

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1885-6,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1885-6.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.
(With Supplementary Cover containing Plans.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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1885.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR

1885.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 23, sec. 36.

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1885.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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

My Lord,

I beg to submit to your Excellency the Report of the Department of Public Instruction, for the year 1885. While the Report deals chiefly with the educational work in progress under the provisions of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," it also furnishes a summary of similar work carried on in State-aided Institutions connected with the Department.

It is necessary to remark that the affairs of the Department were administered by my predecessors, the Hon. W. J. Trickett and the Hon. J. H. Young, during the year covered by the Report. The former presided over the Department until 23rd December, and the latter from that date to the close of the year.

I.—SCHOOLS.

2,016 Schools, comprising 2,210 departments, were in operation as compared with 1,912 Schools or 2,071 departments open in 1884. There was thus an increase for 1885 of 134 Schools, or 139 departments. 162 new Schools, embracing 184 departments, were established; 46 Provisional and Half-time Schools were converted into Public Schools, and 9 Half-time into Provisional Schools. The number of Schools closed permanently, or temporarily, before the last quarter of the year, was 32; and thus the number in operation in that quarter was 2,014 Schools, or 2,174 departments. These embraced 8 High Schools, 89 departments of Superior Public Schools, 1,592 Ordinary Public Schools or departments, 284 Provisional Schools, 149 Half-time Schools, 46 groups of Schools under itinerant teachers, and 6 Evening Schools. The whole School accommodation available in 1885 was equal to 156,127 places.

Of Schools open in the last quarter of the year, 1,553 were conducted in premises vested in the Minister, and 461 in either rented premises or premises provided free of cost to the Department.

These Schools were organized as follow :—

- 8 High Schools—4 for boys and 4 for girls.
- 1,420 Public Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
- 42 Public Schools of 2 departments each.
- 59 Public Schools of 3 departments each.
- 284 Provisional Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
- 149 Half-time Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
- 46 House to House Schools under itinerant teachers.
- 6 Evening Public Schools for boys only.

Or taking the 2,174 departments, &c., there were :—

- 8 High Schools for boys and girls.
- 1,420 Public Mixed Schools for boys and girls,
- 38 Separate Primary Departments for boys and girls.
- 97 Separate Infants' Departments.
- 63 Separate Departments for boys only.
- 63 Separate Departments for girls only.
- 284 Provisional Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
- 149 Half-time Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
- 46 House to House Schools.
- 6 Evening Public Schools.

There are 10 classes of Public Schools, three of Half-time Schools, and three of Provisional Schools, all such Schools being classified according to the number of children attending them. A re-adjustment of this classification is made monthly for Provisional Schools, and quarterly for the other Schools. House to House Schools and Evening Schools are unclassified.

The Schools in operation in the last quarter of 1885 were classified as follows :—

	Schools.	Departments.
1. <i>High Schools</i> (unclassified)	8	8
2. <i>Public Schools and Half-time Schools</i> :—		
In Class I	25	75
" II	24	71
" III	18	46
" IV	35	64
" V	91	97
" VI	196	196
" VII	160	160
" VIII	283	283
" IX	581	581
" X	188	188
Unclassed	69	69
3. <i>Provisional Schools</i> , in Class I } " II } " III }		
	284	284
4. <i>House to House Schools</i> :—		
Unclassed	46	46
5. <i>Evening Public Schools</i> :—		
Unclassed	6	6
Total	2,014	2,174

During

During the year 214 applications for the establishment of new Schools were received, namely:—42 for Public Schools, 133 for Provisional Schools, 14 for Half-time Schools, 15 for House-to-House Schools, and 10 for Evening Schools. Of these, 133 were granted, and 34 declined, while 47 remained under consideration at the close of the year. The total number of children to be accommodated in the 133 Schools granted was 4,799. Forty-nine buildings to accommodate 1,022 of such children have been provided by local promoters free of cost to the Department; the other buildings necessary have been or are being erected by the Department.

The number of applications received for the establishment of new Schools of different kinds, and the action taken with regard to such applications, are shown in the following table:—

Application for the establishment of Schools.

Schools.	Number received.	Number granted.	Number declined.	Number under consideration.
Public Schools	42	21	9	12
Provisional Schools	133	81	22	30
Half-time Schools	14	9	...	5
House-to-house Schools... ..	15	12	3	...
Evening Public Schools... ..	10	10	...	...
Total	214	133	34	47

Further detailed information respecting these applications will be found in Appendices I to V. Appendices I to V.

In the Report for 1884 a table was furnished showing the number of Schools in operation, with the increases or decreases, for each year since 1880, when the Public Instruction Act came into operation. As it may still be useful to note such information the table has been continued to include the year 1885.

Schools.	Number of departments in operation.					Increase or Decrease 1881 to 1885.
	In 1881.	In 1882.	In 1883.	In 1884.	In 1885.	
High Schools .. .. .	...	...	6	8	8	Increase. 8
Superior Schools	58	58	58	75	90	32
Ordinary Public Schools	1,042	1,274	1,432	1,560	1,606	564
Provisional Schools	246	206	225	250	293	47
Half-time Schools	93	76	91	117	150	57
House-to-house Schools .. .. .	...	...	15	40	51	51
Evening Public Schools	57	28	23	21	12	Decrease. 45
Total.....	1,496	1,642	1,850	2,071	2,210	Increase. 714
Accommodation:—						
No. of places in 1881	98,721					Increase. 57,406
" " 1885	156,127					
No. of Certified Denominational Schools.....	171	153	...	...	...	...

It will be seen that during the five years covered by the foregoing table, all Schools except High Schools and Evening Schools have steadily increased year by year, and that for the year just ended the total increase has been a satisfactory one. In 1885 there was an increase of 5 Superior Schools, 46 Ordinary Public Schools, 43 Provisional Schools, 33 Half-time Schools, and 11 House-to-house Schools. The number of High Schools remains the same as in 1881, but the Evening Schools have further decreased, from 21 to 12, since last Report.

It will, it is believed, be allowed that reasonable effort has been displayed to keep pace with the educational necessities of the colony. The work of planting Schools throughout the length and breadth of the land has been prosecuted with vigour and success; the wants of even the more remote and isolated settlers have been promptly discovered and provided for; while, so far as the status of the several classes of schools is concerned, a substantial and progressive advance has been made. During the year just closed, 9 Half-time Schools were classed as Full Time Schools, 44 Provisional Schools were raised to the rank of Public Schools, and 5 Ordinary Public Schools were promoted to the class of Superior Public Schools. At the present time it would be difficult to find half a dozen localities in the colony in which twelve children of school age reside within a reasonable distance of each other, unprovided with the means of education.

In addition to the 2,210 Schools or departments established and maintained under the Public Instruction Act, the following State supported, or aided, Schools are still in operation, namely:—The Sydney Grammar School, two Industrial Schools, two Orphan Schools, and the School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

II.—THE SCHOOL-POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

The attendance at Primary Schools consists of children between the ages of 4 and 15 years; and under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act, as pointed out in previous Reports, it is obligatory upon parents or guardians of all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years (unless just cause of exemption be shown) to cause such children to attend School for a period of not less than 70 days in each half year. According to the census taken in April, 1881, there were then, out of a total population of 751,468, a school-population of 204,468 between the ages of 4 and 15 years, and a statutory school-proportion (6 to 14 years) of 147,318. The total population of the colony on 31st December, 1885, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 980,573, and, assuming the proportions under the different ages to have been the same in that year as they were in 1881, there were in 1885 a total school population of 266,805, between the ages of 4 and 15 years and a statutory school-population (6 to 14 years) of 192,232, such populations being respectively 27·2 per cent. and 19·6 per cent. of the total population of the colony. Thus between April, 1881, and December, 1885 (a period of 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ years), there

there would appear to have been an increase of 62,337 in the school-population of ages from 4 to 15 years, and an increase of 44,914 in the statutory school-population of ages from 6 to 14 years. For the year 1885 alone the increases were, respectively, 16,177 and 11,655.

The following table exhibits the total population and the school population of the Colony for each of the past five years.

Ages.	April.	December.	December.	December.	December.	December.
	1881.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Total population	751,468	781,235	817,468	869,310	921,129	980,573
Population—4 to 6 years...	40,871	42,492	44,460	47,280	50,098	53,331
" 6 to 14 " ...	147,318	153,156	160,257	170,419	180,577	192,232
" 14 to 15 " ...	16,279	16,924	17,709	18,831	19,953	21,242
Total	204,468	212,572	222,426	236,530	250,628	266,805

III.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The apparent gross aggregate enrolment for the year was 197,090, but from returns furnished by the teachers, and carefully checked by the Inspectors, it appears that 8·2 per cent. of such enrolment represents the attendance of children at two or more schools in the year. After deducting 8·2 per cent. from the gross enrolment it is found that the actual enrolment of distinct pupils for the year was 180,929, or 18·45 per cent. of the total population of the Colony. From these returns it appears further that multiple enrolments were much less numerous in 1885 than in any previous year. For the last three preceding years an average of 12 per cent. had to be deducted for such enrolments, while in 1881 the deduction was as high as 17 per cent, or more than double that found necessary for 1885. This shows a satisfactory improvement, and one likely to produce beneficial results in connection with school instruction.

The following table exhibits the gross and corrected enrolments for the last four years, with the increase or decrease of each year.

Years.	Apparent Gross Aggregate Enrolment.	Corrected Aggregate Enrolment of Distinct Pupils.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Gross Enrolment.	Correct Enrolment.
1882	189,141	166,611	Increase. 12,172	Increase. 10,175
1883	177,079	155,918	Decrease. 12,062	Decrease. 10,693
1884	189,852	167,131	Increase. 12,773	Increase. 11,216
1885	197,090	180,929	Increase. 7,238	Increase. 13,795

In addition to the 180,929 pupils enrolled in Schools under the Public Instruction Act there were 1,244 who attended other State-aid schools, namely:—

The Sydney Grammar School	484
The Industrial Schools	515
The School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind	90
The Orphan Schools	155
Total	1,244

Thus of the 266,805 children between the ages of 4 and 15 years in the total population of the Colony, 182,173, or about 68 per cent. were in attendance at State Schools in 1885; and 84,632, or about 32 per cent., received instruction in private schools, or at home, or else remained altogether untaught. 24,282 of the children attending private schools were reported as having been enrolled during the year in Roman Catholic Church Schools throughout the Colony, 21,496 having been in Primary Schools, and 2,786 in Superior Schools and Colleges. Of the total number thus enrolled, 12,525 were in the Sydney Diocese, 3,676 in the Bathurst Diocese, 3,346 in the Goulburn Diocese, 3,103 in the Maitland Diocese, and 1,632 in the Armidale Diocese. 2,156 pupils were enrolled at twelve similar schools connected with the Church of England in the Sydney Diocese. The returns for the year of other private schools cannot yet be obtained, nor is it practicable to ascertain how many children received instruction at home. Under these circumstances it is not possible to state the number of children who received no instruction whatever during the year.

Of the 180,929 children enrolled at Schools under the Department, 604 were in High Schools, 220 in Evening Schools, and 180,105 in ordinary Day Schools. In the total enrolment the numbers under the different ages were:—Under 6 years, 25,755; between 6 and 14 years, 141,382; over 14 years, 13,792.

The periods during which pupils remained enrolled in the year were about the same as in previous years. 19 per cent. were on the rolls one quarter or less, 34 per cent. less than two quarters, 48 per cent. less than three quarters, and only 52 per cent. remained on the rolls three quarters or above.

The regularity of attendance of enrolled children as tested by comparing the average attendance with the enrolment shows very slight improvement. The percentage of the average quarterly enrolment of children attending 70 days or above, in the first half of the year, was only 58·8 as compared with 63·7 per cent. for 1884, but in the second half of the year it was 69·5 as compared with 67·8 per cent. for 1884. The falling off in regularity during the first half of the year was caused by the prevalence of epidemics.

The

The enrolment, average attendance, and attendance for the number of days required by Statute are shown and compared for the last five years in the following tables:—

(a) *Quarterly Enrolment and Average Attendance for 1885.*

Quarters.	Number enrolled.	Average Attendance.	
		Number.	Percentage of enrolment.
March quarter.....	144,931	95,794·9	66·09
June quarter	145,714	101,222·3	69·46
September quarter	149,009	101,952·0	68·42
December quarter	146,628	102,880·3	70·16
Year's average.....	146,570	100,462·3	68·54

(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.
1881	146,106	125,506	82,890	56·04	66·04
1882	166,611	134,872	90,944	54·58	67·42
1883	155,918	130,205	88,546	56·79	68·00
1884	167,134	139,159	95,215	56·96	68·42
1885	180,929	146,570	100,462	55·52	68·54
Increase 1881 to 1885	34,823	21,064	17,572	Decrease ·52	2·5

(c) *Numbers of Pupils under different ages who, in 1885, attended School during the periods required by statute.*

	Half-years Enrolment.	Average Quarterly Enrolment for half of Year.	Attended 70 days or above.		
			Number.	Percentage of half-year's enrolment.	Percentage of average quarter's enrolment for half-year.
1st half-year: under 6 years.....	23,413	21,416	9,129	39·	42·6
1st half-year: 6 to 14 years	123,722	113,557	72,440	58·5	63·7
1st half-year: over 14 years.....	10,830	9,871	3,624	33·4	36·7
Total.....	157,965	144,844	85,193	53·9	58·8
2nd half-year: under 6 years ...	22,795	21,048	10,968	48·1	52·1
2nd half-year: 6 to 14 years.....	124,929	115,544	86,896	69·5	75·2
2nd half-year: over 14 years ...	11,486	10,598	4,443	38·7	41·9
Total.....	159,210	147,190	102,307	64·2	69·5

	Year's Enrolment.	Average half-yearly Enrolment.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Attended 140 days or above.			
				Number.	Percentage of Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of average Half-Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of average Quarterly Enrolment.
The year: under 6 years . . .	25,755	23,104	20,881	9,178	35·2	39·7	43·9
„ 6 to 14 years	141,382	124,325	114,623	72,828	51·4	58·5	63·5
„ over 14 years.....	12,968	11,158	10,513	3,774	29·1	33·8	34·9
	180,105	158,587	146,017	85,780	47·6	54·0	58·7

(d)

(d) *Numbers attending day Schools 140 days or above in each of the last 5 years.*

Years.	Year's Enrolment.	Quarterly Enrolment.	Attended 140 days or above.		
			Number.	Percentage of Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of quarterly Enrolment.
1881	144,667	124,649	57,727	39.9	46.3
1882	162,236	131,303	73,835	44.6	54.9
1883	155,183	129,880	78,118	50.3	60.1
1884	166,604	138,929	83,541	50.1	60.1
1885	180,105	116,017	85,780	47.6	58.7
Increase, 1881 to 1885 ...	35,438	21,368	28,053	7.7	12.4

In the next table the results as to average attendance in the principal Australian Colonies are compared for the last five years :—

Years.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.		Queensland.	
	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance.
1881.....	125,506	66.04	176,782	68.58	30,620	67.42	30,953	70.26
1882.....	134,872	67.42	173,638	68.11	32,622	67.39	31,778	68.00
1883	130,205	68.00	172,410	68.62	33,688	70.28	34,727	69.80
1884.....	139,150	68.42	173,812	69.44	37,691	65.08	39,925	69.78
1885.....	146,570	68.54	not obtainable	.....	39,935	67.62	42,643	70.62
Increase 1881 to 1885	21,064	2.5	.....	.....	9,306	.2	11,685	.36

The main facts embodied in the foregoing tables relative to school attendance may be thus summarised:—182,173 distinct individual children, or 18.5 per cent. of the population of the Colony and 68.2 per cent. of the population between the ages of four and fifteen years were in attendance at State Schools in the year, 141,932 being of the statutory school age (6 to 14 years), 25,755 under, and 14,486 above that age. 180,929 were enrolled at Schools under the Department, 141,382 being of the statutory school age, and 39,547 under and over that age. The percentage of the population of the statutory school age in attendance was 73.5. Of the 180,105 in the ordinary day schools, 48 per cent. were on the School rolls less than three quarters in the year, and 52 per cent. three quarters or above. The mean quarterly enrolment was 146,570 or 81 per cent. of the year's enrolment of distinct individual children; and the number in average attendance was 55.52 per cent. of the year's enrolment, and 68.54 per cent. of the mean quarterly enrolment. 47.6 per cent. of the year's enrolment, 54 per cent. of the average half-yearly enrolment, and 58.7 per cent. of the average quarterly enrolment attended School 140 days or above in the year; 72,828 being of

of the statutory school age, and 12,952 under and over that age. The percentage of the statutory age attending school 140 days or above in the year was 51·4.

Comparing last year's attendance with that of 1884, the following points are worthy of notice :—There was an increase of 13,795 or 8·2 per cent. in the year's enrolment, and of 7,411, or 5·3 per cent. in the mean quarterly enrolment, while the percentage of the quarterly enrolment in average attendance was ·12 higher than in the previous year, and 2·5 higher than it was in 1881. 85,780, or 58·7 per cent. of the quarterly enrolment attended school 140 days or above in the year, as compared with 83,541, or 60·1 per cent. in 1884, and 78,118, or 60·1 per cent., in 1881. As regards the duration of the pupils' enrolment, the percentage of the population attending school, the percentage enrolled quarterly, and the percentage in average attendance, matters remain much the same as they were last year. While there is no falling off there is certainly no substantial increase. In the last half of 1885, however, the percentage of enrolment attending 70 days or above was higher than it had been in any previous half year, 102,307 or 69·5 per cent. of the average quarterly enrolment having attended the statutory period as compared with 94,321, or 67·8 per cent. of the enrolment attending that period in the last half of the year 1884.

The Principal School Attendance Officer reports, in reference to the work of his branch (Appendix XII), that eleven new districts were proclaimed under the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act, and that the whole of the Colony, with the exception of the very sparsely populated parts, is now brought under the operations of those clauses. 5,442 cases of actual default in school attendance were discovered; of this number 855 were truant children, 1,094 were children sent out to work, and 3,493 were those who were kept at home to work or allowed to run about the streets or elsewhere. 1,466 of these defaulters had not attended any school; the remainder, 3,976, were cases of short attendance.

Of 3,899 cases of authorised prosecutions, 3,363 resulted in convictions, 258 were withdrawn, 128 were dismissed, and 150 were dropped or not completed. The fines, with costs of Court, amounted to about £1,700.

Experience of the working of the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act has brought into notice many difficulties which beset Attendance Officers in the performance of the duties allotted to them. If the clauses referred to are to be made thoroughly effective as a means towards securing the regular attendance of all children at school, it will be desirable to consider whether steps should not be taken, by means of legislation, for the removal of some of the hindrances. A few of these may be enumerated. Private schools are, it is feared, in some instances made use of by parents who are desirous of evading the provisions of the law as regards attendance, and there has been found a disinclination on the part of teachers of these Schools to supply information to officers of the Government.

If an enactment were made requiring teachers of private scholastic institutions to keep records of the pupils' attendance, and to furnish periodical returns to the Minister, one serious obstacle to the discovery of cases of default would be removed. With reference, also, to cases in which exemption from school attendance is claimed on the ground of age, or that the child is being efficiently instructed in some other manner, is educated up to the required standard, or has been absent from sickness, the onus of proof should be thrown upon the parent or guardian. Power is likewise required to deal with children of school age found idling in the streets or other public places during school hours, and to make prosecutions more frequent, and fines heavier than at present. These amendments would, it is believed, lead to a large increase in the number of children receiving effective instruction.

IV.—SCHOOL PREMISES.

School Sites.—170 new school sites were obtained during the year. Ninety-nine were Government grants, forty-seven were resumed under Act 44 Victoria No. 16, twenty were purchased, and four were gifts from private individuals. The sum of £9,165 5s. was paid for the sites purchased, and £2,741 0s. 2d. on account of those resumed. The balance still due for the latter is £4,713 10s. 10d. Full particulars as to the localities and prices of the sites will be found in Appendix XIII.

Appendix
XIII.

School Buildings.—259 new school buildings and additions to 41 existing buildings were completed in the year. These will afford accommodation for 18,203 pupils. They comprise twenty-two new permanent buildings to accommodate 5,699 children, additions to forty-one existing buildings to provide places for 4,036 children, fifty-seven temporary buildings to provide places for 2,960 children, and 180 buildings for small country schools, to provide places for 5,458 children. One of the permanent buildings (Blackfriars) was erected under an architect outside the Department; the remainder, together with the additions and temporary buildings, were erected under the Department's architect. Fourteen new weathersheds were also put up, and alterations and repairs to 297 existing school premises were carried out. The 180 buildings for small country schools were erected under the supervision of the Inspectors or local committee.

Existing school premises at the close of 1885 afforded accommodation for 156,127 pupils. 1,553 of these premises were vested in the Minister, and 461 were private property. The number of additional places provided in the school accommodation in the year was 10,282. The total accommodation available in the last quarter of the year exceeded the enrolment of pupils by 10,110 places, and the average attendance by 56,067 places.

Besides the building work completed in the year, there were in progress at its close seventeen new permanent structures, additions to twenty-one existing buildings, and seven new temporary school-rooms to provide places altogether for 6,379 children. Three new weathersheds were also in course of erection, and alterations and repairs were being carried out in eighty-eight existing buildings. (Appendix XIV.)

Appendix
XIV.

Full

Full particulars respecting the building work completed in the year and that in progress at its close are given in the following tables :—

Works completed.

	Number.	Places provided.	Total cost, not including cost of sites	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
Small country schools, erected under Inspectors' supervision	180	5,458	£ s. d. 14,578 13 10	£ s. d. 80 19 10	£ s. d. 2 13 5
New permanent buildings, erected under outside architect	1	1,584	25,263 0 0	25,263 0 0	16 9 3
New permanent buildings, erected under Department's architect	21	4,165	42,278 11 3	2,013 5 3	10 3 0
Additions to existing buildings, erected under Department's architect	41	4,086	15,377 7 7	375 1 1	3 15 7
New temporary buildings, erected under Department's architect	57	2,960	14,876 1 6	260 1 0	5 0 6
New weather-sheds, erected under Department's architect	14	.....	1,983 1 0	141 12 11	.....
Alterations and repairs, effected under Department's architect	297	.....	25,582 3 10	86 2 8	.....

An examination of the preceding table discloses several important facts. There is a marked falling off in the number of school-houses erected under the supervision of the Department's architect: whereas in 1884, seventy-eight permanent School-rooms were built from plans furnished by that officer, in 1885 the number of buildings so constructed was twenty-one. Similarly, the number of temporary structures erected under the superintendence of Mr. Kemp decreased from 154 in 1884 to fifty-seven in the year just closed. Nor is this diminished activity in building operations confined to school-rooms; it extends to weather-sheds and to almost all other building work done in connection with Schools. On the other hand the number of small Schools erected under the supervision of the Inspectors increased from 171 in 1884 to 180 in 1885. These with few exceptions were put up in remote and isolated localities where cheap, rough, but substantial structures fully meet present requirements. The practice of delegating this work to Inspectors has answered well. Not only has it greatly lessened expenditure on account of school buildings, but it has caused school accommodation of a suitable kind to be provided without unnecessary delay. In all buildings thus erected attention has been given to securing ample air-space, good lighting and ventilation, and proper drainage.

The expenditure on account of School buildings in 1884 was £304,383 9s. 7d.; in 1885 it was £178,001 15s. 7d.

Works in progress.

	Number.	Places provided	Estimated cost, not including sites.	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
New permanent buildings being erected under Department's architect	17	3,591	£ s. d. 23,931 4 2	£ s. d. 1,407 14 4	£ s. d. 6 13 3
Additions to existing buildings being erected under Department's architect	21	2,419	14,328 15 7	682 6 5	5 18
New temporary buildings being erected under Department's architect	7	369	1,724 15 6	246 17 11	4 13 5
Alterations and repairs being effected under Department's architect	88	.....	11,000 13 10	125 11 6	.....
New weather-sheds being erected under Department's architect	3	.....	183 15 0	61 5 0	.....

The

The total expenditure on Public School sites, buildings, furniture, repairs, and rents, in each of the last six years, is stated in the next table :—

	£	s.	d.
In 1880	98,903	1	7
1881	102,688	9	3
1882	228,391	11	2
1883	395,961	2	2
1884	304,383	9	7
1885	178,001	15	7
Total.....	£1,308,329	9	4

This is equivalent to an average per year of £218,054 18s. 2½d.

School Appliances.—Whether as regards quantity or quality, the educational appliances supplied to Schools during the past year have been much improved. Furniture of a new and superior design has been introduced in several instances, and important additions have been made to the apparatus. These changes have tended to place the material equipment and organization of our Schools in a fairly satisfactory state. Of reading-books and like requisites there is an abundant supply; and generally it may be said that the means for carrying on the work of teaching in an intelligent and effective manner exist to an ample extent. Whether teachers will fully or adequately avail themselves of the advantages thus placed within their reach remains to be seen. It is confidently expected however that the outcome of these changes will be a decided gain in educational results.

Diagrams illustrating the commoner birds and mammals indigenous to Australia, have been supplied to all the larger Schools. These will prove of great service in enabling teachers to impart information on Australian zoology in an interesting and effective way. Substantial and valuable additions have also been made to the diagrams illustrating the various branches of Science.

V.—INSPECTION.

The Inspectoral Staff is the same as at the close of the year 1884. It consists of a Chief Inspector, a Deputy Chief Inspector, nine District Inspectors, fifteen Inspectors, and eight Assistant Inspectors. This staff is sufficient to ensure the thorough inspection of all schools once within the year; but it has not hitherto been found strong enough to ensure a second inspection of each School within the same period. This is to be regretted, as a mere examination for results is only a part of the functions of an inspector. It is not merely the duty of such officer to discover what is good and what defective in the management of a School; he is expected to show how good work may be made still better, and how defects are to be remedied. This he can only do thoroughly by taking the teacher's place, and by exemplifying in his mode of discipline and teaching how the work of primary instruction should be carried on. This most important part of an inspector's duty is at present but partially discharged. In a few districts, and notably in those of Maitland and Wellington, the inspection has been of a complete and thorough description, but in most it has been a mere examination for results. The cause of this without doubt

doubt lies in the multifarious duties apart from those pertaining to the work of inspection that devolve on Inspectors. The number of inspections made during the year, exclusive of incidental visits to Schools, was 3,083. This gives an average of 103·8 to each inspector. Last year the total number of inspections was 2,678. Thirty-five schools received no inspection during the year; thirteen of these were Evening Public Schools; the remainder, with few exceptions, were not in existence at the date of the Inspector's visit to the several localities in which they are placed. In 1884 the number of uninspected schools was 61. Having regard to the vast extent of territory comprised within the colony, the remoteness of many of the Schools, and the large size of a considerable number, it will probably be admitted that the work of inspection was prosecuted with considerable vigour, and that reasonable efforts were put forth to carry on efficiently this important branch of the operations of the Department. (Appendix XV.)

The subjoined table will show how the Schools are apportioned Appendix XV. to the Inspectors in the different districts, and the amount of inspection done in each district:—

District.	No of Inspectors.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected once.	No of Schools inspected twice.	No of Schools not inspected.
Armidale	3	204	196	43	8
Bathurst.....	3	244	243	52	1
Goulburn	4	322	316	156	6
Grafton	3	209	207	91	2
Maitland	4	264	263	238	1
Metropolitan	4	156	153	9	3
Sub-Metropolitan	4	260	255	140	5
Wagga Wagga	4	319	312	57	7
Wellington	3	224	222	130	2
Total.....	32	2,202	2,167	919	35

The inspected and uninspected Schools stand thus:—

	Public	Provisional.	Half-time.	House to House.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1,687	286	146	47	1	2,167
Uninspected ..	9	8	4	3	11	35
	1,696	294	150	50	12	2,202

Course of Secular Instruction and Standards of Proficiency.—

Some important changes and amendments have been made in the course of secular instruction. It is made imperative that the Irish National Board's Reading Books shall be included in the requisites of every School, and that Scripture and Moral Lessons shall form a subject of instruction to every class of pupils. In the case of the fifth or highest class in Superior Public Schools the course of instruction is made to assimilate as far as practicable to that prescribed from year to year for the junior and senior examinations of the Sydney University. While, therefore, the ordinary teaching is as heretofore primarily directed to fit pupils to pass the examinations conducted by inspectors under the Department, it will also prepare them to successfully undergo the University examinations referred to. Perhaps, however, the most

most useful amendment effected in the course of instruction is the assigning of specified values to the several branches which it includes. Teachers are thus enabled to know what subjects are regarded by the Department as the most important and to direct their teaching so as to yield the highest results.

The Standards of Proficiency adopted in the early part of 1884 are working smoothly and well. When first brought into use they were applied in a modified form, considerable allowance being made in the case of teachers who had not had sufficient time to prepare their Schools to satisfy the requirements of the new examinatory tests. During the past year, however, these standards have been rigidly applied, and while the results appear somewhat lower than those obtained in 1884, it is believed that the quality of the instruction and the attainments of the pupils have on the whole improved. Not the least gain likely to arise from the use of these standards will be the securing of something like agreement in Inspectors' estimates of school work.

The following table will show the number of pupils examined, and the per centages that passed in the different subjects :—

Estimated Proficiency of Pupils in 1885.

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.		
	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Pupils passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—			
Alphabet	12,167	9,967	82
Monosyllables	24,908	21,229	85
Easy Narrative	29,657	25,353	85
Ordinary Prose	39,083	35,197	90
Totals	105,815	91,746	87
Writing—			
On Slates	46,504	42,035	90
In Copy-books and on Paper	58,097	53,163	91
Totals	104,601	95,198	91
Arithmetic—			
Simple Rules	65,734	48,657	74
Compound Rules	20,005	11,994	60
Higher Rules	15,165	8,794	58
Totals	100,904	69,445	69
Grammar—			
Elementary	11,472	9,310	81
Advanced	28,230	22,410	79
Totals	39,702	31,720	80
Geography—			
Elementary	14,616	12,396	85
Advanced	26,643	21,729	81
Totals	41,259	34,125	83
History—			
English	26,933	19,618	73
Australian	10,271	8,231	80
Scripture and Moral Lessons	77,825	62,625	80
Object Lessons	71,449	61,297	86
Drawing	28,139	23,446	83
Music	75,569	64,578	85
French	727	600	82
Euclid	4,527	3,450	76
Algebra	1,632	1,185	72
Mensuration	3,145	1,698	54
Latin	1,045	867	83
Natural Science	2,598	2,162	83
Trigonometry	32	30	94
Needlework	34,062	31,366	92
Drill	85,665	72,573	85

Character of Pupils' Attainments and Progress in Learning.—

105,815 pupils were present at the examinations conducted by the Inspectors, being an increase of 7,275 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the number examined in 1884. All were examined in Reading, 99 per cent. in Writing, 95 per cent. in Arithmetic, 37 per cent. in Grammar, 40 per cent. in Geography, 25 per cent. in History, 73 per cent. in Scripture, 67 per cent. in Object Lessons, 27 per cent. in Drawing, 73 per cent. in Vocal Music, 7 per cent. in French, 4 per cent. in Euclid, 1.5 per cent. in Algebra, 3 per cent. in Mensuration, 1 per cent. in Latin, 2 per cent. in Natural Science, 81 per cent. in Drill.

Of the 105,815 pupils examined in Reading 11.5 per cent. were examined in the Alphabet, 23.5 per cent. in Monosyllables, 28 per cent. in Easy Narrative, and 37 per cent. in Ordinary Prose. Of 104,601 pupils examined in Writing, 44.5 per cent. wrote on slates, and 55.5 per cent. on paper. Of 100,904 examined in Arithmetic, 65 per cent. were examined in the Simple Rules, 20 per cent. in the Compound Rules, and 15 per cent. in the Higher Rules. Of 39,702 pupils examined in Grammar, 29 per cent. were examined in the elementary part, and 71 per cent. in the advanced part. Of 41,259 examined in Geography, 35.4 per cent. were examined in the rudimentary part of the subject, and 64.6 in the higher part.

A comparative statement of corresponding results obtained at examinations in 1885 and the previous year may be presented as follows:—

		1884.	1885.	Increase. per cent.	Decrease. per cent.
Total number of pupils examined.....		98,540	105,815	7½	.....
Percentage of pupils examined in	{ Reading, who were tested in ordinary Prose	33	37	4	.....
	{ Writing, who wrote on paper.....	55	55½	½	.....
	{ Arithmetic, who were tested in the higher rules.....	12	15	3	.....
	{ Grammar, who were tested in advanced portions ...	70	71	1	.. ..
{ Geography, who were tested in advanced portions.....		65	64	.....	1
Percentage of pupils examined in	{ History	14	25	11	.....
	{ Scripture	39	73	34	.....
	{ Drill	73	81	8	.....

Satisfactory progress is indicated by the above figures. Not only is there a substantial increase in the number of pupils examined, but the percentages of pupils receiving instruction in the more advanced portions of most of the subjects specified have sensibly increased.

Compared with a similar table of percentages, appearing in last year's Report, the percentages of pupils who passed in Reading and Writing are the same for 1884 and 1885; the percentages of pupils who passed in Arithmetical, Grammar, and Geography, are from one to three lower for the latter year; while the percentages of those who passed in the remaining branches, in 1885, show a general falling off, except

except in needlework and drill. In Euclid, Algebra, and Mensuration, this falling off is particularly marked, and would seem to indicate either that the teaching in these branches was less effective than usual, or that the examinatory tests were exceptionally difficult. The true explanation will probably be found in the latter hypothesis.

Of 1,687 Public Schools examined, 80 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 20 per cent. below it; of 286 Provisional Schools examined, 57 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 43 per cent. below it; of 146 half-time Schools examined, 63 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 37 per cent. below it; and of 47 House-to-house Schools, 50 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 50 per cent. below it.

A comparative statement of the position of inspected Schools, in regard to efficiency, for 1884 and 1885, is given below:—

Class of Schools.	Per centage up to or above the Standard.	
	1885.	1884.
Public.....	80	80·9
Provisional.....	57	55·2
Half-time.....	63	60
House-to-house.....	50	36·6
All Schools.....	75·6	75·8

From this statement it appears that the condition of Public Schools was much the same in 1884 and 1885, a small difference (·9 per cent.) being in favour of the former year; in all other classes of Schools the figures show an improvement. In the case of Provisional Schools and Half-time Schools the yearly rate of progress is represented by 1·8 and 3 per cent. respectively, while as regards house-to-house schools the rate of improvement is as high as 13·4 per cent. It is but fair to conclude, therefore, that the small outlying Schools have greatly increased in efficiency during the past year.

In the following table the numbers examined in the different subjects, and the percentages passing successfully are stated for each of the last five years; the improvement effected in the five years is also given.

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency of Pupils.											
	1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		Increase 1881 to 1885.	
	Number examined.	Per- centage passed.	Number examined.	Per- centage passed.	Number examined.	Per- centage passed.	Number examined.	Per- centage passed.	Number examined.	Per- centage passed.	In number examined.	In per- centage passed.
<i>Reading—</i>												
Alphabet.....	11,704	64.0	12,178	67.8	12,171	69	10,957	78	12,167	82	463	18
Monosyllables.....	27,509	71.7	30,046	75.1	27,295	74	26,827	87	24,908	85	.....	13
Easy Narrative.....	23,667	70.9	25,015	75.8	28,540	75	28,256	87	29,657	85	5,990	14
Ordinary Prose.....	22,311	78.7	24,746	80.9	26,854	80	32,500	91	39,083	90	16,772	11
Total.....	85,191	72.0	91,985	75.9	94,860	75	98,540	87	105,915	87	20,624	15
<i>Writing—</i>												
On slates.....	40,188	78.2	43,260	80.4	46,962	75	43,902	89	46,504	90	6,318	12
On paper.....	45,137	82.5	46,904	81.9	50,828	83	53,833	92	58,097	91	12,960	9
<i>Arithmetic—</i>												
Simple Rules.....	55,765	51.8	59,261	56.5	60,980	58	63,145	75	65,734	74	9,969	19
Compound Rules.....	15,256	46.0	16,879	48.6	18,001	50	18,170	66	20,005	60	4,749	14
Higher Rules.....	7,376	51.7	8,040	50.2	9,325	60	11,064	65	15,165	58	7,789	6
Total.....	78,397	52.8	84,189	55.2	89,306	56	92,379	72	100,904	69	22,507	13
<i>Grammar—</i>												
Elementary.....	23,598	59.0	24,685	62.7	26,236	64	9,938	81	11,472	81	.....	21
Advanced.....	19,608	58.9	22,427	61.2	23,574	62	24,253	79	28,230	79	8,622	20
Total.....	43,206	59.4	47,112	62.0	49,810	63	34,191	81	39,702	80	.....	21
<i>Geography—</i>												
Elementary.....	28,413	61.3	22,930	67.3	33,372	70	13,281	83	14,616	85	.....	24
Advanced.....	19,549	64.2	23,660	70.4	21,312	70	24,582	81	26,643	81	7,094	17
Total.....	47,962	62.5	56,590	68.6	57,684	70	37,863	84	41,260	83	.....	20
<i>History—</i>												
English.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,193	97	14,639	83	26,933	73	26,933	73
Australian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	937	91	8,783	87	10,271	80	10,271	80
Scripture and Moral Lessons.....	22,545	72.9	27,750	74.3	33,658	71	39,440	85	77,825	80	55,180	7
Object Lessons.....	81,012	66.3	80,279	68.3	93,113	64	66,343	89	71,449	86	.....	20
Drawing.....	41,662	65.5	45,737	66.8	48,947	68	26,518	85	28,139	83	.....	17
Music.....	58,894	73.6	66,576	73.8	68,382	74	73,266	89	75,569	85	16,675	11
French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	464	90	590	87	727	82	727	82
Euclid.....	3,139	57.7	3,261	68.0	3,047	64	4,110	89	4,527	76	1,388	19
Algebra.....	2,172	57.2	1,956	68.5	3,042	61	1,945	82	1,632	72	.....	15
Mensuration.....	567	63.6	808	65.8	1,027	71	1,738	71	3,145	54	2,578	.....
Latin.....	1,126	62.5	916	78.8	1,174	81	911	85	1,045	83	.....	20
Natural Science.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170	85	2,498	83	2,598	83
Trigonometry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231	30	97	100	32	94	32	94
Needle-work.....	28,615	79.7	27,722	82.0	29,549	85	30,214	92	34,062	92	7,447	12
Drill.....	48,050	66.1	67,405	67.1	70,563	64	72,961	85	85,665	85	37,615	20

Drawing and Vocal Music.—These subjects have formed parts of the course of instruction laid down for the Primary Schools of the colony for upwards of 30 years. They have also been included in the syllabus of studies prescribed for teachers' examinations. Not only have they been required to be taught by the ordinary school teachers but special masters have been employed to give instruction in them to teachers and pupil teachers, and to the pupils attending the larger schools of the city and suburbs. Notwithstanding the measures thus taken to give to these branches a prominence in accordance with their intrinsic importance, the results from an educational point of view have not been fully satisfactory. This is probably attributable to these causes:—the subjects have not always been treated as compulsory in teachers' examinations; they have been systematically undervalued or neglected by some of the Inspectors; the methods of teaching them, and especially drawing, have been defective. Important changes have therefore been made in the treatment of these branches. Those affecting the teaching of drawing were mentioned in part in last year's Report. They may be briefly summarised thus:—the adoption of the South Kensington

system in a modified form; the formation of a series of graduated drawing classes in connection with students in training and pupil teachers employed in the Metropolitan schools, and the making it as far as practicable an indispensable condition that teachers and pupil-teachers shall pass in the subject before earning higher grades of classification. With regard to vocal music, the tonic-sol-fa method, for many years the only method of teaching the subject recognised by the Educational Department, has been largely displaced by other methods of a not less meritorious character, and a special examiner has been appointed to examine the city and suburban schools in musical knowledge.

Sufficient time has not elapsed to allow of an opinion being formed as to the results produced by these changes. So far as they affect teachers, however, there is evidence to show that they have been of a beneficial character. Reporting on the papers in drawing worked by teachers at the late Christmas examinations, the examiner in that subject uses these words: "I have much pleasure in stating that there is a marked advance in the drawing of the December examination. The freehand and blackboard drawing of the pupil-teachers were especially good."

With regard to the progress being made in vocal music by the pupils attending the schools in the city and suburbs, Herr Alpen, the examiner in that branch, reports as follows:—"During the six months (from August, 1885) that I have supervised the teaching of vocal music in the schools of the Metropolitan District, I find that increased attention has been paid to the teaching of this subject as the teachers feel that their schools will be subjected to a more searching examination by me as a teacher of music than by the general inspector. The results of this year's examinations show also that the hints and suggestions given by me to the teachers in my specimen lessons (which I give in all schools) have been in many cases acted upon. In the upper classes of the infant schools I have made the innovation of causing the children to learn something of musical notation, thus preparing them for their subsequent lesson in the primary schools."

Discipline.—The Inspectors are agreed in reporting favourably of the discipline maintained in our schools. No other feature of school management shows to such great advantage. It is a rare circumstance to find a school without a carefully arranged time-table in which the profitable occupation of the pupils is fully provided for. Tendency to disorder is thus minimized, and the necessity for the use of harsh forms of government avoided. Military drill is required to be taught in every school, and forms an important agent in improving the character of the order. Where it is taught regularly and thoroughly the highest excellence in discipline is reached. In some of the small bush schools in charge of young inexperienced and but imperfectly trained teachers the ordinary school routine lacks precision and quietness, but prompt improvement in this matter usually follows the visit of the Inspector. Great importance is attached by our Inspectors to the
existence

existence of a healthy moral tone. They look to find the pupils clean and neat in appearance, quiet and respectful in demeanour, attentive under instruction, yielding a prompt and willing obedience, cheerful, studious, and self-reliant. Wherever these characteristics are but partially met with the moral tone of the school is adjudged to be unsatisfactory. It is gratifying to know that a very general desire is evinced by teachers to place the discipline of their schools on a healthy footing, and that good results attend their efforts in this direction. The intimate connection between sound disciplinary arrangements and effective teaching is very widely recognised.

A belief is pretty general among teachers that in this matter of discipline they do not receive that sympathy and aid from the public which, viewing the important and arduous nature of their work, and the high responsibilities devolving on them, they have a right to expect. There can be no doubt that parents in this colony at least are prone to interfere unnecessarily with teachers, to yield a too ready credence to their children's statements reflecting on their management, and to build upon them frivolous and vexatious complaints. Were greater confidence reposed in teachers, a higher respect paid to their training, experience, and judgment, school life would be richer in happiness and blessings to all concerned.

Public School Cadet Corps.—At the close of 1884 the number of these corps was 22. During 1885 fourteen new corps were established, bringing the total up to 36. The number of schools of all classes in operation at the end of 1885 was 2,014. When it is borne in mind that the cadet movement has been in existence for upwards of twelve years, the progress thus made cannot be regarded otherwise than as poor and disappointing. For some reasons not very apparent the movement has not been espoused by teachers or pupils with any degree of enthusiasm. Out of 60 metropolitan and suburban schools, cadet corps have been established in connection with 12 only, a result far from satisfactory. The importance of subjecting our youth to a course of military drill and of training them to the use of arms can hardly be over-estimated. It is contemplated during the current year to make some inquiry into the causes of the past partial success with the view of ascertaining whether a greater impetus cannot be given to the movement.

Captain Strong continues in command of the several corps, and has furnished a report on their working during the year just ended. From that report it would appear that in addition to the formation of fourteen new corps, the number of cadets of all ranks has increased from 1,009 to 1,486, being a gain of 477; that the increase would have been larger had a sufficiency of suitable carbines been available; that parades have been held monthly, the average attendance at which has been fair; and that the drill and discipline of the corps are very good.

High Schools.—No additional High Schools have been established during the year. Those in operation were the same as for 1884,

Appendix
XVI.

Appendix
XVII.

1884,

1884, namely, Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Sydney. The buildings temporarily occupied by these schools afforded ample accommodation, and were well found in educational appliances. Except in the case of Goulburn, all the High Schools have improved in attendance. The average quarterly enrolment for the four schools was 443, with an average daily attendance of 401.5. In 1884 the numbers were respectively 339 (enrolment) and 314.9 (attendance). The gross enrolment for 1885 was 353 boys and 251 girls, total 604, being an increase over 1884 of 90 boys and 66 girls.

The discipline, as a whole, was of a high order; school operations were conducted with quietness and decorum, and a good working spirit and healthy moral tone were reported to prevail. The subjects of instruction agree with the Regulations, and comprise the following:—English, Dictation, Arithmetic, Geography, Vocal Music, Drawing, History, Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Natural Science, Latin, French, Greek, and German. General improvement is noted in the methods of teaching, and the aim of the teachers has evidently been to impart a good, solid, all round education, whilst, at the same time, the pupils have been enabled to occupy honorable positions in the public University examinations. Viewed as a whole, the attainments of the pupils are higher, and the schools are in a more efficient state than in 1884. These schools are evidently growing in public esteem, and although not yet supported as fully as they deserve to be, may be regarded as firmly established in Sydney, Maitland, and Bathurst. There can be little doubt that they meet a real want. Not only do they afford a means of largely extending the course of instruction given in primary schools, but they exercise a direct influence on the education imparted in the more pretentious private schools. They are organized as well as circumstances will permit and subjected to disciplinary arrangements of the most approved kind; they can be entered only by pupils capable of passing a tolerably searching examination; the course of instruction laid down for them is liberal and of high range; they are staffed by an earnest, well-informed, intelligent body of teachers; and they are periodically examined by inspectors especially selected for the duty. It is but reasonable to expect therefore that they will be maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency. With such standards of secondary education in existence no private scholastic institutions except such as are really well conducted, should receive public support for long.

