting used to it. I hope I shall not disappoint you as I promised I should not. My master is very good to me and I will try to do my best for him. They give me all I want. I go to Sunday-school and Church nearly every Sunday. I enjoyed myself in the holidays, I went to the sports and they were very good. I do not know of any other boys from the ship up here. I would like to know how the boy Mac. is getting on, and would like him to write to me if he may. I hope all on board are well also yourself and family. Your obedient servant, W.H."

M.O'C. :—"Dear Sir,—We are milking 35 cows now. Remember me to Mr. Robilliard and the boy, M.W. I would like to know what division came out on top these sports, and whether the sail-makers won a race. Your obedient servant, M.O'C."

P.J.D. :—"Dear Captain,—I arrived safely and like the place very well, I am living out in the bush, and my master and mistress are very kind to me. I am learning to plough and harrow very well, and I ride very well. Mr. Holahan is going to learn me how to shoot. Would you kindly get me six pennyworth of beads and a photo. of the ship? [This was done.] In spring I will get you a young magpie. I had a pet kangaroo given to me to-day and will send it to you if I can. Remember me to W.N., and A.Y. Your sincere friend, P.J.D."

A.E. :—"Dear Sir,—I am getting on well in my situation. I go to Sunday-school. Remember me to Mr. Leer, I would like to know if the boy G.C., is still on board. J.B., was up here to see me before Xmas. L.M., goes ringbarking every day, he said he was very glad to see you. Yours affectionately, A.E."

A.O'C. :—"Dear Captain,—I am getting on very well at present. My master has taught me everything on a farm and a dairy farm as well, and I have learned bush work too. He said he would keep me on when my time is finished. Yours truly, A.O'C."

E.R.P. :—"Dear Sir,—I am getting on all right up here and can now milk. Please remember me to these boys [naming four]. There are some other boys at K. Yours truly, E.R.P."

J.C. :—"I am well, and like the place very well. They are all very good to me here. I am doing gardening and boat-pulling. I go to church every Sunday and have lessons at night here. Your obedient servant, J.C."

J.G. :—"Dear Captain,—I must thank you for getting me such a good situation. It is a lovely place and I think I can get on well up here and am going to stay. There are a number of boys up here; they are all getting on well. There are two at Mr. Basche's; they like their master very well. Yours obediently, J.G."

Senior-constable Anderson reports that he visited the boys R., H., and J., and each spoke in the highest terms of their masters and stated they were well treated, were well clothed and fed. Their masters were each interviewed and gave the boys good characters, the latter boy, J., being exceptionally well spoken of by the manager of the station. The Bank-books were also inspected and the amounts to their credit are as follows :—£3 4s., £10 8s., and £1 5s. respectively.

Senior-constable Singleton :—"I have seen the boy M., who bears a very good character as being willing and attentive to all his duties, and from the boy's appearance and his own statement he is very well treated."

Sergeant McDonald :—"Mr. Gadsby gave the boy C.D., an excellent character and stated he was doing well."

Senior-constable Costello :—"Found the apprentice G.T's. character, &c., to be all that can be desired. Wages regularly paid, the last payment leaving a credit balance of £17 2s."

Constable Graham :—"Interviewed the boy, E.A.S., and his master and found the parties well satisfied with one another. Mr. Rossiter gives the boy an excellent character. Wages are fully paid up, £14 6s."

Senior-constable Scott :—"The boy S., is well satisfied with his home, and his master gives him an excellent character. Wages paid to date."

Constable Egan :—"A.R., is giving his employer every satisfaction. The boy stated he was well treated and the family were very good to him. Wages paid."

Constable McRae :—"J.C. bears a good character and has in every respect been well treated. He intends to remain in Mr. Hiney's employ."

Senior-constable Harvey reports upon eight boys :—"The characters are all good, conditions favourable, and they all say that they are well treated. Wages all paid to date. The masters of these boys have no complaints to make."

Constable White :—"C.J.J. bears a good character, gives his employer every satisfaction, and is well treated."

Senior-constable Westropp :—"F.M., is steady and well-conducted. His employer says he gives every satisfaction."

Constable Williams :—"G.C., bears a good character and is doing well. A.S., is also doing well. All wages paid."

Constable Brown :—"The apprentice, A.J.A., has a very good character, is well-behaved, and of great assistance to his master in farming pursuits. The apprentice states that he is well treated by Mr. Collier and has not the slightest cause for complaint. The boy manages four horses and a three-furrowed plough, he is also well nourished, strong, and healthy."

Senior-constable Madden :—"Saw the boy C.F.H., who appeared to be in excellent health. He stated that he was very kindly treated by his master and had no complaints to make. Well clothed and his sleeping apartment is scrupulously clean. His master gives him a very high character, stating that he is most industrious and in every way most trustworthy."

Senior-constable Colgan :—"Interviewed Mr. Pike, who states that the boy, A.P., is very obedient and well conducted. The boy states that he is well treated and is highly pleased with his master."

Constable Lynch reports upon H.H. and P.J.K. :—"Finds that both boys bear good characters, condition good, and they are well treated."

Sergeant Roberts :—"Apprentice J.S. bears an excellent character, and informs me that he is well treated and quite contented."

Senior-constable Reid reports of three apprentices that they bear very good characters and compare very favourably with others in the district.

Constable Westropp reports visiting four boys, all very good characters, wages ranging from £15 to £19.

Constable Grigor reports on three apprentices :—"They all have excellent characters, and are perfectly satisfied with their masters."

Constable Tucker :—"Saw the boy B., and he states that he is satisfied in every respect with his master. Mr. Upton speaks in high terms of the boy's good qualities and has no fault whatever to find with him."

Senior-constable Ranford :—"The boy F.J.C.S., has a splendid home and the master speaks very highly of him."

Senior-sergeant Francis reports on four boys : "1st, C.P., character good, and well treated, wages paid to date; 2nd, P.J.Q., character good, and well treated, wages paid; 3rd, apprenticed to the Rev. J. Brophy, character good, well treated, wages paid, £14 13s.; 4th, A.M., good character, well treated; wages, £13 14s."

Constable Armstrong :—"Apprentice F.F. bears a very good character. His employer speaks highly of him, and says that he is honest, sober, and a very reliable, trustworthy youth, and considers him a credit to the training-ship. He earns 12s. 6d. a week, with board and lodging. F. has been under my observation almost daily for over three years, during which time he has always been very well-behaved."

Constable Armstrong :—"G.C.A. expressed himself as very well satisfied with his present home, and that he is well treated by his master and all others on the station. The lad is the picture of health, and bears the appearance of being well-cared for. Mr. Buchanan says, so far A. is an honest, obedient lad, and quite as reliable as the average boy of his age."

Senior-constable Sowell reports upon six lads, all working on farms, and all are steady, hard-working, and in good condition. The Senior-constable reports further of five other lads, all bearing good characters and wages duly paid.