The total expenditure for the year was £6,706 3s. 8d., and the fees received from scholars amounted to £3,029 19s. 7d. The net cost to the State was therefore £3,676 4s. 1d., equal to £6 1s. 8d. for each pupil enrolled. The least expensive of these schools in proportion to the number of pupils were those in Sydney; the most expensive were those at Goulburn.

Superior Public Schools.—This class of schools numbered at the close of 1884 twenty-six, embracing seventy-five departments. During 1885 the schools at Darling Road, Macdonaldtown, Leichhardt,

hardt, Surry Hills, and Blackfriars, were declared to be Superior Public Schools. The total number of such schools at the close of the year therefore was thirty-one, which comprised eighty-nine departments. They can only be established where not less than twenty children capable of passing the standard of a Fifth Class can be found. Although originally intended to meet the educational wants of places where nothing better than the ordinary Public School existed, they have, owing to the liberal provisions under which they are formed, largely multiplied in Sydney and its suburbs. Here their necessity is not so greatly felt as in localities where the means of obtaining something akin to secondary education are but indifferently provided or altogether absent. They are, however, gradually though slowly spreading throughout the country, and afford a cheap and efficient means whereby the public can secure for their children an education somewhat in advance of that supplied by the primary school.

The course of instruction laid down for Superior Public Schools includes Mathematics, Natural Science, French and Latin, in addition to the subjects taught in Public Schools. In English, Grammar, and Geography the instruction is made to correspond with that prescribed for the senior or junior Public Examinations at the Sydney University. It is expected, therefore, that the teachers of these schools will not only prepare their pupils to pass the examinations held by the Inspectors under the Department, but will encourage them to present themselves at the University examinations aforementioned.

All the superior Public Schools were inspected during the year, and found to be in a satisfactory state of efficiency. A few failed to satisfy the standard requirements in one or more essentials. In such cases the existing defects were brought under the teachers' notice and suggestions given for their remedy.

Evening Public Schools.—Ten applications were received during the year for the establishment of Evening Public Schools, and although the whole of these applications were granted, but seven schools were brought into operation. The total number open during some part of the year was twelve, and of these six collapsed after a very short period. The number in operation at the close of the year was therefore six.

As pointed out in last year's Report, schools of this class are not popular institutions. Even where established under the most favourable circumstances, the success attending their working is not of an encouraging kind. Usually they do not outlive the first quarter of their existence. The pupils attending them are, with few exceptions, males whose ages must not be less than fourteen years. The course of instruction is confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic. None but classified teachers are appointed to conduct them, and everything is done to make the teaching appropriate and effective. Nevertheless the general results are of the character described.

House-

House-to-house Schools.—The number of House-to-house Schools in operation in 1884 was forty; in 1885 this number increased to fifty. These schools are usually started in remote and isolated localities, where sufficient children cannot be found within a 4-miles radius to form a Provisional School of the lowest class, having a minimum average attendance of twelve. They thus meet the wants of a large number of families who, without such provision, would be cut off from the means of school instruction. The subjects taught in House-to-house Schools are limited to reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic. Every itinerant teacher is required to work by a programme approved by the Inspector. In this programme due provision is made for supplementing the school teaching by a systematic course of home lessons.

House-to-house schools occasionally merge into Half-time Schools or into Provisional Schools. Of the fifty in operation, forty-seven were inspected; nearly one half were open for only a brief period at the time of the Inspector's visit. As regards efficiency they show to much greater advantage than in 1884. The exact measure of improvement is represented by 13·4 per cent. This class of Schools though necessarily expensive, is doing a large amount of good, and appears to be highly appreciated by those families who have settled in the distant and isolated parts of the Colony.

Kindergarten.—While fully recognising the importance of the principles underlying Froebel's method of teaching, the impossibility of incorporating the Kindergarten pure and simple with a State system of compulsory education was pointed out in the Report for 1884. In that Report it was also stated that a modification of this method, as used in the Board Schools in England, had been introduced into the Infant's Department of the Crown-street Public School. Such modified scheme was carried on throughout the year 1885 with results which may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory.

At the beginning of the year a class of 60 children of the average age of five years was formed as a special Kindergarten class, under a teacher who had recently been similarly employed by the Birmingham School Board. During four hours each week the class was engaged with the Kindergarten "gifts," the object being to make such work a valuable help to the ordinary course of school instruction, and not to let it wholly take the place of such course. The "occupations" introduced were drawing, paper-folding, paper-colouring, mat-plaiting, and stick-laying. Upon entering the class most of the children were unable to form strokes, but after six months' work they could draw simple free-hand copies on slates very nicely. From paper-folding and paper-colouring the children learnt form and colour. Starting with a simple square of coloured paper, each fold made in it represented some simple object, the lines, sides, and angles being all noticed and explained by the teacher. In the second stage the children passed on to geometrical forms of greater intricacy, which were folded and produced by them, after some practice, with a deftness that older persons

persons would find it difficult to imitate. In paper-colouring, white paper was used for folding, and the divisions thus made were afterwards coloured by the children with crayons. In mat-plaiting the children were first shown the most simple steps and patterns, and as each child finished its work it was allowed to invent other patterns, and was thus led to develop any inventive power it might possess. In this work it was curious to note that those children who seemed most dull at ordinary lessons showed the best results when quietly left to plan for themselves. Stick-laying has been found useful in helping the children to master the first steps in arithmetic. After receiving a lesson in number, with the sticks used for counting, the children are encouraged to lay with their sticks some object that they have seen at home or at school.

Writing was taught on the same principles as the Kindergarten drawing, and at the end of six months the children wrote in good round hand, all capitals and small letters, from dictation, and any word or sentence from copy.

Most of the songs taught to the class were illustrated by actions in which the children took great pleasure. The examiner in singing expressed the opinion that in this subject the pupils of the class were far above the average.

As a test of the general results produced, it may be stated that after the official inspection of the school many of the children in the Kindergarten class were found advanced enough to be promoted two or three grades in classification.

In the Board Schools in England, the Kindergarten occupations are taken on one afternoon (2 hours) per week, each class working under its own teacher with a different "gift," so that a visitor walking through on the particular afternoon would see Froebel's system in operation in all its stages. It may be found advisable eventually to introduce a similar scheme into some of the Department's schools.

In connection with Kindergarten training, it may also be stated that a qualified teacher was permanently appointed in October last to demonstrate the method in the practising school at Hurlstone. Owing to the want of a proper supply of Kindergarten materials, the work was only partially carried on up to the end of 1885, but since the beginning of the current year, a regular course of Kindergarten occupation has been entered upon at the Institution. Six complete sets of Kindergarten stock have been specially ordered from England, and, upon the arrival of these materials, the course of training for the Hurlstone students will be further extended.

Scientific and Technical Education in its connection with Primary Schools.—Public education, to be effective, should furnish man with an insight into the requirements of the human frame, into the nature of the resources and dangers with which human beings are surrounded, and into the manner of dealing with these resources and dangers. Such a guiding insight must be valuable to all classes, but especially is it necessary to working tradesmen and others, who
 competing

competing one with another, have to depend on their health, strength, knowledge, and intelligence in earning a living for themselves and families, and in advancing, by their work, the civilization and welfare of the country in which they dwell. The education required must be thoroughly sound and practical, and nothing can make it such but a really methodical scientific training. Looking at the working man's condition, his temperament, and the world of facts, influences, and contingencies with which he is more immediately surrounded, we find here Chemistry required to help him in his daily struggle, there Physics equally indispensable, then, more frequently still, an amalgamation of the two is necessary, whilst everywhere Physiology claims attention. Moreover, the same scientific elements required for enabling a man to live judiciously will also go far towards enabling him to do his work intelligently. Assuming then that a scientific training is especially required by our artizans, it is evident that the earlier they begin to get it the better.

A few years ago Dr. Temple, than whom no better authority in matters of education could be named, thus spoke in reference to this subject at the Plymouth School of Science and Art :—

I have no doubt that we shall really succeed in spreading over the whole of England that sort of knowledge of the principles of his work which is necessary to make a thoroughly intelligent workman, to provide everywhere the means by which any man, who has the ability to make himself master of those scientific principles on which all work must really be done, shall be able to cultivate the ability until he can rise very much above the mere rule-of-thumb workman. There can be no greater improvement to any one's mind than that he should thoroughly master the principles of his own work, that by which he is to live, that which is to occupy his time and his thought, that to which he is to give all the desires of his heart, the employment to which, if he is a thoroughly good workman, he would really wish to give a good and hearty service. If a man learns that which in his work afterwards is perpetually occurring to his mind, his learning won't stop when he leaves school, it will go on and on, disciplining his intellect, opening his understanding, and the chances are that he will almost invariably add to the knowledge he has at first a great deal of additional knowledge, picked up, he himself cannot tell how, simply because it is perpetually present in his mind, and his work perpetually brings it back. He becomes a really better educated man, his intellect is more disciplined, he is in all his ways much more intelligent. I look upon it as one of the very greatest benefits that can be conferred upon a working man that he should be enabled to cultivate his own mind; and the directest and easiest way to cultivate his mind is to enable him to acquire the principles of his own occupation.

The same subject has also been dealt with by Sir Lyon Playfair in his published lectures on primary and technical education. The following are conclusions noted by him in a condensed summary of a course of these lectures :—

That the limitation of the revised code to three R's—vulgarizes education and renders it comparatively useless for the purposes of the working classes.

That common sense, as well as the experience of the other nations, indicates that an elementary knowledge of the principles of science and art involved in the occupations of the people should be introduced to primary schools, in order to make them a fitting preparation for secondary schools.

That a higher education, in relation to the industries of the country, is an essential condition for the continued prosperity of the people; for intelligence and skill, as factors in productive industry, are constantly becoming of greater value than the possession of native raw material or local advantages.

The

The importance of this subject is being fully recognized in New South Wales, and much has already been done here towards providing a sound scientific technical education for the people. By the Public Instruction Act all children between the ages of six and fourteen years are required to attend school, and the course of study laid down for the State primary schools includes the work of a preliminary scientific training, such as is deemed a suitable introduction to an after-course of complete scientific technical education. The training thus provided for in our primary schools is there carried on in connection with the teaching of arithmetic and the elements of higher mathematics, and in oral lessons on form and colour, common objects, human anatomy and elementary physiology, the laws of health, elementary, mechanical, and chemical physics, materials, inventions, manufactures, and natural history, together with an elementary practical course of Freehand, Geometrical, and Model Drawing.

The oral lessons, arranged in small progressive parts, are given as far as practicable, on the Pestalozzian method, the visible and tangible features, or properties of common objects, being, in the lessons to the junior pupils, advantageously mixed with interesting anecdote and accompanied by illustrations of simple scientific facts, whilst in the lessons to older pupils these properties and facts are restated in connected sequence in groups belonging to distinct sciences. The elementary knowledge thus given is designed to serve as a foundation to applied knowledge, and such knowledge is added as far as practicable at a third stage in the lessons to the most advanced pupils. Thus in our State schools the first rudiments of science are instilled into the youthful mind at an early age by an adaptation of the principles of the Kindergarten, by using every available means of making the instruction impressive and effective, and by exciting little curiosities and raising little difficulties which science can be made to satisfy and overcome. Moreover, by going two or three times over the same ground the pupils' range of ideas is naturally expanded each time, so that the primary school lessons and training are made to approximate by degrees, in range and character, to what is necessary for enabling pupils upon leaving the primary school to enter with the fullest advantage on a complete course of scientific and technical instruction and training. In the study and practice of a complete course of this kind an indispensable auxiliary is laboratory work—laboratory work in chemistry, in physics, in mechanics, in anatomy, and in biology, with field work in natural history and engineering, and hand work in technology. For such work the ordinary public schools are certainly not appropriate. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the ordinary Public Schools are not organized for the purpose of teaching boys and girls trades; nor has it been found practicable to make such teaching a part of the work of these schools. Their proper function is to supply their pupils with the elements of education, to furnish them with general information, to train them to study, and to cultivate in them the power to acquire knowledge, so that they may become fitted to practically learn some business, profession, or trade

by which they may get a living, or by which they may advance the interests of civilization. It is not to be expected, however, that such schools can fit their pupils to get a living by teaching them the details of any kind of business, profession, or trade. It is true that on the Continent of Europe, in the United States of America, and even in England, attempts have in recent years been made to carry on hand-work and technical instruction in combination with ordinary school work, but the attempts have not been successful. For example, a carpenters' or other workshop has in a few instances been established in combination with the ordinary school, but it has been found that in this combination school, which is necessarily very expensive, only a few of the pupils can profit by the instruction given, and that under the most favourable circumstances such a school could cover only a small part of the field, inasmuch as not all the pupils would wish to learn one trade, and a number of trades could not even be attempted in one school.

In 1883 the London School Board appointed a committee "to consider how far the Board may facilitate technical education." The committee have recently, in 1885, furnished their report. They have come to the conclusion that to teach any trade or handicraft in the schools of the Board is for various reasons impracticable, but that the schools might do more for the training of the hand and eye, which is the foundation of all skilled manual labour. For this purpose they make certain recommendations with regard to Freehand Drawing and the teaching of Elementary Science. In effect the principal recommendations thus made had already been embodied in the course of instruction laid down for the Public Elementary Schools of this colony. In England, in the principal centres of population, secondary schools and colleges for the complete course of instruction and training in science, and technology have been and are being established; in the meantime the course is being partly carried out in Evening Schools in connection with the Schools of Arts and similar institutions; and its commencement is being attempted in some of the more advanced primary day schools by science teachers who are appointed to visit such schools, to give lessons to classes of elder pupils. The City and Guilds of London Institute has also done much towards the advancement of technical education in England. Throughout the country numerous classes are now instructed in connection with this institute. From returns furnished in 1884 it appears that 6,396 persons were then receiving instruction in its registered classes; and in 1885, at the Institute's seventh annual examination in technology, as many as 3,698 candidates were examined and 2,168 passed, 47 subjects being included in the course. Manchester and the London Polytechnic Institution furnished the largest number of candidates, after which, in the order named, came Glasgow, Bradford, Leeds, Bolton, and Huddersfield. The Institute has recently made arrangements under which new facilities are afforded for the training of technical teachers, and it is hoped that this will do much towards improving the character of the instruction in the institute's classes.

In

In New South Wales the complete course of scientific and technical instruction and training necessary for pupils leaving the primary schools, is being fully provided for under the Board of Technical Education which, in 1883, was appointed by the Government to manage this kind of educational work. (Appendix XVIII.)

Appendix
XVIII.

VI.—TEACHERS.

No difficulty is experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of suitable teachers. By far the larger number is required to meet the wants of small schools, and these are the class of schools commonly applied for and established in the first instance. Candidates for appointment to such schools are usually obtained in the districts in which the schools are situated. They are chiefly persons who have received their instruction in the Public Schools of the colony; a few have been educated elsewhere. They are required to be at least 18 years of age, of good moral character, and possessed of the prescribed minimum attainments. Having these qualifications, they are permitted to undergo a course of training at any Public School taught by a teacher holding a classification not lower than III A. They are expected to make their own arrangements with the teacher, and to defray the cost of their training. The nature of this training is carefully explained to every teacher under whose instruction and guidance candidates may place themselves. At the termination of their period of training they are, if found possessed of fair aptitude for teaching and duly qualified in other respects, furnished by the teacher with a certificate to the effect that they are competent to conduct a small school. They may then apply to an Inspector for employment. It will be observed that, up to this stage, the Department incurs no responsibility in connection with these candidates. No undertaking is given to find employment for them; every step is taken by themselves at their own risk and expense. Such of them as are fortunate to obtain employment are generally placed in charge of Provisional Schools and, provided they conduct themselves well and give promise of future usefulness as teachers, they may, at the end of two years, be declared eligible for an extended course of training. There are some features in this mode of procedure likely to command the approval of such as have had experience in the education and training of teachers. They may be briefly summarised thus: The great bulk of the Public Schools of the colony become practically Training Schools; the teachers so trained, being for the most part used to a bush life, are content to labour in remote or isolated places where the prevailing modes of living are rough; the cost of training falls on the trainee; the expense to the Department incurred on account of travelling by those appointed to small schools is much less than it would be if they received their appointments from Sydney. During the year 269 teachers, trained in the manner described, were appointed to the charge of small schools; in the preceding year the number of similar appointments was 271.

Teachers required to fill the higher positions in the school service, are supplied chiefly by the Training Schools at Fort-street and Hurlstone. At each of these institutions some 50 students are trained yearly

yearly. While these are, in respect of numbers, sufficient to meet immediate wants, they do not contain any students holding first class certificates. This defect can only be removed by extending the term of training; but this means increased expenditure, and the present is not an opportune time to make changes involving that result.

Besides the teachers trained in the two regularly established Training Schools and those trained in the Public Schools recognised as temporary training institutions for small school teachers, a number are admitted into the service every year who have been trained in Great Britain or in the neighbouring colonies. During the past year 23 teachers so trained applied for employment under the Department. 19 of these, after passing the prescribed examinations, received appointments: the services of the remainder were, on various grounds, declined. Numerous other applications for employment are received from teachers residing in places beyond the colony, but except in very special cases it is not considered advisable to offer any inducement to this class of applicants to come here.

Training of Teachers.—The training of teachers is carried on at two regularly established training institutions. The one for males is conducted in buildings erected on the ground attached to the Fort-street School; the other for females is situated at Hurlstone. The students at both are drawn almost exclusively from the ranks of the pupil-teachers, although it occasionally happens that room is found at the Fort-street Training School for a few of the more successful small school teachers. Examinations for the admission of candidates are held half-yearly, and the training course extends over a period of twelve months. The students are divided into seniors and juniors, according to the time they have been in training.

Fort-street Training School.

As pointed out in last year's Report the buildings in which the work of training is carried on at Fort-street are of a makeshift character. They are about to undergo extensive alterations, the effect of which will be to nearly double existing accommodation, and to greatly improve the lighting and ventilation. No provision at present exists for the physical training of the students, but a gymnasium will be erected so soon as a suitable site can be found for it. The Training School is fairly well found in the requisite educational appliances.

65 students were in training in 1885. Of these 11 remained from 1884, 31 entered in January, and 23 in July, 1885. 14 completed their training in June, and 28 in December. The 23 enrolled in July will form a senior class during the first half-yearly session of 1886.

The work of training has been prosecuted with energy, earnestness, and success. The visiting Inspectors, who hold bi-monthly examinations, report favourably of the results of the labours of the Principal and his assistants. The students' health has been good, their conduct satisfactory, and they have been attentive to instruction and diligent in study.

The teaching staff is unchanged, and includes a Principal, Vice-principal, Assistant, Master of Method, and Master of the Practising School. Visiting teachers attend to give instruction in vocal music, drawing, and drill.

The Practising School, in which the students receive training in the practical exercise of their profession, is fairly fulfilling the objects for which it was established.

It has been decided to make an important change in the arrangements for boarding the students. Certain houses will be approved for this purpose, and the students placed during the evenings more under the immediate supervision of the Principal.

Hurlstone Training School.

The buildings used for the training of female teachers are situated at Hurlstone, near Ashfield. They have just undergone important alterations. The grounds attached to the school are extensive and nicely laid out. The entire premises, with recent improvements, may be regarded as very fairly adapted to the purposes for which they are used. Proper arrangements are made for the healthful recreation of the students. Necessary educational appliances for carrying on the work of training are provided, and there is a library for the students' use.

79 students were in training in 1885. 28 of these belonged to the second half-yearly session of 1884, and having completed the usual twelve months' course in June were examined for classification; 21 others were examined for classification in December, 1 had retired prior to the examination, and 29 remained in training at the close of the year.

The students have enjoyed good health, conducted themselves well, and made satisfactory progress in their studies.

The examining Inspectors report favourably of the general working of the Institution.

The teaching staff consists of a Principal, two assistants, and Mistress of the Practising School. Visiting teachers attend to give special instruction in Physiology, French, Music, Drawing, and Drill.

The work of the Practising School is proceeding satisfactorily.

Pupil-teachers.—The pupil-teacher element is a marked feature in connection with the educational system of the Colony. Last year the number of pupil-teachers employed in schools under the Department was 870, consisting of 291 males and 579 females. In 1884 they numbered 823. Great care is taken in their selection. Young persons desiring to become pupil-teachers must not be less than thirteen years of age nor more than seventeen years. Not only are they required to satisfy the prescribed examinatory tests with respect to attainments and aptitude to teach, but they must have a sound constitution and be free from all physical defects likely to impair their usefulness as teachers. Having regard to the arduous nature of the work devolving on pupil-teachers as on teachers in general, these latter requirements

are

are viewed as of paramount importance. The number of applicants for the office is far in excess of the necessities of the service in that respect. Full facilities are thus afforded for making a good selection. Before receiving permanent appointment they are employed on probation for three months, and their appointments are not confirmed unless they give promise of becoming useful and efficient teachers. They are engaged for four years, and after completing their term of service and passing the successive yearly examinations, are expected to enter the Training School. Nearly all our best teachers have received their preliminary training in this way. The reports on the work of pupil-teachers are highly gratifying. They are, with few exceptions, attentive and diligent in the performance of their duties, studious in their habits, and anxious to do well. In point of usefulness many compare favourably with old and experienced teachers.

The classes organized at Fort-street and Castlereagh-street schools, for affording special instruction to pupil-teachers in certain branches of learning, have been in active operation throughout the year. The ordinary attendance at these classes is 328. Special teachers are engaged to conduct them, and the whole of the arrangements in connection with their working are under the supervision of the Principal of the Training School. That officer reports favourably of the management of most of these classes, and of the general results attending their operation.

Teachers of all ranks in the service, in the last quarter of 1885, numbered 3,502, being an increase of 226 on the number employed in the corresponding quarter of 1884. As a body they are favourably reported. With few exceptions they are zealous, painstaking, and well-conducted. A fair proportion are enthusiastic in their work, studious and able, and do honor to their profession. Necessary information respecting the several classes into which they are divided is given in the subjoined table:—

	I. A.		I. B.		II. A.		II. B.		III. A.		III. B.		III. C.		Unclassed.		Totals		Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Principal Teachers.....	26	9	151	1	162	3	336	33	204	84	169	113	252	392	1309	626	1935				
Mistresses of Departments.....	4	8	69	72	13	93	2	55	1	19	1	5	93	255	348						
Assistants.....	2	3	49	12	22	72	13	93	2	55	1	19	1	5	93	255	348				
Students examined for classification, but unappointed for 1885.....			13	13	11	6	2	1		1			2		28	21	49				
Students unexamined and remaining in Training Schools for first half of 1886.....													23	29	23	29	52				
Totals.....	28	4	12	8	213	95	195	153	351	133	206	140	170	132	278	427	1453	1091	2544		
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.												
	18	88	57	113	75	155	97	199	14	24									291	579	870
Work-mistresses.....																	...	88	88		
Total Teachers of all ranks.....																	1741	1758	3502		

NOTE.—The High School Teachers, numbering 26, are not included in the above table.

With respect to the foregoing figures it may be observed that of the 3,502 teachers of all ranks, about one-half are males and one-half females; and of the total number of teachers (2,544), exclusive of pupil teachers and work-mistresses, 1,453, or 57·2 per cent., are males, and 1,091, or 42·8 per cent., females; 1,840, or 72 per cent., being classified, and 704, or 28 per cent., unclassified. Of the 1,840 classified teachers, 52, or 3 per cent., are in Class I, 656, or 35 per cent., in Class II, and 1,132, or 62 per cent., in Class III. Of the 704 unclassified teachers about one-half are in charge of provisional schools and house-to-house schools. The following is intended to show the number of classed schools or departments, the number of classified teachers required, and the number of such teachers actually in the service at the close of 1885.

Classed Schools, or departments in operation in the last quarter of 1885.				Classified teachers, &c., required by regulation, for the classed Schools in operation in the last quarter of 1885.			Classified Teachers and Students actually in the Service on 31st December, 1885.				
Schools.	Departments.	Of Class.	Requiring Teachers of class.	Principal Teachers.	Assistants.	Total.	Teachers.		Students.		Total.
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
25	75	I.	I.A.	75 of I.A.	75 of I.A. or B, and 11 of III.A., B., or C.	161	28 of I.A.	4 of I.A.	.....	.....	32 of I.A.
24	71	II.	I.B.	71 of I.B.	262 of II.A. or B.	71	12 of I.B.	8 of I.B.	.....	.....	20 of I.B.
18	46	III.	II.A.	46 of II.A.		
35	61	IV.	II.A.	64 of II.A.	.....	97	200 of II.A.	82 of II.A.	13 of II.A.	13 of II.A.	308 of II.A.
91	97	V.	II.B.	97 of II.B.		
196	196	VI.	II.B.	196 of II.B.	.....	136	181 of II.B.	147 of II.B.	11 of II.B.	6 of II.B.	348 of II.B.
160	160	VII.	III.A.	160 of III.A.	.....	160	349 of III.A.	132 of III.A.	2 of III.A.	1 of III.A.	484 of III.A.
283	283	VIII.	III.B.	274 of III.B.	.....	274	206 of III.B.	139 of III.B.	.....	1 of III.B.	346 of III.B.
581	581	IX.	III.C.	530 of III.C.	.....	530	170 of III.C.	132 of III.C.	.....	.....	302 of III.C.
188	188	X.	III.C.	174 of III.C.	174			
1601	1761	.....	.....	1687	348	2035	1149	644	25	21	1840

From an examination of the foregoing table, it will be seen that 2,035 classified teachers and assistants were required according to regulation, for the classed schools in existence at the close of 1885 namely, 221 holding Class I, 665 holding Class II, and 1,149 Class III. At that date, however, the classified teachers, assistants, and students actually in the Service numbered only 1840, and hence there was a deficiency in the number of such teachers to the extent of 195, namely, 169 of Class I, 9 of Class II, and 17 of Class III.

At the close of the year 557 principal teachers, 285 males and 272 females, were employed in schools above their classifications, 122 being over and 435 under 40 years of age; 225 assistant teachers, 30 males and 195 females, were also employed in positions above their classifications, 13 being over and 212 under 40 years of age; but at the same time 531 principal teachers, 407 males and 124 females, were employed in schools below their classifications. Many of the teachers in schools above their classifications have held their appointments since May, 1880, when the Department was placed under the control of a responsible Minister. They have been summoned regularly twice a year to attend examination with a view to qualify themselves for their positions, but they have as regularly disregarded each summons. Accordingly it became necessary to take their case into

into consideration, and in April last Mr. Trickett, then in charge of the Department, having carefully weighed all the circumstances bearing on the question decided to exempt all teachers 40 years of age and above from further attendance at examination, and to permit them to retain their offices with the emoluments attached thereto so long as they continued to discharge their duties in an efficient manner. He further decided with respect to those under 40 years of age that they should be allowed until December to prepare for examination, and in the event of their failing to improve their qualifications by that time that they would render themselves liable to removal to less important schools and, pending such removal, to a reduction in salary to correspond with that attached to their classifications. A circular embodying these decisions was accordingly prepared and transmitted to the teachers concerned.

Teachers' Examinations.—The work of the Examining Branch of the Department was carried on with fair activity during the year. The nature of this work consists in framing questions for examination and in revising the examination papers of teachers, including students of the training schools, pupil-teachers, applicants for the office of pupil-teacher, and applicants for the office of teacher. The following table will show the results of the several examinations in detail :—

Persons examined.	Results.		
	Passed examination successfully.	Failed.	Total.
Teachers, including students in training ...	509	432 + 3*	944
For Class I.A. 12 passed			
" " I.B. 6 "			
" " II.A. 111 "			
" " II.B. 91 "			
" " III.A. 118 "			
" " III.B. 89 "			
" " III.C. 82 "			
Total ... <u>509</u>			
Pupil Teachers	586	156	742
For Class III. 212 passed			
" " II. 139 "			
" " I. 125 "			
" Training School 110 "			
Total... .. <u>586</u>			
Applicants for office of Pupil-teacher	413	302	715
Applicants for office of Teacher	14	6	20
For Class II.A. 3 passed			
" " II.B. 2 "			
" " III.A. 4 "			
" " III.B. 5 "			
Total <u>14</u>			

* Not yet determined.

The total number of examinations for the year exceeds that of 1884 by nearly one-fifth. The promotions also are relatively higher, being five-eighths of the whole number examined. Specimens of the examination-papers set will be found in Appendix XIX, and annexes A to M.

Teachers'

Teachers' Emoluments.—Under the Regulations, Primary Schools are divided into ten classes, and to each class is allotted a fixed rate of salary. The emoluments of teachers of all ranks are given in the sub-joined table:—

Kind of Teachers.	Males.			Females.		
	Salary.	Value of Residence.	Income.	Salary.	Value of Residence.	Income.
Teachers of I.A. in charge of 1st class schools or departments.	£400	+ £100	= £500	£300	+ £26	= £326
" I.B. " 2nd "	336	+ 100	= 436	252	+ 26	= 278
" II.A. " 3rd "	252	+ 80	= 332	204	+ 26	= 230
" II.A. " 4th "	240	+ 80	= 320	192	+ 26	= 218
" II.B. " 5th "	228	+ 80	= 308			
" II.B. " 6th "	216	+ 80	= 296			
" III.A. " 7th "	180	+ 50	= 230			
" III.B. " 8th "	156	+ 50	= 206			
" III.C. " 9th "	132	+ 50	= 182			
" III.C. " 10th "	108	+ 20	= 128			
Teachers unclassified in charge of 1st class Provisional Schools.	90	.....	.....	
" " 2nd "	75	.....	.....	
" " 3rd "	60	.....	.....	
First Assistants of class I, in 1st class schools	250	.....	.....	168	.....	.....
Second " " II, " "	150	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
Third " " III, " "	108	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Assistants of " II, in 2nd class schools	180	.....	.....	144	.....	.....
" " II, in 3rd "	150	.....	.....	114	.....	.....
" " II, in 4th "	150	.....	.....	114	.....	.....
Pupil-teachers of class I	66	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
" " II	54	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
" " III	42	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
" " IV	36	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
(a) Work-mistresses in 1st class schools, with not fewer than 250 girls—	£120 per annum.					
(b) " " " " " " " " " "	150 " £100 "					
(c) " " 2nd " " " " " " " "	..... £90 "					
(d) " " 3rd " " (2½ days a week)	£64 "					
(e) " " 4th " " (2 days a week).....	£48 "					

Evening School Teachers' salaries:—In addition to school fees a salary of £20, £26, £32, or £38, according to the number of pupils in average attendance, is paid to Evening School teachers.

* In schools ranking below class IV the salaries of unmarried teachers, and of married teachers not assisted by their wives, as required by regulation, are £12 per annum less than the rates stated above.

In the following table is shown the number of teachers, mistresses, and assistants employed, and the salaries paid to each class:—

Teachers.

Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.
£		£		£	
400	22	180	152	108	35
336	23	168	18	96	162
252	21	156	189	90	199
240	31	150	7	75	98
228	86	144	75	60	124
216	168	132	215	House to house	57
204	15	120	238	&c., £5 per annum	
				per pupil.	
		Total.....		.....	1,935

Mistresses.

Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.
£		£		£		£	
300	38	252	41	204	38	192	28
180	13	130	1	120	1	.....	.....
		Total.....		.....		.....	160

Assistants.

Males.				Females.			
Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.
£		£		£		£	
250	16	150	18	168	16	114	130
180	22	108	...	144	30	100	14
...	...	...	...	120	15	...	...
						Males.....	56
						Females.....	205
Total.....							261

Assistants at Salaries lower than Regulation Rates.

Males.				Females.			
Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.
£		£		£		£	£
226	1	84	6	150	1	100	14
200	4	...	...	132	1	84	13
120	25	...	...	130	2	72	11
100	1	...	...	120	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	108	1	...	...
						Males.....	37
						Females.....	50
Total.....							87
Grand total							2,443

In the next table the salaries paid in classed Schools in New South Wales, and those paid in Board Schools in England and Wales, are given for comparison.

Number and percentage of classified Principal Teachers in New South Wales and of those in the Board Schools of England and Wales, receiving salaries as herein stated :

Salary per annum of	In classed Schools in New South Wales.		In Board Schools of England and Wales.	
	Number of Teachers receiving.	Per centage.	Number of Teachers receiving.	Per centage.
Under £100 ...	162	10	3,467	49
£100 to £150 ...	565	35	2,024	28
£150 to £200 ...	407	25	882	12·3
£200 to £250 ...	338	21	509	7
£250 to £300 ...	62	3·9	140	2
£300 ...	38	2·4	121	1·7
Over £300 ...	45	2·7		
	1,617	100	7,143	100
Average salary...	£169 4s. 5d.		£117 5s.	

In addition to the salaries stated in the table, Principal Teachers, both here and in England, are generally either provided with houses, or are granted a rent allowance. It should be noted that of the classified teachers in New South Wales, included in the table, about 72 per cent. are males, and 28 per cent. females; while of those in England and Wales only 43 per cent. are males, and as many as 57 per cent. are females.

females. In New South Wales the salaries of classified male teachers range from £96 to £400; and of classified female teachers from £96 to £300 per annum. For the Board Schools in England and Wales the minimum and maximum salaries are not stated in the latest published report, but in 1884 there were 121 male teachers receiving salaries of £300 and over; and 214 female teachers with salaries of £200 and over. In the State Elementary Schools of Scotland in the same year, there were out of a total of 2,422 classified male teachers, 143 who were paid at the rate of not less than £300 per annum. Of these, the salaries of 100 ranged from £300 to £400; of 38, from £400 to £500; of 4, from £500 to £600; and 1 received £850.

The salaries paid in other Australian Colonies would have been given for further comparison, but they are not obtainable from the published reports.

VII.—LOCAL SUPERVISION.

As stated in the Report of last year, the School Districts as then constituted were too large. Several comprised an area of more than 1,000 square miles. Members of the District Boards could not afford to visit outlying schools. The result was that local supervision was in many cases of a nominal or inefficient character. The work of subdividing districts is being proceeded with. Already several new districts have been formed. The number of schools in each of these has been largely reduced, and most of them will be found to be within a radius of 4 miles from a common centre. Thus visitation and inspection by the Boards at regular intervals will be rendered not only practicable but comparatively easy.

The duties of the District Boards are fully defined in regulations 104-113, and it is hoped that the carrying out of the same by the several Boards will prove a great benefit to the schools. Appendix
XX.

Hitherto the Boards have not performed the duties assigned to them with a degree of efficiency calculated to confer benefits on the schools under their supervision. This doubtless in many instances has arisen from the magnitude of the work to be done, the great size of the school districts, and the large number of schools embraced within them. In several instances, however, the Boards have put forth very laudable efforts to discharge their functions in a satisfactory manner. They have arranged for a systematic visitation of schools for the regular holding of meetings; and they have furnished to the Department such reports of their proceedings as have led to substantial improvements in school organization, in school discipline, and in the general work of teaching. They have encouraged teachers by their sympathy and advice, and induced parents to send their children to school with increased regularity.

Regulations.—The regulations in general use since the passing of the “Public Instruction Act of 1880” were those framed under the late Council of Education. These were lastly revised to meet the new order of things, and brought into use. They were soon found to be defective and but ill adapted to

to meet changes rendered necessary by the new Education Act. Other regulations were accordingly made from time to time. These were contained in scattered papers not easy of reference even to persons in the service of the Department, while to the general public they were for the most part unknown. The whole of the regulations have now been revised, added to, and codified, and will be found in another part of this Report. It has also been deemed advisable to incorporate with them the "Instructions to Teachers" that have been in force for some years. (Appendix XX.)

Appendix
XX.

VIII.—FINANCE.

The sum available in 1885 for expenditure under the Public Instruction Act was £665,697 13s. 10d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1884	2,189	3	11
Amount received from Treasury on Account of Vote for 1885	662,969	12	5
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1884	538	17	6
Total	£665,697	13	10

Appendix
XXI.

Sec Accountant's Statement—Appendix XXI.

The year's expenditure is stated below in its general details. It amounted to £663,696 11s. 9d.; £178,001 15s. 7d. was expended on school premises, and £485,694 16s. 2d. on the maintenance of schools. The actual balance at the close of the year, after refund to the Treasury of the small balances for 1882, 1883, and 1884, was £245 3s. 5d.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Expenditure for 1885.

I. On School premises:—	£	s.	d.
For sites, new buildings, additions, repairs, rent, &c.	£178,001	15	7
II. On maintenance of Schools:—			
	£	s.	d.
1. Ordinary School Teachers' salaries, allowances, &c.	391,192	9	4
Other maintenance expenses	22,893	12	10
2. Cookery instruction, materials, &c.	397	14	0
3. High Schools, salaries and other maintenance expenses	5,378	4	6
4. Administration expenses	64,965	16	6
5. Retiring allowances to teachers	866	19	0
Total	£485,694	16	2
	£663,696	11	9

The amount of school fees collected in the year and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £58,925 17s. 11d., namely, £55,895 18s. 4d. from ordinary Day Schools and £3,029 19s. 7d. from High Schools. If this amount be deducted from the total expenditure there will remain £604,770 13s. 10d. as the net school expenditure in the year derived from State funds. In 1884 the net expenditure was £717,590 12s. 11d., or £112,819 19s. 1d. more than that of 1885.

The

The expenditure under the following heads in the last two years was :—

	1884. Expenditure.		Percentage of total Expendi- ture.	1885. Expenditure.		Percentage of total Expendi- ture.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
I. SCHOOL PREMISES AND ARCHITECT'S EXPENSES: For sites, new buildings, additions, repairs, rent, &c.	304,383	9 7	39 30	178,001	15 7	26 82
II. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS, not including administration :—						
1. Ordinary Schools—Salaries and allowances	374,774	13 0	48 40	391,192	9 4	58 95
2. " Other maintenance expenses	19,403	11 4	2 50	22,893	12 10	3 45
3. High Schools—Salaries and allowances.....	5,644	6 6	0 73	5,241	17 9	0 79
4. " Other maintenance expenses	547	15 0	0 07	136	6 9	0 02
5. Cookery instruction, materials, &c.	649	1 4	0 08	397	14 0	0 06
III. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES :—						
1. General management.....	11,035	3 7	1 43	11,659	7 1	1 76
2. Chief Inspector's Branch, including Training Schools	35,064	17 5	4 54	37,024	18 11	5 57
3. Chief Examiner's Branch	2,502	16 0	0 33	2,465	13 3	0 37
4. School Attendance Branch	13,984	11 5	1 80	13,815	17 3	2 08
IV. RETIRING ALLOWANCES :—						
To certain Officers	3,234	0 0	0 31	.....	.....	.....
To certain late Teachers of Public Schools ...	3,036	15 10	0 40	866	19 0	0 13
To certain late Teachers of Provisional Schools	96	5 0	0 01	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	774,357	6 0	100 00	663,696	11 9	100 00

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that of the total expenditure of £663,696 11s. 9d. about $26\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. was spent on school premises, nearly $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the maintenance of ordinary schools, $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on administration, including Training Schools; and about 1 per cent. on High Schools, cookery instruction, and retiring allowance to teachers. In 1884 the corresponding per centages were,—premises, 39 per cent.; maintenance of schools, 51 per cent.; administration, 8 per cent.; and High Schools, cookery instruction, and retiring allowances, 2 per cent.

The following table exhibits the number of schools, the number of pupils, and the State expenditure for each of the last five years :—

Years.	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils.	The State Expenditure.									
			On School Premises.	On maintenance of Schools, including administration, &c.	Total.	Less School Fees.	Net State Expenditure					
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
1881...	1,667	146,106	102,903	11 2	371,253	14 5	474,157	5 7	46,847	5 4	427,810	0 3
1882..	1,795	166,611	228,401	11 2	390,398	17 7	618,800	8 9	51,312	5 11	567,488	2 10
1883...	1,706	155,918*	391,000	2 7	430,852	13 8	821,852	16 3	51,427	7 10	770,425	8 5
1884...	1,912	167,134	304,383	9 7	469,973	16 5	774,357	6 0	56,766	13 1	717,590	12 11
1885 ..	2,046	180,929	178,001	15 7	485,694	16 2	663,696	11 9	58,925	17 11	604,770	18 3
Total 5 years expenditure.			1,204,690	10 1	2,148,173	18 3	3,352,864	8 4	264,779	10 1	3,088,084	18 3

* Certified Denominational Schools were discontinued at the close of 1882.

It thus appears that the net State expenditure under the Public Instruction Act for the five years ending December 31st 1885, was £3,088,084 18s. 3d., and that of this amount £1,204,690 10s. 1d., or 39 per cent., was spent in providing school premises.

The

The next table will show the last five years' expenditure more in detail :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
I. SCHOOL PREMISES :					
1. Sites	£ s. d. 9,538 4 8	£ s. d. 65,831 13 11	£ s. d. 51,579 15 1	£ s. d. 22,719 6 1	£ s. d. 26,525 10 2
2. Buildings & furniture	55,366 17 7	97,051 11 3	200,328 3 0	196,232 11 10	71,240 6 1
3. Tents	2,574 10 0	6,165 4 1	1,878 2 8	172 13 0	123 10 0
4. Additions, repairs, &c.	13,908 16 2	33,100 8 5	98,932 18 3	49,703 1 10	48,612 15 2
5. Weathersheds	7,083 15 7	2,630 15 10	5,038 1 7	3,426 12 3	2,455 6 9
6. Architect's expenses...	6,149 4 2	6,524 13 10	8,891 14 9	9,214 3 6	9,100 9 0
7. Rent	8,282 3 0	17,097 3 10	24,351 7 3	22,915 1 1	19,943 18 5
	102,903 11 2	228,401 11 2	391,000 2 7	304,383 9 7	178,001 15 7
II. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS :					
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances	303,830 8 5	330,306 17 9	344,332 11 9	377,795 17 5	393,313 6 4
2. Teachers' travelling expenses	1,054 8 6	1,351 17 6	2,279 13 3	1,892 0 2	2,097 12 1
3. Teachers' forage allowances	380 17 8	398 18 0	412 10 4	672 0 5	1,023 8 8
4. School fuel allowances	448 9 3	449 0 0	730 17 0	769 6 6	804 18 0
5. School cleaning allowances			4,960 19 7	7,455 15 1	8,617 19 7
6. School materials	5,576 4 6	7,940 17 6	7,995 9 4	9,971 2 7	12,725 1 10
7. Miscellaneous expenses (including advertising)	637 9 4	956 2 1	1,853 6 10	1,814 3 8	882 5 1
	311,927 17 8	341,343 12 10	362,565 8 1	400,370 5 10	419,464 6 8
III. ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING SCHOOLS :					
1. General Management	9,312 6 1	9,123 16 10	10,724 7 11	11,035 3 7	11,659 7 1
2. Chief Inspector's Branch—					
(a) Inspection	17,512 6 0	19,596 9 1	23,240 6 10	24,817 19 2	26,618 14 1
(b) Fort-st. Training School				5,673 2 5	6,098 9 6
(c) Hurlstone Training School				4,573 15 10	4,307 15 4
3. Chief Examiner's Branch	27,170 2 3	9,104 4 5	10,961 3 0	2,502 16 0	2,465 13 3
4. School Attendance Branch	5,331 2 5	10,815 0 1	13,879 9 0	13,984 11 5	13,815 17 3
	59,325 16 9	48,639 10 5	58,805 6 9	62,587 8 5	64,965 16 6
IV. COOKERY INSTRUCTION, &c. (including Kindergarten)		415 14 4	570 15 11	649 1 4	397 14 0
V. RETIRING ALLOWANCES :					
1. To Officers				3,234 0 0	.....
2. To Public School Teachers			8,514 15 10	3,036 15 10	866 19 0
3. To Provisional School Teachers			396 7 1	96 5 0	.....
			8,911 2 11	6,367 0 10	866 19 0
Total expenditure.....	474,157 5 7	618,800 8 9	821,852 16 3	774,357 6 0	663,696 11 9

An examination of the foregoing details will show that while there was a decrease of £110,661 in the total amount disbursed in the year there were increases upon the previous year's expenditure on school sites, maintenance of schools, general management, and inspection. The cause of these increases admits of a simple explanation. About half the sum, £26,525, paid for sites in 1885, was paid on account of sites obtained in previous years. The total cost of sites actually obtained in 1885 will not exceed £16,620. The increases under the head of "maintenance of schools," for teachers' travelling expenses and forage allowances, and for fuel, cleaning, and school materials, were caused chiefly by corresponding increases during the year in the numbers of schools, pupils, and teachers. These increases were, respectively : Schools, 134; pupils, 13,795; and teachers, 226. As regards

regards school materials it should also be stated that considerable additions have been made to the list of authorized school requisites in the form of objects, diagrams, and other apparatus necessary for carrying on school work in accordance with the requirements of the revised course of instruction now sanctioned. The increases under administration, for general management and inspection, were caused by increases to salaries payable under the Civil Service Act.

The total average cost per child, and the average cost, respectively, for school premises, the maintenance of schools, and administration, including the amount paid as retiring allowances, are shown in the next tables:—

(a.) *Average cost per Child of the Year's Enrolment.*

Year.	For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For Administration, including the amount paid as retiring allowances.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	0 14 1	2 2 8½	*0 8 1½	3 4 10½
1882	1 7 5	2 1 0½	0 5 10	3 14 3½
1883	2 10 1½	2 6 7	*0 8 8	5 5 4½
1884	1 16 5	2 7 11½	*0 8 3	4 12 7½
1885	0 19 8	2 6 5	0 7 3½	3 13 4½

(b.) *Average cost per Child of the Mean Quarterly Enrolment.*

Year.	For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For Administration, including the amount paid as retiring allowances.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	0 16 4½	2 9 8½	*0 9 5½	3 15 6
1882	1 13 10½	2 10 8	0 7 2½	4 11 8½
1883	3 0 0½	2 15 9½	*0 10 4½	6 6 2½
1884	2 3 8½	2 17 7½	*0 9 10½	5 11 3
1885	1 4 3½	2 17 3½	0 9 0	4 10 6½

* NOTE.—The amount expended under administration, &c., in 1881, included a payment of nearly £20,000 for the Training School property at Hurlstone; and the amounts expended under the same heads in 1883, 1884, and 1885, included considerable sums for retiring allowances to Teachers, &c.