Sergeant

Sergeant Hill:—"A.S.B., apprenticed to Dr. Murray, is well satisfied with his position. His character has been exceptionally good. The satisfaction is mutual between the master and apprentice."

Sergeant Hanley reports:—"Character of apprentice W.B. is good, condition good, health good, clothing clean and of good quality, and more than is necessary. The boy states that is well treated."

Constable H. J. Fox:—"Saw the boy L.S., who is in good health, and quite contented with his place. He likes his master, and has no complaints to make. His master, Mr. Smith, gives S. a good character, and says he is a good, trustworthy, and hard-working lad. Money paid to date."

Constable Scannell:—"Visited A.McD., and found him clean and tidy. Everything in connection with his apprenticeship is satisfactory. No complaints. W.S. is well conducted, and there are no complaints."

Senior-constable Strachan reports upon E.T., who is a steady, industrious lad, and gives his employer every satisfaction.

Constable Carveth:—"The boy J.T. bears an excellent character, is well treated, and in good health."

Constable McFie reports upon three boys:—"The character of these boys good, condition good, and they are well treated."

Senior-constable H. J. Ford:—"The boy P.R. is quite satisfied with his master and his situation, and Mr. MacKenzie is satisfied with the boy, and speaks very highly of him as being a well-behaved lad. Wages are paid to date."

Constables Jones:—"Character of J.W.L. good. He is in good health and well treated. The boy states his master is very kind to him. The wages are paid to date, and the boy is banking his pocket-money."

Senior-constable Byrne:—"Apprentice J.J.R. is in good health, and is well treated; also apprentice A.M. has been transferred to the care of Mr. Graham, of Quandong, his late master having died suddenly. His character is very good, and he is very well treated."

Sergeant Draper reports:—"The boy R.A.J. is contented. Mr. Fanning is well pleased with him, and believes he will turn out well."

Constable Burgett reports:—"Apprentice R.P.B. looks well, and his master gives him an excellent character. The boy states he is well treated and very happy. Saw apprentice J.S., who is conducting himself in a very satisfactory manner, and his master is well pleased with him, and treats him well. Apprentice P., working for Mr. Fanning, is putting a few pounds in the Bank and owns a few head of cattle. His master is well satisfied with him."

Constable Boyd reports of the boy D.:—"Conduct is good, he is satisfied with his place, and likes his master. Mr. Donaghy is pleased with the boy, and has found him truthful and honest. D. has the appearance of being well treated; also saw Mr. Morrish with reference to P.F.K. He has no complaint to make against the boy, and the boy has every appearance of being well treated."

Constable Loseby:—"Saw W.E. and his master. The boy bears an excellent character. He is very well cared for, and pleased with his place."

Constable Middleton:—"I have seen apprentice P.F.D., and his master. The character given this boy by his master is excellent, and he has the appearance of having been well cared for, and is well contented."

Constable Smithers:—"Saw apprentice G.K., whose master states that he is a very obedient and good working boy. The boy has no complaints, and states that he is well satisfied with his place."

Constable Brennan reports that the apprentice H.C. has a good home, is well treated, and his master gives him a splendid character.

Senior-sergeant Tippett reports:—"Apprentice T.H. is well conducted and well treated. His master is well satisfied with him." The Senior-sergeant also reports that the master of F.B. gives him a really good character.

Senior-constable Rogers:—"Apprentice E.R.J. appears clean, well fed and comfortable, and says he likes his place very much and has no complaints to make, his pocket-money being paid regularly. The employer states that the boy is a very good lad, and he is very well satisfied with him."

Sergeant Wells reports:—"The character of the boy H.W. is very good, he is strong and healthy, appears to be well cared for in every way. The apprentice states he could not have a better master."

Constable Laidman reports that Mr. Coulter speaks in very high terms of the boy T.W., and says he is thoroughly reliable, honest, and trustworthy, and behaves well in the house. The boy says he is very happy and contented, and that he has no complaints to make. Wages paid up. Also reports that Mr. Sands is very well pleased with apprentice A.D. and speaks very highly of the way in which he behaves. The boy says that he is very happy and contented.

Senior-constable Curry:—"Saw apprentice W.H. and the boy appears to be in good health, well cared for and contented, and from personal observation, well conducted."

PART III.

THIRD STAGE.—EX-APPRENTICES.

17. We now come to the period when my legal guardianship has terminated, and with it a measure of direct responsibility. Not so, however, from a moral standpoint; and it is from this source that the largest amount of encouragement and pleasure is derivable. Can it be otherwise when the direct outcome of years of labour is rewarded by some hundreds of respectable young fellows coming on board and expressing thanks for what has made them a credit to the community? which sentiment reaches me by mail from all parts of the Australian colonies.

Since January, 1897, I have been favoured with over 500 such visits and letters. These lads have not only done well themselves, but delight in making known to me numerous other old ship boys who are prosperous and respected.

My desire is always to induce ex-apprentices to keep away from city influences and I use all the influence which I possess towards their remaining in the country and following up healthy farming and pastoral pursuits.

The large sum of £12,639 18s. 2d., previously mentioned as having been paid to boys who completed their terms of service, proves most useful to the majority of these lads; but is not always an unmixed blessing, inasmuch as the knowledge of its coming to the boys very frequently forms an object for

for the machination of unscrupulous persons, foremost amongst whom, I regret to say, are to be found the relatives of the boys. The inclination to visit Sydney for a holiday with a fair sum in cash naturally is very strong, and requires little persuasion to carry out. The result is easily guessed. Boys not infrequently come to me penniless for assistance to get back to the country. In this way the wages form a danger, but in cases where the compulsory habit of saving for some years bears fruit, it is a splendid supplement to industrious inclinations. I often sign withdrawal forms with reluctance, feeling sure the money will be injudiciously applied. It is a matter which has caused me much meditation, and which I am of the opinion should receive attention under any new legislation.

18. Notwithstanding the very unpromising field from which the institution recruits its material (particulars of which will be obtained by a glance at the various classes described under Table E), I am in a position to claim, upon the best and most substantial evidence, that ex-inmates show permanent reformation with but very few exceptions.

Through the courtesy of the Comptroller-General of Prisons I am placed in possession of a return concerning all ex-"Vernon" or "Sobraon" inmates convicted during the year ended 30th April, 1898.

Gaol records show the total claimed to be 58, which are accounted for as follows:—

Ex-apprentices (some of whom left the institution 10, 15, 20, and 28 years ago)...	30
During apprenticeship (two of whom were dealt with as first offenders, and are now with their employers)	12
Discharged upon petition by the Governor-in-Council to their relatives after brief detention on board	12
Discharged, being 18 years of age (received at an advanced age)	2
Doubtful, and not known as ever having been inmates of the ship... ..	2
Total	58

We find from the above, 42 defaulters who have experienced a fair portion of the institution system, amongst which failures I note such a sentence as "Fined 5s, or 24 hours' confinement."