(c.) *The average cost per Child of the Average Attendance.*

Year.	For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For Administration, including the amount paid as retiring allowances.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	1 4 9½	3 15 3	0 14 3½	5 14 4½
1882	2 10 2½	3 15 1½	0 10 8½	6 16 0½
1883	4 8 3½	4 2 0½	0 15 3½	9 5 7½
1884	3 3 11	4 4 2½	0 14 5½	8 2 7½
1885	1 15 5½	4 3 7	0 13 1½	6 12 1½

In

In the last three tables the whole year's expenditure is dealt with in calculating the average cost per child; but in the next tables the amount of school-fees paid into the Treasury has been deducted from the total expenditure, and the average cost per child has then been calculated on the reduced amount, as being the actual average cost to the State.

(a) Average cost (to the State) of a child's education.

	In 1881.	In 1882.	In 1883.	In 1884.	In 1885.	Average cost per child per year for five years.
Cost per child calculated upon the—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year's enrolment of distinct children.....	2 18 6½	3 8 1½	4 18 9½	4 5 10½	3 6 10	3 15 6
Mean quarterly enrolment ..	3 8 2	4 4 1½	5 18 4	5 3 1½	4 2 6½	4 11 3½
Average attendance	5 3 2½	6 4 9½	8 14 0	7 10 8½	6 0 4½	6 14 10

(b) Average cost (to the State) of a child's education—exclusive of the cost of School premises.

	In 1881.	In 1882.	In 1883.	In 1884.	In 1885.	Average cost per child per year for five years.
Cost per child calculated upon the—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year's enrolment of distinct children.....	2 4 5½	2 0 8¼	2 8 0½	2 9 5¼	2 7 2	2 6 0
Mean quarterly enrolment..	2 11 9½	2 10 3½	2 17 6	2 19 4½	2 18 3	2 15 6½
Average attendance	3 18 4½	3 14 6½	4 4 7	4 6 9½	4 4 11½	4 2 0½

The cost per child in average attendance for the State Schools in the principal Australian Colonies, and for the Board Schools in England and Wales, is given below :—

	Total cost per child of the average attendance.
State Schools in New South Wales	£6 12 1½
" " " Victoria	5 2 2¼
" " " South Australia	5 7 0
" " " Queensland	5 7 8½
Board Schools in England and Wales	4 10 1½

The cost per child in New South Wales is still high, but it was lessened very considerably in 1885. The expenditure for that year showed a reduction of £1 10s. 6d. per child in average attendance on that for 1884, £2 13s. 6d. on that for 1883, and 3s. 10½d. on that for 1882. For the current year a further reduction will probably be shown. As stated in previous reports the cost of providing school-premises in New South Wales was necessarily large from 1881 to 1884. For 1885, however, such expenditure was reduced to £178,001, being a decrease of £126,382 on like expenditure for 1884, and £212,999 on that for 1883. Notwithstanding this large reduction the amount spent on buildings in 1885 was more than double that similarly expended last year in Victoria.

In

In comparing the cost of New South Wales schools with that of the Board Schools in England and Wales, the following facts should not be overlooked :—

1. The total cost as given for Board Schools only represents the amount expended under the Board's own supervision; but in addition to such expenditure there were the administration expenses of the Education Office at Whitehall, the retiring allowances to teachers, and the Board's accumulated liabilities on account of loans raised for providing permanent school premises. In 1884 these liabilities reached the large sum of £15,452,010.
2. On the other hand the total cost, as given for New South Wales schools, represents the amount actually expended in the year, including administration expenses and retiring allowances. Moreover, the school premises erected were paid for out of annual income and remain State property free from debt.

In the following statement, the cost of permanent school buildings in New South Wales is compared with the expenditure on similar buildings for the Board Schools in England and Wales.

From 1870 up till April, 1885, the Education Department in England had sanctioned 6,160 loans, amounting to £17,355,955, to 1,740 School Boards, to provide accommodation for a total of 1,416,409 scholars, the estimated cost per child being £12 5s. Although £10 per child is the maximum rate of expenditure usually allowed by the Education Department, the amount actually expended was, according to the official reports published, very little, if any, less than the estimated rate of £12 5s. per scholar accommodated. In this expenditure, however, the cost of school sites appears to have been included.

In New South Wales the sum of £450,000 was expended in the last four years in erecting permanent school buildings for about 37,000 scholars; and the average cost per child, exclusive of the cost of school sites, was about £12 4s. 8d. Taking all the sites obtained from 1881 to 1885, their cost would average about £1 10s. per child accommodated in the buildings erected during that period; and hence for the same period the total cost per child for providing permanent school buildings was about £13 4s. 8d. For 1885 alone, however, the total cost per child was about £11 6s. 8d.; while for 1884 it was £13 3s. 6d.; for 1883, £15 17s. 9d.; and for 1882 as high as £16 2s. 5d. It will thus be seen that in 1885 the cost per child for providing permanent school premises in New South Wales was reduced to about 18s. 4d. per child less than the cost incurred for providing similar premises under the School Boards in England.

SUMMARY.

The year's work may be summed up as follows :—162 new schools, or 184 departments were opened; 2,046 schools or 2,210 departments were in operation during the whole or some part of the year, and 2,014 schools, or 2,174 departments, were in existence at its close.

The school accommodation was equal to 156,127 places. 214 applications for new schools were received, and 133 granted. The net increase of schools from 1881 to 1885, exclusive of certified Denominational Schools closed in 1882, was 714. The school population (4 to 15 years), was 266,805; and the statutory population (6 to 14 years), 192,232, showing an increase from 1881, the date of the last census, of 44,914, or over 30 per cent. 180,929 pupils, showing an increase of 13,795 for the year, attended State Schools. 141,382, or 78 per cent., were of the statutory school age, and 39,547, or 22 per cent., under or over that age. 52 per cent. were on the rolls 9 months or above, and 48 per cent. less than 9 months; while 48 per cent. attended school 140 days or more in the year. The average attendance was slightly better than in 1884, notwithstanding that 2 per cent. less attended the 140 days or above. In 3,363 cases of default in school attendance, parents were prosecuted and convicted. Measures for appointing additional School Boards throughout the Colony were in active progress. 170 school sites were obtained. 259 school-houses and additions to 41 existing buildings were completed, affording room for 18,203 pupils. At the close of the year, the total number of places provided in school accommodation exceeded the enrolment of pupils by 10,110, and the average attendance by 56,067. Other buildings and additions for the accommodation of 6,379 pupils were in course of erection. 17 weather-sheds and repairs to 385 school buildings were also completed or in progress. The total outlay for the year on school premises was reduced fully 41 per cent. An improved kind of school furniture was introduced in several instances, and important additions made to the diagrams and other school apparatus in use. 2,167 schools were inspected and 105,815 pupils examined, being an increase upon 1884 of 165 schools and 7,275 pupils. On the whole satisfactory progress was indicated. Eight High Schools and thirty-one Superior Schools were in operation. In nearly all respects the High Schools showed fair improvement, and the Superior Schools, increased by five during the year, continue to do good work. Night-schools have still further declined to 6. A modification of the Kindergarten system has been introduced and worked with fair success; and the importance of technical education has been fully recognised in arranging and carrying out the general course of instruction in Primary Schools. 2,443 teachers and assistants, 870 pupil-teachers, and 88 work-mistresses were employed, being an increase of 226. 144 students attended the Training Schools. Of these 1 withdrew, 91 completed their course and were examined, 89 obtained classification, and 52 remained in session for the first half of 1886. 873 teachers and 742 pupil-teachers were examined for classification and promotion. 715 pupil-teacher applicants were also examined. The numbers successful were, respectively, 434 teachers, 586 pupil-teachers, and 413 pupil-teacher applicants. The salaries of classified teachers in charge of schools ranged from under £100 up to £400 per annum. The salaries of similar teachers under the School Boards in England and Wales had much the same range, but the average salary was in New South Wales £169 4s. 5d., and in England and Wales £117 5s.

At

At the close of the year, while 2,035 classified teachers were required by regulations, for the existing classed schools, the number actually in the service was 1,840 only, the chief deficiency being in teachers holding Class I. £663,696 11s. 9d., or £110,660 14s. 3d. less than in 1884, was expended, and towards that amount £58,925 17s. 11d. was paid into the Treasury as school fees. The total expenditure was £1 10s. 6d. less per pupil in average attendance than in 1884, and £2 13s. 6d. less than in 1883; while the net State expenditure per pupil was £1 10s. 4d. less than in 1884 and £2 13s. 5d. less than in 1883. The State expenditure per pupil of the year's enrolment, exclusive of the sum spent on school premises, was £2 7s. 2d., being a decrease of 2s. 3d. on the previous year. The outlay for permanent buildings was about 18s. 4d. less per child accommodated than under the School Boards in England and Wales.

Information respecting educational institutions connected with the Department, but not carried on under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act, is furnished in the following summaries:—

THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

During 1885 this school had an enrolment of 484 pupils. Of this number, 139 were under, and 345 were over, 14 years of age. The average quarterly enrolment was 408, of whom 129 were under, and 279 over, 14 years of age; the average quarterly attendance was 398, being 124 under, and 274 over, 14 years. 163 new pupils were admitted; of these 62 were under and 101 above the age of 14 years. At the University examinations 4 scholars passed the Senior examination and 40 the Junior. The total expenditure for the year was £7,286 6s. 3d., made up as follows:—£1,999 19s., or 27·4 per cent., were obtained from State grants, and £5,286 7s. 3d., or 72·6 per cent. from other sources.

THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

The Board of Technical Education reports steady progress during the past year in the important work entrusted to its care. The number of individual students enrolled and in attendance at the Technical College during at least one session of the year was 2,364, being an increase of 240 over those attending some of the terms of 1884. The individual students enrolled numbered 923 in the first quarter, 1,024 in the second quarter, 1,145 in the third quarter, and 1,013 in the fourth quarter, or an average for the year of 1,026 persons. The average attendances during the four quarters were 630·9, 713, 679·1, and 701 respectively, or an average of 681 for the year. The number of attendances during the first quarter was, 14,263; during the second quarter, 15,327; during the third quarter, 19,435; during the fourth quarter, 15,664; making a total for the year of 64,689. The average yearly enrolments during the four sessions were for each class as follows:—Agriculture, 5·2; veterinary science, 7·3; botany, 9·3; wool-sorting,

sorting, 12·5; applied mechanics, 15·2; mechanical drawing, 39·5; plumbing, 17·2; naval architecture, 8·5; metal plate working, 8·5; fitting and turning, 19; architecture, 61·7; carpentry, 40; bricklaying, 10·2; masonry, 20·5; cabinet-making, 6·2; carriage building, 10·2; plane geometry, 29·5; perspective drawing, 26·5; freehand drawing, 124; teacher's special drawing, 48·5; pupil-teacher's special drawing, 10; woodcarving, 3·5; modelling, 18·5; house decoration, 19·5; house decoration (advanced), 12; practical chemistry, 15·5; theoretical chemistry, 12·2; photography, 23·3; commercial (book-keeping, calligraphy, &c.), 214·7; shorthand, 45·7; German, 9·2; French, 37·2; Latin, 27·2; domestic economy, 10·2; plain cookery, 48·2; advanced cookery, 13; geology, 10·5; mineralogy, 11·2; mining, 7; mathematics, 28; actuarial science, 12·3; navigation, 6·5; theory of music, 15·5; singing, 36; pharmacy (senior), 15·7; pharmacy (junior), 14·3; physiology, 28·5; physiology (ladies), 25; dentistry, 20; physics (elementary), 6·7; physics (advanced), 6·5; telegraphy, 8; practical electricity, 14·7; elocution, 19·7; private drawing and painting classes, 55·5; private chemistry class, 5·5; private music class, 4·5; private elocution class, 10·7; private University matriculation class (ladies), 12; private law class, 19.

In the suburban and country classes, the number of individual students attending was 169 in the first quarter, 254 in the second, 378 in the third, and 309 in the fourth quarter. The enrolments and average attendances were:—For first quarter—enrolment, 170; average attendance, 105; second quarter—enrolment, 407; average attendance, 301; third quarter—enrolment, 545; average attendance, 311; and fourth quarter—enrolment, 423; average attendance, 277. The average enrolment in these classes was as under:—St. Mark's—cookery, 13·9; Glebe—cookery, 12·8; Waterloo—cookery, 8·5; Newcastle—mineralogy, 5·9; chemistry, 8·9; practical chemistry, 5·2; mechanical drawing, 12·1; applied mechanics, 8·5; shorthand, 11·9; building construction, 10·3; teacher's freehand drawing, 10·6; public freehand, 13·8; teacher's geometry, 11·2; public geometry, 6·9; teacher's perspective, 11·8; public perspective, 12·9; Rattsburg—mineralogy, 8·1; Lambton—mineralogy, 5·9; shorthand, 7·2; chemistry, 5·1; Waratah—mineralogy, 9·1; shorthand, 6·5; Bathurst—mineralogy, 8·3; chemistry, 14; geology, 10·1; physiography, 14·7; geometrical drawing, 13·6; Granville—geometrical drawing, 7·7; Parramatta—geometrical drawing, 7·7; Goulburn—mathematics, 2·2; chemistry, 2·5; geology and mineralogy, 1·2; drawing, 11·5; phonography, 7·9; Grafton—chemistry, 7·1; electricity, 6·5; Chatsworth—agriculture, 9·1; Southgate—agriculture, 9·3; Maclean—chemistry, 7; Coogee—architectural drawing, 5·7; West Maitland—model drawing, 7·4; geometry, 6·9; perspective, 6·9; Singleton—drawing, 28·7; Petersham—drawing, 15·5.

The occupations of the 2,364 students who attended the classes of the Sydney Technical College, for at least one quarter of the year, were as follow:—327 clerks, 168 carpenters, 168 students, 143 teachers, 105 engineers, 83 messengers, 59 chemists, 54 plumbers, 41 painters, 40 printers, 40 masons, 39 draughtsmen, 36 architect's assistants,

34 bricklayers, 31 salesmen, 29 fitters and turners, 28 coach-builders, 28 agents and dealers, 27 mariners, 20 labourers, 20 sign-writers, 19 builders, 19 drapers, 19 ironmongers, 19 surveyors, 19 warehousemen, 17 plasterers, 16 blacksmiths, 16 boilermakers, 15 bootmakers, 14 jewellers, 13 shipwrights, 12 farmers, 11 cabinet-makers, 11 decorators, 10 dentists, 10 photographers, and representatives from 69 other trades and professions carried on in the city. The fees received from students amounted to £1,853 15s. 6d. from the Sydney Technical College, and £258 14s. 1d. from country classes, making a total of £2,112 9s. 7d. These fees were distributed among the teachers, in addition to the salaries paid them by the Board.

In accordance with arrangements made with the Committee of the Council on education of Great Britain, a collection of the works of students of the Sydney Technical College was sent to London for classification at the annual examination of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. It is gratifying to report that our students have again distinguished themselves at this national competition. At the *local* annual examinations, 1,012 students attended (881 for the first year, and 131 for the second year), being an increase of 422 over the number for 1884. The number of passes was—from the Sydney Technical College (examinations of first year), 20 obtained honors, 80 passed in the first grade, and 291 in the second grade; (second year's examinations) 9 honors, 29 in first grade, and 53 in second grade. From the Branch, Suburban, and Country Schools, 2 obtained honors, 5 passed in first grade, and 82 in the second grade.

An amended curriculum has been introduced during the year, and the College now contains twelve departments, namely:—

- Agriculture, including agriculture, botany, veterinary science, and wool-sorting.
- Applied mechanics, including mechanical drawing, naval architecture, boiler-making, and turning and fitting.
- Art, including geometry, perspective, model and freehand drawing, design, and house-painting, and decorating.
- Architecture, including carpentry and joinery, masonry, brick-laying, carriage-building, plumbing, and cabinet-making.
- Geology, including mining, mineralogy, and physiography.
- Chemistry, including laboratory instruction in practical and theoretical chemistry, metallurgy, and photography.
- Commercial economy, including French, German, Latin, phonography, advanced caligraphy, correspondence, and book-keeping.
- Mathematics, including navigation and actuarial science.
- Elocution, including art of public speaking and reciting.
- Pharmacy, including *materia medica*, pharmacy, therapeutics, anatomy, physiology, and dentistry.
- Physics, including natural philosophy, optics, sound, practical electricity, and telegraphy.
- Domestic economy, including cookery and household management.

The

The following are the new classes started during the year :— Mining turning and fitting, veterinary science, wool-sorting, photography, advanced house-decoration, physiology (for ladies), dentistry, and advanced cookery. The elementary classes in the Commercial Department, held in the Castlereagh-street Public School, will be discontinued by the Board after 31st March, 1886. The classes for singing and theory of music were discontinued at the end of the year. The conduct of the students is reported by the teachers to be excellent, and but few complaints of bad behaviour have been received since the foundation of the college.

The popular Science Lectures, delivered in the large hall of the School of Arts, are becoming more appreciated by the industrial classes, for whom they are specially arranged. At 196 of these lectures, given on four evenings each week, there were 40,767 attendances, or an average of 208 persons per lecture. Numbers of these attended regularly during the arranged courses, and must therefore have profited by the systematic instruction given. The mechanical classes recommended by the recent Royal Commission have obtained considerable development in the Sydney Technical College, especially in the departments of architecture and applied mechanics. Branch Technical Schools have been established in the Northern, Southern, and Western Districts, under the charge of resident masters, comprising Science and Art classes at Newcastle, Plattsburg, Lambton, Waratah, Bathurst, Granville, Parramatta, Goulburn, Grafton, Chatsworth, Southgate, Maclean, West Maitland, Singleton, Coogee, and Petersham. The attendance at these classes are given above. Seventy-five applications were received for the formation of classes and the delivery of lectures; 32 of these were granted, and 43 were deferred.

The classes held in Newcastle and adjoining townships have, on the application of the Hunter River Miners' Association, been formed into a Branch Technical School under charge of a resident science master, and it is proposed to provide a building, with laboratories, &c., in a central position, for the purposes of a School of Mines in that district. The Branch Technical Schools at Bathurst, Goulburn, and Grafton have also been placed under resident masters, who give their whole time to the instruction of classes and supervision of other teachers employed. The Instructor in Geology has delivered a number of lectures in the country districts, which have been well received in those places where the interests of the people are centred in mining. He has been directed to deliver a further course in the principal mining districts, on the following subjects :—“ Principles of Geology,” “ How lodes were formed,” “ Silver ores and silver mining,” and “ The Geology of the district.” In connexion with agriculture special lecturers were sent to many important towns in the country districts to impart information respecting the diseases of plants and animals.

The advance to the Board from the Parliamentary Vote for Technical Education was £15,000, and an additional sum of £2,500 has been placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1885. The expenditure by the Board has been £15,983 1s. 11d., distributed as follows :—

follows :—Allowances to Teachers of Technical Classes in city and suburbs (exclusive of £1,853 15s. 6d., received by them as fees from students), £5,218 8s. 10d.; administration, &c., £2,141 10s. 10d.; rent, £2,973 7s. 11d.; workshops, £1,001 13s.; apparatus for Technical College, £572 17s.; fittings and furniture, £440 11s. 4d.; lighting, £227 15s. 1d.; advertising, £487 1s.; printing and publishing, £194 13s. 6d.; stationery, £47 9s. 8d.; library, £29 6s. 6d.; insurance, £7 11s. 6d.; rates, £4 10s. 6d.; Free Popular Science Lectures in Technical Hall, £268 16s.; lectures on mining and agriculture in Country Districts, £666 3s. 8d.; country class expenses, £204 7s. 4d.; apparatus for country classes, £108 18s. 6d.; allowances to teachers in country (exclusive of £258 14s. 1d., fees paid by student), £1,249 2s. 3d.; general expenses, £138 17s. 6d. The contracts for machinery and fittings for the Kent-street Technical Workshops, together with other expenses, will, it is expected, absorb the remainder of the funds granted.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

During 1885, 4,258 additional works were obtained for this Institution, and at the close of the year the total number of works in the Library was 68,541. 102,482 persons visited the reading-rooms, and 63,233 borrowed books from Lending Library. The official staff consisted of twenty-one persons. The total expenditure was £13,582 18s. 5d., and included the following items :—

	£	s.	d.
Buildings, including additions ...	6,040	4	3
Books... ..	3,292	1	1
Salaries and maintenance	4,250	13	1

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to this Institution during 1885 was 126,512; the number of persons employed was twenty; and the total expenditure was £7,869 3s. 1d., being as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Maintenance... ..	3,054	19	0
Specimens	1,614	1	9
Salaries, &c.	3,200	2	4

THE TECHNOLOGICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND SANITARY MUSEUM.

The number of visitors during 1885 was 56,584. The number of persons employed was eleven. The expenditure was £4,393 2s. 6d., made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Maintenance... ..	1,925	15	5
Specimens	1,502	11	7
Salaries, &c.	964	15	6

THE

THE NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

The number of visitors to the Gallery during 1885, was 251,222; the number of persons employed was ten; the expenditure amounted to £5,175 7s. 6d., and included the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
Buildings (repairs and sundries) ...	292	10	2
Works of art (including insurance)	3,903	9	4
Salaries, &c.	979	8	0

During the year a change was made in the *locale* of the Art Gallery. In 1884 the Government had under notice the unsuitableness of the temporary building in the Inner Domain, and the danger of destruction or damage to the pictures from fire, mildew, or atmospheric changes. In order, therefore, to provide a safe repository for the valuable collection of works of art in the Institution, it was decided to erect a plain substantial building, capable of future enlargement or adornment; and Parliamentary authority was given, on 18th September, 1884, for the erection of such a building upon a site in the south-east portion of the Outer Domain. A contract was afterwards entered into, and the building has been completed. The new Gallery was formerly opened by His Excellency the Governor on 23rd December, 1885. The total cost of the new premises was £13,200 4s. 11d., including architect's commission and clerk of work's salary.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

The number of children in the Institution at the commencement of 185 was 61, consisting of 45 boys and 13 girls under 14 years of age, and 3 boys over that age. Four children (2 boys and 2 girls) who had been apprenticed from the school, were temporarily re-admitted during the year, 16 boys and 4 girls were discharged, nine of these being apprenticed, and the remainder transferred either to the State Children's Relief Department or to their friends after careful inquiry. The number remaining in the Institution at the end of 1885 was 45, namely, 32 boys and 11 girls under 14 years of age, and 2 boys above that age.

With regard to the apprentices, the Matron reports that comparatively little trouble has been experienced; the inspection of the homes has been attended with generally satisfactory results, there being little to find fault with, except in a few cases where it was deemed desirable to transfer apprentices to other masters. The health, discipline, and educational progress of the inmates are reported to be satisfactory. No cases of serious illness occurred.

The total cost of the establishment for the year was £2,301 3s.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

At the beginning of the year, 89 children were inmates of this Institution, all being under 14 years of age. One apprentice was temporarily returned to the Institution, and 27 children were discharged, by apprenticeship, &c. At the close of 1885 there remained 63 children, all below the age of 14 years. The Matron reports that the working of the Institution throughout the year has been most satisfactory, and that the health of the children has been excellent.

The total cost of the establishment was £2,277 19s. 9d.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The number of inmates of this Institution at the end of 1884 was 69, 56 being under 14 years of age, and 13 over that age. During the year 21 were admitted and 9 discharged, leaving 81 children in the Institution at the close of 1885, 67 being under, and 14 over, 14 years of age. The total expenditure for 1885 was £5,169 2s. 8d., of which the sum of £1,789 17s. was expended on the buildings, and £233 8s. in tar-paving.

The receipts from all sources were :—		£	s.	d.
From voluntary contributions, fees, &c.	4,414	19	3	
From annual Government grant	450	0	0	
From School fees for Government pupils	90	0	0	
Total Receipts	£4,954	19	3	

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BILOELA.

The Superintendent of this Institution writes:—

The general conduct and discipline of the girls have been good ; and the working of the establishment has been satisfactory.

The inmates at the commencement of 1885 numbered 52 under 14 years of age, and 53 above that age ; total, 105. The admissions during the year were 58, and the number discharged was 57. At the close of the year, therefore, the number of inmates was 106, 49 being under, and 57 being over, 14 years old.

The total cost for the year of the Institution was £2,818 14s. 5d.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "VERNON."

At the commencement of the year 1885 there were 202 boys on board the "Vernon." Of these 113 were under 14 years of age, and 89 were above it. 150 were admitted during the year, and an equal number (150) were discharged by apprenticeship, &c. At the end of the year the total number on the ship was 202, of whom 120 had not reached the age of 14 years, while 82 were over that age. The total cost of the establishment was £5,189.

The Superintendent, Commander Neitenstein, reports to the following effect:—

Nothing calling for special comment has occurred, and the Institution has journeyed through the year peacefully and without friction. The discharges and admissions together reached the highest number yet attained, namely, 300. No deaths occurred and scarcely any sickness. Nearly 500 boys are serving their apprenticeship in various parts of the country, and fully 93 per cent. of these received good characters during the twelve months. Most of these had served various sentences in gaol, or had been locked up for criminal offences, prior to being placed on the "Vernon." The ship is not called a reformatory, but it is so practically, and the system pursued under the present Act is quite capable of dealing with all juvenile offenders. The boys now in the various gaols should not have been sent to them, as it was quite practicable to have committed them to the "Vernon," in the same manner that hundreds of other juvenile thieves have already been so dealt with.

ARTHUR RENWICK.

Department of Public Instruction,
29th March, 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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APPENDIX I.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Public Schools received during the year 1885.

Name of Place.	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.	G.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys	Girls	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.		Wes.	Ors.	Total.		
Annandale North	1/4	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Granted, 13th October, 1885.
Argyle Cutting	3 1/2	30	25	55	3	45	7	...	...	30	25	55	3	45	7	...	...	2	16	2	...	...	...	20	Granted, 17th June, 1885.
Arkstone	16	16	10	26	5	16	...	5	...	17	10	27	5	17	...	5	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	6	Granted, 28th March, 1885.
Armidale (locality near)	1 1/2	27	31	58	32	16	5	5	...	27	31	58	32	16	5	5	...	15	5	2	2	...	...	24	Under consideration.
Bexley	2 1/4	44	45	89	63	6	8	12	...	43	46	89	63	6	8	12	...	30	3	4	4	...	...	41	Under consideration.
Bobundarah	12	10	7	17	4	13	...	...	...	9	8	17	4	13	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	Under consideration.
Bolwarra	2	47	40	87	8	11	13	41	14	16	21	37	5	...	4	26	2	2	...	1	11	1	1	15	Declined, 25th August, 1885.	
Broadwater	3 1/2	14	9	23	6	10	...	2	5	12	10	22	7	8	...	2	5	2	2	...	1	1	1	6	Declined, 2nd April, 1885.	
Bulgo	5	27	17	44	17	25	2	...	...	30	19	49	18	29	2	...	...	11	12	1	...	...	...	24	Granted, 10th April, 1885.
Colah North	3 1/2	14	21	35	31	4	...	...	...	14	21	35	31	4	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	11	Granted, 10th November, 1885.
Corcen	10	8	4	12	5	4	3	...	...	19	16	35	22	8	3	...	2	7	5	1	...	1	...	14	Declined; aid offered to Provisional School, 8th Sep, 1885.
Croydon Park	1/2	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Granted, 6th May, 1885.
Dinga Dingi	10	16	18	34	29	5	...	...	...	16	18	34	29	5	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	8	Granted, 24th December, 1885.
Eskdale	3	13	26	39	6	...	...	22	11	13	26	39	6	...	22	11	2	...	...	6	2	...	...	10	Declined, 15th October, 1885.
Fairfield	1 1/2	30	35	65	65	13	11	24	24	9	9	Under consideration.
Galley Swamp	2 1/4	15	11	26	12	12	2	...	...	15	11	26	12	12	2	...	...	6	4	...	1	...	...	11	Declined, 21st May, 1885.
Geegullalong	6	8	10	18	11	7	...	...	...	8	10	18	11	7	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	Declined; aid offered to Provisional School, 11th July, 1885.
Good Good	9	14	13	27	8	19	...	...	...	15	15	30	8	22	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	7	Declined; aid offered to Provisional School, 1st July, 1885.
Gough Town	2 1/4	19	16	35	25	7	2	...	1	19	17	36	25	8	2	...	1	8	4	1	...	1	...	14	Under consideration.	
Harben Vale	5	21	10	31	5	26	...	...	...	21	11	32	5	27	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	9	Granted, 14th September, 1885.
Harris Park	1/2	81	66	147	81	8	18	19	21	83	75	158	87	10	19	19	23	35	4	6	6	11	...	62	Declined, 11th July, 1885.	
Heathcote	14	32	36	68	52	1	9	6	...	33	32	65	48	1	9	7	...	21	1	3	2	...	...	27	Granted, 20th October, 1885.
Irvington	2 1/2	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Granted, 22nd April, 1885.
Jesmond	1 1/2	40	54	94	32	...	12	18	32	40	54	94	32	...	12	18	32	15	...	7	9	15	...	46	Granted, 18th July, 1885.	
Jindalee West	3 1/2	16	18	34	21	...	4	2	7	16	18	34	21	...	4	2	7	6	...	1	1	2	...	10	Granted, 7th August, 1885.	
M'Kenzie's Creek	4	26	26	52	14	24	6	8	...	26	26	52	14	24	6	8	...	5	8	1	2	...	...	16	Granted, 12th August, 1885.
Micalo Island	2 1/2	9	5	14	8	...	...	6	...	12	8	20	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	Declined, 20th March, 1885.
Mitchell	1 1/2	121	101	222	125	31	19	47	...	121	101	222	125	31	19	47	...	44	10	7	14	...	...	75	Granted, 2nd April, 1885.
Mororo	4 1/2	18	13	31	26	5	...	...	...	18	13	31	26	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	6	Granted, 4th August, 1885.
Murimboola	4	17	11	28	24	4	...	...	...	17	11	28	24	4	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	7	Declined; aid offered to Provisional School, 27th May, 1885.
Naremburn	1 1/2	24	30	54	35	...	5	...	14	27	33	60	38	...	5	...	17	16	...	1	...	8	...	25	Declined, 27th May, 1885.	
Parkes Town	2 1/2	20	18	38	30	...	2	6	...	20	18	38	30	...	2	6	...	12	...	2	3	...	...	17	Declined, 31st July, 1885.
Parramatta East	1	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Granted, 9th December, 1885.
Pittwater Road	2 1/2	19	15	34	13	...	2	14	5	19	15	34	13	...	2	14	5	8	...	1	4	1	...	14	Declined, 19th November, 1885.	
St. Leonards East	1	57	57	114	81	...	17	4	12	47	45	92	65	...	16	1	10	25	...	5	3	3	...	36	Granted, 18th November, 1885.	
Solferino	3 1/2	19	23	42	8	34	...	...	...	19	23	42	8	34	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	16	Granted, 13th November, 1885.
Sunny Bank (Auburn)	2 1/2	31	12	43	36	7	...	...	...	31	12	43	36	7	...	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	15	Under consideration.
Toongabbie	3	14	15	29	10	6	...	4	9	12	15	27	6	8	...	4	11	4	2	...	1	6	...	13	Under consideration.	
Ulamabri	6	7	13	20	...	15	4	1	...	11	19	30	6	17	5	2	...	2	6	1	1	...	...	10	Granted, 4th August, 1885.
Walla Walla	9	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	12	13	21	34	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	Granted, 20th August, 1885.
Warrowrie	10	18	16	34	29	5	...	...	...	13	14	27	22	5	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	10	Declined; aid offered to Provisional School, 7th July, 1885.
Westmacott	12	18	24	42	21	15	6	...	...	18	24	42	20	15	7	...	...	9	5	4	...	...	...	18	Granted, 12th August, 1885.

APPENDIX II.

APPLICATIONS for the Establishment of Provisional Schools, received during the year 1885.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School. Miles.	Number of Children Reading in the Locality.							Number of Children Promised to Attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ora.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ora.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.		Ora.	Total.
Arthur's Seat.....	8	13	9	22	17	5	...	...	12	6	18	14	4	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 17th April, 1885.
Baan Baa.....	7	13	12	25	12	13	...	...	13	12	25	12	13	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 5th June, 1885.
Bago.....	8	12	10	22	16	2	...	4	12	10	22	16	2	...	4	...	5	1	...	1	...	7	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house School, 28th November, 1885.
Ballimore Lower.....	4½	12	4	16	16	...	...	...	12	4	16	16	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 24th October, 1885.
Bang Bang.....	3	14	18	32	21	11	...	...	14	19	33	22	11	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	11	Declined, 25th August, 1885.
Belanglo.....	7	14	9	23	18	5	...	...	14	11	25	19	6	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 3rd July, 1885.
Belle Vue Plains.....	2	24	8	32	24	4	2	2	15	7	22	16	4	2	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	7	Declined, 8th June, 1885.
Birrego.....	18	8	5	13	13	...	...	...	10	6	16	16	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 25th August, 1885.
Blackman's Creek.....	5	4	7	11	6	...	5	...	5	11	16	7	...	9	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	Declined; aid offered to Half-time School, to be worked with Bigga, 12th November, 1885.
Black Springs.....	6	16	8	24	22	2	...	...	16	7	23	21	2	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 19th December, 1885.
Blaxland's Flat.....	8	15	7	22	17	5	...	...	15	7	22	17	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 25th March, 1885.
Bloomfield.....	14	7	7	14	11	3	...	...	9	9	18	11	7	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	Declined, 14th August, 1885.
Boggumbil.....	4½	12	14	26	11	5	4	6	10	15	25	9	5	4	7	...	4	2	1	2	...	9	Declined, 29th July, 1885.
Bolong.....	3½	9	7	16	15	1	...	...	10	9	19	18	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house School, 17th June, 1885.
Bone Bone.....	7	7	6	13	...	9	4	...	7	8	15	...	11	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house School 20th April, 1885.
Branza.....	6	16	10	26	14	12	...	...	16	10	26	14	12	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 12th June, 1885.
Budjong Vale.....	4	7	13	20	12	...	3	5	7	13	20	12	...	3	5	...	4	...	1	1	...	6	Aid granted, 22nd July, 1885.
Buggil.....	20	5	9	14	5	9	...	...	7	9	16	6	10	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 4th December, 1885.
Bugilbone.....	11	5	3	8	...	8	...	...	12	5	17	8	...	9	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Bundarigo.....	4	14	11	25	10	2	3	10	15	12	27	11	2	3	11	...	4	1	1	5	...	11	Aid granted, 9th June, 1885.
Bundemar.....	20	7	7	14	10	4	...	...	6	9	15	11	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	Declined; House-to-house Teacher to be appointed, 8th August, 1885.
Bundy Bridge.....	12	3	6	9	9	...	...	...	7	13	20	20	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 25th July, 1885.
Burrangundra.....	4½	10	9	19	5	14	...	...	10	9	19	5	14	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	Declined, 24th July, 1885.
Cainbill Creek.....	7	14	3	17	...	17	...	...	14	3	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	Aid granted, 15th June, 1885.
Camphield.....	4½	6	6	12	...	12	...	...	6	6	12	1	...	11	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	Aid granted, 6th October, 1885.
Cannonbar.....	20	10	3	13	5	6	2	...	10	4	14	5	6	3	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	7	Aid granted, 16th April, 1885.
Chandler's Peak.....	5	4	11	15	4	2	4	5	5	13	18	7	2	4	5	...	2	1	1	1	...	5	Under consideration.
Charley's Hill.....	3½	6	13	19	Not given.			...	6	13	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Declined, 9th February, 1885.
Clivesdale.....	26	6	6	12	2	9	...	1	6	6	12	2	9	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	4	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house School, 1st October, 1885.
Coghlan's Plains.....	20	9	13	22	4	18	...	...	13	15	28	10	18	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 25th March, 1885.
Collindina.....	10	7	8	15	13	2	...	...	7	8	15	13	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	Declined, 19th August, 1885.
Colo.....	5	11	4	15	Not given.			...	11	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	Not given.						
Combo.....	5	11	7	18	14	4	...	...	11	7	18	14	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 28th September, 1885.
Come-by-chance.....	28	14	7	21	21	...	...	...	14	8	22	22	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 6th June, 1885.
Connellson.....	4	12	14	26	10	16	...	...	12	14	26	10	16	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	10	Aid granted, 25th February, 1885.
Coolah Bridge.....	12	9	10	19	14	5	...	...	12	14	26	20	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 2nd September, 1885.
Coorangooro.....	13	9	12	21	21	...	...	...	9	14	23	23	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 1st September, 1885.
Coppabella.....	5	15	14	29	14	15	...	...	15	14	29	14	15	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	13	Aid granted, 13th August, 1885.
Cormick's Creek.....	10	14	7	21	4	14	3	...	16	8	24	4	14	6	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	8	Aid granted, 21st September, 1885.
Crainbob Creek.....	7	6	9	15	...	9	...	6	6	9	15	...	9	...	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house school, 17th July, 1885.
Cubmurra.....	4	5	9	14	7	7	...	...	5	9	14	7	7	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	Aid granted, 21st March, 1885.
Cuddell Siding.....	12	8	11	19	10	5	...	...	4	8	11	19	10	5	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 6th August, 1885.

APPENDIX II.—continued.

Name of Place.	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	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys	Girls	Total	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.		Ors.	Total
Cullagong	Miles. 5	9	10	19	6	13	...	...	11	11	22	9	13	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 21st September, 1885
Cungegong.....	3½	13	4	17	...	17	...	...	11	5	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	Under consideration.
Cunningham's Creek	4	10	14	24	7	17	...	...	10	14	24	7	17	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	Declined, 28th July, 1885.
Currawananna Lagoon.	4	7	9	16	13	3	...	...	7	9	16	13	3	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	8	Declined; House-to-house Teacher to be appointed, 7th September, 1885.
Dangar's Lagoon	3	18	17	35	22	4	...	9	18	17	35	22	4	...	9	...	7	1	...	2	...	10	Aid granted, 24th September, 1885.	
Darrown	8	9	2	11	10	1	...	...	9	2	11	10	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house school, to be worked with Wollar Creek, 9th December, 1885.
Denham Court	3	14	16	30	13	17	...	...	9	11	20	8	12	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	Declined, 10th December, 1885.
Denison Town	12	11	12	23	14	3	6	...	11	12	23	14	3	6	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 12th May, 1885.
Dullaberry	6½	9	11	20	15	5	...	...	9	11	20	15	5	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 27th February, 1885.
Duval View	3½	18	17	35	5	13	7	10	14	13	27	3	11	6	7	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	9	Aid granted, 19th November, 1885.
Emu Creek	8	7	9	16	4	12	...	...	10	9	19	4	15	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 8th June, 1885.
Eualdric.....	Not given.	10	12	22	10	...	8	4	10	12	22	10	...	8	4	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	6	Under consideration.
Eulowrie	8	17	8	25	19	6	...	...	17	8	25	19	6	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 8th August, 1885.
Exeter Farm.....	6	13	6	19	15	4	...	...	14	7	21	17	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 21st March, 1885.
Falls The	5	14	10	24	12	1	2	7	2	14	10	24	12	1	2	7	2	6	1	2	2	1	12	Aid granted, 4th December, 1885.
Fassifern	4	12	11	23	6	5	12	...	12	11	23	6	5	12	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 14th October, 1885.
Fitzroy Falls	2½	9	8	17	11	6	...	...	9	7	16	10	6	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	Declined, 25th August, 1885.
Frying-pan Creek.....	5	11	4	15	6	9	...	...	8	11	19	10	9	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	Declined, 11th September, 1885.
Galathara Road	5	9	9	18	12	6	...	...	10	9	19	12	7	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 8th October, 1885.
Gerringong Creek.....	4½	7	10	17	14	...	3	...	7	10	17	14	...	3	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	6	Declined, 18th August, 1885.
Glassville	4½	9	15	24	13	7	...	4	9	15	24	13	7	...	4	...	5	2	...	1	...	...	8	Aid granted, 29th July, 1885.
Goonigal.....	8	6	6	12	...	12	...	...	6	6	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house school, 18th August, 1885.
Grove The	6	12	13	25	8	4	13	...	12	13	25	8	4	13	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 6th June, 1885.
Gumble Flat	8	8	7	15	9	6	...	...	8	8	16	9	7	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 16th July, 1885.
Hill Grove.....	12	13	16	29	17	12	...	...	13	16	29	17	12	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	11	Aid granted, 8th April, 1885.
Hyandra Creek.....	10	8	7	15	13	2	...	...	10	6	16	14	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	6	Declined, 10th December, 1885.
Iandra.....	10	10	10	20	11	8	1	...	13	13	26	11	14	1	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 18th September, 1885.
Jockey Gully	3¾	8	14	22	8	8	...	6	8	14	22	8	8	...	6	...	4	3	...	2	...	...	9	Under consideration.
Keenan's Bridge	4	9	6	15	...	15	...	...	9	6	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	Declined for the present, 28th September, 1885.
Kejura Creek	7	11	11	22	11	5	...	6	11	11	22	11	5	...	6	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	8	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house School, 17th July, 1885.
Kent Grove	3½	16	10	26	3	4	...	8	16	10	26	3	4	...	8	11	1	3	...	3	3	10	Aid granted, 17th June, 1885.	
Kyamba	14	6	7	13	5	5	1	2	7	9	16	9	5	...	2	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	7	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house School, 18th June, 1885.
Kyamba	10	10	9	19	...	Not given.	...	...	10	9	19	...	Not given.	...	...	...	6	4	1	2	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Lawson	12	4	9	13	9	2	...	2	13	16	29	14	8	5	2	...	6	4	1	2	...	...	13	Declined, 15th October, 1885.
Lyston	58	12	13	25	20	5	...	...	11	12	23	18	5	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 7th December, 1885.
Maharatta	4½	13	14	27	17	10	...	...	19	14	33	21	12	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 23rd November, 1885.
Mallow Grove	4	15	13	28	12	14	2	...	16	12	28	12	14	2	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	9	Declined, 11th September, 1885.
Maroota	5	7	6	13	3	10	...	...	9	11	23	7	13	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	10	Aid granted, 14th October, 1885.
Merrigan Creek	4	12	6	18	6	12	...	...	12	6	18	6	12	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 3rd September, 1885.
Methul	5½	17	5	22	13	4	5	...	17	5	22	13	4	5	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	5	Under consideration.
Milbrulong.....	15	7	8	15	6	7	2	...	10	8	18	6	7	2	3	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	5	Aid granted, 22nd July, 1885.
Molonglo	6	9	6	15	...	15	...	...	9	6	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house School, 8th September, 1885.
Mossgiel.....	55	11	10	21	9	2	8	2	11	10	21	9	2	8	2	...	4	1	3	1	...	...	9	Aid granted, 5th August, 1885.
Mount Butler	3	14	12	26	2	...	6	14	10	8	18	2	...	6	8	2	1	...	1	3	1	...	6	Aid granted, 23rd July, 1885.
Munmurra.....	8	7	9	16	...	16	7	9	16	...	16	3	3	Aid granted, 2nd July, 1885.

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APPENDIX II.—continued.