During the thirty-one years which the institution has been in operation 3,787 boys have been dealt with; so that the proportion applied to 42 in gaol would be 1.1 per cent.

Going further, and making a comparison between these cases and the number of male prisoners (2,140) in confinement at the close of 1896, the proportion of ship's boys will be slightly under 2 per cent. During the same year 18,838 prisoners were committed to gaol.

As evidence that the ship's training is fulfilling its object where permitted to complete the necessary stages of reform, I would draw attention to comparative results accruing where such has been the case, and where boys have only partially benefited by the system.

Taking the number of those discharged to the care of relatives and friends as amounting to 10 per cent. of those leaving annually, it will be noticed that this small minority of one-tenth produces over a fourth of the whole number figuring as gaol prisoners.

In order to furnish a slight insight to the other side of the question, where boys are permitted to profit by the whole course of the ship's system, I will give a few instances hereunder:—

D.H. writes:—"I write you these few lines to let you know that I have had to leave the Union Steamship Company as I got hurt, and the doctor says I require a spell for a while. I would like to know all the news from you—how all the boys are getting on. I wouldn't mind if I was back in the new ship again. I never had any schooling before I went on board the old ship 'Vernon,' and I can thank the officers for learning to read and write. God bless the old ship 'Vernon,' and also the new one 'Sobraon'; also all on board. Write to me as soon as you can, please, sir. From one of the old boys, D. H., Auckland, New Zealand."

T.J. writes, under date 7th May, asking permission to withdraw £22 6s. 2d. He completed five years' apprenticeship with Mr. Buckley, and is now employed in the same district—Dunmore, Shell-harbour.

J.J. visited with a friend after nine years' absence; is a good tradesman, and expresses himself as thankful for what the ship has done for him.

A.G., left the vessel ten years ago, and served Mr. Joubert for seven years in his harbour steamers; has now obtained his "Master's" certificate, and is promised the first opening in the North Shore Company's steamers; earning £2 per week.

J.P. visits and brings me kind messages from his two other brothers who, with himself, have now been some ten years connected with the Permanent Military Forces of New South Wales.

C.C., left the vessel six years back; is now a first-class musician in the Permanent Artillery Band. He, together with a previous colleague on board, filled an engagement at Government House on the anniversary of the Queen's birthday.

T.M., left the ship in 1893. Served his apprenticeship under an expert tradesman who was himself at one time an inmate of the "Vernon." He now frequently visits, and is earning a good livelihood at his trade.

R.K., left the vessel seven years ago. Visits upon his return from Menzies (W.A.), where he has done well. Expresses himself as being much pleased with the "Sobraon," which he sees for the first time.

B.S. comes on board to receive wages amounting to £22 9s. Intends returning to the northern rivers next week, where he served his apprenticeship.

A.E.P., sent here from the Central Police Court in 1889, found sleeping in the open air, father deserted. He returns on board this ship on a visit during July, 1897. Has just been married. He owns a farm of 100 acres upon the Richmond River, which is freehold, value £800, and works it as a dairy property; earning a comfortable livelihood. Asks permission to bring his wife to see the ship. His brother was also an inmate of the "Vernon," and is now doing well in Western Australia.

L.K.D. left the vessel in 1882; visits in August, 1897. Sent from the "Vernon" to H.M.S. "Wolverene." He has since followed up seafaring life and is now employed on board the Orient liner "Oratava." Comes on board the "Sobraon" to visit a nephew who is one of my charges.

K.McG. left the vessel eleven years ago. He now writes from the district in which he was apprenticed telling me of his doings, and asking for information regarding the ship.

J.C. left the vessel in 1889 and comes on board with excellent references. He is now married and settled down in Sydney. A very respectable fellow.

W.E.,

W.E., and E.A.C. Both these lads completed their terms of service in the Australian Club. They received the best of characters from Captain Olive. They both visited on 10th October and expressed thanks for what the ship had done for them.

A.McD. writes from the Bellinger River, where he is employed in a steamer belonging to Mr. Buckle, in which he earns £6 per month,—“Bellinger Heads. Captain Mason,—Dear sir, I am fully satisfied with my situation, and will remain here as long as possible. The schoolmaster up here is putting up a horizontal bar and rings for the school boys, and I am going to give them a few lessons. Dear sir, would you kindly let me know how the boys F. and J.R. are getting on? Give my best wishes to Mrs. Mason and children, and hoping you, the officers and boys are all in the best of health, I remain, your obedient servant, A.McD., s.s. ‘Alert.’”

J.B. visits with a friend and brings a letter from his former employer asking for another apprentice, and speaking in the highest terms of I.H., also an old boy.

O.D., just returned from London in the ship “Neotsfield” after his second voyage. A fine, well set-up young fellow, of whom Captain Rugg assures me he has a high opinion.

J.M., sent here in 1888; now visits from Rockhampton, where he is bandmaster of the C.Q.M.E. Co's band; earning £3 per week. His object in visiting Sydney is to purchase a set of instruments for his band. He was apprenticed and served his time with the late Mr. T. K. Abbott, S.M.

P.K. left the ship as long back as 1875. He has since been employed by the Sydney Municipal Council, and has now been some years in the Government Tramway Department, where he is known as one of the most courteous, obliging, and conscientious of employees.

K.McG. writes a long and newsy letter, giving a full account of his experiences since completing his apprenticeship a few years back. Amongst other things, he says, “I am well liked by everybody who knows me; there are hundreds that know me and can give me work when I want it. I always have money enough to keep myself neatly dressed. I do not drink nor mix up with bad companions, and that is why people like me.” In a later letter, under date 22nd January last, he says, “I am again writing to you to let you know that I am still getting along very well, and that I am not travelling round for nothing, but for experience. I can get work whenever I want it. I took a trip round the gold-mines, but they are all full handed. I have done a little prospecting but didn't do any good at it. I have a place now, and I like it; it is driving an engine.”

A.R.G. writes:—“Dear Sir,—I suppose you have wondered what has become of me, but it is rather inconvenient for me to visit you at present. I have got a good place at Leichhardt, and I am likely to stop here for a good while. My master treats me well; in fact it is about the best place I ever had since I commenced to earn my own living. I had some trouble to get it, but thanks to your kindness in giving me the reference, I was successful. I hope you will kindly let me know if I can come on board on Boxing Day, and if you will be there, as I don't want to come if you are not on board. Yours sincerely, A.R.G.”

W.L., on completing his apprenticeship, writes:—“Dear Sir,—As my term of apprenticeship is completed I am writing to ask your advice regarding my deposit money. I would like to get it here instead of coming to Sydney. I like my master, he has been good to me and has offered me some land to work if I would stay with him, which I think I will do. Yours faithfully, W.L.”