Name of Place.	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.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.		Total.
Nangunia	7	8	6	14	6	...	2	5	1	9	11	20	10	...	3	...	1	4	...	1	1	1	7	Aid granted, 21st September, 1885.
Nela Creek	4	8	11	19	8	11	...	...	...	8	11	19	8	11	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Under consideration.
Nerong	7	14	6	20	11	9	...	...	...	14	6	20	11	9	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 3rd June, 1885.
Nerrabunda	5	6	14	20	7	13	...	...	...	6	14	20	7	13	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 4th August, 1885.
Nooobar Creek	12	4	12	16	...	16	...	...	...	5	14	19	...	19	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 9th June, 1885.
Oakland	3	33	27	60	16	9	17	...	18	24	20	44	18	2	16	...	8	6	1	4	...	3	14	Under consideration.
Ollera	4½	11	15	26	3	5	18	...	...	11	15	26	3	5	18	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	7	Aid granted, 16th June, 1885.
Packwood	3	15	9	24	9	15	...	...	...	15	9	24	9	15	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 1st September, 1885.
Paupong	8	12	7	19	9	...	10	...	...	8	6	14	8	...	6	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	5	Aid granted, 4th August, 1885.
Pretty Gully	7	9	5	14	10	...	4	...	...	9	5	14	10	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	Under consideration.
Purnamooba	22	18	8	26	26	...	...	...	...	12	4	16	16	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 5th June, 1885.
Quarry, The	4	13	7	20	11	4	2	3	...	15	7	22	13	4	2	3	...	3	1	1	1	...	6	Declined, 12th November, 1885.
Qumburra Upper	6½	11	10	21	...	11	8	2	...	11	7	18	...	8	8	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	6	Aid granted, 18th February, 1885.
Reedy Creek	5	3	3	6	6	...	...	...	...	10	7	17	17	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Declined; aid offered to Half-time School to be worked with Uhlau, 17th February, 1885.
Ringwood	4½	9	8	17	2	15	...	...	...	9	8	17	2	15	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 27th May, 1885.
Rockmore	6	12	12	24	13	8	...	3	...	10	11	21	10	8	...	3	...	5	3	...	1	...	9	Aid granted, 28th March, 1885.
Rotten Hill	4	10	5	15	8	5	2	...	...	10	7	17	10	5	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	5	Declined, 16th July, 1885.
Runnymede	6	19	11	30	14	16	...	...	...	19	11	30	14	16	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	9	Aid granted, 28th July, 1885.
Saddler's Flat	10	9	12	21	16	5	...	...	...	9	12	21	16	5	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 20th August, 1885.
Sau's Corner	4½	15	10	25	18	4	3	...	...	15	10	25	18	4	3	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	8	Aid granted, 7th September, 1885.
Sandy Creek	9	9	6	15	14	1	...	...	...	9	6	15	14	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Declined, 25th February, 1885.
Settler's Flat	5	4	9	13	3	7	3	...	...	6	11	17	7	7	3	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	6	Declined, 1st September, 1885.
Sidebrook	6	10	10	20	12	8	...	...	...	12	15	27	15	8	...	4	...	6	4	...	...	1	11	Aid granted, 25th March, 1885.
Smelley's Lagoons	6	10	9	19	14	5	...	...	...	10	9	19	14	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 23rd November, 1885.
Sportsman's Creek	7	9	5	14	3	7	4	...	...	10	5	15	3	7	5	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	5	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house school, 12th September, 1885.
Spring Terrace	3½	9	14	23	13	3	...	7	...	9	14	23	13	3	...	7	...	4	2	...	4	...	10	Declined, 9th May, 1885.
Swamp Oak	6	12	12	24	5	12	7	...	...	12	12	24	5	12	7	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	6	Aid granted, 8th April, 1885.
Tabule Creek	5	8	7	15	5	10	...	...	...	8	7	15	5	10	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 23rd October, 1885.
Talmalmo	18	11	12	23	18	...	5	...	...	11	14	25	20	5	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	6	Aid granted, 28th November, 1885.
Teven Creek	4½	10	15	25	6	...	15	4	...	10	15	25	6	...	15	4	...	1	...	6	1	...	8	Aid granted, 8th April, 1885.
Tia	5	9	16	25	19	6	...	...	...	9	16	25	19	6	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 5th November, 1885.
Tomanbil	4	3	11	14	4	10	...	...	...	5	14	19	6	13	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 4th May, 1885.
Tomki	3	30	31	61	21	36	4	...	...	30	31	61	21	36	4	...	...	5	9	2	...	...	16	Public school granted, 20th October, 1885.
Trigalong	6	9	8	17	7	10	...	...	...	7	7	14	5	9	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 26th August, 1885.
Uley	20	2	11	13	...	6	7	...	...	4	14	18	...	7	11	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house school, 25th April, 1885.
Warrah Ridge	9	10	11	21	20	1	...	...	...	10	11	21	20	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 25th June, 1885.
Watson's Creek	15	14	15	29	15	...	9	5	...	14	15	29	15	...	9	5	...	3	...	3	2	...	8	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house school, 2nd September, 1885.
Waugoola Creek	6	6	9	15	12	...	3	...	...	5	7	12	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Declined, 12th December, 1885.
Weet-a-waa	7	8	7	15	4	11	...	...	...	13	10	23	4	19	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 28th September, 1885.
Whian Whian	4	12	7	19	15	...	4	...	...	12	7	19	15	...	4	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	7	Aid granted, 31st January, 1885.
Wingello	4	8	9	17	12	5	...	...	...	12	11	23	18	5	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	9	Aid granted, 16th July, 1885.
Woerden	4½	9	8	17	7	10	...	...	...	11	8	19	8	11	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	9	Aid granted, 23rd October, 1885.
Woodford	6	13	7	20	5	4	6	5	...	13	7	20	5	4	6	5	...	2	2	1	1	...	6	Aid granted, 23rd November, 1885.
Wyangle	5	10	4	14	8	3	3	...	...	10	4	14	8	3	3	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	5	Declined; aid offered to a Half-time school, to be worked with Brungle, 8th September, 1885.
Yarrowford	6	9	17	26	14	8	...	4	...	9	15	27	15	8	...	4	...	5	2	...	1	...	8	Aid granted, 3rd September, 1885.
Yarrowitch	30	6	7	13	5	6	2	...	...	9	9	18	5	11	2	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	7	Declined; services of a House-to-house teacher offered, 9th June, 1885.

APPENDIX III.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Half-Time Schools received during the year 1885.

Name of Place.	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.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ora.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ora.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.		Wes.	Ora.	Total.	
Arthurville and Lansdowne	10 Miles.	3	10	13	...	13	...	...	...	3	8	11	...	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Aid granted, 9th July, 1885.
		7	9	16	11	5	...	...	...	7	9	16	11	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	
Atkins' Morass and Rock Forest	5	7	4	11	...	...	4	7	...	7	4	11	...	...	4	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house School, 19th September, 1885.
		4	3	7	2	5	...	...	...	4	3	7	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
Bredbo North and Wangarah	7	7	5	12	...	8	4	...	...	7	5	12	...	8	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	Declined; aid offered to House-to-house School, 10th December, 1885.
		5	5	10	5	5	...	...	...	5	5	10	5	5	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	
Coolbaggie and Belarbigill	3	2	9	11	5	6	...	...	...	2	9	11	5	6	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	Aid granted, 18th September, 1885.
		4	3	7	4	3	...	...	...	5	8	13	8	5	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	8	
Flatland's and Vincent's Hole	4	8	4	12	3	9	...	...	...	6	6	12	3	9	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	Aid granted, 12th May, 1885.
		6	9	15	8	7	...	...	...	5	6	11	7	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	
Gillenbah and Gobbagally	3½	6	5	11	5	6	...	...	...	8	7	15	5	10	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	Declined for present; House-to-house Teacher to be appointed, 7th September, 1885.
		7	6	13	7	6	...	...	...	7	6	13	7	6	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	
Hawkesbury Lower and Laughtondale..	5	8	5	13	5	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	Not given.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 15th January, 1885.	
		8	3	11	4	...	7	...	...	11	3	14	5	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	
Hayden's Flat and Snodgrass	10	4	6	10	4	6	...	...	...	4	7	11	5	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	Declined; House-to-house Schools to be established, 28th July, 1885.
		7	9	16	...	11	5	7	9	16	...	11	5	3	1	4	
Mount Finch and Dairy Arm	6	8	4	12	11	1	...	...	...	5	2	7	6	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	Aid granted, 7th May, 1885.
		11	2	13	6	7	...	...	...	11	2	13	6	7	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	
Nelson's Bay and Hannah Bay	8	10	2	12	12	...	...	...	...	10	2	12	12	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 21st October, 1885.
		16	6	22	16	...	6	...	...	16	6	22	16	...	6	...	...	Not given.	...	...	...	...	...
Pipapings and Tiggrah	6½	6	5	11	6	5	...	...	...	6	5	11	6	5	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	Aid granted, 25th August, 1885.
		8	8	16	10	6	...	...	...	8	9	17	11	6	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	
Riverside and Ten-mile Waterhole ...	5	7	8	15	9	6	...	...	...	9	7	16	9	7	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 17th January, 1885.
	10	5	4	9	3	4	2	...	...	7	5	12	4	6	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	5	
Wambat Brush and Nandi	6	7	8	15	6	9	...	...	...	8	7	15	6	9	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	Declined; House-to-house Teacher to be appointed, 24th July, 1885.
	14	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	Not given.	...	...	...	...	...
Wappinguy and Rock Hall	5½	5	6	11	4	3	...	4	...	6	8	14	7	3	...	4	...	2	1	...	2	...	5	Aid granted, 2nd July, 1885.	
	5	4	6	10	10	4	6	10	10	2	2		

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APPENDIX IV.

APPLICATIONS for the appointment of Itinerant Teachers received during the year 1885.

Stations.	No. of Children.			Minister's Decision.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Alta Villa	7	5	12	Declined, 8th April, 1885.
Appletree	5	4	9	Approved, 25th September, 1885.
Boybean	8	4	12	
Arcadia	5	1	6	Approved, 11th August, 1885.
Sawmill	1	5	6	
Curlew Park	3	.....	3	Declined, 25th July, 1885.
Ashford	Not given.		.....
Arthur Seat	2	2	4	Approved, 8th June, 1885.
Frazer Creek	6	4	10	
Bangaroo North	8	13	21	Approved, 31st January, 1885.
Bullagreen	3	2	5	
Dragon Lake	4	6	10	Approved, 28th March, 1885.
Bull Plain	10	7	17	
Taramia Run .....	.....	.....	.....	Approved, 4th August, 1885.
Eurobla	8	4	12	
Greig's Flat .....	.....	.....	16	Approved, 25th November, 1885.
Nothercote .....	.....	.....	11	
Kuriong .....	.....	.....	20	Declined, 11th March, 1885.
Merri Merri Creek	7	7	14	Approved, 28th July, 1885.
Bourbah				
Moor Creek, Upper	10	8	18	Approved, 3rd August, 1885.
Wallendibby	10	6	16	
Brown's Camp	5	6	11	Approved, 1st May, 1885.
Windellama Creek	6	1	7	
Curra Creek	3	3	6	Approved, 30th April, 1885.
Wooromunger	7	4	11	
Youngiclah	3	7	10	Approved, 1st September, 1885.
Ten-mile Waterhole	8	5	13	

APPENDIX V.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Evening Public Schools received during the year 1885.

Name of School.	Period for which attendance is guaranteed.	Number of persons who will attend.			Minister's Decision.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Araluen West	6 months	14	.....	14	Granted, 9th December, 1885.
Castlereagh-street	Not given.	.....	.....	.....	Granted, 8th December, 1885.
Cockburn River	6 months	12	.....	12	Granted, 22nd August, 1885.
Dungowan, Upper	5 "	17	.....	17	Granted, 15th May, 1885.
Glen Innes	6 "	20	.....	20	Granted, 12th September, 1885.
Inverell	6 "	18	.....	18	Granted, 13th May, 1885.
Joadja	4 "	30	.....	30	Granted, 4th July, 1885.
Orange	6 "	18	.....	18	Granted, 3rd June, 1885.
Steinbrook	12 "	9	5	14	Granted, 29th September, 1885.
Warialda	6 "	12	1	13	Granted, 2nd September, 1885.

APPENDIX VI.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of School Attendance for each Quarter of the year 1885.

	Number on Rolls.									Average Attendance.			Fees Paid.	Free Pupils.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
MARCH QUARTER.																		
Public Schools	70,837	65,768	136,605	71,201	22,841	13,953	17,055	11,555	136,605	47,169·0	42,662·0	89,831·0	£ 12,106	s. 3	d. 2½	1,974	1,855	3,829
Provisional Schools	2,678	2,549	5,227	2,487	1,836	529	322	53	5,227	1,916·1	1,760·7	3,676·8	435	18	10	87	92	179
Half-time Schools	968	871	1,839	1,019	540	170	82	28	1,839	688·8	630·1	1,318·9	87	3	9	51	43	94
House-to-house Schools	410	432	842	431	279	63	60	9	842	273·2	313·7	586·9	37	2	1	4	3	7
Evening Schools	31	...	31	15	4	3	9	...	31	24·7	...	24·7	5	1	6	...	...	...
Total	74,924	69,620	144,544	75,153	25,500	14,718	17,528	11,645	144,544	50,071·8	45,366·5	95,438·3	12,671	9	4½	2,116	1,993	4,109
JUNE QUARTER.																		
Public Schools	71,836	65,339	137,175	71,607	22,878	14,173	17,000	11,517	137,175	49,791·5	45,086·8	94,878·3	13,107	17	0	2,096	1,963	4,059
Provisional Schools	2,696	2,531	5,227	2,398	1,822	639	323	45	5,227	1,979·7	1,844·1	3,823·8	461	19	0	83	77	160
Half-time Schools	1,058	912	1,970	1,125	574	146	96	29	1,970	782·5	702·6	1,485·1	100	12	4	46	42	88
House-to-house Schools	396	407	803	444	255	52	41	11	803	289·8	297·2	587·0	34	18	0	9	6	15
Evening Schools	119	1	120	61	28	14	17	...	120	67·0	8	67·8	18	13	0	...	...	...
Total	76,105	69,190	145,295	75,635	25,557	15,024	17,477	11,602	145,295	52,910·5	47,931·5	100,842·0	13,728	19	4	2,234	2,088	4,322
SEPTEMBER QUARTER.																		
Public Schools	72,478	67,155	139,633	72,987	23,230	14,264	17,298	11,854	139,633	50,111·1	44,937·3	95,048·4	14,098	14	5	2,143	2,036	4,179
Provisional Schools	2,914	2,739	5,653	2,608	1,941	725	328	51	5,653	2,098·1	1,985·0	4,083·1	522	12	3½	104	89	193
Half-time Schools	1,130	988	2,118	1,168	657	166	101	26	2,118	848·2	739·5	1,587·7	105	19	2½	37	31	68
House-to-house Schools	481	478	959	502	323	76	44	14	959	352·7	363·8	716·5	51	1	9	13	11	24
Evening Schools	161	...	161	80	46	19	12	4	161	75·2	3·4	78·6	25	1	0	...	...	...
Total	77,164	71,360	148,524	77,345	26,197	15,250	17,783	11,940	148,524	53,485·3	48,020·0	101,514·3	14,803	8	8	2,297	2,167	4,464
DECEMBER QUARTER.																		
Public Schools	70,885	66,195	137,080	71,621	22,608	14,136	17,184	11,531	137,080	49,981·1	45,919·6	95,900·7	16,072	19	8½	2,265	2,114	4,379
Provisional Schools	2,907	2,746	5,653	2,718	1,876	656	331	72	5,653	2,092·7	1,947·1	4,039·8	547	2	2	103	81	184
Half-time Schools	1,187	1,058	2,245	1,226	720	180	103	16	2,245	871·7	799·6	1,671·3	117	15	0	57	41	98
House-to-house Schools	514	525	1,039	561	320	85	46	27	1,039	382·9	388·2	771·1	64	3	4	12	9	21
Evening Schools	122	12	134	78	28	16	10	2	134	61·0	4·3	65·3	31	0	6	...	...	...
Total	75,615	70,536	146,151	76,204	25,552	15,073	17,674	11,648	146,151	53,389·4	49,058·8	102,448·2	16,833	0	8½	2,437	2,245	4,682

APPENDIX VII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Public Schools for the Quarter ending the 31st December, 1885, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.											
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.		Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.						
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen	29	20	49	23.8	17.7	41.5	180	0	0	3	19	1	4	12	10	188	11	11
Aberglasslyn	19	27	46	15.3	19.1	32.4	178	0	0	3	17	6	9	16	8	191	14	2
Acacia Creek	18	19	37	11.3	10.9	22.2	132	0	0	2	17	11	27	5	5	162	3	4
Adaminahy	35	29	64	24.8	19.8	44.6	180	0	0	6	0	8	62	13	0	248	13	8
Adamstown	264	253	517	181.7	170.4	352.1	852	12	8	20	15	0	205	16	0	1,079	3	8
Adelong	136	143	279	96.1	104.1	200.2	777	5	4	15	11	2	325	18	7	1,137	13	7
Adelong Crossing	36	39	75	23.0	25.3	48.3	252	0	0	4	9	2	41	3	0	297	12	2
Adelong Upper	26	19	45	17.6	13.9	31.5	139	0	0	2	4	0	3	10	0	149	7	0
Albion Park	24	18	42	17.6	13.9	31.5	144	0	0	2	17	8	13	2	0	159	19	8
Albion-street	234	243	477	171.4	174.5	345.9	1,064	10	11	38	11	0	610	18	8	1,714	0	7
Albury	295	291	586	211.5	216.0	427.5	1,398	7	3	33	6	0	19	6	9	1,792	5	2
Aldavilla	14	22	36	10.0	15.6	25.6	146	0	0	1	10	5	183	0	7	330	11	0
Alfred Town	14	19	33	10.0	10.8	20.8	120	0	0	0	19	8	4	4	3	126	12	11
Allandale	17	14	31	12.6	11.1	23.7	120	0	0	5	0	1	17	10	4	142	10	5
Alstonville	32	36	68	22.1	26.3	48.4	153	8	0	4	17	8	2	7	0	160	12	8
Alumny Creek	29	26	55	19.8	19.4	39.2	180	0	0	4	12	2	5	10	4	190	2	6
Amosfield	36	22	58	21.5	14.7	36.2	205	12	10	3	19	0	6	2	0	226	10	4
Anarel	13	20	33	7.2	11.5	18.7	110	0	0	2	11	0	21	13	1	134	4	1
Angledale	15	23	38	11.7	17.6	29.3	156	0	0	0	7	0	41	6	1	197	13	1
Anson	20	13	33	13.7	10.0	23.7	120	0	0	1	15	8	16	11	1	138	6	9
Appin	25	32	57	13.9	22.1	36.0	174	0	0	4	8	1	24	12	0	203	15	1
Arakoon	9	8	17	3.5	3.9	7.4	68	15	0	1	4	2	9	0	0	78	19	2
Araluen	52	43	95	39.8	31.3	71.1	315	0	0	3	9	10	9	18	0	328	7	10
Araluen Upper	13	19	32	10.9	14.4	25.3	156	0	0	2	11	0	14	17	10	173	8	10
Araluen West	19	21	40	13.3	15.0	28.3	170	0	0	1	16	11	4	17	10	176	14	9
Argent's Hill	10	14	24	6.2	9.5	15.7	104	0	0	1	17	6	130	4	0	236	1	6
Argyle	13	10	23	11.1	8.2	19.3	78	19	7	1	17	6	176	5	7	255	5	2
Argyle East	17	6	23	15.2	3.0	18.2	116	0	0	0	19	5	4	17	10	121	17	3
Arkstone	18	14	32	12.4	9.2	21.6	49	19	10	9	0	7	1	6	0	155	4	6
Armidale	218	188	406	102.9	122.2	225.1	830	1	3	25	8	0	80	8	6	944	11	9
Arneliffe	122	111	233	88.5	76.7	165.2	413	10	3	10	8	6	67	4	1	491	2	10
Ashfield	291	258	549	210.0	186.1	396.1	1,166	8	6	27	9	2	146	18	7	1,340	16	3
Ash Island	41	24	65	33.2	17.6	50.8	180	0	0	2	5	6	9	18	7	192	4	1
Ashlea	20	24	44	12.9	20.0	32.9	156	0	0	1	19	1	6	2	6	164	1	7
Attunga	33	23	56	22.9	16.3	39.2	168	0	0	2	17	9	12	4	7	183	2	4
Attunga Springs	31	24	55	17.9	14.3	32.2	162	0	0	2	6	9	25	11	10	189	18	7
Australian Farm	15	13	28	9.6	10.9	20.5	132	0	0	1	9	7	25	11	10	159	1	5
Avenel	15	24	39	10.1	16.4	26.5	38	0	0	8	1	3	176	2	1	222	3	4
Avisford	13	13	26	10.6	10.2	20.8	92	0	0	.....	.....	.....	5	17	6	97	17	6
Avoca Vale	28	20	48	17.9	10.3	28.2	134	0	0	2	6	6	180	11	5	316	17	11
Avondale	16	16	32	12.5	13.4	25.9	120	0	0	2	16	1	1	5	10	124	1	11
Baerami	10	13	23	6.3	8.6	14.9	95	8	6	2	7	2	34	11	1	132	6	9
Bagdad	19	11	30	15.2	8.7	23.9	93	0	0	9	5	7	.....	.....	.....	102	5	7
Baker's Swamp	24	12	36	13.1	6.5	19.6	158	0	0	1	19	0	4	18	0	164	17	0
Bald Hill	11	12	23	6.9	7.6	14.5	98	0	0	2	2	6	31	18	6	132	1	0
Balgowlah	14	30	44	9.2	22.9	32.1	115	13	6	2	7	9	55	10	5	173	11	8
Ballarah	18	20	38	14.1	13.8	27.9	101	16	1	4	7	10	2	0	0	138	16	0
Balhna	75	58	133	51.2	38.0	89.2	294	0	0	3	16	0	13	0	0	310	16	0
Balmain	596	553	1,149	429.5	389.8	819.3	2,300	6	6	63	13	0	404	1	7	2,768	1	1
Balranald	71	64	135	51.3	46.0	97.3	221	17	6	2	14	2	18	11	9	253	0	1
Bandon Grove	22	20	42	16.9	15.4	32.3	156	0	0	5	8	2	4	17	10	166	6	0
Bango	15	11	26	9.2	8.0	17.2	122	10	0	5	6	5	14	19	1	142	15	6
Banks' Meadow	84	70	154	53.6	45.6	99.2	312	10	0	9	13	0	424	19	8	747	2	8
Bankstown	57	56	113	43.8	42.8	86.6	255	17	4	7	0	4	15	8	3	278	5	11
Bara Creek	13	9	22	8.3	5.9	14.2	96	0	0	2	9	11	16	14	0	115	3	11
Baradine	12	16	28	6.1	10.0	16.1	109	0	0	4	9	3	6	6	7	120	18	4
Barber's Creek	16	15	31	12.4	9.7	22.1	120	0	0	.....	.....	.....	16	11	1	136	11	1
Barmedman	36	31	67	27.2	22.8	50.0	238	6	0	3	7	7	99	15	3	349	9	4
Barraba	36	23	59	30.5	19.1	49.6	216	0	0	5	6	3	32	11	6	253	17	9
Barrenjoey	11	10	21	9.5	6.5	16.0	116	0	0	4	6	1	201	12	6	321	18	7
Barrengarry	33	30	63	24.0	19.0	43.0	180	0	0	1	13	3	3	17	10	185	11	1
Barrington	23	25	48	16.0	17.5	33.5	156	0	0	2	4	11	5	2	10	169	14	9
Barrington	30	36	66	22.1	23.6	45.7	140	0	0	7	9	0	71	17	3	228	6	3
Batesman's Bay	36	35	71	25.9	21.9	47.8	219	0	0	3	4	6	141	4	0	363	8	6
Bathurst	552	529	1,081	426.8	385.3	812.1	2,380	19	4	48	6	5	216	12	3	2,651	19	6
Batlow	25	35	60	15.7	26.4	42.1	180	0	0	5	1	9	183	11	10	368	13	7
Boulkham Hills	24	31	55	16.8	21.2	38.0	180	0	0	2	8	10	2	12	1	185	0	11
Baw Baw	10	10	20	7.3	7.3	14.6	104	0	0	1	7	1	2	2	0	107	9	1
Bayly	13	14	27	9.3	8.8	18.1	124	0	0	2	11	9	19	10	0	146	1	9
Beardy	12	14	26	6.8	8.3	15.1	96	0	0	9	1	3	13	7	2	118	8	5
Beaufort	14	15	29	9.6	8.4	18.0	108	0	0	.....	.....	.....	293	9	3	401	9	3
Bective	5	3	8	3.2	1.5	4.7	100	0	0	2	10	9	24	11	0	127	17	9
Beechwood	13	23	36	8.0	17.0	25.0	132	0	0	2	16	2	320	10	6	455	6	8
Bega	182	151	333	122.5	103.3	225.8	770	17	2	13	5	7	240	14	6	1,027	4	9
Beggan Beggan	18	15	33	11.1	11.6	22.7	115	0	0	6	4	0	56	18	3	178	2	3
Belar Creek	13	18	31	6.1	11.8	17.9	88	6	1	4	7	5	7	9	10	103	8	7
Belford	14	27	41	9.9	18.9	28.8	128	0	0	2	14	1	14	17	10	145	11	11
Bella wongarah	34	20	54	26.1	13.8	39.9	178	10	11	2	15	7	2	3	0	184	19	6
Bellinger	38	27	65	24.6	18.4	43.0	180	0	0	5	2	9	2	6	0	187	8	9
Bellinger South	9	7	16	6.5	5.9	12.4	102	10	0	3	6	5	157	2	8	262	19	1
Bell's Creek	17	16	33	10.3	10.9	21.2	114	0	0	1	10	8	2	6	0	117	16	8

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Belltrees	20	20	40	15.0	14.6	30.5	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Belmont	24	23	47	18.2	17.1	35.3	156 0 0	1 9 11	.....	17 14 10	175 4 9
Belmore	21	13	34	13.7	6.5	20.2	170 19 4	2 8 4	.....	23 18 0	202 5 8
Belmore River	24	29	53	16.4	18.6	35.0	156 0 0	1 5 1	.....	5 10 4	162 15 5
Belowra	15	17	32	11.4	12.6	24.0	190 1 3	5 0 2	2 0 0	15 5 0	212 7 3
Ben Buckley	14	14	28	10.5	10.2	20.7	46 10 0	7 19 1	.....	60 10 0	114 19 1
Ben Bullen	15	21	36	9.4	11.2	20.6	110 0 0	.....	.....	3 7 10	113 7 10
Bendeela	14	17	31	9.7	12.3	22.0	120 0 0	5 6 4	.....	206 11 7	331 17 11
Bendemeer	40	27	67	27.2	17.2	44.4	116 0 0	1 12 10	.....	3 11 10	121 4 8
Bendenine	28	24	52	17.5	15.0	32.5	192 0 0	6 16 5	.....	37 3 9	236 0 2
Bendick Murrell	18	13	31	15.0	8.9	23.9	180 0 0	4 0 2	1 0 0	9 0 4	194 0 6
Bendolba	28	20	48	20.2	13.3	33.5	123 0 0	2 11 8	.....	52 1 1	177 12 0
Beneroo	34	27	61	23.6	18.1	41.7	156 0 0	3 12 1	0 10 0	8 17 10	168 19 11
Beni	10	11	21	5.4	5.3	10.7	201 0 0	4 15 9	1 10 0	42 8 9	249 14 6
Ben Lomond	16	15	31	11.0	8.5	19.5	86 0 0	2 3 3	.....	13 15 3	101 18 6
Berebangalo	9	18	27	6.3	13.3	19.6	120 0 0	2 10 1	.....	3 12 0	126 2 1
Bergalia	12	23	35	9.2	18.2	27.4	105 3 4	2 18 4	1 10 0	83 15 0	193 7 5
Berkeley	24	21	45	17.1	15.0	32.1	196 12 6	2 7 9	3 8 9	5 10 4	207 19 4
Bermagui	18	15	33	13.4	10.6	24.0	156 0 0	5 1 0	.....	59 6 10	220 7 10
Berridale	18	12	30	12.3	6.8	19.1	102 0 0	1 11 2	.....	16 11 1	120 2 3
Berrima	35	32	67	27.8	23.6	51.4	78 5 6	.....	4 8 6	256 11 4	339 5 4
Berrima Colliery	15	13	28	11.3	9.9	21.2	247 2 4	3 5 11	.....	30 4 6	280 12 9
Berry Jerry	13	8	21	8.7	5.5	14.2	112 10 0	1 10 8	1 4 6	6 7 10	121 13 0
Beryl	15	5	20	12.2	4.5	16.7	113 0 0	2 0 4	.....	5 5 7	120 5 11
Bethunga	13	8	21	10.0	5.3	15.3	90 0 0	2 7 4	.....	.....	92 7 4
Bettowind	7	11	18	3.6	5.8	9.4	98 0 0	2 3 3	.....	3 18 10	104 2 1
Bex Hill	24	26	50	14.1	15.4	29.5	67 10 0	1 16 9	.....	2 0 0	71 6 9
Bibbenlake	35	19	54	21.8	9.9	31.7	88 15 0	.....	.....	278 8 1	367 3 1
Big Hill	14	14	28	8.4	9.0	17.4	167 11 6	9 9 2	.....	23 1 0	205 1 8
Big Ridge	11	9	20	8.4	6.3	14.7	120 0 0	2 15 4	.....	17 4 3	139 19 7
Binalong	23	20	43	16.9	16.2	33.1	90 4 3	1 8 8	.....	76 13 3	168 6 2
Binda	13	20	33	9.4	14.2	23.6	144 0 0	1 5 6	.....	4 9 10	149 15 4
Bingera	82	75	157	63.7	57.5	121.2	91 10 0	.....	.....	1 5 0	92 15 0
Binglebrah	11	14	25	8.5	10.8	19.3	298 6 8	3 12 0	.....	11 12 0	313 10 8
Binnaway	15	20	35	13.3	15.1	28.4	75 13 4	.....	.....	7 19 6	83 12 10
Binnequy	19	11	30	11.7	8.2	19.9	69 0 0	5 0 9	.....	1 5 0	75 5 9
Birch Grove	296	291	587	217.2	205.0	422.2	110 12 10	4 15 2	11 7 9	15 11 1	142 6 10
Bishop's Bridge	35	23	58	24.7	16.8	41.5	756 13 11	49 16 5	.....	3,977 9 6	4,783 19 10
Blackfriars	513	546	1,059	362.0	358.4	720.4	164 0 0	6 18 8	.....	33 17 0	204 16 6
Blackheath	23	19	42	14.6	12.0	26.6	1,807 14 9	82 14 7	3 19 3	11,874 5 1	12,768 13 8
Black Hill	14	12	26	10.3	8.2	18.5	60 0 0	7 6 3	.....	168 17 0	236 3 3
Blackman's Point	33	23	56	24.2	16.7	40.9	116 0 0	2 0 11	.....	27 18 10	145 19 9
Black Mountain	34	35	69	24.4	21.2	45.6	180 0 0	4 8 6	.....	13 6 7	197 15 1
Black Range	19	20	39	13.6	15.5	29.1	168 0 0	2 18 6	.....	3 12 1	174 10 7
Black Rock	17	24	41	8.7	12.0	20.7	156 0 0	10 8 10	.....	168 8 10	334 17 8
Black Swamp	17	18	35	10.9	11.1	22.0	130 0 0	2 14 7	.....	41 7 7	174 2 2
Blacktown	34	44	78	25.0	32.6	57.6	98 6 9	.....	8 12 0	43 19 1	150 17 10
Blakhurst	21	27	48	16.7	23.4	40.1	239 2 7	7 11 5	0 15 0	7 15 6	255 4 6
Blakney	10	10	20	5.5	5.6	11.1	180 0 0	3 7 0	.....	2 12 0	185 19 0
Blandford	16	11	27	11.5	9.1	20.6	93 10 0	1 11 10	.....	2 2 0	97 3 10
Blayney	149	123	272	103.8	78.8	182.6	124 0 0	4 0 1	3 2 0	19 0 1	150 2 2
Bloom Hill	27	26	53	15.2	17.1	32.3	429 0 0	7 12 11	.....	51 8 9	488 1 8
Blowering	27	17	44	21.4	11.1	32.5	156 0 0	1 6 11	1 1 0	8 12 10	167 0 9
Blue Gum Flat	38	29	67	23.5	16.7	40.2	176 0 0	3 11 0	.....	3 11 10	183 2 10
Bluff Rock	6	13	19	1.9	4.8	6.7	180 0 0	6 1 11	.....	438 19 7	625 1 6
Bobo Creek	12	17	29	7.2	10.7	17.9	56 0 0	.....	.....	9 3 11	65 3 11
Bob's Creek	20	26	46	10.5	17.1	27.6	132 0 0	1 11 11	.....	268 17 9	402 9 8
Bodalla	42	24	66	32.6	17.7	50.3	164 0 0	9 2 5	.....	10 7 10	183 10 3
Bogaldie	10	16	26	6.1	10.7	16.8	179 13 1	2 9 7	9 13 6	175 12 0	367 8 2
Bogabilla	16	15	31	12.0	9.6	21.6	115 0 0	6 13 5	.....	4 8 8	126 2 1
Bogabri	51	55	106	38.9	40.3	79.2	96 0 0	.....	.....	15 7 3	111 7 3
Bolivia	25	26	51	19.2	15.9	35.1	240 0 0	6 8 2	.....	11 16 6	258 4 8
Bomaderry	16	17	33	12.4	10.2	22.6	204 0 0	3 9 1	.....	41 16 11	249 6 0
Bombala	65	35	100	42.8	18.2	61.0	130 19 11	2 0 5	3 3 9	17 1 6	153 5 7
Bomballoway	8	13	21	6.1	10.9	17.0	376 0 0	10 7 11	.....	13 6 0	399 13 11
Bombowlee	20	18	38	15.1	15.1	30.2	96 19 8	1 14 11	.....	27 10 2	126 4 9
Bondi	129	84	213	89.5	51.5	141.0	135 2 4	3 6 11	2 9 0	13 14 0	154 12 3
Bongalong	17	8	25	9.9	4.3	14.2	409 9 0	11 1 8	.....	31 16 0	452 6 8
Bookham	19	20	39	15.8	16.5	32.3	96 0 0	3 9 11	.....	10 12 4	110 2 3
Booligal	13	18	31	9.7	12.9	22.6	126 0 0	3 16 4	.....	150 15 0	280 11 4
Boolong	14	14	28	10.8	9.9	20.7	120 0 0	2 18 3	.....	76 9 4	199 7 7
Boomey	10	13	23	6.5	7.8	14.3	132 0 0	2 0 11	.....	3 18 3	137 19 2
Booral	27	23	50	17.5	15.0	32.5	109 0 0	2 3 2	.....	14 19 1	126 2 3
Boorook	13	8	21	8.2	5.8	14.0	156 0 0	1 10 5	.....	23 18 0	181 8 5
Boorolong	16	11	27	8.8	6.2	15.0	132 0 0	1 3 5	.....	.....	133 3 5
Borambil	16	17	33	13.1	11.8	24.9	41 2 0	5 19 11	.....	150 0 0	197 1 11
Boree	13	14	27	8.2	10.0	18.2	120 0 0	2 4 2	1 12 0	17 17 1	141 13 3
Boree Cabonne	7	10	17	6.0	4.6	10.6	120 0 0	3 10 4	.....	15 5 3	138 15 7
Borenore	23	27	50	12.6	15.8	28.4	86 10 0	.....	.....	15 18 9	92 8 9
Boro Lower	13	13	26	8.9	9.6	18.5	180 0 0	3 18 6	.....	4 17 10	188 16 4
Botany	91	80	171	65.4	54.6	120.0	103 0 0	3 0 8	.....	61 0 0	167 0 8
Botany Heads	19	7	26	14.4	6.6	21.0	367 10 0	3 15 0	.....	20 13 5	391 18 5
Botobolar	10	23	33	7.7	15.2	22.9	132 0 0	2 14 7	.....	159 4 10	293 19 5
Bourie	120	102	221	84.1	63.5	147.6	152 0 0	2 10 2	1 0 0	28 18 1	184 8 3
Bowan	29	24	53	18.5	14.9	33.4	407 16 5	15 9 2	.....	1,228 8 10	1,651 14 5
							156 0 0	7 5 10	2 3 6	21 5 0	186 14 4

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bowenfels	18	19	37	12.9	15.7	28.6	145 0 0	3 5 7	5 12 0	22 6 7	176 4 2
Bowling Alley Point.	30	28	58	22.7	18.9	41.6	250 18 8	3 2 6	.....	203 7 0	457 8 2
Bowna	24	24	48	16.5	21.0	37.5	180 0 0	3 9 11	.....	31 7 10	214 17 9
Bowring	44	34	78	29.8	23.0	52.8	258 0 0	5 19 1	.....	11 5 9	275 4 10
Bowra	34	27	61	23.7	16.1	39.8	222 7 3	4 6 5	1 19 0	110 16 6	339 9 2
Bowral	111	116	227	79.1	83.3	162.4	368 0 0	10 19 11	.....	511 16 9	890 16 8
Braidwood	119	109	228	84.3	74.6	158.9	412 2 2	9 10 10	.....	18 4 8	439 17 8
Braundon Hill	26	20	46	18.9	14.8	33.7	148 18 0	1 11 6	.....	5 16 0	156 5 6
Braunton	53	34	87	41.2	26.8	68.0	252 0 0	5 12 0	.....	22 14 6	280 6 6
Brassi	14	7	21	7.9	4.0	11.9	77 10 0	1 10 6	4 0 0	26 11 0	109 11 6
Brawlin	9	14	23	5.6	11.2	16.8	110 18 4	2 12 6	.....	3 1 10	116 12 8
Breadalbane	34	33	67	19.5	22.8	42.3	155 5 9	3 3 6	15 0 0	4 15 9	178 5 0
Breeza	27	19	46	24.3	13.0	37.3	144 17 5	3 5 6	.....	165 12 3	313 15 2
Brewarrina	60	53	113	42.4	33.0	75.4	215 10 0	5 18 3	6 5 9	23 19 0	251 13 0
Brewongle	22	14	36	15.1	9.0	24.1	180 0 0	1 12 6	.....	3 11 10	185 4 4
Bridgewater	11	21	32	6.3	12.7	19.0	82 10 0	2 3 2	.....	27 10 0	112 3 2
Bringelly	27	11	38	20.0	9.8	29.8	132 0 0	3 3 11	1 10 0	3 18 0	140 11 11
Brisbane Valley	17	12	29	12.7	8.4	21.1	105 0 0	5 12 7	2 4 0	14 1 7	126 18 2
Broadwater	57	48	105	35.4	32.2	67.6	216 0 0	2 2 2	.....	64 0 3	859 2 5
Brookchurst	11	12	23	8.8	9.1	17.9	96 0 0	5 4 2	.....	8 4 4	109 8 6
Brooklesby West	13	25	38	7.6	14.3	21.9	132 0 0	.....	.....	0 19 6	132 19 6
Brodie's Plains	29	30	59	18.7	16.7	35.4	171 0 0	4 12 11	.....	105 13 11	281 6 10
Broke	18	23	41	13.9	13.9	27.8	162 0 0	3 9 8	.....	35 17 10	201 7 6
Brokenback	24	22	46	18.3	16.5	34.8	156 0 0	4 11 1	.....	1 18 0	162 9 1
Brokenshaft Creek	13	11	24	8.9	5.6	14.5	132 0 0	3 18 2	.....	18 8 1	154 6 3
Brolgan	12	25	37	8.8	15.4	24.2	156 0 0	2 9 11	.....	54 16 11	213 6 10
Brombin	11	31	42	7.4	19.2	26.6	122 0 0	2 12 6	.....	342 14 10	467 7 4
Brookfield	17	21	38	10.4	12.7	23.1	140 0 0	2 6 4	.....	25 18 0	168 4 4
Brook's Creek	12	11	23	8.4	7.8	16.2	102 10 0	2 11 9	.....	10 5 0	115 6 9
Brook's Hill Camp	31	28	59	15.2	13.7	28.9	96 0 0	8 17 1	.....	43 1 2	147 18 3
Brookside	11	11	22	6.0	6.5	12.5	87 6 9	.....	.....	.....	87 6 9
Brook's Point	23	19	42	15.5	12.8	28.3	158 0 0	7 11 10	0 15 0	16 12 8	182 19 6
Brookstead	12	15	27	10.3	10.3	20.6	79 3 10	1 19 3	.....	296 6 4	377 9 5
Broughton Creek	65	81	146	45.5	53.9	99.4	309 0 0	7 2 7	.....	943 7 6	1,259 10 1
Broughtonworth	22	20	42	16.5	15.9	32.4	154 0 0	8 11 8	.....	38 6 1	200 17 9
Broughton Vale	28	27	55	19.5	17.4	36.9	154 0 0	1 9 4	.....	30 1 10	185 11 2
Broughton Village	37	21	58	30.0	14.8	44.8	256 10 0	2 7 5	1 10 0	33 14 6	294 1 11
Brownlea	13	14	27	6.9	9.5	16.4	114 0 0	6 14 1	.....	17 10 7	138 4 8
Brown Mountain	34	26	60	21.6	18.8	40.4	168 0 0	2 12 9	6 10 0	2 11 10	179 14 7
Brownmuir	12	12	24	7.8	10.2	18.0	116 0 0	4 10 1	.....	28 17 1	149 7 2
Brown's Creek	48	33	81	30.5	18.0	48.5	192 0 0	6 7 11	.....	9 4 10	207 12 9
Brucedale	19	12	31	13.1	6.6	19.7	132 0 0	2 8 0	1 15 0	8 2 10	144 5 10
Bryan's Gap	36	39	75	18.3	23.8	42.1	270 0 0	4 2 1	.....	6 16 6	280 18 7
Brymair	4	8	12	3.8	6.2	10.0	62 10 0	2 13 7	.....	30 0 0	95 3 7
Buccerabandini	13	15	28	9.6	9.6	19.2	74 6 5	5 19 6	.....	300 15 1	381 1 0
Buchanan	29	22	51	23.4	18.3	41.7	180 0 0	3 14 9	.....	6 6 8	191 1 5
Buckendoon	21	17	38	11.2	10.7	21.9	116 0 0	0 14 4	.....	496 19 10	613 14 2
Budgerabong	8	14	22	5.1	11.0	16.1	70 10 0	2 6 1	2 0 0	.....	74 16 1
Bulga	21	21	42	16.8	16.1	32.9	156 0 0	5 14 11	1 13 0	2 10 0	165 17 11
Bulgo	31	24	55	20.4	16.0	36.4	36 0 0	5 5 10	.....	130 15 6	172 1 4
Bulladelah	24	27	51	17.0	17.5	34.5	184 4 0	3 11 1	9 11 0	5 17 9	203 3 10
Bullanaming-street	230	253	483	143.8	173.9	317.7	1,136 11 4	65 0 9	16 0 0	2,223 9 3	3,441 1 4
Bulli	98	84	182	66.1	53.3	119.4	409 4 2	11 3 5	.....	11 7 5	431 15 0
Bulli Mountain	14	25	39	9.6	16.1	25.7	156 0 0	4 10 4	.....	26 7 1	186 17 5
Bulli North	44	49	93	32.1	29.5	61.6	177 0 0	1 19 11	.....	6 9 6	185 9 5
Bumbury	17	16	33	12.2	9.6	21.8	138 6 8	2 0 8	9 8 0	30 4 3	179 19 7
Bunaloo	10	14	24	7.1	8.5	15.6	132 0 0	3 6 3	.....	33 7 0	168 13 3
Bundanoon	45	30	75	38.7	23.7	62.4	216 0 0	2 13 2	.....	132 6 3	350 19 5
Bundarra	43	34	77	29.2	28.3	57.5	276 0 0	5 15 3	.....	8 3 10	289 19 1
Bundywalla	13	15	28	8.1	12.0	20.1	104 0 0	1 10 6	.....	17 18 1	123 17 7
Bungawalbyn	21	11	32	14.5	6.7	21.2	88 0 0	2 0 6	.....	13 8 6	103 9 0
Bungay	13	16	29	8.6	11.9	20.5	95 12 10	1 4 10	.....	25 19 10	122 17 6
Bungendore	105	88	193	65.0	58.4	123.4	391 9 9	7 17 6	.....	27 3 11	426 11 2
Bunglegumbic	15	14	29	9.2	9.7	18.9	111 5 0	7 3 4	.....	18 1 8	136 10 0
Bungonia	21	18	39	14.6	11.8	26.4	156 0 0	1 18 8	.....	4 18 1	162 16 9
Bungowannah	9	16	25	6.1	11.6	17.7	122 0 0	2 18 10	.....	4 19 11	129 18 9
Bungwall Flat	23	22	45	22.0	18.7	40.7	180 0 0	2 14 9	.....	23 17 10	206 12 7
Buniyong	16	18	34	12.7	13.2	25.9	156 0 0	2 6 2	.....	4 6 10	162 13 0
Bunnabunoo	17	17	34	12.7	12.6	25.3	118 0 0	3 17 4	.....	3 17 10	125 15 2
Burkeville	22	24	46	12.4	15.2	27.6	120 0 0	3 1 11	.....	3 12 0	126 13 11
Burnt Yards	10	11	21	5.8	8.8	14.6	103 0 0	3 6 7	.....	13 5 1	119 11 8
Burrage	75	66	141	55.9	47.8	103.7	226 6 0	7 16 6	.....	121 2 10	355 5 4
Burrageau	29	27	56	21.7	20.9	42.6	210 0 0	4 12 7	.....	95 19 6	310 12 1
Burra Lake	16	16	32	10.3	11.1	21.4	71 10 0	2 3 2	.....	12 10 0	86 3 2
Burrangong Heights	24	25	49	18.8	20.3	39.1	178 0 0	4 10 6	.....	1 0 0	183 10 6
Burrawang	22	45	67	17.0	32.2	49.2	252 0 0	6 0 5	.....	85 14 6	343 14 11
Burrenbooka	19	12	31	11.6	7.1	18.7	96 0 0	2 1 7	.....	3 0 0	101 1 7
Burric	18	18	36	15.3	13.2	28.5	156 0 0	1 15 6	1 0 0	3 17 10	162 13 4
Burrill	19	22	41	11.7	15.7	27.4	156 0 0	2 12 5	.....	2 11 10	161 4 3
Burrowa	47	32	79	33.9	20.1	54.0	250 18 8	6 7 9	.....	169 0 0	426 6 5
Burrumbuttock	16	12	28	9.2	8.1	17.3	132 0 0	2 15 0	.....	48 0 10	182 15 10
Burrundulla	15	20	35	11.3	13.7	25.0	123 0 0	1 14 6	.....	372 17 5	502 11 11
Barry	21	33	54	13.1	16.6	29.7	126 0 0	1 5 8	.....	4 14 10	132 0 6
Burwood	345	216	561	252.8	152.6	405.4	1,363 7 0	22 3 2	.....	83 12 5	1,469 2 7
Byangum	11	8	19	10.6	7.8	18.4	28 0 0	6 18 10	.....	95 16 0	130 14 10

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Byerock	27	16	43	17.7	9.7	27.4	116 9 0	12 18 10	.....	11 7 6	140 15 4
Byng	12	16	28	10.3	13.2	23.5	120 0 0	1 16 9	.....	19 16 1	141 12 10
Caddigat	11	8	19	8.5	4.7	13.2	95 10 0	1 14 10	.....	21 10 3	119 4 1
Cadia	21	22	43	16.4	15.2	31.6	144 0 0	3 1 5	.....	3 1 10	150 3 3
Cairgurlio	23	18	41	15.9	11.4	27.3	156 0 0	3 8 4	.....	8 7 10	167 16 2
Caloola	16	16	32	11.1	11.5	22.6	132 0 0	2 4 5	2 7 2	8 12 1	146 3 8
Cambewarra	48	56	104	36.5	43.5	80.0	309 18 3	11 14 8	1 6 0	103 7 0	426 6 8
Cambewarra West	18	14	32	12.8	8.0	20.8	118 0 0	1 5 3	.....	15 11 1	134 16 4
Camboon	22	21	43	13.6	16.1	29.7	144 0 0	6 17 11	1 12 0	77 10 0	229 19 11
Camden	91	90	181	72.0	64.8	137.7	362 17 2	7 7 9	.....	70 19 2	441 4 1
Camden Haven	21	24	45	16.7	16.1	32.8	156 0 0	.....	.....	5 8 1	161 8 1
Camden Park	30	29	59	24.1	19.5	43.6	180 0 0	8 17 0	.....	2 12 0	191 9 0
Camdenville	262	233	495	178.8	155.8	334.6	878 9 8	25 0 3	.....	109 4 11	1,012 14 10
Campbelltown	138	89	227	98.5	59.3	157.8	500 5 2	14 19 9	.....	23 6 5	538 11 4
Camperdown	400	420	820	279.5	284.9	564.4	1,635 0 6	22 7 3	.....	347 3 2	2,004 10 10
Canadian Lead	37	45	82	28.7	33.3	62.0	222 8 2	3 5 1	1 3 0	11 15 0	233 11 3
Canberra	20	9	29	15.7	7.0	22.7	117 11 8	.....	.....	36 14 1	154 5 9
Candelo	52	36	88	38.5	28.5	67.0	228 17 7	3 10 9	.....	45 6 7	277 14 11
Canimbla	19	10	29	12.1	7.0	19.1	120 0 0	6 7 8	.....	1 5 10	127 13 6
Canley Vale	30	18	48	20.7	10.7	31.4	156 0 0	2 17 4	.....	184 0 1	342 17 5
Canoblas	33	33	66	19.1	21.3	40.4	180 0 0	3 16 6	.....	209 1 10	392 18 4
Canowindra	27	32	59	15.1	21.3	36.4	180 0 0	.....	.....	1 2 0	181 2 0
Canterbury	167	127	294	126.0	87.0	213.0	454 13 4	13 8 5	.....	47 0 3	515 2 0
Caoura	17	15	32	12.4	13.0	25.4	114 3 10	1 19 5	2 9 6	3 6 6	121 19 3
Capetee	10	10	20	8.5	8.6	17.1	139 11 0	1 15 5	.....	19 6 3	160 12 8
Carcoar	70	65	135	43.1	36.4	79.5	265 19 6	5 1 11	.....	1,550 17 2	1,821 18 7
Cargo	35	26	61	26.3	19.7	46.0	207 0 0	1 5 5	.....	7 9 10	215 15 3
Carathool	17	30	47	10.5	18.4	28.9	155 0 0	2 17 9	2 3 0	59 16 10	219 17 7
Carrawabity	23	22	45	17.6	15.1	32.7	144 0 0	1 1 5	.....	16 1 1	161 2 6
Carriek	10	8	18	7.3	4.4	11.7	104 11 11	1 19 10	.....	4 2 0	110 13 9
Carroll	26	27	53	21.8	10.9	41.7	180 0 0	5 17 8	2 6 0	3 9 0	191 12 8
Carroll Gap	13	19	32	9.1	13.0	22.1	132 0 0	2 5 5	2 10 0	3 17 6	140 12 11
Carr's Creek	35	30	65	25.9	27.4	53.3	247 10 0	3 19 0	.....	9 15 9	261 4 9
Carwoola	11	10	21	8.6	9.0	17.6	109 10 7	0 14 2	3 15 0	18 13 0	132 12 9
Casino	114	105	219	87.6	78.2	165.8	430 10 0	5 18 2	.....	334 0 0	770 8 2
Casino South	22	27	49	18.9	22.1	41.0	180 0 0	3 12 9	.....	534 4 5	737 17 2
Cassilis	27	26	53	22.5	19.3	41.8	180 0 0	4 0 5	.....	9 18 4	193 18 9
Castle Doyle	24	19	43	16.2	15.3	31.5	144 0 0	4 10 10	.....	16 6 1	164 16 11
Castle Hill	41	35	76	26.4	21.3	47.7	241 17 2	3 9 6	.....	18 2 2	263 8 10
Castle Mountain	23	27	50	17.0	16.5	33.5	180 0 0	3 2 10	.....	4 17 10	188 0 8
Castlereagh	20	37	57	14.6	27.3	41.9	180 0 0	2 11 9	.....	2 12 0	185 3 9
Castlereagh-street	175	253	428	114.0	173.7	287.7	801 11 4	7 13 6	.....	170 18 0	980 2 10
Castlereagh Upper	24	18	42	15.4	11.7	27.1	132 0 0	1 18 2	.....	2 12 0	136 10 2
Cathcart	43	40	83	29.1	25.4	54.5	268 10 0	7 6 10	.....	9 14 0	285 10 10
Cavan	13	8	21	11.0	6.2	17.2	72 10 0	1 10 2	1 8 0	68 18 3	144 6 5
Cave Creek	10	10	20	5.9	7.6	13.5	83 15 0	2 18 11	.....	.....	86 13 11
Cawdor	25	22	47	20.5	16.2	36.7	164 0 0	.....	.....	37 0 0	201 0 0
Cedar Party Creek	14	17	31	8.7	12.0	20.7	94 0 0	1 16 11	3 10 0	1 15 8	101 2 7
Cessnock	32	22	54	25.2	15.0	40.2	180 0 0	4 12 11	.....	11 5 10	195 18 9
Chain of Ponds	17	14	31	8.5	6.9	15.4	119 0 0	4 4 0	1 9 0	4 8 7	129 1 7
Chalkerville	18	16	34	12.1	10.1	22.2	132 0 0	3 9 7	1 3 0	180 16 6	317 9 1
Charcoal Creek	37	45	82	25.7	31.1	56.8	276 0 0	2 13 8	.....	18 7 8	297 1 4
Charlestown	41	44	85	26.9	28.0	54.9	216 0 0	4 9 2	.....	80 15 0	310 4 2
Charleyong	24	18	42	17.0	11.8	28.8	152 0 0	1 18 0	.....	10 7 10	164 5 10
Chatsbury	12	15	27	7.3	9.5	16.8	98 0 0	.....	.....	4 17 10	102 17 10
Chatswood	53	42	95	37.8	24.7	62.5	204 0 0	6 14 8	.....	35 15 3	246 9 11
Chatsworth Island	77	78	155	51.3	52.8	104.1	316 0 0	7 10 9	4 0 0	798 13 7	1,126 4 4
Chichester	16	16	32	10.5	12.9	23.4	132 0 0	.....	.....	3 9 0	135 9 0
Church Creek	10	6	16	6.2	2.6	8.8	74 0 0	.....	.....	12 3 9	86 3 9
Clairvaux	14	15	29	11.6	11.3	22.9	81 17 1	.....	.....	6 16 3	88 13 4
Claremont	21	16	37	13.6	9.9	23.5	105 0 0	8 11 11	.....	76 19 0	190 10 11
Clarence Town	84	66	150	60.7	46.2	106.9	294 10 2	4 16 0	.....	110 9 5	409 15 7
Clarendon	16	24	40	9.5	17.4	26.9	144 0 0	3 16 2	.....	17 8 5	165 4 7
Clareval	15	12	27	11.5	9.4	20.9	92 6 9	1 6 10	.....	1 4 0	94 17 7
Clarkson's Crossing	23	24	47	14.0	15.1	29.1	144 0 0	.....	.....	38 17 4	182 17 4
Clearbank	6	18	24	3.3	10.6	13.9	80 7 3	2 6 11	2 10 0	1 0 0	86 4 2
Clevedon	15	12	27	9.7	8.9	18.6	88 7 10	2 8 6	5 3 9	7 3 4	103 3 5
Cleveland Street	747	639	1,386	552.5	487.9	1,040.4	2,738 2 5	99 2 5	.....	343 5 9	3,180 10 7
Clifden	9	4	13	6.8	2.9	9.7	60 0 0	1 8 1	.....	.....	61 8 1
Clifton	75	73	148	50.9	47.8	98.7	249 1 3	6 9 2	.....	108 7 9	363 18 2
Clunes	16	15	31	11.2	10.7	21.9	90 5 9	0 15 3	.....	174 11 9	265 12 9
Cobar	73	84	157	42.9	48.6	91.5	354 0 0	12 0 1	.....	20 18 5	386 18 6
Cobargo	50	50	100	27.8	25.1	52.9	216 0 0	2 14 0	.....	1 19 5	220 13 5
Cobbitty	23	13	36	17.6	9.2	26.8	156 0 0	2 5 9	.....	56 11 6	214 17 3
Cobbobra	12	14	26	8.4	9.3	17.7	132 0 0	1 9 4	8 5 0	267 0 3	408 14 7
Cobborah	15	19	34	8.0	13.3	21.3	132 0 0	2 15 7	3 0 0	4 6 3	142 1 10
Cockatoo Flat	14	17	31	8.0	11.3	19.3	120 0 0	1 7 5	2 0 0	76 3 0	199 10 5
Cockburn River	19	18	37	17.2	15.2	32.4	140 8 4	4 5 1	.....	26 7 0	180 0 5
Cockle Creek	17	10	27	11.1	6.6	17.7	156 0 0	1 10 5	.....	4 12 4	162 2 9
Codrington, North	8	15	23	7.9	14.9	22.8	112 18 1	4 17 6	.....	.....	117 15 7
Coffey Hill	19	23	42	14.0	14.9	28.8	158 0 0	2 10 5	.....	17 2 6	177 12 11
Coldstream, Lower	22	14	36	16.3	11.2	27.5	108 0 0	2 15 2	.....	281 5 6	392 0 8
Coldstream, Upper	23	14	37	15.1	10.4	25.5	150 0 0	3 9 5	.....	3 17 10	157 7 3
Collarenebri	5	11	16	4.5	6.5	11.0	66 17 10	9 12 0	2 10 0	42 10 0	121 9 10
Collector	26	32	58	19.6	24.5	44.1	180 0 0	3 17 10	.....	16 14 0	200 11 10

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Collingullie	13	18	31	7.2	11.2	18.4	120 0 0	2 14 8	.....	3 15 1	126 9 9
Collie	18	18	36	10.1	11.2	21.3	137 12 4	2 14 6	3 5 0	418 3 3	561 15 1
Collyblue	7	13	20	3.6	9.1	12.7	116 0 0	4 15 2	.....	.....	120 15 2
Colo, Upper	15	11	26	11.8	9.3	21.1	120 0 0	3 6 10	2 2 0	80 16 6	206 5 4
Colstoun	10	18	28	7.5	15.0	22.5	123 0 0	2 9 9	2 15 0	26 19 7	155 4 4
Colyton	17	18	35	13.7	13.3	27.0	132 0 0	1 3 11	.....	9 16 10	143 0 9
Comarong	19	9	28	14.8	7.7	22.5	120 0 0	.....	.....	29 1 0	149 1 0
Comleroy Road	48	40	88	32.8	25.8	58.6	189 0 0	11 13 8	.....	778 15 2	979 8 10
Como	9	8	17	4.8	1.8	6.6	147 0 0	1 0 1	.....	5 16 0	153 16 1
Comobella	9	14	23	5.7	9.3	15.0	116 3 4	2 2 5	2 3 0	64 0 10	184 9 7
Conargo	21	16	37	15.7	13.6	29.3	120 0 0	6 3 1	2 5 0	235 12 0	364 0 1
Concord	71	68	139	46.0	43.2	89.2	304 12 9	7 16 11	.....	76 4 10	388 14 6
Condoblin	71	47	118	51.7	29.8	81.5	221 13 5	9 1 2	2 1 0	8 15 6	241 11 1
Conjola	15	14	29	12.0	11.2	23.2	125 15 9	2 15 7	.....	3 16 3	132 7 7
Connellson	14	17	31	12.5	15.9	28.4	45 0 11	5 13 1	.....	.....	50 14 0
Cooba Creek	14	11	25	11.8	9.3	21.1	99 8 0	.....	7 5 9	13 7 0	120 0 9
Coogerwull	55	32	87	40.3	22.8	63.1	318 17 8	11 11 10	.....	9 3 0	339 12 6
Coogee	53	48	101	37.9	31.2	69.1	275 10 0	7 19 1	1 15 3	180 17 9	466 2 1
Cookardinia	27	18	45	15.8	9.6	25.4	156 0 0	7 8 2	.....	5 3 1	168 11 3
Cook's Hill	319	355	674	227.5	246.8	474.3	1,445 19 2	88 9 6	.....	593 3 4	2,127 12 0
Coolac	28	31	59	17.9	22.4	40.3	180 0 0	3 4 6	.....	3 11 10	186 16 4
Coolah	21	43	64	13.6	27.9	41.5	180 0 0	4 13 0	.....	4 4 10	188 17 10
Coolaman	27	23	50	17.2	14.5	31.7	120 0 0	2 15 5	.....	17 3 6	139 18 11
Coolangatta	34	39	73	23.2	25.6	48.8	192 0 0	2 10 2	.....	6 16 2	201 6 4
Coolongolook	19	19	38	14.9	14.5	29.4	156 0 0	3 8 1	.....	29 19 5	189 7 6
Cooma	152	140	292	116.9	117.0	233.9	705 11 4	23 4 7	.....	220 7 7	949 3 6
Coomber	23	16	39	16.8	11.7	28.5	132 0 0	2 17 4	.....	3 0 9	137 13 1
Coonabarabran	56	52	108	40.0	33.1	73.1	265 0 4	14 11 4	.....	190 4 6	469 16 2
Coonamble	95	61	156	55.6	32.3	87.9	381 0 0	9 5 1	6 10 0	72 3 6	468 18 7
Coopersbrook	27	31	58	20.6	19.9	40.5	105 0 0	2 9 4	.....	16 11 10	124 1 2
Corambong	16	13	29	11.2	9.8	21.0	38 0 0	1 14 2	1 5 0	35 0 0	75 19 2
Coota	16	22	38	11.2	15.1	26.3	114 0 0	5 15 6	.....	22 14 0	142 9 6
Cootamundra	119	95	214	80.3	59.2	139.5	410 18 0	5 15 10	.....	597 8 11	1,014 2 9
Cootralantra	36	23	59	23.0	12.9	35.9	72 0 0	5 8 3	1 15 0	144 5 1	223 8 4
Cooyal	30	51	81	21.9	22.7	44.6	180 0 0	6 7 2	0 7 0	24 1 4	210 15 6
Copeland North	36	47	83	26.3	35.3	61.6	344 10 0	5 12 1	3 8 0	10 13 4	364 3 5
Coraki	69	55	124	49.9	36.2	86.1	216 0 0	7 2 0	.....	12 4 6	235 6 6
Corangula Mines	8	10	18	4.8	4.4	9.2	95 0 0	2 9 2	.....	8 0 7	105 9 9
Cordeaux River	19	5	24	14.9	3.6	18.5	106 0 0	1 14 3	.....	4 12 6	112 6 9
Corowa	65	45	110	54.9	35.4	90.3	298 10 0	14 19 1	.....	20 8 10	333 17 11
Corrowong	5	4	9	2.2	1.6	3.8	73 0 0	2 4 4	.....	16 8 0	91 12 4
Cottawalla	15	18	33	11.0	10.8	21.8	140 0 0	2 11 4	.....	4 17 10	147 9 2
Courabyra	20	24	44	14.1	17.6	31.7	146 0 0	3 0 2	.....	63 2 0	212 11 2
Cowan	20	12	32	11.3	6.0	17.3	58 3 9	4 13 7	.....	5 8 9	68 6 1
Cow Flat	23	21	44	16.9	18.4	35.3	180 0 0	2 18 2	.....	13 15 2	196 13 4
Cowper	46	43	89	31.5	30.3	61.8	239 3 10	7 4 1	.....	59 16 6	306 4 5
Cowra	116	100	216	78.8	73.5	152.3	373 15 3	14 4 1	4 15 6	36 18 6	429 13 4
Cox's Gap	17	10	27	9.6	9.3	18.9	68 10 0	5 12 6	.....	56 9 10	130 12 4
Craigond	17	17	34	11.9	10.5	22.4	204 0 0	4 12 10	.....	73 1 4	281 14 2
Craigie	17	26	43	12.2	18.9	31.1	137 12 3	2 15 8	.....	100 8 3	240 16 2
Crambrook	21	18	39	11.8	10.8	22.6	85 5 9	1 15 0	1 2 0	102 19 9	191 2 6
Cranbury	16	15	31	10.2	8.5	18.7	108 0 0	0 18 3	.....	1 16 1	110 14 4
Crawford River	12	20	32	7.7	13.6	21.3	106 9 0	2 12 10	1 10 6	18 4 1	128 16 5
Croki	47	26	73	32.5	16.6	49.1	216 0 0	3 19 4	.....	8 16 6	228 15 10
Croobyar	81	40	121	19.2	23.2	42.4	246 0 0	3 5 11	10 0 0	7 15 11	267 1 10
Crookwell	94	75	169	54.7	45.1	99.8	296 4 6	3 12 6	.....	11 4 6	311 1 6
Crookwell River	13	8	21	7.2	7.0	14.2	102 0 0	1 9 4	5 2 0	57 8 3	165 19 7
Croome	29	29	58	21.7	20.7	42.4	162 0 0	6 13 9	.....	11 17 0	180 10 9
Croome Park	18	8	26	14.0	5.8	19.8	116 0 0	4 3 11	.....	3 6 0	123 9 11
Crown-street	729	761	1,490	570.9	558.0	1,128.9	3,138 0 5	82 13 11	.....	829 7 7	4,050 1 11
Croydon	226	172	398	169.3	121.6	290.9	773 9 8	16 2 10	.....	110 12 6	900 5 0
Crudine	19	18	37	15.2	15.7	30.9	156 0 0	1 1 9	.....	49 12 10	206 14 7
Cann	9	8	17	8.0	6.7	14.7	87 14 2	2 11 4	.....	22 8 0	112 13 6
Cacumbark	20	18	38	12.3	11.5	23.8	134 0 0	3 7 2	.....	246 4 6	383 11 8
Cudal	68	63	131	47.2	39.8	87.0	276 8 8	5 3 1	.....	327 4 10	608 16 7
Cudgegong	20	20	40	9.6	11.8	21.4	144 0 0	2 5 8	.....	22 8 8	168 14 4
Cudgegong	43	33	76	27.0	25.2	52.2	198 0 0	2 4 0	.....	30 19 3	231 3 3
Cudgell Creek	17	13	30	12.9	11.9	24.8	146 0 0	3 14 0	.....	5 14 0	155 8 0
Cudgen	13	15	28	7.8	11.4	19.2	105 5 9	1 7 5	.....	11 13 5	118 6 7
Cullarin	11	16	27	7.1	9.0	16.1	122 0 0	1 1 10	.....	251 5 4	374 7 2
Cullen	19	11	30	15.2	9.1	24.3	130 0 0	1 18 11	1 5 6	18 9 10	151 14 3
Cullenbone	22	17	39	17.6	13.4	31.0	170 0 0	4 3 7	.....	28 5 7	202 9 2
Cullinga	38	36	74	28.0	27.5	55.5	260 14 0	2 3 0	3 11 6	10 2 8	276 11 2
Cunnock	37	22	59	23.6	14.5	40.1	180 0 0	4 1 7	.....	6 10 4	190 11 11
Cundletown	51	42	93	35.7	26.3	62.0	237 0 0	7 5 2	11 10 6	9 14 11	265 10 7
Cundlambul	14	21	35	9.1	13.2	22.3	111 0 0	4 13 7	.....	3 12 0	119 5 7
Cungegong	20	15	35	15.5	10.9	26.4	116 0 0	4 4 7	.....	32 9 5	152 14 0
Cunningar	23	21	44	18.2	11.3	29.5	123 0 0	2 3 11	1 17 6	37 7 10	169 9 3
Curban	17	11	28	12.5	8.4	20.9	121 0 0	3 19 3	.....	36 0 8	160 19 11
Currabubula	47	38	85	28.5	26.7	55.2	239 13 6	3 13 9	.....	8 16 2	252 3 5
Curra Creek	15	15	30	9.9	10.7	20.6	116 0 0	2 14 11	1 0 0	26 12 10	146 7 9
Currawang	30	30	60	18.9	21.1	40.0	180 0 0	1 17 6	.....	92 9 7	274 7 1
Currawarra	16	14	30	10.2	6.5	16.7	93 8 4	2 6 6	.....	10 0 6	105 15 4
Currawan	7	14	21	3.8	10.9	14.7	65 16 1	.....	1 5 0	0 15 8	67 16 9
Dabee	14	16	30	10.5	11.4	21.9	116 0 0	1 19 4	.....	159 16 0	277 15 4

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.											
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.		Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.						
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dairyman's Plains	18	18	36	10·3	10·9	21·2	98	0	0	1	15	4	70	19	11	170	15	3
Daisydale	8	17	25	5·3	11·0	16·3	72	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	10	0
Dalton	33	26	59	17·5	18·2	35·7	156	0	0	2	10	11	4	17	10	163	8	9
Dangelong	9	14	23	4·7	9·4	14·1	108	8	0	2	7	4	9	10	4	124	2	2
Dapper	16	10	26	12·2	6·1	18·3	120	0	0	7	19	10	.....	.....	.....	205	17	8
Dapto	21	23	44	14·4	18·6	33·0	144	0	0	4	10	0	.....	.....	.....	151	1	10
Dapto West	36	41	77	25·8	23·3	54·1	216	0	0	4	9	7	.....	.....	.....	228	5	7
Darby's Falls	20	15	35	13·3	10·0	23·3	126	0	0	2	16	5	.....	.....	.....	130	0	2
Dark Corner	13	12	25	6·6	4·5	11·1	72	10	0	1	9	0	.....	.....	.....	74	19	0
Darlinghurst	301	296	597	213·0	202·0	415·0	1,773	19	11	26	4	9	.....	.....	.....	4,520	16	11
Darling Road	614	537	1,151	430·6	363·5	794·1	2,051	13	2	75	16	4	.....	.....	.....	2,398	9	6
Darlington	466	486	952	350·2	352·6	702·8	1,947	3	7	36	15	1	.....	.....	.....	2,145	4	10
Darlington Point	6	16	22	2·4	8·7	11·1	86	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	17	2
Davis Creek	13	12	25	10·4	7·2	17·6	95	0	0	1	18	4	.....	.....	.....	109	4	4
Deepwater	33	23	56	19·1	11·0	30·1	144	0	0	14	13	10	.....	.....	.....	190	11	4
Delegate	10	19	29	6·9	11·3	18·2	152	0	0	4	2	0	.....	.....	.....	162	0	0
Demondrille	27	33	60	17·1	22·9	40·0	183	0	0	8	11	6	.....	.....	.....	198	4	11
Demondrille Junction	20	28	48	13·8	19·3	33·1	64	1	9	7	9	5	.....	.....	.....	302	19	11
Deniliquin	179	190	369	124·1	131·3	255·4	666	12	10	18	4	0	.....	.....	.....	803	10	11
Donnan	38	33	71	29·9	25·6	55·5	248	9	0	8	16	11	.....	.....	.....	271	0	5
Derringullen	18	17	35	12·8	13·4	26·2	124	0	0	4	19	5	.....	.....	.....	144	11	8
Diamond	13	8	21	8·8	3·2	12·0	70	0	0	1	0	1	.....	.....	.....	322	3	6
Digger's Flat	16	19	35	7·8	9·9	17·7	105	0	0	4	15	5	.....	.....	.....	133	6	4
Diguam's Creek	11	20	31	9·1	15·5	24·6	116	0	0	1	14	10	.....	.....	.....	121	12	9
Dingo Creek	21	21	42	12·4	13·4	25·8	156	0	0	1	8	0	.....	.....	.....	710	10	7
Donald	12	21	33	8·5	15·2	23·7	155	0	0	4	0	6	.....	.....	.....	326	0	9
Dondingalong	14	18	32	10·2	15·7	25·9	120	0	0	2	4	0	.....	.....	.....	136	0	10
Dora Creek	23	14	37	13·7	9·8	23·5	120	0	0	1	19	3	.....	.....	.....	138	16	4
Double Bay	46	48	94	29·5	35·3	64·8	255	0	0	3	3	11	.....	.....	.....	276	18	5
Doughboy Hollow	17	16	33	14·3	13·3	27·6	140	0	0	3	5	6	.....	.....	.....	193	19	4
Douglas	19	13	32	12·9	9·1	22·0	131	0	0	1	15	8	.....	.....	.....	149	11	8
Downside	13	19	32	7·0	10·8	17·8	156	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	5	0
Doyle's Creek	14	4	18	9·2	3·2	12·4	73	1	3	3	15	1	.....	.....	.....	105	1	4
Druitt Town	99	99	198	70·1	72·9	143·0	312	0	0	5	13	10	.....	.....	.....	474	3	10
Dubbo	344	255	599	242·3	180·3	422·6	1,451	3	0	33	5	8	.....	.....	.....	1852	2	2
Duckmaloi	12	13	25	6·4	7·0	13·4	99	16	9	2	14	0	.....	.....	.....	117	6	3
Dudauman	10	17	27	7·4	12·2	19·6	124	0	0	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	222	4	5
Duddawarra	10	24	34	8·2	16·3	24·5	144	0	0	3	4	8	.....	.....	.....	164	1	8
Dulwich Hill	157	134	291	96·5	74·1	170·6	422	8	4	34	4	2	.....	.....	.....	992	4	2
Dumaresq	21	22	43	15·7	15·8	31·5	144	0	0	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	150	13	1
Dumaresq Island	19	10	29	14·1	7·7	21·8	152	0	0	1	2	11	.....	.....	.....	156	18	11
Dunbar's Creek	13	10	23	10·3	8·6	18·9	106	13	4	1	2	11	.....	.....	.....	110	6	11
Dundas	59	56	115	42·4	42·7	85·1	264	0	0	3	0	8	.....	.....	.....	282	7	4
Dundee	23	20	43	17·5	16·2	33·7	144	0	0	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	151	13	11
Dungaree	22	27	49	15·5	19·4	34·9	121	19	8	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	4	10	5
Dungarubba	31	24	55	21·9	18·7	40·6	174	0	0	4	14	0	.....	.....	.....	128	16	7
Dungog	86	77	163	69·4	60·2	129·6	342	0	0	11	10	10	.....	.....	.....	371	2	10
Dungowan, Lower	8	9	17	4·6	6·5	11·1	130	0	0	3	11	7	.....	.....	.....	143	2	5
Dungowan, Upper	29	21	50	22·6	15·7	38·3	132	0	0	3	11	7	.....	.....	.....	164	11	4
Dunkeld	32	30	62	19·6	18·1	37·7	183	0	0	3	11	10	.....	.....	.....	696	12	3
Dunmore	61	54	115	44·5	36·8	81·3	303	3	11	8	1	8	.....	.....	.....	325	17	4
Dunolly	30	27	57	21·0	16·7	37·7	180	0	0	3	17	5	.....	.....	.....	580	14	10
Dunoon	17	23	40	11·2	16·6	27·8	140	0	0	4	3	6	.....	.....	.....	241	0	4
Dural	30	30	60	18·8	16·0	34·8	168	0	0	2	16	8	.....	.....	.....	231	9	3
Dural, Little	24	16	40	19·9	11·7	31·6	120	0	0	2	15	7	.....	.....	.....	138	0	10
Duramana	24	10	34	13·9	6·6	20·5	96	0	0	1	13	3	.....	.....	.....	101	4	3
Eagleton	20	22	42	13·7	14·5	28·2	156	0	0	2	7	10	.....	.....	.....	166	7	0
Eastwood	44	39	83	28·0	23·7	51·7	200	0	0	1	6	9	.....	.....	.....	225	9	9
Eatonville	19	21	40	13·3	14·9	28·2	156	0	0	2	16	1	.....	.....	.....	162	13	11
Eccleston	13	18	31	11·6	14·8	26·4	120	0	0	1	4	8	.....	.....	.....	781	14	3
Eden	35	29	64	25·9	18·7	44·6	216	0	0	1	5	11	.....	.....	.....	226	5	11
Eden Valley	12	17	29	6·4	7·2	13·6	115	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	19	8
Edith	15	17	32	8·7	10·2	18·9	104	0	0	2	7	1	.....	.....	.....	122	10	4
Edwardstown	24	29	53	14·8	23·4	38·2	214	13	10	5	18	11	.....	.....	.....	351	15	5
Eglinton	22	20	42	15·6	14·6	30·2	180	0	0	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....	187	10	9
Elderslie	24	25	49	17·3	19·9	37·2	156	0	0	1	10	5	.....	.....	.....	198	10	3
Elizabethfield	13	12	25	6·4	6·4	12·8	132	0	0	1	9	0	.....	.....	.....	154	13	0
Ellalong	31	31	62	22·1	22·3	44·4	180	0	0	1	16	0	.....	.....	.....	185	13	10
Elsmore	28	43	71	20·0	24·7	44·7	164	0	0	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	212	12	8
Emmanuel	123	118	241	83·4	78·4	161·8	416	18	8	9	0	10	.....	.....	.....	496	11	7
Emu	54	54	108	41·4	38·0	79·4	277	16	0	4	6	6	.....	.....	.....	289	18	0
Emu Valley	10	11	21	8·1	9·7	17·8	104	0	0	2	17	9	.....	.....	.....	128	7	10
Enfield	49	44	93	36·5	27·4	63·9	244	10	0	5	15	4	.....	.....	.....	417	9	8
Erima	13	17	30	8·8	10·0	18·8	120	0	0	3	15	1	.....	.....	.....	160	4	1
Eringonia	19	10	29	13·1	10·7	23·8	144	0	0	3	1	7	.....	.....	.....	154	8	7
Erskine Park	23	9	32	16·3	7·3	23·6	132	0	0	1	10	7	.....	.....	.....	139	12	8
Eschol	12	13	25	7·6	7·3	14·9	67	10	0	2	4	0	.....	.....	.....	72	9	2
Esk Bank	309	284	593	226·0	193·6	419·6	1,262	2	4	26	12	11	.....	.....	.....	2,114	1	3
Essington	9	10	19	6·0	7·2	13·2	79	16	5	1	3	7	.....	.....	.....	86	4	1
Eugowra	24	20	44	19·3	16·1	35·4	156	0	0	2	8	4	.....	.....	.....	163	16	2
Eulah Creek	25	14	39	13·6	7·5	21·1	144	0	0	2	10	7	.....	.....	.....	150	8	5
Eulomogo	16	13	29	11·3	8·7	20·0	83	15	0	4	14	4	.....	.....	.....	89	9	4
Euralie	22	18	40	17·2	13·0	30·2	156	0	0	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	202	6	8
Eurobodalla	17	21	38	13·0	15·4	28·4	120	0	0	2	0	9	.....	.....	.....	190	18	7
Euroka	47	40	87	36·1	28·8	64·9	246	0	0	4	0	5	.....	.....	.....	575	7	4

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Enrunderree	31	31	62	22·7	23·1	45·8	180 0 0	2 12 1	.....	54 15 0	237 7 1
Euston	15	18	33	11·6	10·7	22·3	140 0 0	6 11 0	.....	4 10 10	151 1 10
Evans Plains	19	15	34	12·6	11·1	23·7	126 19 1	.....	.....	4 7 0	131 6 1
Fairview	34	23	57	19·8	16·0	35·8	156 0 0	1 17 7	.....	37 2 9	195 0 4
Fairy Meadow	60	52	112	40·8	34·7	75·5	236 0 0	5 5 7	.....	54 17 6	296 3 1
Falbrook	23	24	47	15·5	14·5	30·0	156 0 0	2 3 11	.....	3 18 0	162 1 11
Farnham	19	9	28	12·7	5·6	18·3	120 0 0	2 9 4	.....	16 12 8	139 2 0
Farrington	19	21	40	16·0	17·3	33·3	138 0 0	1 10 11	.....	31 6 2	170 17 1
Felled Timber Creek	17	22	39	11·8	13·9	25·7	141 16 11	4 4 0	3 17 0	273 0 4	422 18 3
Ferndale	6	13	19	3·8	10·3	14·1	93 10 0	1 10 5	.....	11 9 2	106 9 7
Fern Glen	22	15	37	15·7	11·6	27·3	128 12 2	2 16 5	.....	40 6 6	171 15 1
Fernhill	21	21	42	11·8	12·6	24·4	157 0 0	1 16 9	1 18 0	3 15 10	164 10 7
Fernmount	35	28	63	23·2	19·7	42·9	180 0 0	2 13 11	.....	5 8 0	188 1 11
Fernmount South	12	12	24	8·4	10·1	18·5	80 14 7	3 8 10	.....	17 3 0	101 6 5
Fisher's Creek	11	7	18	6·8	3·0	9·8	103 0 0	3 15 3	.....	147 12 6	254 7 9
Fishery Creek	26	27	53	17·0	19·6	36·6	144 0 0	2 14 2	.....	141 13 6	288 7 8
Fish River Creek	17	19	36	11·9	12·2	24·1	134 0 0	3 17 9	.....	3 10 0	141 7 9
Fitzgerald's Valley	16	17	33	12·3	12·1	24·4	120 0 0	2 15 5	.....	33 11 4	156 6 9
Five Dock	50	48	98	36·9	34·4	71·3	241 10 0	5 19 7	.....	224 8 6	471 18 1
Five Islands	24	8	32	12·3	6·2	18·5	109 16 9	2 19 2	2 14 0	5 14 4	121 4 3
Fladbury	8	8	16	6·2	7·6	13·8	79 15 1	9 7 8	.....	18 18 3	108 1 0
Flowerburn	19	17	36	10·1	9·3	19·4	128 0 0	2 9 9	.....	270 2 10	400 12 7
Forbes	194	171	365	143·4	122·8	266·2	711 0 0	14 7 0	4 8 6	51 18 6	781 14 0
Forst Hill	14	11	25	11·0	9·6	20·6	132 0 0	0 19 8	.....	27 11 1	160 10 9
Forest Lodge	298	279	577	219·2	193·4	412·6	908 2 2	16 14 0	.....	359 6 4	1,294 2 6
Forest, Tho	7	14	21	5·4	8·2	13·6	96 0 0	2 16 3	.....	4 10 0	103 6 3
Forest Vale	16	10	26	12·3	9·0	21·3	143 0 0	2 1 4	.....	38 4 10	183 6 2
Forstor	31	38	69	20·1	24·8	44·9	216 0 0	2 17 5	.....	241 5 9	460 3 2
Forster North	10	19	29	8·2	11·6	19·8	132 0 0	1 19 0	.....	3 17 10	137 16 10
Fort-street	736	608	1,344	518·8	424·4	943·2	3,033 12 1	69 8 0	.....	1,044 3 6	4,147 3 7
Fort-street, Lower	168	122	290	120·1	79·4	199·5	588 3 6	10 12 2	.....	205 18 4	804 14 0
Fountaindale	22	11	33	15·8	5·8	21·6	131 8 4	1 9 3	1 14 0	134 2 11	268 14 6
Four-mile Creek	16	20	36	11·7	14·4	26·1	132 0 0	1 16 10	.....	39 3 5	173 0 3
Foxground	33	23	56	24·4	17·0	41·4	162 0 0	2 16 6	.....	70 13 7	235 10 1
Frederickton	77	85	162	53·4	55·0	108·4	330 0 0	8 2 2	.....	9 19 0	348 1 2
Freeman's Camp	25	19	44	18·4	14·8	33·2	105 6 0	6 12 11	0 15 0	24 2 0	136 15 11
Freeman's Reach	34	36	70	23·5	25·0	48·5	245 16 5	2 8 11	.....	9 15 0	258 0 4
Frogmore	33	27	60	23·2	18·5	41·7	231 14 10	8 2 0	6 12 0	9 10 7	255 19 5
Frome's Creek	10	17	27	7·9	12·9	20·8	94 19 1	3 4 3	.....	131 15 1	229 18 5
Fullerton Cove	28	18	46	22·3	14·3	36·6	156 0 0	2 14 10	.....	38 10 10	197 5 8
Gadara	12	13	25	11·0	11·6	22·6	82 6 5	.....	2 19 6	9 2 3	94 8 2
Gainsborough	11	12	23	7·3	8·8	16·1	105 1 11	3 10 10	4 0 0	14 15 1	127 7 10
Galgabba	23	16	39	17·1	13·4	30·5	140 0 0	2 3 11	.....	49 13 1	291 17 0
Galwadgerie	13	10	23	12·2	9·9	22·1	132 0 0	2 19 11	.....	52 7 1	187 7 0
Galvary Creek	14	10	24	11·3	7·2	18·5	80 0 0	.....	.....	163 15 1	253 15 1
Ganbenang	20	19	39	15·4	15·4	30·8	118 0 0	5 16 5	.....	20 8 6	144 4 11
Gardener's Road	117	99	216	87·2	75·3	162·5	437 15 2	9 17 1	.....	700 8 10	1,148 1 1
Garfield	19	22	41	13·6	17·3	31·4	156 0 0	4 11 10	.....	167 17 10	328 9 8
Garra	43	26	69	26·1	16·7	42·8	252 0 0	2 19 10	.....	12 8 3	267 8 1
Gaspard	17	16	33	11·2	12·0	23·2	110 0 0	4 17 7	3 0 0	96 15 6	214 13 1
Gentleman's Halt	12	22	34	10·4	17·7	28·1	110 0 0	2 14 3	.....	5 2 6	117 16 9
George's Creek	11	9	20	4·4	5·2	9·6	91 10 0	.....	3 0 0	6 6 0	100 16 0
Germanton	30	27	57	20·9	19·8	40·7	180 0 0	3 10 10	.....	15 16 10	199 7 8
Gerogery	13	9	22	8·4	6·2	14·6	132 0 0	1 4 1	.....	2 6 0	135 10 1
Gerogery Railway Station	9	9	18	6·1	5·3	11·4	67 11 8	0 19 1	1 10 0	0 10 0	70 10 9
Gerrington	44	39	83	32·7	27·0	59·7	237 15 8	3 19 7	1 10 0	388 8 0	631 13 3
Gerryberry	32	22	54	22·9	14·9	37·8	180 0 0	2 16 1	.....	17 7 1	200 3 11
Ghinni Ghinni	24	11	35	18·5	7·5	26·0	141 0 0	2 3 2	.....	23 1 10	166 5 0
Giant's Creek	11	9	20	7·6	4·8	12·4	91 17 5	1 7 7	.....	3 1 10	96 6 10
Gilgai	20	21	41	8·6	7·6	16·2	153 0 0	5 19 3	.....	23 7 2	182 6 5
Gilgandra	20	16	36	14·2	11·5	25·7	140 0 0	6 19 2	.....	26 9 6	173 8 8
Ginninderra	11	14	25	6·7	6·2	12·9	156 0 0	3 0 11	3 4 0	4 12 0	166 16 11
Girilambone	10	13	23	7·2	7·3	14·5	210 0 0	2 16 0	.....	27 4 2	240 0 2
Gladesville	62	58	120	50·5	37·0	87·5	290 0 0	5 0 9	1 5 3	13 16 10	310 2 10
Gladstone	43	63	106	30·9	43·6	74·5	249 1 8	4 16 8	.....	9 8 6	263 6 10
Glanmire	15	16	31	12·3	12·8	25·1	140 0 0	2 0 0	.....	25 11 10	167 11 10
Globe	484	469	953	348·0	315·2	663·2	2,354 16 7	45 9 5	.....	864 8 9	3,264 14 9
Gledswood	15	12	27	10·9	9·0	19·9	146 0 0	2 8 7	.....	3 17 10	152 6 5
Glen	44	32	76	32·2	23·8	56·0	227 1 11	5 15 1	3 10 0	87 17 3	324 4 3
Glenbog	16	9	25	11·1	5·1	16·2	79 5 0	2 13 7	.....	123 14 3	205 12 10
Glenburn	15	19	34	12·1	12·6	24·7	132 0 0	2 18 9	.....	3 11 10	138 10 7
Glencoe	8	13	21	6·4	8·8	15·2	96 0 0	2 8 7	2 14 0	195 11 8	296 14 3
Glendon Brook	19	26	45	13·8	19·7	33·5	156 0 0	0 17 10	.....	9 3 0	166 0 10
Glenfield	23	22	45	16·7	16·2	32·9	144 0 0	3 2 3	.....	27 8 3	174 10 6
Glen Hill	2	3	5	1·6	1·8	3·4	106 0 0	.....	.....	15 13 0	121 13 0
Glen Innes	100	137	327	127·1	84·0	211·1	412 10 0	8 3 10	3 19 6	63 11 0	488 4 4
Glenlogan	15	19	34	11·7	13·6	25·3	132 0 0	1 15 3	.....	21 11 9	155 7 0
Glenmore	15	15	30	12·1	12·6	24·7	120 0 0	2 10 1	.....	2 11 10	125 1 11
Glenmore Road	210	189	399	148·2	132·2	280·4	776 0 0	17 6 3	.....	604 0 6	1,397 6 9
Glen Morrison	12	12	24	8·6	8·6	17·2	106 0 0	2 15 6	.....	38 13 0	147 8 6
Glen Oak	21	13	34	14·4	8·7	23·1	120 0 0	2 1 11	.....	202 12 8	324 14 7
Glenroy	20	17	37	11·6	12·1	23·7	128 0 0	4 17 10	.....	.....	132 17 10
Glenthorn	11	23	36	8·2	17·2	25·4	120 0 0	1 10 3	.....	34 19 0	156 9 3
Glenwilliam	28	13	41	21·7	10·7	32·4	156 0 0	2 8 3	.....	23 3 3	181 11 6