D.W. writes to me from West Australia:—“Dear Sir,—I have found my way over to the west and am now on the gold-fields. We have started working our claim; we are in a very good place here; they are getting splendid gold just above us, and we are down about 65 feet, and hope to strike gold at 80 feet. When I return to New South Wales I will call and see you. I would like to know how all hands are getting on on board. Your obedient servant, D.W.”

S.J.O. writes:—“I have been away for a trip for a month. There are two of the old ‘Vernon’ boys up here, B. and S. They seem to be doing very well, and have a good home and a kind master. Remember me to Mr. Bourke and the officers. Yours sincerely, S.J.O.”

J.S., sent to the “Vernon” in 1879 from the Water Police Court under a charge of larceny. Served his apprenticeship in the old A.S.N. Company, and followed the sea for some years afterwards. Until recently, has been employed in charge of steam machinery at the Sulphide Company's works, Cockle Creek, from whom he has excellent references for lengthy service. When visiting the ship I had the pleasure of introducing him to our Ministerial Head, the Honorable Jacob Garrard, M.P., who was good enough to congratulate him upon the progress he had made.

J.R. was sent here from the Central Police Court in 1874, his mother being unable to give him the required supervision. Visited the ship in January last. After serving five years' apprenticeship he purchased a small farm of 66 acres, which he has just sold, and is proceeding to the Richmond River district with a view to acquiring a more extensive property. He asks that he may be allotted an apprentice from the ship. Having over £100 in his possession points to his saving habits. He spent the night on board.

H.H., sent to the “Vernon” from the Water Police Court in 1886 for sleeping in the open air. He visited the “Sobraon” in February last, after an absence from Sydney of ten years. I met this young man at Kangaroo Valley when visiting apprentices a few months back. He had been employed in that district for some years, and enjoyed an excellent character.

W.W., sent to the “Vernon” in 1877 at the juvenile age of 6 years, being deserted by his parents. Visited the “Sobraon” during March last, after fifteen years' absence. Is steady, industrious, and, I am pleased to add, prosperous young man. Informs me he has just sold his selection at Attunga for £700, and intends purchasing a farm at Manilla. A fine specimen of an ex-“Vernon” success.

19. The above are but a few taken from very many equally satisfactory proofs of permanent good results following the ship's training. In considering such cases, not only must the institution receive credit for practical and far-reaching good work, but reflection upon what would, in the majority of instances, have formed the career of these young men were no such training available, will show the wisdom of our Legislature in providing a means towards such commendable and profitable ends.

The conspicuous success of the institution as a reformative agency, with its years of quietly consistent progress, free from discreditable outbreaks and internal disaffections, has now and again given rise to jealous and unfair criticism. To those malcontents I have little to say beyond the assurance that where any such are in a position to make clear the merits of a system, however opposite to that pursued on board this vessel which will accomplish a larger share of good to the unfortunate class with which we deal,

deal, they will find in me a firm advocate for change of method. It is far easier, and to many persons more natural, to indulge in disparagement than to formulate anything productive of improvement; therefore I shall steadily, and in the face of any criticism, continue to extol the "Sobraon" system, which, some twenty-one years' practical experience has taught me to regard as second to none in any part of the world, where the object aimed at is the amelioration of the condition of those demanding State supervision and assistance until old enough to discriminate wisely between good and evil.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. The routine of week-day procedure has been commented upon in an earlier portion of this report. That pertaining to Sundays and the spiritual welfare of the inmates consists of regular attendance by the boys at their respective churches (weather permitting), prayers morning and evening, with a week-day class of instruction to all.

My grateful thanks are due to the Reverend W. A. Charlton, the Reverend Dean Healy, and the Reverend J. Fitzpatrick, for their kind and valuable ministrations, rendered with the utmost regularity, and at the expense of much time spared from numerous demands in a busy parish.

Too high a value cannot be placed upon the help rendered by these gentlemen, who are assisted by philanthropic ladies—Mrs. Ford, and the Misses Hughes and Maguire. These ladies visit regardless of personal inconvenience, and merit my sincere thanks.

The lads always looked forward with much pleasure to Tuesday afternoons, upon which occasion friendly Christian services, presided over by persons of refinement, go far towards developing the best features and most praiseworthy characteristics in each boy's nature. It would be impossible to find anywhere a more genial and popular ship's chaplain than the Reverend W. A. Charlton, who is not regarded by the boys as a pastor alone, but who stands high in their estimation as an exponent of all manly sports. During the time spent in England Mr. Charlton corresponded with the boys, and at all times those of his flock serving apprenticeship receive kindly and encouraging letters to remind them of what is most essential towards success in life.

21. I have to acknowledge donations and many kind invitations sent to the lads during the past year. Foremost amongst those to whom thanks are due may be named the Hon. J. Garrard, M.P., Minister of Public Instruction; Mr. J. C. Maynard, J.P., Under Secretary; Mr. F. Bridges, Chief Inspector; Colonel Bell, Consul, U.S., America; Major Rennie; Major Dettman; Sir George Shenton, President of the Legislative Council, Western Australia; Messrs. Turner and Conway, Head Masters, Fort-street Model and Cleveland-street Public Schools; the lessees of our theatres, circuses, and societies, who have entertained our boys; the Committees of the Anniversary and Balmain Regattas, Messrs. Holliman, Southwell, S. H. Fairland, Blaine, and F. Buckle, junior.

22. The vessel has enjoyed the favour of several personal visits from the Ministerial Head, the Under Secretary, the Chief Inspector, also the principal officers of the Public Instruction Department, and teachers from all parts of the Colony. All display the greatest possible interest in the ship's inmates and their doings.

I must add that from no source do I receive more ready and sympathetic help and encouragement than is afforded by my former respected chief, Captain Neitenstein, J.P. Although actively engaged with responsible duties of an important Department such as that of the Prisons, the Comptroller is never too busy to spare time for any assistance to those formerly connected with him. From amongst many friends and firm believers in the institution, there can be no one found more sensitive in matters effecting its results than the late commander.

23. Visitors from the various colonies, and at times from all parts of the world, continue to favour the institution with their impressions, from amongst which it may not be amiss to reproduce a few entries.

Mr. Lachlan J. Brient, Editor *The Daily Telegraph* :—"I am most pleased to find that the splendid success which Captain Neitenstein achieved in connection with the 'Vernon' and the 'Sobraon,' and which has given him a world-wide reputation, is being emulated by his successor and old colleague."

Mrs. J. K. Barney, Superintendent Penal Reformatory and Charitable Work, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A. :—"I am greatly pleased with the ship and methods of work."

The Chief Inspector of Schools, accompanied by a number of district inspectors and Colonel Paul :—"We were highly delighted with the treat afforded us by the boys of the N.S.S. 'Sobraon,' under the able direction of their officers. The smartness and precision of their drill and gymnastics, and the discipline as a whole, bear witness to the excellence of the general management of the institution."

The Hon. J. H. Carruthers, accompanied by a number of leading pastoralists :—"Highly pleased with our visit. A most enjoyable afternoon with the boys."

Colonel G. W. Bell, United States Consul, accompanied by Mr. Richard Young, of New York City :—"Delighted with management and results. Very much pleased with the work."

Mr. A. M. Smith, with a large number of representative New Zealand visitors :—"Delighted with all I have seen, and only wish we had a similar institution in New Zealand. Very pleased with the visit; consider it one of the best we have attended whilst visiting the Colony."

Mr. Frank Lincoln :—"Absolutely the most perfect system of its kind I have ever seen. A triumph of moral suasion."

District School Inspectors, Messrs. Bradley, Robertson, and McCredie :—"We are pleased beyond expression with our afternoon's visit to the 'Sobraon.' It is difficult, when all is so admirably conducted, to single out the most striking feature of the management; but of this we feel convinced that the healthy influences by which the lads are surrounded must exercise the most beneficial influence on the whole of their after lives."

Alderman John Ahearn, J.P., with members of the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, accompanied by their President, Colonel Rowe :—"Found everything very neat and everything working most efficiently; reflects the greatest credit on the staff; no one can form any idea of the great and good work carried on here without a personal visit. Consider the management above all credence and beyond all praise."

Sir

Sir J. Fowell Buxton, Governor of South Australia :—" Much interested by all I have seen." His Excellency was accompanied by Baron R. Ungem Hernberg (General of the Imperial Russian Army), Russian Consul E. Monson Paul, also Major Henry Guise, A.D.C.

Mr. C. Delohery, S.M. :—" I found everything in perfect order. Captain Mason and the officers are deserving of the greatest credit for the great care and attention which they give to the welfare of the boys' comfort, and their endeavours to make the ship a happy home for the waifs and strays that are sent on board by the State."

His Honor Judge Forbes :—" On this my second visit I was glad to find that the vacancy caused by the promotion of Captain Neitenstein had been so successfully filled by Captain Mason, who I feel sure will give as great satisfaction in the management of this admirable institution as did his predecessor."

Mr. Ben Tillett, accompanied by Mr. W. M. Hughes, M.P. :—" Pleased with the arrangements. Boys look happy, drill smartly and gladly, and are a credit to instructors of all grades; nothing better in the old country. It has my 'good luck.' The institution is a credit to the Colony and to those who are responsible for its management. It is doing a great work."

Captain Francis Hixson, R.N., President Marine Board :—" I have had the privilege of visiting this ship on many occasions, but have never been more impressed with the cleanliness, good order, and discipline that I and my friends have witnessed to-day."

The Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C., who was accompanied by a number of influential gentlemen :—" My first visit to the 'Sobraon' since Commander Mason assumed command. The mantle of his worthy predecessor has evidently fallen on most worthy shoulders, as the ship never looked better. The boys look splendid, and all seems perfect. My friends wish me to say that they have much enjoyed the visit, and are much indebted to officers and boys for a pleasant afternoon."

The Hon. A. J. Gould, M.P., Minister for Justice, with a number of friends :—" I have been much interested and pleased with the ship and all that I have seen to-day, and have much pleasure in congratulating Captain Mason and the officers on the high standard of efficiency the ship still maintains."

Mr. Trumbull White, from Chicago, U.S.A. :—" I wish we had as splendid an institution. Your institution is doing a splendid work, and is most worthy of imitation everywhere and in all respects."

Sir George Shenton, President, Legislative Council, Western Australia :—" I am delighted to renew my acquaintance with Captain Mason and the officers of the 'Sobraon.' I find the discipline and general deportment of the boys, if anything, superior to that of my last visit, and I congratulate Captain Mason on the admirable manner in which he superintends this excellent institution."

Mr. J. Barling, Chairman, Public Service Board, accompanied by Mr. J. W. Holliman, Secretary :—" Very pleased with all I saw."

24. A tribute of praise comes from one well known to be in touch with many philanthropic movements in the person of Lord Jersey, and probably I could not do better than reproduce the few lines :—" * * * To the lads at present on board my name must naturally be unknown; but perhaps you might like to tell them that a distant well-wisher ventures to send them this message on the eve of the New Year, viz., that to each one is offered the bright chance for doing well and becoming manly and independent, with successions of happy New Years, if only he will learn to do his best alike at work or at play."

25. Since my last report but one change has taken place amongst the officers, Mr. Humphries having been transferred to the school at the Carpenterian Reformatory. The ship lost a capable and popular officer, but I am pleased to say a worthy successor is provided in Mr. Mitchell. The changes made last year by promotions have in all instances proved satisfactory, and my best thanks go out to every member of a loyal and conscientious staff.

26. In conclusion, I most respectfully tender thanks for much consideration, help, and confidence extended to me at all times by the Ministerial Head, the Under Secretary, and all Departmental officers, without the advantage of which my duties would be rendered infinitely less pleasant than is the case.

I have, &c.,

W. H. MASON,

Commander and Superintendent.

APPENDICES.

(A.)

ADMISSIONS and Discharges.

Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
Discharges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abscondings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total changes in ship's company											411

(B.)

ANTECEDENTS of Boys admitted, so far as can be traced.

Previously under State control (incorrigibles, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Previously before Police Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Three times before the Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Four times before the Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Five times before the Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Six times before the Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not previously before the Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87

(C.)

BIRTH-PLACES of Boys admitted.

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

(D.)

RELIGIONS of Boys admitted.

Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Protestants, other than Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
No religion	9

(E.)

PARTICULARS of Parentage.

Class 1.

Neglectful parents	71, or 35 per cent.
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Class 2.

One parent—											
Father dead; mother married again	9
Mother dead; father married again...	3
Father dead; mother neglectful or unable to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Mother dead; father neglectful or unable to control	17
											48, or 24 per cent.

Class 3.

Parents deserted, unknown, or dead	18, or 9 per cent.
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Class 4.

Parents of bad character—											
Mother prostitute; father deserted	5
Mother prostitute; father dead	8
Mother prostitute; boys illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Mother prostitute; father neglects to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mother drunkard; father neglects to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mother deserted; father dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mother drunkard; father dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Father drunkard; mother dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Father deserted; mother dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Father drunkard; mother neglects to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Father deserted; mother neglects to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Father in lunatic asylum; mother dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Father in gaol; mother deserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Father in gaol; mother neglects to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Father in gaol; mother dead...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Both parents in gaol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Parents unfit to have charge of their sons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
											62, or 31 per cent.

TABLE III.

ADMISSIONS to 1st Class.—Boys who could read indifferently. With ages.

Between the age of 15 and 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" " 14 " 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " 13 " 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" " 12 " 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
" " 11 " 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Under the age of 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

TABLE IV.

Boys who could not read.

Between the age of 15 and 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" " 14 " 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
" " 13 " 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
" " 12 " 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" " 11 " 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Under the age of 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56

TABLE V.