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Glenwood	23	7	30	16.6	5.0	21.6	120 0 0	3 12 4	.....	43 16 2	167 8 6
Gocup	25	24	49	19.3	17.1	36.4	136 5 9	1 13 9	.....	3 13 0	141 12 6
Golspie	27	13	40	17.9	8.6	26.5	156 0 0	3 8 1	.....	4 17 10	164 5 11
Gondarrin Creek	11	12	23	7.8	9.3	17.1	70 8 0	5 1 10	.....	225 1 0	300 10 10
Gongolgon	12	16	28	7.0	9.6	16.6	132 0 0	3 17 4	.....	8 7 10	144 5 2
Goobang	20	27	47	14.8	21.2	36.0	156 0 0	1 18 11	.....	3 1 10	161 0 9
Good Forest	9	11	20	6.3	9.4	15.7	96 0 0	1 15 0	.....	2 2 0	99 17 0
Good Hope	17	20	37	11.6	12.1	23.7	120 0 0	3 10 11	.....	18 14 9	142 5 8
Goodooga	17	13	30	11.8	6.9	18.7	156 0 0	8 12 11	.....	782 2 2	946 15 1
Goodrich	12	12	24	7.1	8.9	16.0	88 15 0	2 7 10	.....	1 0 0	92 2 10
Goologong	15	27	42	9.6	19.0	28.6	170 0 0	2 8 3	.....	3 1 10	175 10 1
Goonellebah	33	27	60	21.6	18.2	39.8	165 0 0	3 8 2	.....	170 11 10	339 0 0
Goonoo Goonoo	15	20	35	7.7	11.9	19.6	125 0 0	4 6 10	.....	.....	129 6 10
Goorangoola	16	11	27	12.4	9.1	21.5	120 0 0	2 19 1	.....	29 10 8	152 9 9
Gordon	41	36	77	31.7	26.6	58.3	252 0 0	5 18 0	.....	75 19 0	333 17 0
Gosford	90	76	166	56.2	42.8	99.0	330 0 0	13 2 11	.....	50 15 9	305 18 8
Gosforth	27	24	51	18.6	15.7	34.3	170 0 0	3 3 1	.....	26 4 6	190 7 7
Gosling Creek	21	23	44	10.4	12.9	23.3	120 0 0	1 16 9	.....	3 1 10	124 18 7
Gostwyck	19	23	42	10.1	15.9	26.0	155 0 0	.....	1 15 0	6 12 0	163 7 0
Goulburn	353	388	741	259.6	279.4	539.0	1,655 10 0	34 1 10	14 16 6	247 5 2	1,951 13 6
Goulburn North	202	180	382	148.1	128.6	276.7	633 10 0	12 16 7	.....	271 9 6	937 16 1
Goulburn South	197	171	368	140.0	118.0	258.0	770 0 7	8 4 9	1 13 3	590 1 0	1,369 19 7
Gowrie	21	21	42	14.3	13.1	27.4	156 0 0	0 5 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	158 15 0
Grace Mount	7	10	17	3.3	5.9	9.2	89 9 4	3 3 3	4 4 3	69 13 5	166 10 3
Grafton	339	304	643	248.2	221.9	470.1	1,672 10 0	27 6 5	20 11 9	93 5 4	1,813 13 6
Grafton South	82	77	159	63.7	56.5	120.2	460 3 4	7 13 3	.....	38 15 0	506 11 7
Graham	12	13	25	10.6	10.6	21.2	120 0 0	3 13 4	3 3 3	42 13 11	169 10 6
Grantham	25	19	44	18.0	14.8	32.8	156 0 0	2 6 0	.....	3 12 0	161 18 0
Granville	238	240	478	161.0	154.6	315.6	851 14 7	28 7 7	.....	198 17 10	1,079 0 0
Grattai	12	7	19	10.4	5.2	15.6	88 0 0	2 4 8	.....	72 6 1	162 10 9
Great Central	28	28	56	23.2	19.9	43.1	195 0 0	2 8 1	.....	100 19 2	298 7 3
Green Bank	8	9	17	5.1	7.2	12.3	90 0 0	1 16 2	.....	.....	91 16 2
Greendale	14	6	20	8.1	3.0	11.1	108 0 0	1 19 4	.....	7 11 10	117 11 2
Green Grove	19	18	37	14.4	12.1	26.5	98 0 0	4 11 1	5 8 0	2 6 0	110 5 1
Green Hills	17	8	25	15.2	7.0	22.2	132 0 0	3 7 4	3 10 0	40 3 0	179 0 4
Green Valley	33	24	57	23.3	17.7	41.0	175 0 0	2 17 10	.....	25 0 8	202 18 6
Grenwell Point	19	19	38	14.3	13.0	27.3	132 0 0	1 14 5	0 12 0	2 12 1	136 18 6
Greenwich	23	21	44	16.8	12.5	29.3	120 0 0	1 8 9	.....	102 17 0	224 5 9
Greenwich Park	10	8	18	5.5	6.3	11.8	60 0 0	2 9 6	2 5 0	28 13 8	93 8 2
Greenwood	12	15	27	7.9	9.5	17.4	93 0 0	2 5 1	.....	13 6 0	108 11 1
Greg Greg	6	7	13	4.7	5.8	10.5	72 10 0	2 14 2	.....	.....	75 4 2
Greghamstown	24	31	55	18.6	25.4	44.0	180 0 0	4 17 5	.....	13 1 10	197 19 3
Gregra	28	21	49	16.8	14.1	30.9	122 15 5	.....	6 11 0	69 1 0	198 7 5
Grenfell	199	154	353	143.5	104.8	248.3	686 6 1	15 7 7	7 5 6	214 7 10	923 7 0
Gresford	47	33	80	32.9	20.7	53.6	192 0 0	6 16 6	.....	24 16 2	223 12 8
Greta	117	121	238	81.8	77.3	159.1	408 0 0	6 7 8	.....	20 12 0	434 19 8
Grong Grong	25	21	46	17.2	15.3	32.5	132 0 0	2 1 5	.....	17 14 0	151 15 5
Groombidge Swamp	21	17	38	13.3	12.5	25.8	128 0 0	4 13 0	2 11 0	195 12 4	330 16 4
Guildford	20	20	40	11.0	12.7	23.7	152 0 0	2 19 3	.....	3 17 10	158 17 1
Gulgambone	13	23	36	7.6	15.6	23.2	120 0 0	5 11 6	1 12 0	89 12 5	216 15 11
Gulgong	105	113	218	81.8	87.8	169.6	540 10 0	10 16 5	46 15 3	63 1 2	661 2 10
Gullen	31	36	67	21.2	22.6	43.8	183 0 0	4 6 5	.....	7 18 8	195 5 1
Gullen Flat	18	11	29	12.9	7.2	20.1	129 0 0	2 14 11	.....	112 14 6	244 9 5
Gullen West	20	7	27	14.1	3.6	17.7	92 0 0	.....	.....	8 13 3	100 13 3
Gum Flat	38	38	76	21.3	21.7	43.0	198 13 6	3 8 5	2 0 0	5 3 10	209 5 9
Gunbar	16	17	33	11.0	12.6	23.6	120 0 0	4 3 7	.....	19 0 11	143 4 6
Gundagai	73	67	140	49.3	45.5	94.8	375 8 0	7 6 9	4 13 0	13 12 0	400 19 9
Gundagai South	41	46	87	27.3	30.8	58.1	243 0 0	3 3 7	3 15 0	8 16 9	258 15 4
Gundaroo	16	22	38	7.4	14.0	21.4	132 0 0	1 4 2	.....	4 10 0	137 14 2
Gundurimba	32	24	56	24.8	17.8	42.6	180 0 0	2 9 11	.....	228 13 9	411 3 8
Gundy	17	25	42	11.2	15.5	26.7	150 0 0	4 0 6	1 0 0	3 10 0	158 10 6
Cungal	11	9	20	7.6	5.5	13.1	75 0 0	1 8 11	.....	46 10 0	122 18 11
Gunnedah	119	109	228	89.8	80.5	170.3	418 0 0	9 14 0	.....	19 19 3	447 13 3
Gunnenbene	10	17	27	6.8	11.4	18.2	120 0 0	2 15 6	1 19 0	118 19 6	343 14 0
Gunning	87	61	148	64.1	43.3	107.4	308 15 6	6 1 2	0 8 0	16 9 0	331 13 8
Guntawang	35	22	57	27.1	15.0	42.1	162 0 0	4 3 6	.....	6 10 4	172 13 10
Gurrundah	12	12	24	8.6	6.5	15.1	120 0 0	86 16 8	.....	17 14 3	224 10 11
Guyong	27	27	54	19.6	17.3	36.9	180 0 0	2 4 8	.....	5 5 0	187 9 8
Hall's Creek	23	24	47	16.3	17.7	34.0	148 0 0	3 6 2	.....	1 5 10	152 12 0
Halton	11	12	23	9.0	9.1	18.1	101 9 4	2 17 8	.....	128 12 4	232 19 4
Hamilton	260	311	571	185.3	223.5	408.8	1,217 4 2	33 7 7	2 18 0	1,569 7 5	2,822 17 2
Hanbury	141	181	322	98.6	120.6	219.2	692 13 11	12 2 9	.....	54 10 9	759 7 5
Hanging Rock	19	16	35	10.9	7.5	18.4	123 0 0	2 0 5	.....	5 1 0	130 1 5
Hannah Bay	14	9	23	10.9	7.3	18.2	90 10 0	1 7 10	2 1 6	4 9 3	98 8 7
Hargraves	29	21	50	24.1	16.8	40.9	161 0 0	2 0 10	.....	16 5 10	169 6 8
Harley Hill	17	17	34	12.8	12.1	24.9	44 0 0	7 17 0	.....	281 6 7	333 3 7
Hartford	15	22	37	10.6	11.1	21.7	110 0 0	2 13 10	5 2 3	15 2 0	132 18 1
Hartley	16	19	35	13.6	15.5	29.1	156 0 0	3 2 3	.....	58 4 1	217 6 4
Hartley Vale	67	72	139	52.8	51.9	104.7	289 0 0	14 3 9	.....	40 8 6	343 12 3
Harwood Island	28	41	69	20.1	30.9	51.0	168 0 0	2 1 10	1 1 0	3 17 10	175 0 8
Hatfield	9	14	23	6.4	7.8	14.2	96 16 0	6 16 3	19 19 2	92 11 0	215 2 5
Haverton Hill	2	5	7	1.7	3.3	5.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
Hawkin's Creek	15	19	34	8.5	9.7	18.2	105 10 0	8 2 10	.....	35 15 3	149 8 1
Hawk's Nest	27	30	57	18.4	19.6	38.0	180 0 0	3 19 9	.....	3 17 10	187 17 7
Hay	158	130	288	125.2	87.8	213.0	583 13 10	11 10 6	9 10 7	287 9 6	892 4 5

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Ro'ls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hemby	15	12	27	12.0	10.6	22.6	116 8 10	3 17 6	7 14 3	17 15 9	145 16 4
Hexham	51	48	99	33.0	33.1	66.1	241 10 0	7 17 4	.....	568 16 0	818 3 4
Hexham Upper	27	26	53	20.9	20.6	41.5	180 0 0	3 11 6	.....	3 18 0	187 9 6
Hill End	118	115	233	94.0	86.7	180.7	697 19 11	13 15 5	2 9 9	53 7 10	767 12 11
Hillsborough	9	5	14	6.4	3.6	10.0	134 0 0	9 7 8	0 8 0	129 17 3	273 12 11
Hillston	50	22	72	36.5	14.5	51.0	216 0 0	3 3 11	.....	168 4 6	387 8 0
Hill Top	13	14	27	7.1	8.1	15.2	75 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	76 0 0
Hill View	14	15	29	10.3	11.1	21.4	114 16 9	3 7 0	.....	333 1 5	451 5 2
Hinton	77	63	140	60.6	45.4	106.0	378 9 7	7 18 0	.....	132 9 5	518 17 5
Hinchinbrook	19	18	37	11.2	9.2	20.4	48 0 0	.....	.....	3 6 5	51 6 5
Hobby's Yards	18	32	50	11.5	20.7	32.2	156 0 0	2 12 9	.....	4 8 10	163 1 7
Holdsworth	15	11	26	11.9	8.5	20.4	120 0 0	2 1 8	.....	3 1 10	125 3 6
Holey Flat	9	12	21	6.3	8.6	14.9	83 14 2	2 0 2	2 17 0	5 0 0	93 11 4
Holt's Flat	11	18	29	7.1	13.3	20.4	120 0 0	4 14 9	.....	39 7 1	164 1 10
Homebush	63	59	122	44.6	40.6	85.2	268 11 1	17 7 4	5 0 0	362 4 0	653 2 5
Honeysuckle Spring	7	15	22	5.7	11.5	17.2	101 10 0	3 4 5	.....	22 3 6	126 17 11
Hopefield	15	17	32	11.0	12.6	23.6	132 0 0	3 7 3	.....	51 13 10	187 1 1
Hornby	38	36	74	23.5	26.4	55.1	238 14 8	4 10 8	.....	40 5 6	283 10 10
Horseshoe Bend	42	28	70	23.8	13.4	47.2	102 0 0	13 3 11	.....	653 15 2	768 19 1
Hoskingtown	14	13	27	8.8	11.3	20.1	95 10 0	1 7 7	.....	15 15 3	112 12 10
Hovell	14	17	31	8.9	13.2	22.1	146 0 0	2 0 11	.....	2 12 0	150 12 11
Howe's Valley	21	20	41	12.1	15.6	27.7	147 0 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	42 18 11	196 3 11
Howlong	26	27	53	13.2	17.0	35.2	216 0 0	2 19 9	.....	40 17 3	259 17 0
Humula	18	15	33	14.6	10.8	25.4	132 0 0	.....	6 10 0	3 11 5	142 1 5
Hunter's Hill	51	56	107	33.9	34.3	68.2	294 0 0	8 3 4	.....	6 17 6	309 0 10
Hunter Upper	9	11	20	6.7	8.3	15.0	89 18 4	2 1 10	.....	.....	92 0 2
Huon	20	11	31	13.1	8.0	21.1	114 0 0	3 5 4	.....	17 9 1	134 14 5
Hurlstone	.....	96	96	.....	74.6	74.6	246 14 2	27 4 2	.....	72 8 0	346 6 4
Hurstville	59	50	109	38.1	32.2	7.03	180 0 0	.....	.....	38 3 10	218 3 10
Huskisson North	26	21	47	17.3	14.6	31.9	156 0 0	2 13 4	1 7 0	3 18 1	163 18 5
Ilford	30	34	64	21.6	21.3	42.9	256 10 0	8 11 8	.....	42 10 9	307 12 5
Illabo	12	15	27	8.4	10.8	19.2	94 0 0	1 3 3	.....	9 11 5	104 14 8
Illiliwa	12	13	25	7.6	8.1	15.7	114 0 0	2 5 0	.....	4 12 10	120 17 10
Iluka	28	13	41	18.6	8.0	26.6	156 0 0	2 16 11	.....	21 18 1	180 15 0
Inverary Park	10	11	21	6.5	8.3	14.8	52 6 5	1 3 6	.....	35 13 1	89 3 0
Inverell	182	158	340	115.9	97.9	213.8	415 0 0	15 19 1	5 7 1	1,063 7 10	1,499 14 0
Iona	37	40	79	23.8	27.6	56.4	216 0 0	3 5 8	.....	104 11 0	323 16 8
Irene	13	10	23	8.8	5.7	14.5	90 0 0	3 14 5	.....	5 7 1	99 1 6
Irish Town	17	17	34	10.0	10.5	20.5	90 0 0	1 5 9	.....	11 18 6	103 4 3
Ironbarks	31	54	85	19.6	34.2	53.8	261 10 0	3 10 1	.....	116 7 6	381 7 7
Ironbong	13	17	30	9.0	10.2	19.2	97 3 2	.....	1 11 0	12 1 6	110 15 3
Irvington	26	24	50	21.2	18.5	39.7	35 6 5	0 7 0	.....	196 2 10	231 16 3
Jacqua	17	10	27	10.7	7.8	18.5	91 10 0	2 10 10	1 15 6	15 7 7	111 3 11
Jamberoo	65	66	131	46.2	47.5	92.7	283 0 0	6 19 8	.....	31 18 6	321 13 2
Jannung	18	11	29	13.2	7.1	20.3	124 10 0	1 12 1	1 2 0	11 13 7	138 17 8
Janagarrah	13	2	15	10.0	1.7	11.7	90 0 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	.....	92 10 0
Jasper's Brush	34	32	66	24.2	22.7	46.9	190 0 0	2 1 10	.....	245 1 6	437 3 4
Jeir	14	18	32	9.0	11.4	20.4	120 0 0	1 4 3	.....	.....	121 4 3
Jellat Jellat	11	14	25	9.2	12.2	21.4	132 0 0	6 14 2	.....	30 7 0	169 1 2
Jembaicumbene	35	44	79	23.3	29.2	52.5	246 0 0	2 6 6	1 12 0	44 10 2	294 8 8
Jerilderie	33	31	64	20.3	19.5	39.8	174 0 0	2 3 3	.....	128 19 4	305 2 7
Jerrara	27	25	52	22.1	19.6	41.7	144 0 0	2 6 0	.....	83 17 10	230 3 10
Jerrawa	18	12	30	13.3	7.6	20.9	132 0 0	2 18 5	.....	96 3 0	231 1 5
Jerry's Plains	51	29	80	37.0	21.1	58.1	241 6 5	2 7 1	10 0 0	39 3 2	292 16 8
Jelmgrove	10	14	24	6.7	9.6	16.3	114 0 0	3 15 1	.....	117 6 0	235 1 1
Jimenbuan	21	14	35	15.7	11.7	27.4	120 0 0	3 3 11	.....	22 12 10	145 16 9
Jindabyne	16	17	33	11.1	10.9	22.0	103 11 0	6 17 5	16 2 0	13 16 5	140 6 10
Jindalee	22	22	44	13.5	13.5	27.0	180 0 0	4 4 2	.....	33 9 10	217 14 0
Jindera	22	17	39	16.2	11.9	28.1	144 0 0	.....	.....	4 18 0	148 18 0
Jingellie	12	5	17	9.6	4.6	14.2	90 0 0	1 4 2	1 12 0	.....	92 16 2
Jingellie East	11	23	34	7.9	14.1	22.0	120 0 0	4 7 8	.....	15 13 11	140 1 7
Joadja	56	45	101	39.9	28.1	68.0	265 4 9	5 7 6	1 14 0	10 12 0	282 17 6
Jugiong	21	26	47	14.9	20.7	35.6	168 0 0	4 2 4	.....	4 17 10	177 0 2
Junee (old)	23	22	45	17.6	15.4	33.0	160 0 0	3 5 0	.....	64 17 3	228 2 3
Junee Junction	185	161	346	111.3	94.0	205.3	631 10 0	24 9 9	13 4 2	456 9 8	1,125 13 7
Kameruka	16	10	26	12.6	8.0	20.6	130 0 0	1 2 10	.....	13 0 0	144 2 10
Kangaloon	17	28	45	11.4	20.0	31.4	180 0 0	3 5 0	.....	67 14 10	250 19 10
Kangaloon West	36	31	67	25.7	22.7	48.4	180 0 0	5 8 4	.....	4 9 0	189 17 4
Kangaroo Creek	10	6	16	9.4	5.4	14.8	90 10 0	0 6 0	.....	1 4 0	92 0 0
Kangaroo River	14	20	34	10.1	14.9	25.0	132 0 0	1 14 1	1 0 0	3 17 10	138 11 11
Kangaroo Valley	25	35	60	15.9	26.5	42.4	180 0 0	4 9 1	.....	302 12 10	487 1 11
Kangyangy	14	19	33	9.5	12.1	21.6	132 0 0	0 14 0	.....	6 8 4	139 2 4
Katoomba	36	39	75	20.1	25.2	45.3	241 10 0	7 7 5	.....	26 1 7	274 19 0
Kayuga	16	23	39	13.1	16.2	29.3	156 0 0	2 10 6	.....	3 17 10	162 8 4
Kcepit	10	10	20	8.2	7.8	16.0	75 0 0	2 6 3	.....	310 17 10	388 4 1
Kellick	20	9	29	14.8	6.6	21.4	87 5 0	3 9 9	.....	.....	90 14 4
Kelly's Plains	18	13	31	12.4	9.5	21.9	132 0 0	1 11 3	.....	3 12 1	137 3 9
Kellyville	23	19	42	18.1	13.5	31.6	156 0 0	2 16 4	.....	5 6 0	164 2 4
Kelso	35	46	81	27.0	30.3	57.3	261 0 0	7 13 7	.....	8 5 8	376 19 3
Kempsey, East	66	67	133	49.2	46.9	96.1	379 10 0	7 17 3	.....	32 8 0	419 15 3
Kempsey, West	120	120	240	82.6	76.6	159.2	431 0 0	12 11 3	.....	393 14 11	837 6 2
Kendale	13	12	25	10.2	9.9	20.1	116 0 0	1 7 5	.....	23 13 0	141 0 5
Kentucky	12	21	33	6.1	14.5	20.6	102 10 0	2 16 10	.....	3 19 6	109 6 4
Kerr's Creek	10	18	28	6.4	12.1	18.5	128 0 0	2 14 3	.....	13 0 0	143 14 3
Khalaghan	13	9	22	7.5	5.4	12.9	69 8 8	7 12 10	1 1 3	0 7 6	78 10 3

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kiama	105	154	319	115.4	103.1	218.5	715 3 7	12 14 5	.....	451 15 6	1,180 3 6
Kiandra	19	23	42	13.2	18.2	31.4	130 12 1	4 3 9	.....	375 2 6	509 18 4
Killawarra	20	18	38	13.4	12.8	26.2	150 0 0	1 19 11	.....	146 3 10	298 3 9
Kilrush	19	16	35	10.4	10.8	21.2	156 0 0	2 11 10	.....	6 18 7	165 10 5
Kimbriki	12	20	32	7.1	12.7	19.8	130 11 0	1 6 7	.....	6 6 10	138 4 5
Kunchela Creek	7	5	12	5.0	2.7	7.7	37 10 0	10 13 4	.....	1 8 0	49 11 4
Kincumber	36	35	71	24.2	25.6	49.8	180 0 0	2 1 0	4 18 9	3 17 10	190 17 7
King's Plains	26	27	53	17.3	19.8	37.1	180 0 0	2 17 10	.....	3 11 10	186 9 8
Kingsdale	13	14	27	7.8	8.4	16.2	78 0 0	6 0 1	.....	102 7 9	186 7 10
Kingvale	8	13	21	5.4	9.2	14.6	70 0 0	1 1 2	.....	.....	71 1 2
Kiora	8	10	18	5.5	7.4	12.9	70 0 0	0 18 3	.....	1 6 7	72 4 10
Kirkeonnell	16	19	35	10.9	12.2	23.1	147 0 0	5 9 1	.....	29 10 5	181 19 6
Kirkdale	16	16	32	11.2	11.5	22.7	120 0 0	1 9 6	.....	34 13 7	156 3 1
Kirkton	22	20	42	13.6	12.8	26.4	132 0 0	3 10 10	.....	30 16 6	175 7 4
Knockfin	25	28	53	17.2	22.2	39.4	158 0 0	3 8 6	.....	159 6 3	320 14 9
Koggarah	91	96	187	57.5	64.7	122.2	285 0 0	8 5 6	1 4 6	59 3 7	353 13 7
Koppin Yarrat	18	6	24	15.0	3.8	18.8	114 0 0	6 14 10	.....	12 8 0	133 2 10
Kowen	31	22	53	13.6	12.8	26.4	120 0 0	2 1 6	.....	16 9 3	138 10 9
Kurrajong North	30	29	59	22.6	21.7	44.3	180 0 0	3 4 5	.....	2 12 0	185 16 5
Kurrajong South	23	16	39	13.9	13.1	32.0	144 0 0	1 8 2	.....	2 11 0	147 19 2
Lacinalac	15	14	29	9.8	6.9	16.7	104 0 0	2 13 0	.....	30 10 0	137 3 0
Laggan	15	17	32	8.9	10.7	19.6	95 10 0	1 11 3	.....	2 6 0	99 7 3
Lagoons	30	22	52	22.1	14.0	36.1	144 0 0	3 1 1	.....	16 18 7	163 19 8
Laguna	31	40	71	22.8	28.1	50.9	267 0 0	5 6 3	.....	8 14 0	281 0 3
Lake Albert	31	25	56	22.5	16.8	39.3	156 0 0	3 11 0	.....	6 10 4	166 1 4
Lake Cudgellico	26	34	60	17.7	20.7	38.4	238 16 11	12 12 11	.....	10 2 9	261 12 7
Lambing Hill	22	24	46	15.1	15.7	30.8	160 18 1	3 7 6	.....	16 12 8	180 16 3
Lambton	325	330	655	235.3	234.4	469.7	1,620 9 0	17 1 3	2 16 8	144 2 5	1,784 9 4
Lang's Creek	16	12	28	12.6	10.8	23.4	120 0 0	.....	.....	18 19 1	138 19 1
Larry's Flat	10	19	29	7.5	13.7	21.2	136 0 0	2 16 4	.....	22 6 10	161 3 2
Laurieton	25	21	46	17.6	12.4	30.0	156 0 0	2 16 11	1 12 0	4 8 0	164 16 11
Lavadia	12	16	28	9.8	15.0	21.8	91 10 0	2 7 6	.....	.....	93 17 5
Lawrence	48	42	90	28.7	24.1	52.8	252 0 0	1 9 8	1 10 0	13 10 6	268 10 2
Lawrence Lower	19	26	45	14.0	18.3	32.3	152 0 0	6 5 9	1 9 0	359 19 6	519 14 3
Lawson's Creek	14	17	31	7.1	12.2	19.3	171 0 0	2 18 9	.....	84 3 0	258 1 9
Leech's Gully	20	23	43	12.1	15.9	28.0	144 0 0	3 1 4	.....	283 8 8	430 10 0
Leichhardt	570	532	1,111	404.1	368.5	772.6	2,145 4 3	32 14 11	.....	324 8 0	2,502 7 2
Leichhardt West	175	172	347	111.1	112.7	223.8	407 18 5	25 0 3	.....	497 13 11	930 12 7
Leighwood	13	12	25	6.6	6.6	13.2	110 0 0	2 11 11	.....	39 4 0	151 15 11
Lewis Ponds	10	14	24	6.5	10.3	16.8	85 0 0	1 13 6	2 16 0	76 16 8	166 6 2
Limeburners' Creek	9	11	20	6.2	8.3	14.5	84 18 4	.....	.....	9 0 0	93 18 4
Limekilns	25	16	41	19.3	10.3	29.6	152 0 0	2 7 6	.....	75 4 10	229 12 4
Limburn	26	26	52	20.2	21.4	41.6	192 0 0	.....	4 13 0	7 8 7	204 1 7
Lismore	159	157	316	110.3	111.8	222.1	446 5 8	12 6 10	2 5 0	2,517 11 6	2,978 9 0
Little Plain	17	31	48	9.5	20.3	29.8	148 0 0	3 6 4	.....	4 10 3	155 16 7
Little River	18	23	41	13.2	15.6	28.8	156 0 0	2 18 2	.....	4 18 0	163 16 2
Liverpool	152	163	315	105.8	112.0	217.8	462 2 10	.....	.....	308 8 11	770 11 9
Loch End	29	25	54	21.1	15.5	36.6	156 0 0	6 8 10	.....	294 3 0	456 11 10
Lochiel	12	17	29	9.9	11.1	21.0	132 0 0	4 11 10	2 0 0	47 18 4	186 10 2
Lochinvar	38	33	71	27.5	24.1	51.6	180 0 0	3 9 5	.....	13 14 10	197 4 3
Long Reach	20	19	39	10.07	11.9	22.6	121 0 0	2 9 3	.....	40 5 8	163 14 11
Longueville	28	26	54	16.4	15.9	32.3	180 0 0	3 10 0	.....	2 12 0	186 2 0
Lord's Hill	23	28	51	11.6	13.8	25.4	126 0 0	2 0 3	.....	41 2 7	169 2 10
Lostock	19	17	36	14.6	12.4	27.0	132 0 0	3 0 1	.....	10 12 10	145 12 11
Lost River	25	21	46	18.3	16.9	35.2	106 5 9	2 10 9	.....	29 18 1	138 14 7
Louth	13	7	20	7.5	4.4	11.9	144 0 0	4 16 0	.....	71 1 10	219 17 10
Lowesdale	11	20	31	7.8	15.2	23.0	132 0 0	2 2 4	.....	2 6 0	136 8 4
Lowther	10	14	24	6.3	6.7	13.0	115 5 0	6 16 10	11 16 6	3 2 4	137 0 8
Lucknow	53	48	101	38.3	25.9	64.2	253 10 0	6 0 4	.....	11 3 3	270 13 7
Luddenham	34	30	64	22.0	20.8	42.8	180 0 0	1 5 8	.....	2 11 10	183 17 6
M'Donald Central	14	14	28	11.8	10.9	22.7	132 0 0	1 3 5	2 6 6	3 18 0	139 7 11
M'Donald Lower	10	13	23	6.4	9.0	15.4	114 0 0	1 13 2	.....	13 18 0	129 11 2
M'Donald's Creek	17	25	42	11.8	17.6	29.4	144 0 0	2 5 2	3 0 0	14 7 8	163 12 10
M'Donald's Hole	4	13	17	3.3	7.3	10.6	67 10 0	7 19 0	.....	53 11 3	129 0 3
M'Donald Upper	17	19	36	13.8	16.3	30.1	144 0 0	4 18 9	.....	140 11 1	289 9 10
M'Henry's Creek	28	13	41	19.4	10.3	29.7	116 0 0	2 2 1	2 13 0	25 7 4	146 2 5
M'Kenzie's Creek	16	13	29	11.4	8.8	20.2	20 0 0	.....	.....	140 13 6	160 13 6
M'Lean's Ridges	13	12	25	10.9	8.6	19.5	103 0 0	1 14 7	.....	174 6 10	279 1 5
Macedonaltown	518	483	1,001	358.9	327.5	686.4	1,962 15 4	38 17 10	.....	186 4 3	2,187 17 5
Macquarie-st. South	352	337	689	228.3	222.5	450.8	1,393 15 11	18 13 8	.....	430 7 1	1,842 16 8
Maitland East	177	168	345	135.1	118.2	253.3	786 10 1	16 5 3	12 0 0	67 8 4	882 3 8
Maitland West	372	331	703	288.3	247.1	535.4	1,792 17 8	47 1 8	13 0	437 13 9	2,279 6 1
Major's Creek	54	55	109	36.0	33.9	69.9	289 0 0	5 13 2	.....	57 14 0	352 7 2
Major's Plains	14	14	28	8.3	9.9	18.2	84 0 0	.....	5 19 0	12 4 9	102 3 9
Malebo	14	23	37	6.5	15.9	22.4	122 0 0	3 5 7	.....	14 2 10	139 8 5
Malogo	24	25	49	21.7	20.9	42.6	148 0 0	3 8 1	3 10 0	35 0 0	189 18 1
Manchester Square	18	14	32	12.0	11.2	23.2	120 0 0	3 9 2	1 3 0	17 14 8	142 6 10
Mandurama	31	30	61	21.4	16.4	37.8	180 0 0	8 14 2	.....	5 12 10	194 7 0
Mandurama Ponds	18	21	39	11.7	14.5	26.2	128 0 0	3 7 3	.....	3 11 10	134 19 1
Mangamore	16	7	23	11.8	5.5	17.3	65 15 7	2 17 11	.....	3 11 0	72 4 6
Mangrove Creek	22	17	39	18.0	13.6	31.6	97 7 9	3 3 0	.....	.....	100 10 9
Manie's Creek	24	19	43	17.2	14.6	32.0	177 11 9	2 18 9	.....	326 6 11	506 17 5
Manildra	29	23	52	23.0	18.4	41.4	168 0 0	3 3 1	.....	22 18 11	194 2 0
Manilla	46	37	83	28.3	24.0	52.3	239 2 6	6 0 7	.....	86 5 6	331 8 7
Manilla Upper	9	18	27	4.7	10.7	15.4	116 0 0	2 1 2	.....	64 6 0	182 7 2

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Manly	155	128	283	92.1	80.6	172.7	£ 371 19 11	£ 11 9 10	£	£ 224 13 1	£ 608 2 10
Mannafield	24	17	41	16.4	12.8	29.2	90 0 0	8 2 4	.....	244 1 7	342 3 11
Manton	7	10	17	5.1	7.0	12.1	97 0 0	1 19 6	.....	139 18 2	238 17 8
Marangaroo	13	17	30	9.6	12.6	22.2	118 10 0	4 3 11	.....	2 19 0	125 12 11
Marangulla	24	21	45	16.9	16.0	32.9	156 0 0	2 9 2	4 8 0	3 12 1	166 9 3
March	24	19	43	13.5	10.4	23.9	156 0 0	1 9 0	.....	4 18 0	162 7 0
Marengo	36	28	64	24.0	19.8	43.8	162 0 0	2 12 2	3 2 6	69 10 0	237 4 8
Marino	8	15	23	5.5	9.9	15.4	98 0 0	1 8 1	2 7 0	16 5 10	118 0 11
Markwell	17	17	34	13.7	11.1	24.8	115 1 10	2 11 7	3 15 4	13 9 7	134 18 4
Marlee	18	24	42	13.0	15.6	28.6	156 0 0	1 13 9	2 1 0	63 10 4	223 5 1
Marowie South	6	11	17	4.3	8.9	13.2	103 0 0	2 1 10	3 10 0	25 0 3	133 12 1
Marrickville	365	321	686	269.3	228.9	498.2	1,434 10 5	20 3 0	.....	228 12 2	1,689 5 7
Marshall Mount	38	27	65	26.7	17.9	44.6	180 0 0	2 12 8	.....	145 9 11	328 2 7
Martindale	7	15	22	4.5	10.3	14.8	98 0 0	2 5 7	.....	23 10 1	123 15 8
Marulan	35	43	78	23.2	26.9	50.1	279 0 0	4 5 7	.....	10 15 0	294 0 7
Marylands	14	20	34	8.3	15.0	23.3	155 0 0	4 6 3	.....	27 5 5	186 11 8
Maryvale	47	29	76	33.5	21.5	55.0	182 0 0	0 19 11	12 0 0	9 0 10	204 0 9
Mathoura	32	28	60	23.1	19.1	42.2	144 0 0	7 3 4	.....	72 1 1	223 4 5
Mayfield	15	17	32	10.1	11.7	21.8	132 0 0	4 11 0	.....	8 17 10	145 8 10
Meadow Flat	30	30	60	22.0	20.5	42.5	161 0 0	1 15 2	.....	197 19 0	360 14 2
Medway	10	6	16	8.2	4.8	13.0	76 5 0	.....	.....	11 0 0	87 5 0
Meermail	22	11	33	13.8	4.1	17.9	120 0 0	2 8 3	2 0 0	3 17 9	128 6 0
Menah	9	16	25	6.1	10.0	16.1	95 10 0	1 10 3	.....	29 6 7	126 6 10
Menangle	19	21	40	12.6	17.0	29.6	153 0 0	1 0 11	.....	.....	159 0 11
Menindie	30	28	58	20.3	20.2	40.5	198 0 0	18 3 5	16 8 6	80 11 10	313 3 9
Meranburn	31	20	51	21.6	13.3	34.9	180 0 0	2 4 2	2 7 0	4 18 6	189 9 8
Merilla	25	26	51	14.2	17.9	32.1	156 0 0	2 7 1	.....	10 17 10	169 4 11
Merimbula	23	22	45	16.0	16.7	32.7	156 0 0	5 2 5	8 17 6	5 5 10	175 5 9
Meringo	15	16	31	11.1	10.6	21.7	132 0 0	2 0 0	6 16 0	1 10 1	142 6 1
Meroo	30	30	60	22.5	21.4	43.9	241 8 0	5 8 2	.....	332 10 10	629 7 0
Meroo Flat	10	12	22	7.0	7.3	14.3	90 10 0	1 6 3	.....	1 5 0	93 11 3
Merrendee	11	11	22	6.4	5.0	11.4	132 0 0	1 14 3	.....	4 6 7	138 0 10
Merrill Creek	9	12	21	5.8	9.8	15.6	79 7 10	2 12 7	.....	1 3 2	83 3 7
Merriwa	31	25	56	24.8	17.8	42.6	242 16 9	3 8 8	.....	247 14 6	493 19 11
Merry Vale	8	7	15	5.0	4.6	9.6	88 15 0	5 13 8	2 16 6	4 0 0	101 5 2
Michelago	30	29	59	15.2	17.7	32.9	156 0 0	2 3 0	.....	5 8 0	163 11 0
Middle Creek	14	13	27	9.7	10.4	20.1	120 0 0	2 7 5	.....	37 17 4	160 4 9
Middlingbank	19	19	38	16.7	14.9	31.6	128 0 0	2 12 9	2 1 0	26 1 9	158 15 6
Mila	20	13	33	12.7	8.4	21.1	94 17 3	2 5 5	7 7 0	10 5 0	114 15 2
Milburn Creek	19	8	27	14.6	6.4	21.0	128 0 0	1 11 7	6 0 0	68 7 3	203 18 10
Miller's Forest	45	22	67	31.8	15.1	46.9	216 0 0	8 2 8	.....	93 11 11	317 14 7
Millfield	27	17	44	22.2	9.9	32.1	164 0 0	3 2 3	.....	10 6 8	177 8 11
Millsville	16	14	30	10.0	10.1	20.1	100 1 5	1 7 3	.....	4 6 0	105 14 8
Millthorpe	30	49	88	28.9	32.6	61.5	226 6 5	4 0 2	.....	10 14 11	241 1 6
Milltown	170	166	336	125.7	118.3	244.0	676 19 0	14 12 5	1 5 3	53 0 0	745 16 8
Milong	20	9	29	16.2	6.1	22.3	116 10 0	1 14 5	.....	12 7 0	130 11 5
Milparinka	18	16	34	14.2	12.0	26.2	168 1 9	5 12 1	17 9 0	37 3 11	228 6 9
Milton	80	79	159	56.9	50.7	107.6	381 0 0	6 14 0	3 13 6	14 9 0	405 16 6
Mimosa Dell	19	15	34	11.0	9.0	20.0	120 0 0	2 14 9	.....	41 8 0	164 2 9
Mimosa East	20	14	34	11.1	7.8	18.9	120 0 0	3 14 6	1 9 6	17 14 6	142 18 6
Mimosa Park	18	17	35	12.4	12.6	25.0	105 0 0	1 12 5	.....	6 0 10	113 2 5
Minmi	238	214	452	173.1	153.7	326.8	840 9 8	5 17 0	2 11 6	78 9 3	927 7 5
Minore	12	9	21	7.5	7.5	15.0	65 0 0	1 16 3	.....	36 5 6	103 1 9
Minto	28	29	57	17.6	14.9	32.5	156 0 0	3 14 3	.....	3 17 10	163 12 1
Mitchell's Creek	88	79	167	48.9	42.3	91.2	323 10 0	10 15 3	2 16 6	11 16 10	348 18 7
Mitchell's Flat	14	18	32	11.0	14.0	25.0	140 0 0	2 3 6	.....	16 17 1	159 0 7
Mitchell's Island	37	20	57	25.6	14.8	40.4	180 0 0	2 10 8	.....	328 6 11	610 17 7
Mittagong	102	107	209	74.3	79.5	153.8	416 14 6	7 5 7	.....	48 6 0	472 6 1
Mittagong Lower	22	23	45	12.4	14.1	26.5	122 16 1	1 10 6	.....	6 7 10	130 14 5
Mittagong Upper	23	29	52	13.8	18.6	32.4	156 0 0	1 7 3	.....	26 18 1	184 5 4
Mitta Mitta	18	22	40	10.6	10.1	20.7	102 0 0	3 1 1	.....	17 10 1	122 11 2
Mitten's Creek	19	17	36	15.9	13.7	29.6	144 0 0	1 17 6	3 17 0	51 1 10	200 16 4
Moana	60	75	135	42.3	50.5	92.8	290 0 0	7 7 8	10 16 9	14 8 6	322 12 11
Mobellah	37	41	78	26.8	31.9	58.7	256 10 0	2 4 11	.....	87 4 0	345 18 11
Mogilla	24	18	42	17.5	14.5	32.0	156 0 0	1 11 9	.....	53 12 0	211 3 9
Mogo	30	23	53	15.4	12.5	27.9	144 0 0	2 17 10	.....	32 14 0	229 11 10
Mohonga South	13	14	27	9.0	11.4	20.4	104 0 0	2 5 10	.....	19 0 0	125 5 10
Moira	11	9	20	6.6	7.3	13.9	82 10 0	1 14 6	.....	53 2 6	137 7 0
Molloy	13	8	21	9.0	5.8	14.8	96 0 0	7 3 1	.....	36 10 1	139 13 2
Molong	102	87	189	72.0	56.0	128.0	375 19 10	7 1 9	.....	44 4 5	427 13 0
Mondrook	18	17	35	11.6	12.1	23.7	98 10 0	1 16 4	.....	10 19 0	111 5 4
Monica Vale	19	21	40	16.0	15.2	31.2	121 0 0	2 15 3	.....	3 11 6	127 6 9
Monkerai	17	24	41	13.3	15.2	28.5	156 0 0	3 2 7	.....	7 17 10	231 0 5
Monteagle	33	33	66	23.5	21.2	44.7	181 14 6	3 14 6	3 9 0	45 7 10	234 5 10
Mookerawa Lower	22	16	38	12.5	9.6	22.1	120 0 0	3 1 1	.....	11 12 0	134 13 1
Moonan Brook	19	20	39	14.6	14.6	29.2	176 0 0	3 8 5	.....	2 11 10	182 0 3
Moonan Flat	20	11	31	16.5	8.5	25.0	132 0 0	2 5 3	.....	3 11 6	137 16 9
Moonbi	25	16	41	18.4	11.7	30.1	156 0 0	2 12 8	.....	3 11 10	162 4 6
Moor Creek	17	15	32	8.8	9.4	18.2	143 10 4	2 15 7	.....	25 7 6	171 13 5
Moorfields	45	28	73	31.8	17.4	49.2	216 0 0	3 3 0	.....	11 10 0	230 13 0
Moorilda	33	23	56	21.1	13.1	34.2	180 0 0	3 14 7	.....	25 12 10	300 7 5
Moorwatha	18	18	36	11.8	13.9	25.7	140 0 0	8 6 5	0 17 6	40 5 3	189 9 2
Moppitty	8	17	25	5.1	11.3	16.4	112 0 0	10 11 3	1 2 0	50 1 4	173 14 7
Moree	60	38	98	42.5	26.5	69.0	258 0 0	6 0 2	.....	295 9 6	559 9 8
Moronglo	23	21	44	17.5	14.0	31.5	156 0 0	3 11 3	.....	20 4 1	179 15 4

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Morpeth	116	91	207	81.8	66.2	148.0	408 2 10	9 4 3	4 16 9	48 15 0	470 18 10
Morungulan	17	19	36	11.6	14.4	26.0	138 0 0	1 9 2	5 9 6	4 12 3	149 10 11
Moruya	54	58	112	34.8	38.1	72.9	303 0 0	5 8 1	.....	3 14 0	317 2 1
Mosquito Island	24	25	49	18.3	20.1	38.4	156 0 0	2 12 5	.....	3 17 10	162 10 3
Mossman's Bay	52	37	89	32.9	20.9	53.8	180 0 0	.....	.....	3 18 1	183 18 1
Moss Vale	85	60	143	61.2	40.6	101.8	374 15 1	9 3 9	1 1 8	446 16 3	831 16 9
Moulamein	7	12	19	6.5	10.7	17.2	108 10 0	1 10 4	13 18 3	2 14 0	124 12 7
Mount Adrah	15	13	28	8.6	7.7	16.3	77 10 0	2 7 10	.....	1 8 0	81 5 10
Mountain Home	17	13	30	13.1	10.9	24.0	132 0 0	3 11 9	1 10 6	16 11 9	153 14 0
Mount Arthur	12	8	20	7.3	2.9	10.2	45 0 0	.....	3 10 0	0 6 0	48 16 0
Mount George	18	12	30	14.8	10.5	25.3	139 0 0	2 15 5	.....	332 18 3	474 13 8
Mount Hope	37	45	82	27.2	31.0	58.2	378 0 0	.....	7 5 0	212 12 9	597 17 9
Mount Keira	99	86	185	69.4	59.9	129.3	405 17 5	13 3 11	1 6 0	284 4 0	704 11 4
Mount Kembla	61	66	127	43.9	46.4	90.3	236 0 0	8 9 8	0 18 0	136 12 3	381 19 11
Mount Lawson	12	14	26	6.6	9.7	16.3	102 0 0	0 17 7	3 14 9	4 7 0	110 19 4
Mount M'Donald	63	60	123	51.2	51.3	102.5	284 3 5	5 11 11	.....	101 11 0	390 6 4
Mount Macquarie	40	29	69	22.2	14.4	36.6	180 0 0	3 11 0	2 2 0	10 7 10	196 0 10
Mount Mooby	22	22	44	13.6	12.8	26.4	132 0 0	3 10 11	.....	49 17 9	185 8 8
Mount Murray	19	11	30	9.3	4.8	14.1	96 0 0	4 16 2	.....	27 11 0	128 7 2
Mount Pleasant (Bridgeman)	20	15	35	14.6	12.1	26.7	142 0 0	1 18 2	.....	3 17 10	147 16 0
Mount Pleasant (Penrith)	28	28	56	19.8	19.5	39.3	180 0 0	1 12 3	.....	9 16 1	191 8 4
Mount Ranken	19	10	29	11.7	6.6	18.3	104 0 0	.....	.....	11 0 0	115 0 0
Mount Rivers	13	21	34	8.5	14.0	22.5	120 0 0	2 8 4	.....	28 18 11	151 7 3
Mount Russell	11	11	22	7.3	6.9	14.2	70 10 0	1 10 11	1 8 0	.....	73 8 11
Mount Tamar	12	16	28	7.9	9.5	17.4	120 0 0	3 16 2	.....	14 0 7	137 16 9
Mount Tarana	28	44	72	21.0	30.1	51.1	243 5 4	5 18 11	.....	129 17 0	379 1 3
Mount Thorley	12	16	28	8.8	12.2	21.0	104 0 0	2 14 6	.....	26 17 1	133 11 7
Mount Victoria	47	29	76	33.9	17.8	51.7	242 3 8	5 12 9	1 10 9	8 7 4	257 14 6
Mount View	18	19	37	8.5	9.7	18.2	132 0 0	7 0 2	.....	23 4 2	162 4 4
Mudgee	297	306	603	214.3	227.7	442.0	1,671 14 9	25 2 0	1 14 3	103 12 6	1,802 3 6
Mudgee South	23	18	41	16.3	14.0	30.3	134 0 0	6 4 3	.....	24 15 9	165 0 0
Mugwill	20	10	30	14.7	6.5	21.2	134 0 0	3 2 5	.....	4 16 6	141 18 11
Mulbring	40	31	71	31.8	21.3	53.1	240 0 0	3 15 4	.....	26 11 4	270 6 8
Mulgoa	33	21	54	23.8	15.5	39.3	180 0 0	1 18 7	.....	14 12 0	196 10 7
Mulgoa Forest	16	11	27	10.6	7.0	17.6	112 0 0	2 5 0	.....	2 11 10	116 15 10
Mullamaddy	19	13	32	16.1	12.3	28.4	120 0 0	2 12 10	2 6 9	21 18 3	146 17 10
Mullengandra	14	11	25	7.7	5.9	13.6	121 10 0	2 6 8	.....	3 17 0	127 14 6
Mullengullaga	20	21	41	12.8	14.5	27.3	110 0 11	2 12 7	4 18 0	1 17 0	119 8 6
Mullet Creek	11	10	21	7.2	7.9	15.1	122 7 8	7 19 6	1 13 0	16 15 2	148 15 4
Mullion Creek	10	10	20	6.0	5.9	11.9	107 10 0	8 4 3	1 10 0	22 8 0	139 12 3
Mulwala	16	7	23	9.0	4.3	13.3	156 0 0	1 15 3	.....	4 18 1	162 13 4
Mulyan	14	15	29	10.9	9.5	20.4	120 0 0	5 5 2	.....	4 10 0	129 15 2
Mumbal	14	19	33	10.5	14.5	25.0	134 0 0	3 18 9	.....	11 7 7	149 6 4
Mumbulla	13	20	33	9.1	12.4	21.5	116 0 0	3 11 6	0 10 0	16 17 1	136 18 7
Mummell	16	11	27	8.7	8.0	16.7	110 0 0	1 18 10	.....	4 10 0	116 8 10
Mundongo	31	27	58	21.8	19.3	41.1	158 0 0	4 2 1	.....	385 19 6	548 1 7
Mundoonen	12	19	31	8.6	12.3	20.9	61 10 0	7 1 11	.....	57 11 0	126 2 11
Munghorn	18	19	37	10.1	9.8	19.9	156 0 0	4 19 9	2 10 0	13 5 6	176 15 3
Munni	10	11	21	7.1	7.7	14.8	85 0 0	1 9 5	1 10 0	.....	87 19 5
Murrangang	12	18	30	7.7	15.4	23.1	53 8 0	1 0 3	.....	0 17 6	55 5 9
Murray's Run	14	6	20	9.5	3.6	13.1	86 6 11	1 11 3	1 8 0	11 4 3	100 10 5
Murroo	13	18	31	6.5	11.1	17.6	132 0 0	5 7 4	3 10 0	140 12 4	281 9 8
Murrumbateman	28	26	54	21.8	19.8	41.6	192 0 0	9 9 2	.....	185 2 4	386 11 6
Murrumburrah	88	78	166	51.4	46.9	98.3	337 19 8	9 7 7	1 19 1	229 15 10	699 2 10
Murrumbundi	93	82	175	64.0	53.3	117.3	366 8 4	12 2 6	0 16 0	237 8 8	616 15 6
Murwillumbah	19	18	37	13.4	13.6	27.0	132 0 0	1 19 0	.....	646 4 0	780 3 0
Muscle Creek	9	10	19	6.8	6.2	13.0	81 5 0	2 4 9	.....	30 0 0	113 9 9
Muswellbrook	142	90	232	104.7	62.2	166.9	497 4 10	9 11 5	.....	66 10 0	673 6 3
Muttama	17	15	32	7.4	6.2	13.6	131 5 1	2 38 1	.....	17 17 5	152 0 7
Mutton's Falls	9	14	23	6.2	11.8	18.0	90 0 0	2 0 10	1 10 6	18 11 5	112 4 4
Myalla	13	11	24	9.3	9.8	19.1	113 16 1	5 12 1	9 13 6	11 6 3	140 7 11
Myall Upper	12	9	21	8.5	5.3	13.8	132 0 0	1 17 7	.....	23 9 0	157 6 7
Myrtle Creek	15	13	28	8.5	8.1	16.6	121 0 0	2 7 5	1 4 0	236 6 9	360 18 2
Nambucca	29	16	45	14.4	8.3	22.7	156 0 0	.....	.....	3 17 10	159 17 10
Nambucca Heads	19	23	42	14.3	17.0	31.3	121 6 8	2 18 3	3 11 0	14 19 2	142 15 1
Nambucca Lower	13	15	28	8.3	9.4	17.7	132 0 0	6 14 9	2 0 0	160 14 6	301 9 3
Nangar	15	19	34	9.6	13.6	23.2	128 0 0	1 7 1	.....	1 12 5	130 19 6
Nangus Creek	26	22	48	19.0	16.9	35.9	165 10 0	2 3 2	.....	105 7 6	273 0 8
Narandera	131	106	237	87.8	62.4	150.2	637 8 8	13 0 9	12 10 9	726 1 0	1,389 1 2
Narani	14	22	36	11.4	17.8	29.2	132 0 0	4 11 11	2 7 6	15 14 10	154 14 3
Narellan	22	28	50	16.8	19.2	36.0	180 0 0	1 7 9	.....	102 19 10	284 7 7
Narrabri	165	127	292	122.1	92.5	214.6	500 15 5	17 16 4	.....	2,595 14 10	3,114 6 7
Narrabri Railway Station	44	37	81	31.2	23.6	54.8	222 10 3	2 18 9	2 11 6	27 15 0	255 15 6
Narrango	13	7	20	7.4	3.0	10.4	90 0 0	2 0 5	.....	7 10 0	90 10 5
Narrawa	15	18	33	8.7	12.7	21.4	118 0 0	5 3 5	2 19 3	30 13 4	156 16 0
Narromine	24	13	37	14.4	7.9	22.3	120 0 0	2 19 2	2 2 10	17 17 1	142 19 1
Nelbothery	13	9	22	9.4	6.6	16.0	116 0 0	1 6 6	.....	16 7 3	133 13 9
Nelanglo	13	20	33	9.5	15.1	24.6	115 0 0	2 2 8	10 0 0	2 17 0	129 19 8
Nelligen	36	22	58	28.4	11.9	40.3	174 0 0	3 16 10	.....	2 8 0	180 4 10
Nelson	20	26	46	16.3	20.8	37.1	156 0 0	6 14 0	1 2 0	37 17 0	201 13 0
Nelson's Plains	17	26	43	13.7	20.4	34.1	138 0 0	1 14 7	.....	13 4 10	152 19 5
Nemingha	24	25	49	16.1	16.5	32.6	180 0 0	6 6 6	.....	47 2 6	233 9 0
Nerriga	9	15	24	7.7	10.5	18.2	132 0 0	0 19 7	.....	15 10 0	148 9 7