EDUCATIONAL Status of Admissions and Discharges.

	Well.	Indifferent.	Not.	Total.
READING.				
On board 30th April, 1897	153	165	14	332
Admitted to 30th April, 1898	46	97	56	199
Discharged to 30th April, 1898	140	72	0	212
On board 30th April, 1898	155	144	20	319
WRITING.				
On board 30th April, 1897	157	161	14	332
Admitted to 30th April, 1898	26	117	56	199
Discharged to 30th April, 1898	152	60	0	212
On board 30th April, 1898	175	124	20	319
ARITHMETIC.				
On board 30th April, 1897	111	207	14	332
Admitted to 30th April, 1898	30	109	60	199
Discharged to 30th April, 1898	116	96	0	212
On board 30th April, 1898	103	196	20	319

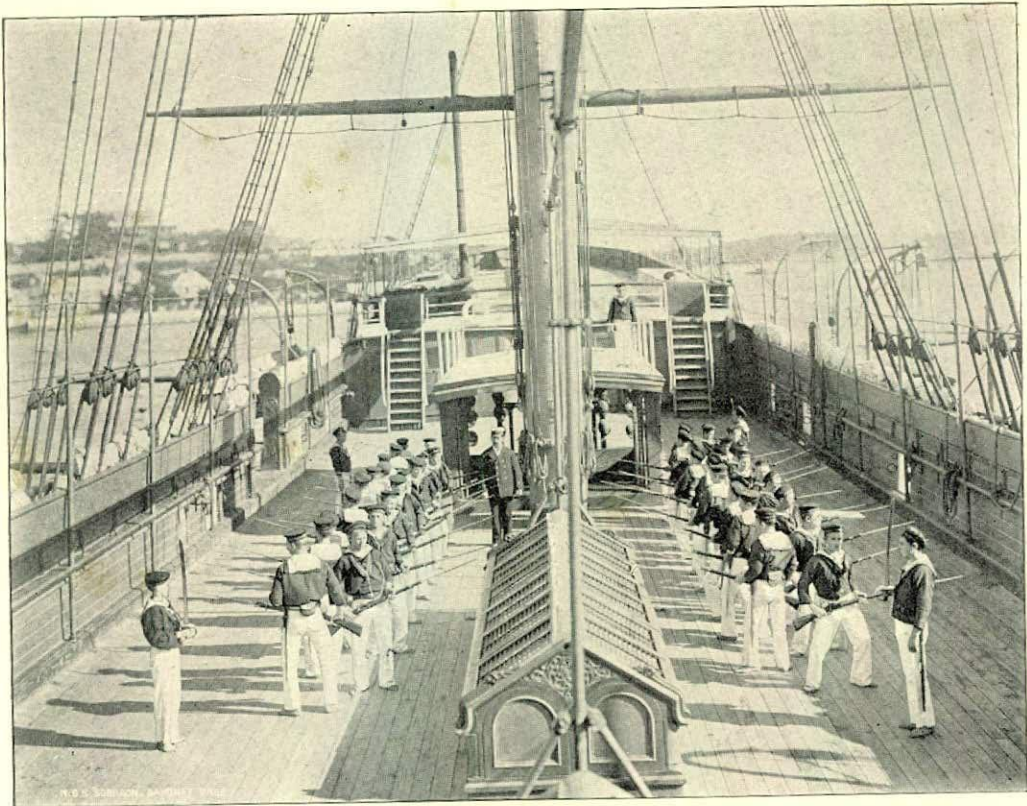
[Fourteen Photographs.]



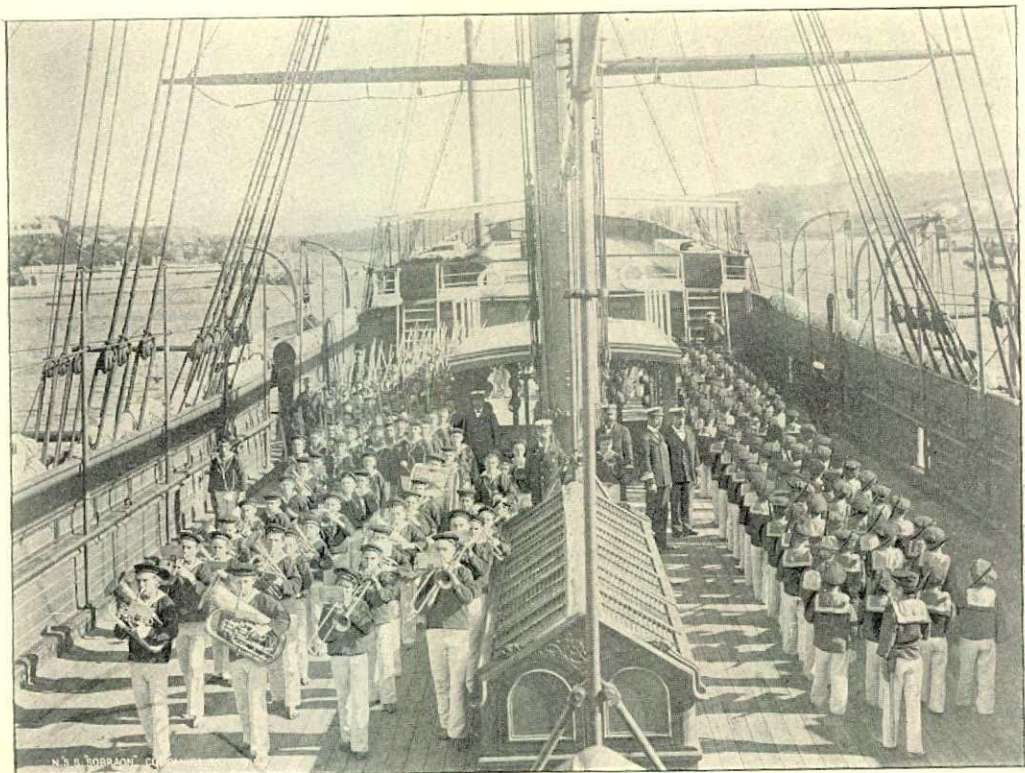
N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—END ON, BOYS MANNING YARDS.



N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—THE STAFF.