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nerrigundah	11	18	29	8.9	11.9	20.8	132 0 0	1 17 11	.....	66 16 6	200 14 5
Nevertire	18	14	32	10.9	8.9	19.8	96 0 0	2 5 3	.....	14 10 0	112 15 3
Newbridge	30	41	80	26.8	28.2	55.0	192 0 0	3 0 3	.....	124 4 10	319 5 1
Newcastle	382	311	693	289.9	223.9	513.8	1,994 7 0	31 11 6	.....	380 17 4	2,406 15 10
Newcastle (Christ Church)	167	140	307	116.2	98.9	215.1	502 0 0	10 11 9	.....	2,868 5 3	3,380 17 0
Newcastle South	342	337	679	241.5	247.3	488.8	1,491 19 4	24 17 6	2 5 2	131 8 5	1,650 10 5
New Italy	26	18	44	17.5	11.3	28.8	30 8 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	180 8 0
New Lambton	201	194	395	148.1	136.5	284.6	706 1 2	14 3 3	.....	251 17 6	972 1 11
New Line	12	6	18	6.0	4.6	10.6	98 0 0	.....	.....	17 13 9	115 13 9
Newport	19	15	34	9.4	8.5	17.9	112 10 0	3 16 4	0 15 0	38 2 6	155 3 10
Newstead	13	13	26	8.7	9.6	18.3	98 0 0	1 14 11	.....	13 3 2	112 18 1
Newtown	709	648	1,357	510.0	455.9	965.9	2,352 0 0	55 13 8	2 3 3	587 7 10	2,997 4 9
Newtown North	273	289	562	189.0	191.4	380.4	1,006 15 5	36 6 8	.....	750 1 8	1,793 3 9
Nicholson-street	175	144	319	119.3	91.9	211.2	708 11 3	4 18 8	.....	232 16 0	946 5 11
Nimitybelle	42	25	67	27.0	13.2	40.2	162 0 0	8 1 3	.....	38 17 10	208 19 1
Nooroona	13	17	30	7.3	9.5	16.8	120 0 0	2 1 2	.....	122 6 0	244 7 2
Nora Creek	10	10	20	8.3	7.7	16.0	90 0 0	1 17 5	.....	1 0 0	92 17 5
North Creek	8	18	26	5.9	14.4	20.3	154 0 0	2 3 1	.....	3 14 0	159 17 1
North Rocks	12	11	23	9.1	9.7	18.8	120 0 0	1 15 0	.....	120 16 0	242 11 0
Norton	18	10	34	12.5	12.9	25.4	132 0 0	2 2 1	.....	66 1 10	200 3 11
Norway	12	15	27	10.1	11.0	21.1	130 0 0	2 5 3	.....	3 4 5	135 9 3
Norwood	17	11	28	11.3	8.4	19.7	110 0 0	1 19 6	.....	17 9 1	129 8 7
Nowra	101	93	194	74.0	66.5	140.5	364 12 10	6 15 8	.....	11 6 9	382 15 3
Nowra Hill	20	23	43	13.0	17.3	30.3	144 0 0	2 11 7	.....	20 2 1	166 13 8
Nubba	40	23	63	29.1	15.2	44.3	183 0 0	3 2 10	.....	6 3 10	192 6 8
Nubrygyn	9	19	28	4.3	10.8	15.1	96 0 0	.....	.....	15 18 10	111 18 10
Nullabong	12	17	29	8.4	10.9	19.3	106 0 0	3 11 10	.....	16 10 6	126 2 4
Nullamanna	19	15	34	12.1	9.9	22.0	116 0 0	1 19 10	.....	7 3 0	125 2 10
Numba	18	16	34	12.7	10.4	23.1	156 0 0	2 9 4	.....	52 15 11	211 5 3
Numbula	12	12	24	9.3	10.1	19.4	85 10 0	3 1 4	2 15 0	7 7 0	98 13 4
Nundle	44	57	101	31.2	44.6	75.8	277 10 0	4 8 5	.....	9 6 0	291 4 5
Nurung	9	17	26	7.2	13.7	20.9	89 15 0	.....	.....	88 11 6	178 6 6
Nymagee	127	106	233	93.6	72.3	165.9	403 10 0	9 13 8	7 13 3	1,176 3 0	1,596 19 11
Nymboida	12	15	27	8.2	11.3	19.5	119 5 0	2 18 11	.....	87 2 8	209 6 7
Nyngan	61	54	115	40.7	33.1	73.8	325 0 0	9 10 7	.....	55 16 9	390 7 4
Nyrang Creek	19	15	34	12.3	11.6	23.9	124 0 0	2 15 3	.....	2 11 0	129 6 3
Oakdale	17	14	31	13.1	11.7	24.8	124 0 0	4 13 2	.....	281 19 4	410 12 6
Oakendale	18	9	27	14.2	7.3	21.5	125 3 10	2 15 0	.....	3 7 0	131 5 10
Oakhampton	25	24	49	18.3	15.6	33.9	164 0 0	2 17 8	.....	3 17 10	170 15 6
Oak Park	10	15	25	7.4	12.2	19.6	140 0 0	1 9 6	.....	31 13 10	173 3 4
Oaks	28	36	64	18.0	23.8	41.8	180 0 0	8 12 10	.....	79 17 10	268 10 8
Oakwood	23	15	38	15.7	12.5	28.2	155 0 0	5 11 11	1 14 0	40 17 10	203 3 9
Oberne	7	12	19	6.5	6.9	13.4	106 0 0	3 1 10	2 8 6	16 7 9	127 18 1
Oberon	34	33	67	22.6	21.8	44.4	180 0 0	2 19 5	.....	12 8 0	195 7 5
Obley	6	13	19	5.3	9.7	15.0	90 0 0	1 16 6	1 0 0	4 17 0	97 13 6
O'Connell	24	26	50	16.8	19.5	36.3	156 0 0	3 0 9	.....	12 10 6	171 11 3
Off Flat	13	9	22	9.2	6.4	15.6	82 10 0	.....	1 4 6	14 3 0	97 17 6
Omega Retreat	29	19	48	23.5	14.3	37.8	180 0 0	4 14 11	.....	6 16 9	191 11 8
Onybigambah	130	114	244	96.5	81.8	178.3	406 16 8	11 16 10	.....	22 13 2	441 6 8
Ophir	16	9	25	9.7	5.0	14.7	128 0 0	4 13 11	2 10 0	52 1 1	187 5 0
Orandellmania	11	11	22	9.2	9.5	18.7	86 5 0	4 19 2	4 13 0	1 0 0	96 8 2
Orange	416	385	801	295.1	254.8	549.9	1,816 15 8	82 19 3	7 9 0	609 11 3	2,516 6 2
Orundumbi	15	12	27	8.6	7.3	15.9	120 0 0	1 8 1	6 0 0	16 12 8	144 0 9
Osborne	27	20	47	18.7	14.8	33.5	144 0 0	1 16 11	.....	17 17 1	163 14 0
Osborne Hill	20	12	32	11.5	7.4	18.9	120 0 0	5 7 8	.....	15 12 0	140 19 8
Oura	10	7	17	6.6	4.4	11.0	56 16 8	1 16 0	.....	.....	58 12 8
Ournie	14	14	28	11.8	9.7	21.5	117 0 0	1 0 7	13 0 0	20 19 3	151 19 10
Oxley Island	35	44	79	24.3	27.5	51.8	224 13 6	5 3 9	.....	9 10 2	239 7 5
Paddington	558	453	1,011	418.0	321.0	739.0	2,273 9 11	38 14 2	.....	218 18 6	2,591 2 7
Paika	8	14	22	5.0	10.2	15.2	77 11 8	.....	.....	0 15 0	78 6 8
Pallamallawa	17	13	30	10.5	9.8	20.3	108 13 4	2 17 0	.....	15 4 11	126 15 3
Palmer's Island	43	43	86	27.4	27.2	54.6	242 6 0	7 3 0	.....	73 4 6	322 13 6
Panbula	49	44	93	35.7	27.1	62.8	216 0 0	8 10 3	.....	191 2 5	415 12 8
Park	12	21	33	8.8	14.2	23.0	132 7 9	5 10 5	.....	365 4 6	503 2 8
Parkes	113	89	202	90.4	70.3	160.7	421 0 0	8 12 9	5 0 0	555 15 5	990 8 2
Parkesborough	29	30	59	22.2	22.2	44.4	180 0 0	1 13 9	.....	36 7 6	218 1 3
Parkesbourne	22	14	36	15.6	10.4	26.0	144 0 0	1 14 2	.....	6 6 2	152 0 4
Parramatta North	268	219	487	187.9	156.4	344.3	1,608 7 0	22 4 4	.....	367 10 7	1,998 1 11
Parramatta South	487	403	890	343.2	259.1	602.3	1,710 18 11	41 0 0	.....	160 10 2	1,912 9 1
Paterson	45	58	103	31.1	44.4	75.5	234 8 0	7 14 8	.....	9 4 0	251 6 8
Peakhurst	49	37	86	35.2	25.8	61.0	219 0 0	5 1 11	.....	204 10 0	428 11 11
Peat's Ferry	37	48	85	25.0	28.7	53.7	178 0 0	2 7 0	.....	43 9 10	223 16 10
Peat's Ferry Road	27	19	46	24.5	16.9	41.4	180 0 0	3 10 7	.....	18 0 1	201 10 8
Peel	22	25	47	13.2	15.4	28.6	156 0 0	2 12 2	.....	4 18 0	163 10 2
Peelwood	17	8	25	13.6	6.4	20.0	132 0 0	2 9 9	.....	14 17 10	149 7 7
Pejar	13	20	33	8.0	13.1	21.1	121 0 0	.....	.....	34 14 10	155 14 10
Pelican Islands	31	44	75	23.7	31.7	55.4	216 0 0	.....	7 10 0	11 14 6	235 4 6
Pennant Hills	49	48	97	36.4	32.6	69.0	360 13 3	8 18 9	0 12 6	31 19 6	402 4 0
Pennant Hills South	87	78	165	63.0	57.9	120.9	342 0 0	.....	.....	19 10 11	361 10 11
Pearth	264	227	491	189.1	155.8	344.9	1,211 9 8	31 5 3	12 6 0	282 7 11	1,537 8 10
Perth	30	33	63	20.4	20.5	40.9	180 0 0	2 11 6	.....	6 4 10	188 16 4
Peterborough	34	30	64	24.5	19.2	43.7	282 0 0	3 2 1	.....	7 15 6	292 17 7
Petersham	472	523	995	344.6	351.5	696.1	2,035 13 8	37 9 4	5 13 9	420 13 3	2,499 10 0
Pictou	100	76	176	70.8	53.8	124.6	364 0 0	3 1 1	.....	336 13 0	703 14 1

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.											
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.		Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.						
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pilliga	19	10	29	13.3	7.4	20.7	92	14	2	1	12	5	8	10	0	15	17	3
Pimlico	19	25	44	12.4	16.2	28.6	156	0	0	3	5	1				3	8	0
Pinnacle	15	22	37	10.4	15.6	26.0	132	0	0	1	15	8	1	11	0	42	7	1
Pipe Clay Creek	25	21	46	18.8	13.4	32.2	154	0	0	3	0	2				4	17	10
Piper's Flat	12	22	34	6.2	15.4	21.6	140	0	0	2	1	10	1	10	0	16	17	9
Pitt Town	72	59	131	54.1	42.1	96.2	310	0	0	3	19	7				7	16	0
Pitt Water	17	14	31	13.0	9.4	22.4	120	0	0	4	18	9	1	6	3	45	19	4
Plattsburg	334	333	667	236.0	224.5	460.5	1,492	18	2	31	12	11				90	8	6
Plunkett-street	268	233	501	186.3	152.0	338.3	1,017	9	8	23	1	10				156	1	10
Pokolbin	17	22	39	12.1	15.3	27.4	121	0	0	3	6	3				4	19	0
Point Danger	18	6	24	11.1	4.0	15.1	90	0	0	1	2	5				0	16	8
Pomeroy	27	19	46	15.2	10.1	25.3	120	0	0	2	10	3				124	8	9
Pond's Creek	11	14	25	6.6	8.3	14.9	98	10	0				1	8	0	9	6	10
Ponto	15	12	27	10.0	8.1	18.1	108	0	0	2	16	9				24	9	6
Portland Lower	20	17	37	15.1	12.3	27.4	132	0	0	1	15	2						
Port Macquarie	95	91	186	72.3	68.2	140.5	372	0	0	6	15	11				182	3	6
Prospect	24	40	64	13.9	22.6	36.5	164	0	0	3	9	9				2	11	10
Prospect Reservoir	83	95	178	36.0	46.8	82.8	311	18	8				0	12	8	57	15	6
Puddledock	9	12	21	7.4	10.3	17.7	90	0	0	1	17	9				1	0	0
Pudman Creek	16	21	37	13.7	17.5	31.2	112	10	0	5	17	1	2	8	0	86	2	6
Pyangle	16	15	31	13.3	12.2	25.5	94	0	0	2	3	4				319	7	3
Pyramul Upper	20	19	39	17.6	16.4	34.0	156	0	0	2	11	11				4	11	0
Pyree	49	41	90	33.8	29.0	62.8	313	10	0	4	14	11				9	12	0
Pymont	450	398	848	306.3	288.5	594.8	1,583	2	5	83	6	10	1	11	3	2,169	11	3
Quaama	11	13	24	8.0	9.9	18.5	123	1	10							139	14	6
Quandong	19	23	42	12.1	16.2	28.3	129	13	4	7	13	10				29	2	6
Quat Quatta North	9	10	19	5.9	4.9	10.8	110	0	0	3	0	2				17	4	1
Queanbeyan	106	85	191	75.3	57.3	132.6	387	0	0	8	13	7	4	18	0	30	7	3
Quipolly	21	19	40	15.2	15.9	31.1	156	0	0	2	6	7				4	13	0
Quipolly Creek	31	19	50	19.3	12.7	32.0	138	0	0	5	0	9	1	15	0	21	16	0
Quirindi	71	55	126	55.4	39.7	95.1	291	0	0	7	5	7				20	5	6
Quorrobolong	13	9	22	9.5	5.8	15.3	60	0	0							61	3	0
Raglan	13	18	36	13.2	11.8	25.0	128	0	0	1	13	11				21	17	1
Rainbow Reach	20	27	47	13.2	18.6	31.8	170	0	0	1	19	6	2	17	0	3	17	10
Raleigh East	19	12	31	11.4	7.0	18.4	123	0	0	2	5	0				24	0	0
Raleigh West	12	11	23	8.6	7.2	15.8	90	0	0	2	4	4				15	0	0
Ramornie	37	26	63	28.5	20.1	48.6	248	0	0	9	17	11				58	14	0
Randwick	91	65	156	64.9	46.7	111.6	279	13	11	9	13	8				135	15	6
Randwick Asylum	153	84	237	111.4	63.4	174.8	836	10	8	16	0	7				87	10	0
Ravensworth	9	13	22	6.1	10.4	16.5	96	0	0	1	19	9				3	17	10
Rawdon Island	38	37	75	26.0	26.7	52.7	953	10	0	3	16	2				27	5	3
Raymond Terrace	76	56	132	59.0	37.3	96.3	273	9	4	6	14	5	0	7	0	25	0	9
Redbank	28	14	42	19.0	11.5	31.4	150	0	0	1	16	3				6	17	10
Redfern	643	603	1,246	485.3	440.7	926.0	3,355	4	9	89	7	7				337	0	1
Redground	11	15	26	7.8	10.6	18.4	98	0	0	2	12	8				17	5	0
Redhead	6	10	16	5.0	8.1	13.1	15	8	6							1	11	3
Redlands	16	14	30	10.8	9.3	20.1	88	10	0	1	4	6	5	0	0			
Red Range	42	22	64	24.8	13.1	37.9	162	0	0				2	1	0	82	8	1
Reedy Creek	17	11	28	11.0	9.5	20.5	138	0	0							40	1	10
Regentville	20	17	37	12.7	12.8	25.5	120	0	0	3	2	7						
Reidsdale	16	24	40	10.0	18.4	28.4	169	0	0	1	14	11	7	13	0	55	9	0
Richmond	165	159	324	115.3	113.9	229.2	726	0	0	18	12	5	0	10	6	50	4	6
Richmond North	33	24	57	21.3	15.7	37.0	240	0	0	4	17	3	1	18	0	76	19	1
Richmond Vale	9	11	20	5.3	8.6	13.9	86	10	0	2	4	0	2	4	6	219	17	0
Riley-street	115	134	249	77.7	76.1	153.8	380	0	0	5	14	7				111	5	5
Riverstone	52	49	101	30.4	27.7	58.1	180	0	0	9	4	11				5	3	10
Rix Creek	21	19	40	14.4	11.3	25.7	109	0	7	2	17	11				364	8	4
Robertson	48	42	90	30.2	30.4	60.6	240	0	0	4	11	6				185	2	6
Rob Roy	18	23	41	13.3	17.4	30.7	116	0	0	1	18	1				96	1	3
Rock Flat	23	11	34	15.5	7.0	22.5	110	0	0	2	11	6	2	4	0	35	0	2
Rockley	27	37	64	19.2	28.5	47.7	180	0	0	2	10	1				75	5	5
Rock Villa	17	26	43	9.8	14.2	24.0	138	0	0	7	12	11				17	17	4
Rocky Glen	18	10	28	10.0	7.0	17.0	87	13	6	3	15	11				54	12	0
Rocky Hall	28	19	47	20.8	16.4	37.2	176	16	2	3	18	2	3	12	0	36	15	9
Rocky Mouth	94	106	200	68.3	70.8	139.1	376	3	6	6	3	8	6	9	0	27	17	6
Rocky Plain	19	12	31	14.8	8.5	23.3	132	0	0	3	18	11				16	1	1
Rocky Ponds	16	27	43	9.1	18.8	27.9	133	7	4	3	0	8				65	16	3
Rocky River	42	43	85	31.1	30.7	61.8	216	0	0	4	9	10	5	8	10	638	18	7
Rolland's Plains	13	20	33	9.1	14.6	23.7	132	0	0	3	3	3				669	17	8
Rookwood	144	107	251	97.3	69.3	166.6	397	10	0	11	18	3				52	2	5
Rooty Hill	22	19	41	14.0	13.0	27.0	155	0	0	3	14	10				3	17	0
Rose Hill	20	24	44	12.0	15.9	27.9	116	0	0	1	10	1				4	6	0
Rosenthal	20	17	37	15.0	12.7	27.7	118	15	0	6	2	4				21	10	8
Rose Vale	15	15	30	12.1	10.1	22.2	138	0	0	2	13	6				27	17	1
Rosewood	14	13	27	7.7	6.2	13.9	96	0	0	3	1	8				120	12	8
Rossi	18	15	33	13.4	10.0	23.4	132	0	0	2	1	10				11	7	10
Rothbury	14	12	26	10.1	8.6	18.7	120	0	0	2	6	1				2	11	10
Rouchel	20	14	34	15.9	11.1	27.0	156	0	0	2	12	5				6	13	1
Roughit	40	38	78	28.7	26.0	54.7	248	16	0	5	11	8				22	4	6
Round Swamp	29	27	56	18.7	20.8	39.5	156	0	0	5	10	4				30	15	10
Rous	26	27	53	14.0	15.6	29.6	170	0	0	4	17	1				20	0	0
Rouse Hill	16	22	38	10.5	13.7	24.2	128	0	0	1	18	4				32	11	10
Rowan	14	18	32	8.2	12.1	20.3	120	0	0	3	7	2	4	4	11	16	4	0
Rushford	11	17	28	9.3	14.2	23.5	104	0	0	3	15	3	2	12	6	254	4	1
Ryanda	15	8	23	14.5	5.9	20.4	93	0	0	10	3	11				62	1	0

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rydal	27	19	46	20·6	12·2	32·8	156 0 0	2 13 2	.....	6 5 10	164 19 0
Ryde	166	157	323	128·1	117·9	246·0	727 11 5	22 2 10	.....	27 16 7	777 10 10
Ryde North	31	31	62	21·3	22·0	43·3	192 0 0	4 0 11	.....	3 0 1	199 1 0
Ryo Park	27	20	47	17·5	13·4	30·9	180 0 0	4 0 7	.....	675 2 11	859 3 6
Rylstone	72	72	144	50·9	49·9	100·8	373 0 0	.....	.....	12 5 5	385 5 5
Sackville Reach	28	28	56	20·0	19·3	39·3	180 0 0	1 2 5	.....	2 12 0	183 14 5
Salisbury	20	15	35	15·4	11·9	27·3	120 0 0	4 0 10	.....	130 7 0	254 7 10
Salisbury Plains	21	22	43	14·1	16·6	30·7	137 0 0	2 15 1	.....	6 0 0	145 15 1
Sally's Flat	9	12	21	7·3	9·9	17·2	109 9 7	2 12 5	1 10 0	3 11 4	117 3 4
Salt Ash	18	13	31	15·1	9·8	24·9	120 0 0	2 15 10	2 5 0	28 15 6	153 16 4
Sandringham	7	14	21	4·7	9·9	14·6	91 19 6	4 15 6	.....	286 14 9	383 9 9
Sandy Creek	16	11	27	10·4	9·1	19·5	108 0 0	2 5 3	1 0 0	16 5 7	127 10 10
Saucy Creek	11	11	22	7·2	8·3	15·5	110 0 0	3 19 10	.....	82 9 7	196 0 5
Saumarez	26	37	63	13·5	19·1	32·6	240 0 0	2 17 7	0 8 0	26 12 11	269 18 6
Saw Pit Gully	25	17	42	16·3	11·9	28·2	158 0 0	.....	2 3 6	16 7 0	176 10 6
Scone	79	67	146	57·9	45·6	103·5	296 4 4	3 15 6	.....	12 19 0	312 18 10
Seaham	22	26	48	16·1	16·9	33·0	134 0 0	4 0 9	.....	343 12 4	481 13 1
Sebastopol	9	12	21	4·5	9·3	13·8	69 15 0	1 19 6	.....	11 1 1	82 15 7
Sedgefield	11	8	19	9·0	7·6	16·6	86 5 0	1 7 7	.....	.....	87 12 7
Seven Hills	26	40	66	19·8	28·5	48·3	192 0 0	4 3 6	.....	437 12 0	633 15 6
Seven-mile Station	26	17	43	8·6	6·6	15·2	91 6 9	5 0 5	9 0 6	37 0 0	142 7 8
Seven Oaks	44	59	103	30·4	40·7	71·1	225 0 0	4 2 3	2 0 0	26 5 0	257 7 3
Shades	3	9	12	2·9	6·9	9·8	67 15 8	1 7 1	2 4 6	3 12 0	74 19 3
Shadforth	31	22	53	24·8	17·2	42·0	180 0 0	4 0 7	.....	7 17 10	191 18 5
Shannon Brook	8	13	21	6·4	8·1	14·5	101 8 4	2 4 2	3 12 0	4 17 4	112 1 10
Shannon Vale	20	28	48	14·7	15·4	30·1	156 0 0	5 18 1	.....	3 12 0	165 10 1
Shark Creek	15	21	36	10·3	14·6	24·9	136 17 5	4 17 9	.....	372 12 11	514 8 1
Shaw	19	19	38	8·7	11·4	20·1	123 0 0	4 4 0	.....	56 13 10	183 17 10
Shaw's Creek	18	17	35	6·7	8·5	15·2	90 0 0	.....	4 0 9	2 17 0	96 17 9
Shellharbour	47	48	95	36·8	34·8	71·6	245 8 3	3 16 3	2 0 0	9 12 0	260 16 6
Shepherdstown	56	66	122	41·7	49·0	90·7	278 10 0	5 8 4	.....	30 5 0	314 3 4
Sherwin's Flats	30	25	55	21·6	19·2	40·8	168 0 0	2 16 5	.....	51 12 9	222 9 2
Sherwood	26	20	46	18·6	15·6	34·2	150 0 0	1 19 3	.....	26 19 1	178 18 4
Shooter's Hill	14	16	30	11·3	12·2	23·5	111 3 2	4 0 4	2 5 0	12 18 0	180 6 6
Silverton	42	41	83	22·3	20·1	42·4	156 0 0	0 3 3	.....	361 3 6	517 6 9
Singleton	259	242	501	202·5	187·3	389·8	1,239 4 4	26 8 11	0 12 0	596 6 6	1,862 11 9
Six-mile Flat	18	12	30	11·1	9·8	20·9	108 0 0	2 4 6	.....	19 4 7	129 9 1
Small's Forest	22	11	33	15·3	7·9	23·2	61 8 4	5 19 8	.....	153 2 7	220 10 7
Smithfield	88	65	153	57·4	44·2	101·6	319 15 2	6 3 7	.....	19 19 11	345 18 8
Smith's Flat	36	38	74	28·0	27·8	55·8	241 12 4	4 1 10	1 10 0	59 0 5	306 4 7
Sofala	27	22	49	15·7	12·4	28·1	156 0 0	2 9 2	.....	4 18 0	163 7 2
Soldier's Flat	14	19	33	11·3	14·0	25·3	120 0 0	1 12 5	.....	13 13 0	135 5 5
Somerton	13	7	20	8·1	4·0	12·1	67 10 0	1 11 4	.....	2 7 0	71 8 4
South Arm	31	43	74	21·9	29·2	51·1	207 0 0	4 19 0	.....	114 19 0	326 18 0
Southgate	49	55	104	36·3	41·1	77·4	295 10 0	6 6 10	.....	10 0 9	311 17 7
Southgate Lower	24	20	44	16·9	16·5	33·4	168 0 0	1 2 7	.....	3 17 10	173 0 5
Spaniard's Hill	12	13	25	8·4	8·2	16·6	132 0 0	2 8 9	.....	91 3 10	225 12 7
Spark's Creek	22	18	40	17·6	15·5	33·1	103 16 6	2 12 11	1 0 0	3 15 10	111 5 3
Spicer's Creek	13	14	27	8·3	8·8	17·1	110 0 0	2 8 5	.....	4 2 0	116 10 5
Springfield	11	13	24	7·6	7·0	14·6	140 0 0	2 3 4	.....	4 17 10	147 1 2
Spring Flat	22	21	43	14·3	12·1	26·4	180 0 0	3 4 1	8 4 3	100 17 10	292 6 2
Spring Hill	57	67	124	37·9	46·8	84·7	255 0 2	8 5 9	.....	179 5 0	442 10 11
Spring Mount	22	24	46	11·5	18·4	29·9	156 0 0	3 9 0	.....	4 17 10	164 6 10
Springside	42	23	65	25·1	16·1	41·2	228 19 4	5 12 1	.....	9 14 4	244 5 9
Spring Vale	11	21	32	8·6	13·6	22·2	108 0 0	2 7 9	.....	13 10 8	123 18 5
Spring Valley	23	12	40	18·7	7·8	26·5	144 0 0	7 7 10	.....	22 11 1	173 18 11
Springwood	43	30	73	24·4	19·6	44·0	224 0 0	5 16 0	1 6 0	11 9 1	242 11 1
Square Range	15	18	33	8·9	9·4	18·3	135 15 0	1 7 8	.....	168 7 4	305 10 0
St. Alban's	29	22	51	23·9	17·5	41·4	180 0 0	3 10 2	.....	37 11 10	221 2 0
St. Ethel's	110	88	198	79·0	63·6	142·6	393 9 3	13 17 7	.....	117 19 5	525 6 3
St. Joseph's	22	20	42	14·8	15·7	30·5	120 0 0	3 8 6	.....	52 19 3	176 7 9
St. Leonards	512	535	1,047	361·3	357·5	718·8	2,008 14 1	40 18 6	.....	383 0 10	2,432 13 5
St. Leonards North	164	105	269	103·4	63·8	167·2	408 0 0	5 14 4	.....	474 9 5	888 3 9
St. Mary's	124	101	225	96·4	75·4	171·8	573 15 11	8 10 3	.....	184 19 1	767 5 3
St. Peter's	315	285	600	229·2	199·1	428·3	1,196 1 1	30 1 5	.....	182 16 0	1,408 18 6
Stanborough	16	10	26	8·1	7·3	15·4	144 0 0	4 4 0	1 8 0	1 18 10	151 10 10
Stanhope	25	17	42	18·8	12·0	30·8	156 0 0	2 4 2	.....	90 2 10	248 7 0
Stannore	399	315	714	280·7	209·4	490·1	1,096 2 11	39 17 10	.....	1,916 7 11	3,052 8 8
Stannifer	45	38	83	29·3	23·8	53·1	224 19 4	2 5 8	.....	9 14 6	236 19 6
Steinbrook	18	25	43	13·7	15·2	28·9	111 0 0	3 17 11	.....	2 18 9	117 16 8
Stockton	109	96	205	72·3	56·5	128·8	384 0 0	12 16 0	.....	23 14 11	425 10 11
Stockyard Creek	19	18	37	14·0	14·5	28·5	128 16 1	2 9 10	.....	106 15 4	238 1 3
Stockyard Mountain	12	16	28	8·9	13·4	22·3	122 0 0	2 0 0	.....	8 12 0	132 12 0
Stonefield	22	18	40	12·2	9·8	22·0	46 0 0	6 3 9	.....	131 2 6	183 6 3
Stonehenge	26	33	59	20·5	27·2	47·7	240 0 0	6 6 2	.....	8 16 0	255 2 2
Stone Hut	11	12	23	8·3	8·4	16·7	95 0 0	1 19 4	.....	157 2 7	254 1 11
Stony Creek	24	26	50	15·1	18·4	33·5	156 0 0	1 16 2	.....	165 0 0	322 16 2
Stony Creek Lower	25	13	38	18·7	9·7	28·4	155 12 0	2 5 2	.....	3 10 0	161 7 2
Strontian Park	13	14	27	9·4	10·9	20·3	152 0 0	3 1 9	.....	3 17 10	158 19 7
Stroud	48	63	111	35·3	44·0	79·3	253 12 10	6 4 5	.....	1,211 8 1	1,471 5 4
Stubbo	12	18	30	8·5	10·9	19·4	112 11 7	2 1 2	.....	15 10 8	130 3 5
Sugarloof Creek	8	15	23	4·5	10·3	14·8	90 0 0	.....	.....	62 7 0	152 7 0
Summer Hill	241	157	398	167·5	100·6	268·1	776 7 11	22 14 4	.....	80 15 5	879 17 8
Summer Island	39	36	75	25·7	22·2	47·9	216 0 0	2 18 10	.....	22 16 0	241 14 10
Sunnyside	13	23	36	8·7	16·1	24·8	145 0 0	4 14 10	.....	92 15 11	242 10 9

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Surry Hills South	632	553	1,185	452	367	819	2,214 7 8	46 6 11	.....	248 3 0	2,508 17 7
Sussex-street	253	258	511	173	180	353	1,475 10 3	18 6 7	.....	188 12 0	1,682 8 10
Sutton	24	10	34	16	7	23	108 15 0	3 15 7	.....	6 4 0	118 14 7
Sutton Forest	41	46	87	22	26	49	240 0 0	4 5 8	.....	21 6 3	265 11 11
Swallow's Nest	15	13	28	9	8	17	120 0 0	3 4 8	.....	15 19 10	139 4 6
Swamp Oak	15	23	38	12	17	30	144 0 0	2 1 8	.....	121 19 8	268 1 4
Swan Bay	23	22	45	14	17	31	174 0 0	3 3 0	.....	3 17 10	181 0 10
Swanbrook	6	12	18	3	6	10	94 4 6	.....	.....	44 6 10	138 11 4
Swan Creek	35	40	75	28	32	61	234 10 2	1 6 2	.....	9 14 6	245 10 10
Swashfield	14	10	24	12	9	22	117 18 8	2 5 0	4 9 6	5 13 10	190 7 0
Sweetman's Creek	10	18	28	7	12	19	116 0 0	4 0 8	.....	34 13 0	154 13 8
Sydney North	77	82	159	59	59	118	376 16 9	7 14 2	.....	417 15 1	892 6 0
Sylvania	12	15	27	10	11	21	120 0 0	4 4 10	.....	31 5 11	155 10 9
Tabrabucca	14	13	27	7	8	15	114 0 0	1 19 0	.....	33 10 0	149 9 0
Tallagandra	17	12	29	13	8	22	120 0 0	2 11 5	.....	4 8 0	126 19 5
Tallawang Lower	14	10	24	10	6	17	120 0 0	1 18 0	.....	16 1 7	137 19 7
Tallawang Upper	14	18	32	10	12	23	134 0 0	2 19 10	.....	27 15 0	164 14 10
Taloumbi	18	26	44	12	20	32	189 0 0	4 14 9	.....	188 3 0	381 17 9
Tanar	13	14	27	10	11	21	138 10 0	2 16 6	.....	34 4 5	175 10 11
Tambaroora	42	31	73	32	22	55	255 4 1	3 10 11	.....	12 15 6	271 10 6
Tambar Springs	20	6	26	13	2	15	123 0 0	2 11 7	8 13 0	2 6 0	136 10 7
Tamworth	239	205	444	179	147	326	866 10 0	19 10 0	2 13 6	279 22 0	1,168 5 6
Tamworth West	143	107	250	100	74	175	407 5 4	9 8 1	.....	15 2 4	431 15 9
Tangmangaroo	19	16	35	13	12	25	140 0 0	1 18 5	11 14 0	4 12 10	168 5 3
Tangloy	1	1	2	1	0	1	90 0 0	1 10 11	.....	9 14 3	101 5 2
Tanilbah	15	14	29	11	10	21	117 0 0	1 16 9	1 1 0	9 19 0	129 16 9
Tanja	25	11	36	17	7	25	126 0 0	4 10 3	3 14 0	20 19 0	155 3 3
Tanner's Mount	11	8	19	6	6	12	56 9 7	1 12 11	.....	1 0 0	59 2 6
Tantawanglo	15	17	32	11	14	25	123 9 8	.....	8 0 0	158 18 0	290 7 8
Tara	9	13	22	7	8	15	90 10 0	5 7 5	.....	14 9 8	119 7 1
Taradale	14	16	30	10	10	20	104 0 0	1 17 1	3 19 0	4 0 0	113 16 1
Tarago	23	26	54	23	20	43	156 0 0	.....	.....	4 10 0	160 10 0
Taralga	33	40	73	21	27	48	258 0 0	5 6 8	.....	131 3 8	394 10 4
Tarcutta	31	18	49	20	12	32	179 0 0	3 18 0	4 17 0	62 16 7	250 11 7
Taree	63	53	121	45	35	81	374 10 0	1 17 7	1 13 0	17 2 0	395 2 7
Tarrabandra	15	12	27	11	9	20	120 0 0	2 8 7	.....	64 4 7	186 13 2
Tattala	21	20	41	16	16	32	152 0 0	2 13 8	.....	28 13 4	183 7 0
Telegerry	20	20	40	15	17	33	180 0 0	5 10 2	.....	47 8 4	232 18 6
Telegraph Point	11	9	20	6	6	12	96 10 8	2 3 1	.....	14 17 5	113 11 2
Temora	70	78	148	39	46	86	409 17 0	9 1 8	2 15 3	17 7 5	439 1 4
Tempe	185	162	347	133	115	248	487 4 3	16 5 5	.....	467 16 8	971 6 4
Tenterfield	161	118	279	123	84	208	593 4 9	13 5 6	7 16 6	47 0 10	663 7 7
Teraiba	21	17	38	15	14	29	144 0 0	.....	1 19 0	3 17 10	149 16 10
Terra Balla	18	12	30	12	9	22	116 0 0	4 10 10	.....	40 7 1	160 17 11
Terrara	48	36	84	33	22	55	246 0 0	3 10 10	.....	7 19 0	257 9 10
Thalaba	39	35	74	21	23	44	221 18 0	1 4 10	0 10 0	79 15 10	303 8 8
Theressa Park	25	20	45	15	14	30	156 0 0	1 16 0	.....	3 12 0	161 8 0
Third Creek	15	8	23	13	7	21	120 0 0	1 11 8	.....	17 10 0	139 1 8
Thomond	12	4	16	7	2	10	60 0 0	2 0 8	.....	1 0 0	63 0 8
Thorp's Pinch	22	20	42	16	12	28	156 0 0	1 19 1	.....	4 17 10	162 16 11
Three-mile Waterhole	32	41	73	23	27	51	178 6 0	2 15 10	.....	39 4 6	220 6 4
Thundlungra	19	11	30	11	6	18	87 4 6	4 6 0	1 11 0	144 9 4	237 10 10
Thurgoona	28	27	55	17	21	38	240 0 0	3 11 7	3 9 3	14 7 3	261 8 1
Tighe's Hill	148	141	289	108	98	206	461 12 9	7 13 7	1 5 6	155 15 0	626 6 10
Timbriungie	11	9	20	7	5	13	90 0 0	2 2 4	.....	5 0 0	97 2 4
Tumor	16	8	24	9	4	14	116 0 0	1 19 4	.....	21 6 5	139 5 9
Tungah	74	74	148	51	44	96	287 6 9	6 0 5	5 6 6	6 16 0	305 9 8
Tinonee	41	49	90	27	30	57	247 10 0	2 17 9	.....	8 14 0	259 1 9
Tintenbar	29	19	48	14	9	23	122 14 2	3 14 11	.....	27 13 2	154 2 3
Tintinhull	30	24	54	19	15	35	138 0 0	3 9 1	1 10 0	4 6 1	147 5 2
Tipperary Gully	15	30	45	12	17	30	144 0 0	7 0 6	.....	3 17 10	154 18 4
Tipperceenah	20	17	37	14	9	24	118 6 1	4 7 7	.....	19 7 0	142 0 8
Tiranna	10	16	26	7	9	17	72 10 0	1 10 3	.....	7 5 0	81 5 3
Turanna Creek	27	20	47	20	11	31	140 0 0	1 7 10	.....	120 3 1	261 10 11
Fiverton	17	17	34	10	10	21	98 0 0	2 13 0	.....	3 17 0	104 10 0
Tocumwall	12	17	29	8	12	21	124 1 10	4 19 4	.....	220 16 5	349 17 7
Toganmain	16	18	34	11	10	22	46 0 0	7 14 9	3 12 3	198 9 5	255 16 5
Tollbar Creek	17	17	34	11	11	22	128 0 0	6 5 6	.....	44 7 10	178 13 4
Tomago	15	14	29	12	11	23	120 0 0	4 2 5	.....	2 12 0	126 14 5
Tomerong	24	25	49	19	20	39	180 0 0	2 4 3	8 0 0	200 1 7	390 5 10
Tomingley	22	25	47	14	17	31	144 0 0	13 13 6	.....	34 9 3	192 2 9
Tongarra	13	15	28	9	12	21	120 0 0	2 13 0	.....	81 13 2	204 6 2
Tong Bong	4	7	11	3	3	7	15 0 0	3 5 8	.....	.....	18 5 8
Toogong	21	20	41	16	13	30	132 0 0	3 14 3	.....	53 13 9	189 8 0
Toolejoa	30	38	68	23	26	49	253 10 0	1 15 2	.....	20 14 6	275 19 8
Tooma	20	8	28	13	6	19	106 0 0	5 17 4	.....	221 2 11	332 0 3
Tooraweenah	11	10	21	8	8	17	108 10 0	3 19 9	.....	275 5 0	139 14 9
Toorooka	19	16	35	14	12	26	120 0 0	2 7 5	.....	86 13 1	209 0 6
Toothdate	17	15	32	13	9	23	120 0 0	1 3 11	2 0 0	105 9 1	228 13 0
Torrington	16	20	36	12	12	24	120 0 0	1 19 7	3 10 0	17 15 6	143 5 1
Towac	11	20	31	6	12	19	153 0 0	2 1 1	8 5 2	4 13 0	167 19 3
Towamba	17	14	31	9	10	20	135 10 11	2 0 2	.....	175 12 0	313 3 1
Towrang	18	10	28	11	7	19	104 0 0	3 7 4	.....	1 0 0	108 7 4
Trajere	15	13	28	9	10	19	118 0 0	1 5 9	.....	13 2 8	132 8 5
Trangie	12	14	26	8	9	18	123 0 0	2 12 10	.....	27 7 3	153 0 1