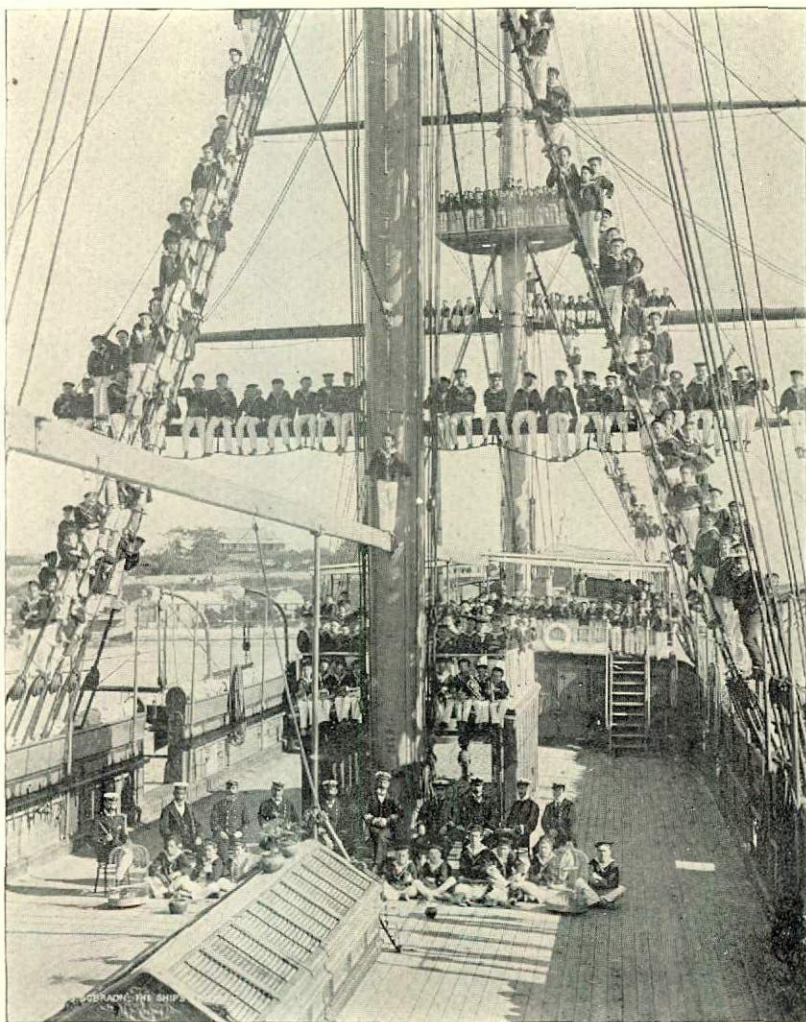
N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—BAYONET DRILL.



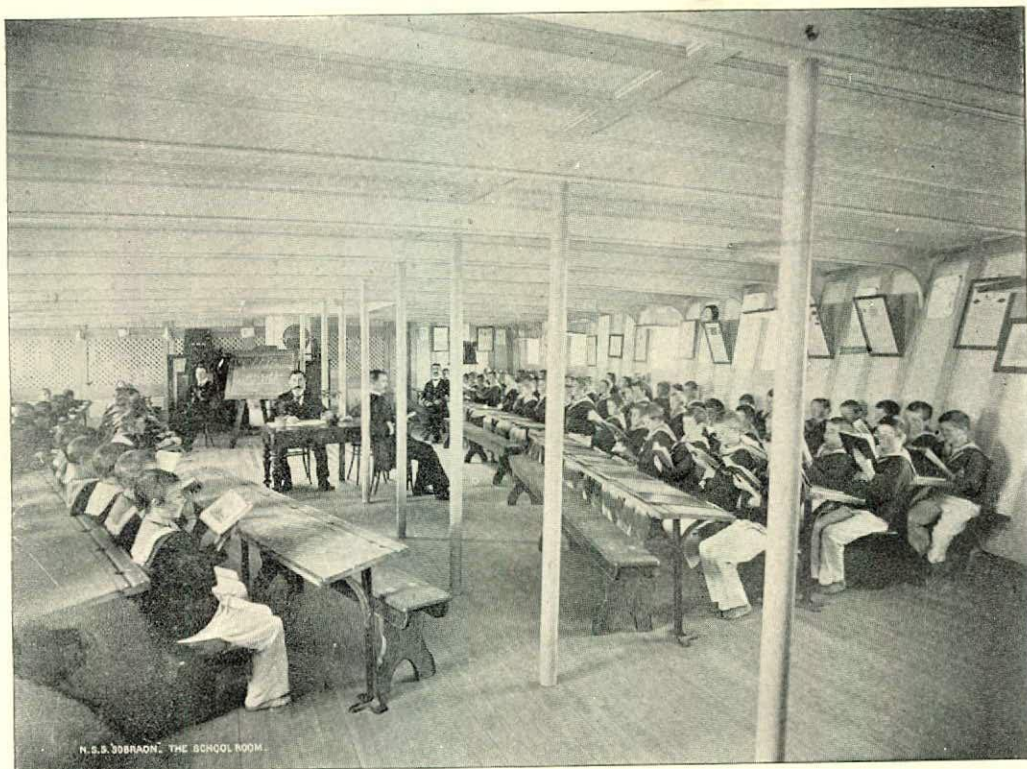
N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—COMPANIES MARCH PAST.



N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—BOAT DRILL UNDER CANVAS.

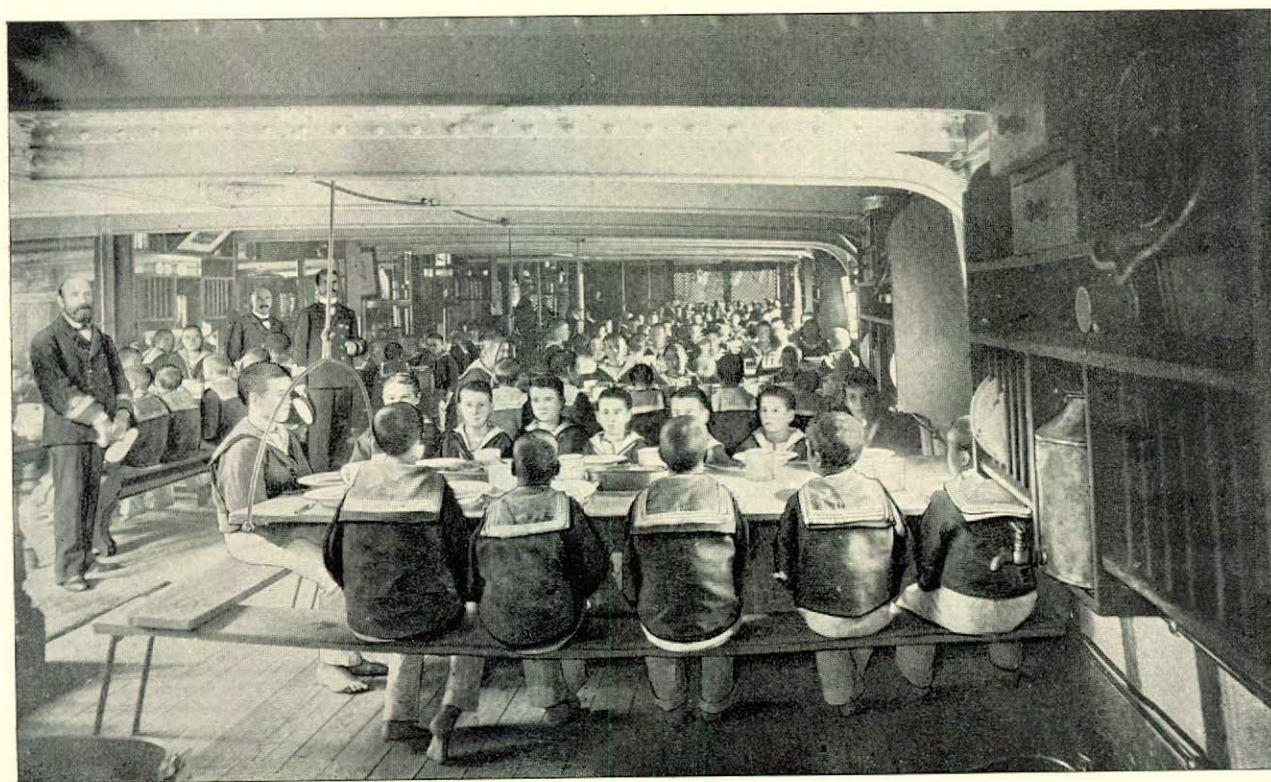


N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—THE SHIP'S COMPANY.



N.S.S. SOBRAON. THE SCHOOL ROOM.

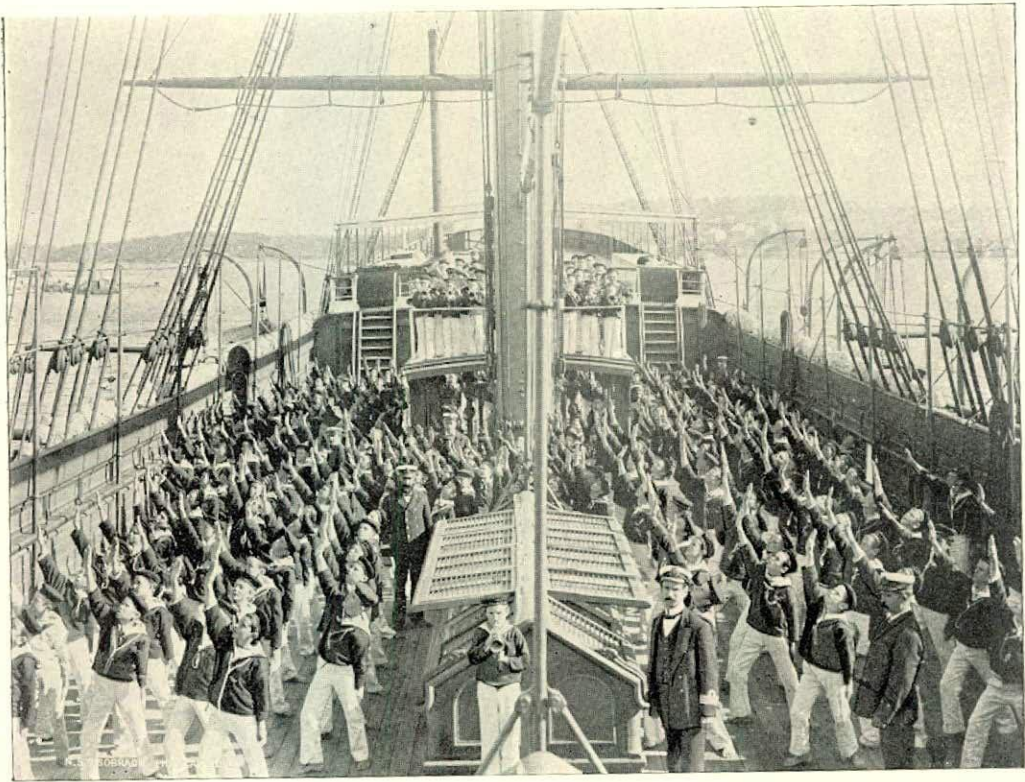
N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—THE SCHOOL-ROOM.



N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—THE MESS DECK.



N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—BERTHING DECK.



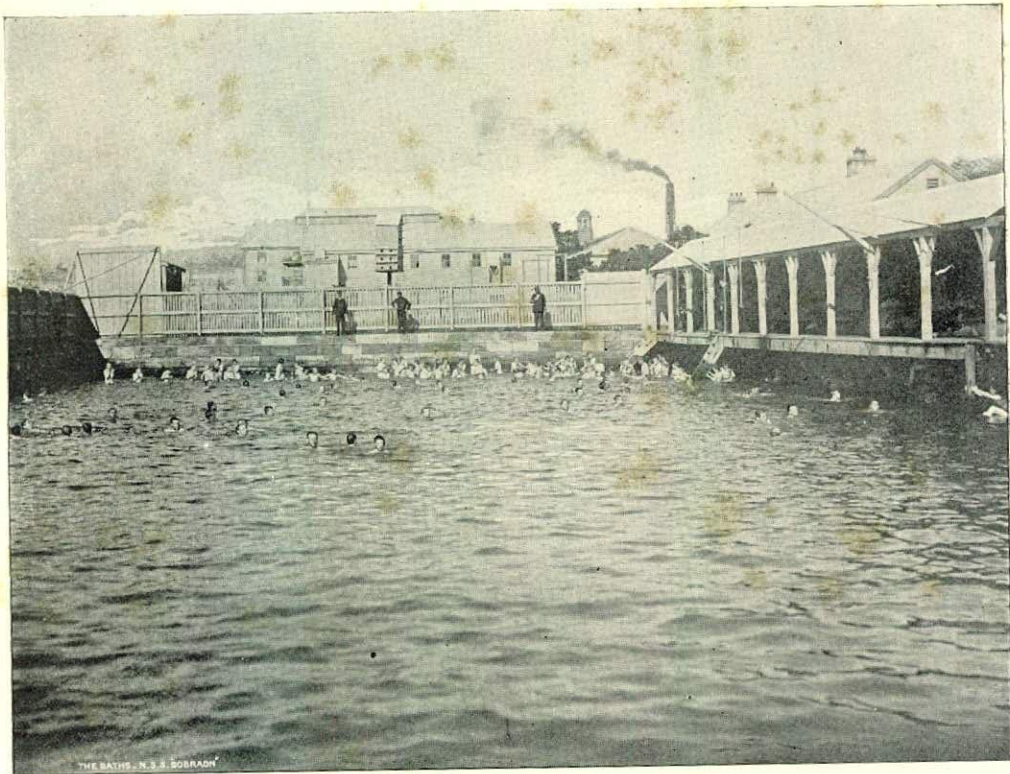
N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—PHYSICAL DRILL.



N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—GYMNASTIC CLUB AND SHIP'S BAND.



N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—FOOTBALL CLUB AND RECREATION GROUNDS.



THE BATHS - N. S. S. SOBRAON

N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—THE SWIMMING BATH.



N.S.S. "SOBRAON."—THE RECREATION HALL.