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Publ Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treloarwarren.....	22	23	45	15.5	16.4	31.9	144 0 0	5 0 1	.....	23 0 6	172 0 7
Triangle Flat.....	15	9	24	10.7	7.2	17.9	132 0 0	1 12 8	.....	12 2 10	145 15 6
Trunkcy.....	33	22	55	22.9	12.8	35.7	264 0 0	2 12 10	.....	60 7 8	327 0 6
Tucki Tucki.....	11	14	25	9.7	11.9	21.6	110 0 0	4 17 0	.....	5 14 6	120 11 6
Tuckombul.....	12	9	21	7.5	5.0	12.5	108 10 0	2 16 9	1 3 0	15 14 0	128 3 9
Tuena.....	19	27	46	10.9	16.2	27.1	170 0 0	1 14 2	.....	4 11 0	176 5 2
Taggranong.....	32	25	57	17.7	16.9	34.6	156 0 0	2 3 10	.....	4 17 10	163 1 8
Tullimbar.....	19	31	50	13.2	25.4	38.6	180 0 0	5 11 9	.....	16 10 0	202 1 9
Tumberumba.....	58	60	118	42.0	45.3	87.3	278 10 0	7 12 0	7 2 6	316 2 6	609 7 0
Tumut.....	119	92	211	90.2	61.9	152.1	411 12 4	4 0 1	4 8 6	402 0 0	822 0 11
Tumut Plains.....	30	33	63	23.6	27.4	51.0	258 0 0	5 3 9	21 16 6	752 17 11	1,037 18 2
Tunnabutta.....	20	11	31	12.6	6.3	18.9	146 0 0	1 16 5	.....	4 17 10	152 14 3
Turlinjah.....	19	25	44	13.6	19.0	32.6	144 0 0	1 11 4	.....	2 5 10	147 17 2
Turner's Flat.....	12	13	25	9.5	11.4	20.9	74 0 0	1 18 7	.....	23 7 1	99 5 8
Turon Upper.....	9	7	16	6.9	6.5	13.4	36 18 8	.....	2 10 0	1 0 0	40 8 8
Tweed Junction.....	20	16	36	15.3	12.7	28.0	120 0 0	1 5 6	.....	3 17 10	125 3 4
Tynedale.....	23	23	46	18.0	18.3	36.3	156 0 0	6 0 3	.....	131 7 10	293 8 1
Uarbry.....	13	17	30	5.5	11.6	17.1	123 19 3	2 11 11	0 8 10	9 15 0	145 15 0
Ulladulla.....	19	42	61	14.3	30.0	44.3	180 0 0	2 19 1	1 13 6	2 14 0	187 6 7
Umarra.....	77	66	143	58.5	48.1	106.6	385 6 5	6 2 3	3 9 6	13 0 0	407 18 2
Umarra Lower.....	22	13	35	15.7	10.4	26.1	156 0 0	1 8 9	.....	3 18 0	161 6 9
Ultimo.....	340	381	721	241.6	257.7	499.3	1,956 14 8	44 18 9	.....	461 5 2	2,462 18 7
Umaralla.....	24	23	47	18.3	16.2	34.5	133 3 2	.....	.....	297 18 1	431 1 3
Umbango.....	17	27	44	13.2	19.5	32.7	156 0 0	6 17 8	.....	19 13 10	182 11 6
Uralla.....	95	93	188	65.6	60.4	126.0	378 6 6	10 15 5	.....	32 0 5	421 2 4
Urana.....	62	44	106	37.9	29.5	67.4	235 1 11	5 15 10	6 15 0	478 13 8	726 6 5
Uranquinty.....	22	18	40	14.9	11.4	26.3	132 0 0	2 5 3	.....	4 7 10	138 13 1
Vacy.....	27	19	46	19.1	13.8	32.9	144 0 0	3 17 8	.....	4 1 0	151 18 8
Valla.....	8	13	21	6.2	10.2	16.4	90 0 0	1 6 1	2 5 0	35 4 6	128 15 7
Vere.....	19	23	42	14.4	18.8	33.2	158 0 0	2 8 3	.....	4 15 4	165 3 7
Vineyard.....	17	23	40	11.7	15.4	27.1	120 0 0	3 9 8	.....	2 11 0	126 1 6
Waggallalah.....	11	8	19	8.7	5.2	13.9	90 0 0	1 17 3	.....	1 15 0	93 12 3
Wagga Wagga.....	266	283	549	189.7	199.7	389.4	1,578 14 4	39 5 8	22 4 6	730 19 3	2,371 3 9
Wagga Wagga North.....	53	38	91	35.0	27.3	62.3	276 17 9	14 3 7	.....	10 12 0	301 13 4
Wagonga.....	12	8	20	9.7	4.5	14.2	91 10 0	.....	.....	15 9 8	106 19 8
Wagra.....	24	21	45	16.6	17.0	33.6	144 0 0	5 1 1	2 5 0	199 13 4	350 19 5
Wagragobilly.....	13	16	29	7.9	11.1	19.0	120 0 0	3 5 1	.....	45 8 9	168 13 10
Walong.....	18	7	25	10.4	4.8	15.2	107 5 0	2 12 4	2 0 0	2 6 0	114 3 4
Walbundrie.....	13	8	21	9.5	5.1	14.6	108 0 0	.....	.....	26 1 0	134 1 0
Walcha.....	58	51	109	41.3	35.3	76.6	258 0 0	6 19 0	.....	10 5 1	275 4 1
Walcha Road.....	21	16	37	14.9	13.7	28.6	125 0 0	2 15 0	.....	112 13 6	240 8 6
Waldegrave.....	21	19	40	13.0	12.8	25.8	120 0 0	3 19 4	.....	394 2 10	518 2 2
Walgett.....	70	59	129	44.9	36.1	81.0	366 0 0	3 4 2	.....	104 8 4	473 12 6
Wallabadah.....	23	38	61	13.9	21.8	35.7	183 0 0	4 1 0	1 2 0	2 14 8	190 17 8
Wallagoat.....	17	14	31	11.5	9.2	20.7	120 0 0	1 16 10	1 15 0	19 8 7	143 0 5
Wallalong.....	34	39	73	26.3	28.6	54.9	245 6 7	5 12 4	.....	19 13 6	270 12 5
Wallamba.....	18	17	35	12.9	11.7	24.6	72 8 3	9 14 2	.....	54 4 0	136 6 5
Walleroo.....	20	21	41	15.8	17.0	32.8	98 0 0	.....	.....	404 17 6	502 17 6
Walla Walla.....	12	17	29	10.3	14.4	24.7	32 0 0	6 16 10	.....	17 10 0	56 6 10
Wallaya.....	17	11	28	10.4	7.6	18.0	89 15 0	8 18 7	.....	.....	98 13 7
Wallendbeen.....	31	27	58	24.8	19.5	44.3	180 0 0	1 7 10	.....	718 1 3	899 9 1
Wallerawang.....	81	66	147	57.2	41.3	98.5	317 8 8	7 14 3	1 4 9	14 8 6	340 16 2
Wallgrove.....	38	24	62	25.6	12.6	38.2	168 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	173 0 0
Walli.....	28	15	43	22.0	10.9	32.9	156 0 0	4 9 2	.....	4 8 0	164 17 2
Wallsend.....	454	390	844	335.0	273.3	608.3	2,008 8 6	25 19 8	0 19 6	721 5 8	2,756 13 4
Wambanumba.....	22	15	37	17.5	10.9	28.4	102 0 0	1 15 6	.....	177 9 2	281 4 8
Wamberal.....	11	14	25	7.3	8.4	15.7	103 0 0	3 17 7	.....	35 2 5	142 0 0
Wamboota.....	14	22	36	7.7	12.6	20.3	132 0 0	3 4 4	.....	68 3 5	203 7 9
Wandella.....	8	19	27	4.3	13.2	17.5	89 17 1	1 18 9	3 9 5	.....	95 5 3
Wandook.....	11	5	16	8.3	3.8	12.1	90 0 0	3 12 8	.....	0 12 6	94 5 2
Wanganella.....	12	12	24	8.3	7.3	15.6	96 0 0	.....	.....	4 13 0	100 13 0
Wapengo.....	9	7	16	6.2	5.4	11.6	62 10 0	1 10 8	.....	15 0 0	79 0 8
Warangesda.....	12	24	36	9.8	21.8	31.6	156 0 0	1 13 0	.....	29 11 0	187 4 0
Waratah.....	60	52	112	44.0	38.9	82.9	267 2 10	3 7 8	.....	0 14 6	280 5 0
Wardell.....	52	29	81	37.0	20.3	57.3	218 9 4	4 12 9	1 4 0	177 10 3	402 5 4
Wardell East.....	25	19	44	16.9	13.6	30.5	172 0 0	1 12 8	.....	13 15 6	187 8 2
Warialda.....	37	32	69	27.3	20.9	48.2	211 12 10	2 19 0	15 0 0	32 3 11	261 15 9
Warkworth.....	22	32	54	14.9	23.9	38.8	180 0 0	2 5 2	1 9 0	5 10 6	189 4 8
Warne.....	28	28	56	19.4	20.4	39.8	174 6 5	4 5 0	10 1 3	38 1 4	226 14 0
Warraderry.....	16	14	30	11.9	10.5	22.4	126 0 0	5 12 8	7 0 0	21 4 11	159 17 7
Warren.....	56	41	97	34.7	26.8	61.5	283 15 5	9 14 6	.....	281 15 0	575 4 11
Warrumbungal.....	9	12	21	6.5	10.7	17.2	132 0 0	3 5 1	.....	8 9 5	143 14 6
Watergumben.....	24	22	46	13.1	16.9	30.0	138 0 0	2 2 10	.....	57 17 2	198 0 0
Waterloo.....	329	289	618	233.7	192.3	426.0	1,038 11 2	15 10 2	.....	1,642 9 10	2,696 11 2
Watson's Bay.....	56	43	99	43.2	29.0	72.2	252 0 0	6 16 3	.....	129 15 0	388 11 3
Watson's Reef.....	13	13	26	7.0	8.8	15.8	88 15 0	1 10 5	3 18 6	75 1 6	160 5 5
Wattagon.....	15	12	27	10.1	6.7	16.8	123 0 0	1 5 7	2 5 0	16 9 0	142 19 7
Wattamadara.....	21	21	42	14.7	11.5	26.2	61 10 0	8 19 3	.....	8 10 0	78 19 3
Wattamolla.....	20	17	37	16.6	12.9	29.5	150 17 4	1 4 3	6 3 9	33 6 1	191 11 5
Wattle Flat.....	46	48	94	30.1	34.5	64.6	279 0 0	3 11 9	2 18 3	10 11 3	296 1 3
Wauchope.....	23	34	57	16.0	25.7	41.7	168 0 0	2 16 3	.....	3 4 10	174 1 1
Waugoola.....	19	27	46	13.0	15.3	28.3	106 0 0	2 11 2	.....	35 4 0	143 15 2
Waverley.....	315	331	646	226.6	233.8	460.4	1,365 13 10	30 5 0	.....	145 3 6	1,481 2 4
Weddin.....	23	20	43	14.0	13.0	27.0	176 0 0	2 6 10	.....	4 10 6	182 17 4
Weetalaba.....	14	13	27	11.5	10.0	21.5	113 12 4	2 14 8	3 10 0	16 16 0	136 13 0

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wee Waa	20	22	42	15.2	15.0	30.2	170 0 0	4 17 11	.....	3 11 10	178 9 9
Wellington	126	114	240	91.0	83.1	174.1	427 18 3	11 14 11	3 1 6	65 6 11	508 1 7
Welshman's Creek	18	11	29	12.3	8.5	20.8	120 0 0	3 0 11	.....	83 16 4	206 17 3
Wentworth	141	150	291	97.9	110.3	208.2	410 0 0	13 18 11	.....	13 19 0	437 17 11
Werombi	16	15	31	11.0	10.2	21.2	132 0 0	1 16 7	.....	4 4 0	138 0 7
Werriberri	14	12	26	10.8	8.9	19.7	127 0 0	1 12 0	.....	32 0 4	160 12 4
Werris Creek	33	24	57	22.7	18.9	41.6	180 0 0	9 4 0	.....	4 10 0	193 14 0
Westbrook	27	23	50	19.6	14.9	34.5	180 0 0	3 14 1	.....	21 8 10	205 2 11
Weybridge Grove	12	14	26	8.8	9.9	18.7	96 0 0	2 5 4	.....	16 19 10	116 6 2
Wheatfield	10	14	24	6.3	8.0	14.3	97 1 11	1 18 11	.....	4 9 4	103 10 2
Wheco	10	12	22	5.2	6.4	11.6	103 0 0	2 5 10	.....	15 3 5	120 9 3
Whiteley's Flat	22	12	34	10.6	9.4	20.0	132 0 0	4 6 11	1 19 0	16 17 10	155 3 9
Whiteman's Creek	11	18	29	7.9	12.2	20.1	100 15 0	1 18 10	.....	1 12 0	104 5 10
White Rock	11	12	23	6.5	8.8	15.3	132 0 0	1 4 5	.....	4 9 0	137 13 5
Whittingham	28	14	42	21.7	11.2	32.9	180 0 0	3 16 10	.....	18 17 10	202 14 8
Whitton	32	14	46	20.2	9.8	30.0	148 0 0	.....	.....	16 10 6	164 10 6
Wickham	389	374	763	308.3	269.4	577.7	1,969 19 9	26 10 9	0 10 0	134 15 10	2,131 16 4
Wilberforce	47	37	84	32.6	25.1	57.7	272 0 0	4 2 4	.....	7 15 6	283 17 10
Wilbertree	24	19	43	17.8	13.4	31.2	156 0 0	4 18 10	.....	7 15 0	168 13 10
Wild's Meadow	31	31	62	22.7	22.6	45.3	176 0 0	2 18 0	.....	80 9 3	259 7 3
Willandra	11	6	17	9.5	5.6	15.1	92 0 0	2 3 1	0 6 9	20 8 5	114 18 3
Wilcannia	98	71	169	65.9	36.4	102.3	389 0 0	7 9 4	12 8 9	1,765 10 0	2,174 8 1
William-street	405	420	825	258.2	277.3	535.5	1,988 6 3	21 14 1	9 1 0	141 13 9	2,160 15 1
William Town	36	23	59	25.3	18.7	44.0	180 0 0	3 14 4	.....	5 12 0	189 6 4
Willow Point	10	7	17	7.6	5.7	13.3	90 10 0	.....	.....	.....	90 10 0
Willow Tree	20	16	36	12.5	10.3	22.8	152 0 0	3 9 4	2 10 0	6 1 10	164 1 2
Wilpinjong	17	16	33	10.7	8.3	19.0	115 4 6	4 16 3	2 0 0	21 5 0	143 5 9
Wilson	14	11	25	11.9	9.8	21.7	101 12 6	5 15 11	2 14 0	13 5 3	123 7 8
Wilson's Downfall	11	16	27	5.5	8.9	14.4	132 0 0	3 7 6	.....	21 2 6	156 10 0
Wilton	30	32	62	23.8	21.5	45.3	253 1 8	3 6 0	.....	10 15 0	267 2 8
Windeyer	27	28	55	18.0	17.6	35.6	180 0 0	1 19 3	.....	244 15 7	426 14 10
Winlowie	18	21	39	13.0	15.0	28.0	144 0 0	2 8 4	.....	11 17 10	158 6 2
Windsor	204	222	426	147.0	158.0	305.0	1,041 11 6	24 19 9	1 6 6	1,230 7 11	2,298 5 8
Winduella	13	12	25	5.3	6.6	11.9	113 18 0	.....	.....	275 1 3	389 7 3
Wingen	17	22	39	10.7	14.3	25.0	134 0 0	3 6 3	.....	7 10 0	144 16 3
Wingham	52	67	119	39.3	43.0	82.3	263 13 9	4 4 5	2 10 0	15 8 3	285 16 5
Wiseman's Ferry	11	15	26	9.0	10.4	19.4	120 0 0	1 12 1	.....	142 12 10	264 4 11
Wollar	14	11	25	9.4	7.6	17.0	100 0 0	1 13 7	.....	82 4 0	192 17 7
Wollombi	44	35	79	29.5	19.2	48.7	270 0 0	4 13 6	.....	9 12 0	284 5 6
Wollongong	213	204	417	144.8	138.8	283.6	921 12 9	35 11 7	2 4 6	273 9 3	1,232 18 1
Wolumba North	16	10	26	11.4	7.8	19.2	93 10 0	3 11 7	.....	2 11 10	99 13 5
Wolumba South	18	10	28	14.8	7.7	22.5	132 0 0	1 11 2	1 18 0	9 12 0	145 1 2
Wombah	22	33	55	14.0	20.1	34.1	192 0 0	3 19 1	2 19 0	4 4 4	203 2 5
Wombat	38	44	82	25.0	30.4	55.4	201 6 0	2 13 0	0 7 3	53 6 6	266 12 9
Wambramurra	9	13	22	6.8	9.9	16.7	91 1 3	2 4 2	.....	.....	93 5 5
Wongy	13	14	27	9.0	10.3	19.3	125 0 0	1 18 8	.....	32 16 0	159 14 8
Woodburn	51	43	94	35.0	28.7	63.7	245 13 6	2 8 8	1 10 0	68 19 0	318 11 2
Woodford Dale	18	23	41	15.1	16.7	31.8	162 0 0	3 7 2	.....	203 13 10	369 1 0
Woodford Leigh	46	30	76	36.1	24.1	60.2	244 10 0	6 15 8	3 6 3	120 15 0	375 6 11
Woodhill	21	16	37	16.3	9.4	25.7	156 0 0	1 4 10	0 15 0	2 12 0	160 11 10
Woodhouselec	24	18	42	15.3	13.5	28.8	156 0 0	3 3 3	.....	4 3 0	163 6 3
Woodlands	16	12	28	10.6	7.3	17.8	116 0 0	2 12 9	5 17 9	37 8 4	161 18 10
Woodlawn	22	15	37	16.7	11.4	28.1	134 2 10	2 2 1	.....	1 18 0	138 2 11
Woodonga	18	19	37	11.7	12.7	24.4	132 0 0	2 16 11	.....	4 7 10	139 4 9
Woolahra	315	308	623	228.2	218.5	446.7	1,453 17 5	23 19 7	.....	1,004 2 3	2,481 19 3
Woola Woola	13	13	26	8.6	8.9	17.5	96 0 0	4 8 1	.....	4 17 10	105 5 11
Woolomol	21	19	40	12.9	11.8	24.7	132 0 0	5 0 9	.....	7 11 10	144 12 7
Woolooman	12	10	22	8.5	7.5	16.0	96 0 0	3 4 3	.....	10 2 10	109 7 1
Woolomin	16	26	42	11.4	19.5	30.9	55 9 0	8 9 0	1 13 3	50 0 0	115 11 3
Woomargama	13	16	29	7.7	12.1	19.8	120 0 0	3 0 9	.....	4 17 0	127 17 9
Woonona	85	105	190	58.9	71.1	130.0	368 9 4	2 16 6	.....	900 14 1	1,271 19 11
Wooram	21	16	37	12.7	11.8	24.5	134 0 0	5 1 7	.....	24 15 4	163 16 11
Worragee	37	31	68	25.8	24.7	50.5	172 0 0	5 2 2	.....	3 16 8	180 18 10
Wowagin	12	12	24	6.8	7.3	14.1	92 0 0	1 10 1	.....	3 19 0	97 18 1
Woy Woy	44	42	86	28.5	26.7	55.2	168 0 0	6 9 4	1 9 8	23 19 0	199 18 0
Wyagdon	10	16	26	7.1	10.1	17.2	120 0 0	1 19 6	.....	6 11 4	125 10 10
Wybong	15	10	25	10.1	7.3	17.4	102 0 0	.....	.....	15 14 3	117 14 3
Wyndham	34	29	63	25.1	18.7	43.8	180 0 0	3 14 11	6 7 6	45 15 10	235 18 3
Wyang Creek	18	31	49	13.6	22.2	35.8	158 0 0	2 13 10	1 11 0	108 15 5	271 0 3
Wyang Creek, Lower	16	13	29	12.3	9.0	21.3	120 0 0	1 2 3	1 10 0	165 0 1	287 12 4
Wyrallah	45	32	77	31.8	22.2	54.0	220 3 5	2 9 3	10 9 6	18 10 0	251 12 2
Yalcogrin	14	9	23	5.2	7.9	13.1	92 0 0	2 1 6	.....	17 3 5	111 4 11
Yallaroi	9	15	24	8.6	14.0	22.6	40 0 0	7 1 0	.....	.....	47 1 0
Yalwal	15	8	23	13.3	7.6	20.9	120 0 0	1 13 10	.....	15 17 10	137 11 8
Yambla	26	16	42	18.5	12.1	30.6	161 0 0	3 18 4	.....	93 10 0	258 8 4
Yambla	16	15	31	13.4	11.0	24.4	122 0 0	6 15 2	.....	32 1 6	160 16 8
Yanmatree	8	9	17	3.7	4.1	7.8	41 10 0	0 19 11	2 0 9	132 10 0	177 0 8
Yarra	20	9	29	14.7	5.8	20.5	132 0 0	9 10 0	.....	3 18 1	145 8 1
Yarragundry	26	14	40	19.1	9.4	28.5	132 0 0	2 8 10	.....	1 17 0	136 5 10
Yarrahappini	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	130 0 0
Yarralumla	14	15	29	8.9	11.5	20.4	120 0 0	.....	.....	57 17 10	177 17 10
Yarramundi	31	27	58	23.1	18.8	41.9	180 0 0	2 8 8	.....	19 16 4	202 5 0
Yarrunga	39	35	74	28.4	21.4	49.8	216 0 0	1 9 9	.....	10 14 6	228 4 3
Yass	108	84	192	73.1	62.4	135.5	556 10 0	11 16 0	.....	219 4 7	787 10 7
Yathella	13	11	24	7.5	7.4	14.9	132 0 0	.....	.....	4 7 10	136 7 10

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Yattayattah	43	35	78	33.9	27.1	61.0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Yenrabar	13	10	23	10.0	5.5	15.5	297 0 0	3 5 9	.....	139 5 11	439 11 8
Ycoval	11	19	30	5.9	9.1	15.0	136 0 0	2 3 9	.....	16 12 10	154 16 7
Yeo Yco	18	10	28	12.6	7.7	20.3	95 10 0	5 11 7	.....	9 4 11	110 6 6
Yerong Creek	26	16	42	17.9	11.3	29.2	85 10 0	7 10 6	.....	74 11 0	167 11 6
Yerriyong	28	9	37	21.2	7.4	28.6	144 0 0	2 4 6	2 1 0	4 1 0	152 6 6
Young	261	239	500	191.4	174.4	365.8	120 0 0	1 12 1	.....	16 17 1	138 9 2
Yullundry	17	13	30	10.7	9.8	20.5	1,055 8 8	29 9 0	7 4 6	197 12 11	1,259 15 1
Yumburra West	19	14	33	13.5	8.7	22.2	151 14 0	.....	2 0 0	4 7 0	158 1 0
Yuramie	15	8	23	12.4	6.9	19.3	60 5 9	7 9 1	.....	52 15 1	120 9 11
							74 10 4	5 7 2	.....	53 16 0	133 13 6

APPENDIX VIII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at the Provisional Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1885, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Abercrombie	2	10	12	1.8	8.5	10.3	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aliceton	14	17	31	10.4	11.1	21.5	49 13 4	3 0 2	.....	0 8 0	52 13 6
Aliwal	9	9	18	4.4	5.4	9.8	78 15 0	1 15 8	.....	1 0 0	88 10 8
Angledool	15	11	26	12.7	9.0	21.7	52 6 9	7 9 7	.....	4 0 0	60 16 4
Armatree	8	9	17	7.5	8.2	15.7	97 15 0	4 2 3	18 2 1	4 0 0	123 19 4
Ashford	12	7	19	6.1	5.6	11.7	75 0 0	5 9 2	4 0 0	17 10 0	101 19 2
Avoca	16	10	26	12.2	5.9	18.1	67 10 0	.....	.....	.....	67 10 0
Bann Baa	11	11	22	7.8	7.3	15.1	63 11 5	5 3 11	2 0 0	11 6 6	82 1 10
Bago	11	7	18	8.1	5.3	13.4	12 15 0	4 15 11	.....	45 0 0	62 10 11
Balladorau	5	7	12	4.7	6.1	10.8	75 0 0	1 19 9	.....	.....	76 19 9
Ballimore	7	11	18	5.3	8.3	13.6	48 16 8	5 10 7	.....	.....	54 7 3
Ballimore Lower	9	5	14	7.5	4.5	12.0	62 10 0	3 10 8	.....	3 10 0	69 10 8
Bangalore	13	13	26	8.6	8.8	17.4	.....	.....	2 7 0	45 0 0	47 7 0
Bargo West	7	13	20	6.1	11.9	18.0	70 0 0	6 17 5	.....	15 5 0	92 2 5
Bar Point	9	10	19	8.6	9.4	18.0	63 15 0	1 3 11	0 13 9	1 0 0	66 12 8
Barwang	13	10	23	9.8	7.6	17.4	85 0 0	2 4 5	.....	6 0 0	93 4 5
Beaconsfield	11	8	19	10.0	5.0	15.0	85 0 0	1 7 8	.....	18 7 8	104 15 4
Beaumont	13	11	24	8.2	7.9	16.1	54 15 10	2 2 6	1 13 6	0 12 6	59 4 4
Bedellick	10	10	20	8.0	6.9	14.9	60 0 0	2 11 5	.....	.....	62 11 5
Belanglo	13	14	27	11.4	9.2	20.6	68 15 0	3 5 9	.....	.....	72 0 9
Bell Brook	15	10	25	10.6	7.2	17.8	18 2 10	.....	2 9 0	59 0 0	79 11 10
Bell's Lagoons	9	14	23	6.4	13.2	19.6	95 0 0	2 7 10	2 10 0	.....	99 17 10
Berlang	12	10	22	7.3	7.0	14.3	56 17 1	6 1 9	.....	60 0 0	122 18 10
Berrigal Creek	6	13	19	3.6	8.9	12.5	76 5 0	.....	.....	0 10 0	76 15 0
Berrigan	19	10	29	12.7	7.2	19.9	86 7 5	1 2 11	5 0 0	.....	92 10 4
Biamble	7	6	13	4.2	3.7	7.9	80 0 0	1 7 7	.....	0 12 6	82 0 1
Bigga	11	7	18	6.0	3.9	9.9	60 0 0	2 5 9	.....	.....	62 5 9
Billabong	13	7	20	11.3	6.0	17.3	47 10 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	48 10 0
Bindogundra	14	8	22	9.9	6.2	16.1	14 8 8	5 13 9	.....	45 0 0	65 7 5
Black Creek	6	8	14	4.6	6.3	10.9	78 15 0	2 15 4	.....	24 0 0	105 10 4
Blaxland's Flat	15	7	22	12.4	5.8	18.2	62 10 0	4 5 8	.....	0 10 0	67 5 8
Blossom Vale	7	15	22	3.0	9.6	12.6	12 10 0	5 9 2	.....	38 0 0	55 19 2
Bobin Flat	6	8	14	5.2	6.1	11.3	30 8 10	.....	.....	.....	30 8 10
Bogolong	18	14	32	8.0	10.1	18.1	59 5 0	0 14 5	.....	.....	59 19 5
Bolairo	7	8	15	4.9	5.5	10.4	89 5 0	3 11 4	.....	.....	92 16 4
Bolong	12	10	22	9.7	5.4	15.1	41 6 6	1 16 10	7 7 6	.....	50 10 10
Bolton Vale	11	9	20	6.9	5.6	12.5	25 15 0	2 1 2	.....	.....	27 16 2
Bone-Bone	11	12	23	8.2	6.9	15.1	66 17 1	1 13 6	.....	1 0 0	69 10 7
Boorooban	8	8	16	4.5	6.2	10.7	45 5 6	2 2 7	2 8 0	.....	49 16 1
Boro	5	7	12	4.0	5.3	9.3	64 18 4	1 13 3	.....	0 12 6	67 4 1
Bradshaw's Flat	10	7	17	8.2	5.7	13.9	55 0 0	1 2 9	.....	1 0 0	57 2 9
Bredbo	5	12	17	1.4	3.1	4.5	75 0 0	2 4 0	.....	46 5 0	123 9 0
Bredbo South	16	12	28	7.7	4.5	12.2	75 0 0	7 13 10	.....	0 10 0	65 18 4
Brightling Park	7	14	21	5.1	12.5	17.6	61 18 4	.....	3 10 0	0 10 0	65 18 4
Brogo	12	11	23	9.5	9.6	19.1	16 13 4	4 16 7	3 19 8	.....	25 9 7
Broken Bridge	8	8	16	6.1	5.5	11.6	80 0 0	2 6 11	.....	0 10 0	82 16 11
Broome	2	7	9	1.9	5.2	7.1	82 0 0	.....	3 4 9	.....	85 4 9
Budjong	9	13	22	6.1	9.2	15.3	72 10 0	1 8 10	.....	44 15 0	118 13 10
Budjong Vale	7	16	23	6.0	12.6	18.6	9 17 6	1 1 2	3 12 0	0 12 6	15 3 2
Bulga Hut	9	14	23	4.6	9.5	14.1	75 0 0	7 13 10	.....	.....	82 13 10
Bungcrellingong	12	6	18	11.3	5.6	16.9	21 5 0	5 2 11	.....	45 0 0	71 7 11
Bundarigo	11	12	23	8.5	8.8	17.3	65 0 0	7 0 6	.....	46 4 0	118 4 6
Burgoon	9	12	21	7.2	8.8	16.0	83 15 0	2 16 5	.....	.....	86 11 5
							21 5 0	6 8 11	45 0 0	.....	72 13 11
							89 5 0	2 16 1	3 19 0	1 15 0	97 15 1

APPENDIX VIII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
High Range	8	6	14	7.1	4.6	11.7	59 11 1	.....	4 11 0	1 0 0	65 2 1
Hildyke	9	12	21	4.1	7.1	11.2	54 3 10	.....	.....	20 10 0	74 13 10
Hillgrove	11	9	20	9.1	8.2	17.3	33 10 11	6 8 7	4 7 6	60 0 0	104 7 0
Holmes' Creek	13	10	23	9.6	6.3	15.9	86 5 0	1 19 11	.....	12 0 0	100 4 11
Horton River Upper	10	11	21	8.2	9.6	17.8	33 2 10	1 12 0	.....	.....	34 14 10
Howick	9	11	20	7.6	9.4	17.0	67 10 0	7 5 3	.....	.....	74 15 3
Landra	14	14	28	7.5	7.8	15.3	16 6 7	6 7 11	.....	1 0 0	23 14 6
Illaroo	9	13	22	6.3	10.2	16.5	81 5 0	2 7 8	.....	.....	83 12 8
Isis	8	9	17	6.1	6.6	12.7	49 13 6	3 5 8	.....	45 0 0	97 19 2
Jerrabatgulla	8	8	16	6.5	5.0	11.5	55 0 0	.....	.....	45 0 0	100 0 0
Jiggi	3	8	11	1.9	3.5	5.4	16 5 6	4 16 5	.....	45 0 0	66 1 11
Jones' Creek	12	6	18	9.7	3.7	13.4	58 16 7	1 2 1	3 10 0	60 0 0	123 8 8
Julong	7	9	16	5.0	6.2	11.2	63 15 0	1 9 9	.....	1 0 0	66 4 9
Junco Reefs	4	9	13	3.1	6.5	9.6	62 4 4	10 12 10	.....	1 0 0	73 17 2
Kangaroo Flat	10	10	20	7.7	7.7	15.4	75 0 0	2 8 7	.....	.....	77 8 7
Koowong	8	7	15	3.4	3.9	7.3	58 15 0	1 13 10	2 3 0	0 10 0	63 1 10
Kenny's Creek	9	11	20	6.7	6.8	13.5	35 4 10	6 4 2	.....	56 8 0	97 17 0
Kentgrove	13	12	25	10.7	8.9	19.6	18 2 10	5 11 7	.....	30 0 0	53 14 5
Khancoban	12	4	16	8.4	3.1	11.5	60 0 0	1 8 6	.....	.....	61 8 6
Kienbri	9	10	19	6.4	7.1	13.5	75 0 0	.....	.....	0 10 0	75 10 0
Kindra	26	9	35	13.3	5.2	18.5	88 15 0	2 13 2	2 7 3	.....	93 15 5
Kockibitoo	7	8	15	6.2	6.6	12.8	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0
Lerida	9	10	19	6.8	7.6	14.4	66 5 0	2 2 10	.....	1 0 0	69 7 10
Lett	12	9	21	9.4	5.7	15.1	75 0 0	1 13 8	.....	1 0 0	77 13 8
Littledale	7	2	9	5.6	1.8	7.4	35 7 6	.....	.....	.....	35 7 6
Lord Howe Island	7	7	14	4.4	5.4	9.8	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0
Lorimer Creek	15	10	25	9.8	8.5	18.3	70 6 3	4 19 3	.....	10 0 0	85 5 6
Malvern	11	13	24	8.8	9.6	18.4	41 17 1	1 10 8	2 0 0	45 0 0	90 7 9
Manar	9	14	23	6.7	11.3	18.0	72 10 0	.....	0 18 0	0 10 0	73 18 0
Mandalong	17	3	20	12.1	2.4	14.5	90 0 0	3 0 7	1 9 0	.....	94 9 7
Marengo North	11	7	18	8.0	4.4	12.4	75 0 0	2 4 7	1 0 0	41 10 0	119 14 7
Marsden	9	6	15	5.1	3.3	8.4	67 10 0	.....	.....	15 10 0	83 0 0
Maude	10	8	18	8.8	7.2	16.0	63 15 0	2 5 3	.....	60 12 6	126 12 9
Meangora	8	9	17	5.1	6.7	11.8	70 0 0	0 5 0	.....	0 10 0	70 15 0
Memagong	7	14	21	4.0	9.6	13.6	62 10 0	3 3 11	.....	.....	65 13 11
Memundi	15	14	29	12.5	10.1	22.6	90 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	91 0 0
Merton	11	11	22	6.7	8.1	14.8	83 16 0	2 10 2	.....	.....	86 6 2
Meryla	9	3	12	7.2	2.2	9.4	40 0 7	.....	1 11 3	1 0 0	42 11 0
Middle Creek	10	12	22	8.4	9.7	18.1	59 8 10	6 6 8	2 17 6	45 0 0	113 13 0
Millbrulong	10	9	19	6.9	5.7	12.6	10 0 0	5 0 0	1 12 6	45 0 0	61 12 6
Millngandi	15	5	20	9.5	4.5	14.0	63 15 0	.....	.....	.....	63 15 0
Mogong	11	8	19	8.3	4.8	13.1	45 0 0	5 3 3	.....	91 18 0	142 1 3
Molroy	9	13	22	6.2	9.1	15.3	63 16 7	5 18 5	.....	.....	69 15 0
Monga	5	18	23	3.4	11.4	14.8	69 9 6	1 6 5	.....	2 0 0	72 15 11
Mookerawa	3	9	12	2.7	7.8	10.5	70 0 0	3 13 5	.....	.....	73 13 5
Moonbah	8	12	20	5.1	7.0	12.1	50 19 4	7 8 3	3 15 0	63 5 9	125 8 4
Morebringer	14	13	27	10.0	8.8	18.8	90 0 0	2 3 5	.....	.....	92 3 5
Mountain Creek	10	6	16	7.0	4.1	11.1	70 11 0	3 16 8	.....	.....	74 7 8
Mount Butler	12	5	17	9.4	3.3	12.7	11 13 4	5 15 5	.....	60 0 0	77 8 9
Mount Cooper	16	6	22	9.2	4.5	13.7	63 15 0	0 18 7	.....	0 10 0	65 3 7
Mount Pinnacle	12	5	17	7.1	1.7	8.8	60 13 4	1 14 8	.....	.....	62 8 0
Mount Stromboli	12	15	27	8.2	8.4	16.6	86 5 0	2 15 2	.....	1 0 0	90 0 2
Mudbury	16	3	19	12.5	2.0	14.5	87 10 0	1 14 6	1 1 0	8 14 1	98 19 7
Mullengrove	11	10	21	6.9	6.7	13.6	87 11 6	.....	1 12 6	45 0 0	134 4 0
Mundooran	11	9	20	6.9	6.4	13.3	113 0 0	.....	8 6 3	.....	121 6 3
Munmurra	8	8	16	4.6	7.6	12.2	14 0 0	2 16 11	.....	5 0 0	21 16 11
Murga	12	11	23	9.2	8.2	17.4	86 14 8	1 18 3	1 0 6	13 10 0	103 3 5
Murrumboola	16	10	26	14.5	7.4	21.9	17 18 0	6 17 9	2 1 6	56 0 0	82 17 3
Myrtleville	11	12	23	5.1	6.4	11.5	90 0 0	4 14 0	.....	1 0 0	95 14 0
Narama	11	9	20	7.6	6.3	13.9	90 0 0	2 1 6	.....	.....	92 1 6
Narraburra	16	12	28	10.9	7.5	18.4	69 14 8	10 15 3	.....	.....	80 9 11
Neilson's Creek	4	13	17	2.3	9.6	11.9	.....	3 17 1	.....	45 0 0	48 17 1
Nerong	12	5	17	9.2	3.5	12.7	29 3 10	4 2 4	3 11 6	30 0 0	67 17 8
Never Never	10	8	18	6.2	7.4	13.6	52 10 0	0 1 7	.....	.....	52 11 7
New Berida	13	7	20	10.5	5.9	16.4	48 6 8	5 5 5	1 16 6	6 15 0	62 3 7
New Bristol	11	9	20	7.9	6.2	14.1	72 15 7	1 18 6	2 7 6	.....	77 1 7
New Country Flat	11	5	16	9.7	4.0	13.7	13 13 10	4 17 3	.....	.....	18 11 1
Noonbar Creek	5	11	16	4.9	10.8	15.7	25 4 0	4 6 7	4 10 6	45 0 0	79 1 1
Ollera	12	15	27	7.0	8.7	15.7	35 6 5	6 12 3	.....	.....	41 18 8
One-tree Hill	7	12	19	5.5	9.4	14.9	74 8 5	2 1 6	.....	1 10 7	78 0 6
Owen's Gap	13	11	24	10.1	9.1	19.2	90 0 0	3 11 8	.....	.....	93 11 8
Oxley's Peak	8	8	16	6.0	6.9	12.9	24 7 1	4 12 7	2 14 3	45 0 0	76 13 11
Page's River	10	11	21	6.8	7.8	14.6	65 0 0	3 1 6	0 18 0	45 0 0	113 19 6
Palmer's Oakley	10	12	22	4.9	6.1	11.0	76 5 0	2 12 9	.....	1 0 0	79 17 9
Pelican Creek	11	10	21	8.0	6.4	14.4	90 0 0	3 17 2	.....	.....	93 17 2
Pericoe	14	9	23	11.9	6.1	18.0	88 15 0	5 5 9	.....	.....	94 0 9
Piambong	11	12	23	5.5	8.8	14.3	70 0 0	3 13 7	.....	.....	73 13 7
Pinch Flat	11	6	17	7.0	5.0	12.0	86 5 0	.....	.....	0 15 0	87 0 0
Pipeclay Spring	14	14	28	8.9	8.9	16.9	36 4 2	6 7 11	.....	45 0 0	87 12 1
Portland Head	13	8	21	10.4	5.9	16.3	90 0 0	0 13 10	.....	10 0 0	100 13 10
Primrose Valley	8	11	19	5.1	6.4	11.5	75 0 0	1 6 3	.....	0 10 0	76 16 3
Purnamoota	2	4	6	1.9	2.8	4.7	25 0 0	6 19 2	.....	17 15 0	49 14 2
Quinburra Upper	12	11	23	9.1	7.6	16.7	22 10 0	4 7 10	6 5 0	46 1 0	78 13 10
Razor-back	10	6	16	6.9	5.2	12.1	61 16 8	.....	3 0 6	5 0 0	69 17 2
Reddy Creek (Murga)	7	10	17	4.1	7.5	11.6	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0

APPENDIX VIII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent Furniture, &c.	Total.
Reedy Creek (Gul-gong)	8	7	15	5.3	6.1	11.4	£ 4 15 10	£ 3 18 8			£ 8 14 6
Rhyanna	16	8	24	11.5	5.2	16.7	59 7 10	1 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	64 7 10
Ringwood	13	8	21	11.8	7.2	19.0	25 9 3	3 17 5	0 14 9	50 0 0	80 1 5
Riverside	20	14	34	11.8	8.6	20.4	102 10 0	2 0 9	6 6 8	60 10 0	171 7 5
Rock The	5	8	13	4.1	6.7	10.8	72 10 0				72 10 0
Rockmore	9	8	17	2.2	4.2	6.4	82 5 8		6 0 5	60 0 0	148 6 1
Rocky Gully	10	11	21	6.3	7.6	13.9	71 17 6				71 17 6
Rose Valley	12	8	20	7.8	7.6	15.4	80 0 0	1 5 5		30 0 0	111 5 5
Rouchel Vale	7	11	18	5.7	8.0	13.7	75 0 0	1 17 11			76 17 11
Run of Water	14	10	24	10.3	7.5	17.8	89 10 3	1 14 7	2 7 0	1 0 0	94 11 10
Sandy Hills	9	9	18	6.4	6.4	12.8	62 10 0	3 17 7	4 0 0		70 7 7
Seal Rocks	7	3	10	7.0	3.0	10.0	53 5 0	1 12 9			54 17 9
Shallow Crossing	2	6	8	0.7	2.3	3.0	10 13 4	0 9 5			11 2 9
Side Brook	11	13	24	8.3	8.7	17.0	38 15 0	6 17 3		60 0 0	105 12 3
Slippery Creek	12	9	21	8.2	4.4	12.6	72 10 0	2 1 11		1 0 0	75 11 11
Spring Bank	10	14	24	6.7	10.5	17.2	90 0 0	2 2 7		61 0 0	153 2 7
Spring Ridge	11	10	21	8.9	7.7	16.6	60 5 0	1 13 6			61 18 6
Stewart's Brook	6	8	14	4.9	5.0	9.9	60 0 0	3 14 2			63 14 2
St. Helena	8	13	21	5.9	10.7	16.6	88 15 0	1 13 9	10 0 0	4 10 0	104 18 9
Streamville	10	5	15	8.0	3.0	11.0	73 1 9	3 19 0	1 9 2		78 9 11
Swallow Creek	15	12	27	10.0	7.7	17.7	88 15 0	2 6 5		10 13 4	101 14 9
Swan Vale	15	12	27	10.9	7.1	18.0	80 5 0	3 3 3		1 0 0	84 8 3
Tacking Point	9	6	15	8.2	5.5	13.7	57 18 10	1 15 2			59 14 0
Talno	15	5	20	12.4	3.6	16.0	90 0 0			11 5 0	101 5 0
Tarcutta Lower	10	14	24	7.1	9.3	16.4	95 3 2	3 3 9		0 10 0	98 16 9
Tarlo Gap	9	3	12	6.6	1.6	8.2	44 0 0				44 0 0
Tarragandah	17	12	29	11.4	6.4	17.8	75 0 0	2 5 3	3 4 10		80 10 1
Taylor's Arm	9	11	20	5.9	7.2	13.1	60 0 0	1 5 11			61 5 11
Taylor's Flat	6	19	25	3.7	14.3	18.0	87 11 9	4 9 1	3 3 6	45 0 0	140 4 4
Tea Tree	12	7	19	10.6	4.1	14.7	75 0 0	1 13 7			76 13 7
Tenandra	11	8	19	6.7	5.2	11.9	54 9 6	13 3 7		47 10 0	115 3 1
Termeil	15	12	27	8.0	8.4	16.4	61 5 0	4 9 11		47 5 0	112 19 11
Thulabin	4	8	12	2.9	5.4	8.3	55 0 0	1 2 10		0 12 6	56 15 4
Tibooburra	10	4	14	8.6	4.0	12.6	22 19 4	5 19 8		27 15 6	56 14 6
Tilbuster	13	11	24	9.4	8.9	18.3	50 0 0	6 2 10		60 15 0	116 17 10
Tomanbil	5	20	25	4.2	14.7	18.9	31 5 0		0 4 3		35 8 0
Tongul	13	9	22	11.1	5.4	16.5	6 5 0			52 0 0	58 5 0
Tooloom	15	6	21	11.0	5.7	16.7	86 5 0	3 11 0			89 16 0
Towallum	9	9	18	7.2	6.8	14.0	67 10 0	0 15 8			68 5 8
Townsend	8	14	22	4.9	10.1	15.0	44 10 0		2 10 0		47 0 0
Trickett	9	7	16	7.7	6.6	14.3	33 15 0	7 3 4		42 0 0	82 18 4
Turkey Creek	13	12	25	8.2	5.3	13.5	43 1 4		4 3 3		47 4 7
Ulan	7	9	16	4.0	6.2	10.2	61 5 0				61 5 0
Vittoria	8	9	17	6.6	7.5	14.1	52 9 2	1 18 1			54 7 3
Vulcan	8	9	17	6.3	4.7	11.0	60 0 0	1 1 2		1 0 0	62 1 2
Wall Flat	9	5	14	8.0	4.1	12.1	60 0 0		2 1 0		62 1 0
Wandera	11	9	20	6.8	6.1	12.9	31 2 7	6 15 0		62 0 0	99 17 7
Wandook North	8	9	17	5.2	6.8	12.0	67 10 0	4 15 9		0 12 6	72 18 3
Wargela	12	21	33	8.4	14.8	23.2	65 14 0	7 7 8		51 19 6	125 1 2
Warkton	16	13	29	9.1	8.6	17.7	56 10 7	2 7 0	4 6 11	0 10 0	63 14 6
Warrigal	9	10	19	5.9	7.0	12.9	67 10 0	3 19 4			71 9 4
Warroo	18	9	27	11.9	5.9	17.8	68 8 5	6 15 5	3 0 6		78 4 4
Weebo	6	7	13	4.9	6.7	11.6	60 0 0	2 0 2			62 0 2
Weetangerra	3	5	8	1.1	3.4	4.5	38 14 2			0 10 0	39 4 2
Wheeny Creek	11	10	21	7.4	6.0	13.4	37 10 0	1 13 7	3 6 2		42 9 9
White Swamp	7	11	18	5.4	10.0	15.4	75 0 0	2 6 10			77 6 10
Wilga Dam	10	14	24	5.0	5.2	10.2	61 19 10	6 13 8	4 18 6		73 12 0
Willowdale	9	13	22	7.5	10.1	17.6	77 10 0	6 1 7			83 11 7
Willy Wally	8	8	16	7.2	7.2	14.4	71 5 0	2 4 4			73 9 4
Winegrove	8	5	13	7.2	3.9	11.1	61 6 8	1 3 0			62 9 8
Wingello	14	11	25	12.2	5.6	17.8	18 19 10	4 8 7		45 0 0	68 7 7
Wolgan	6	6	12	5.0	5.7	10.7	25 0 0	4 5 0	1 9 6		30 14 6
Wollar Creek	7	7	14	5.3	5.0	10.3	55 10 0	1 19 5			57 9 5
Wongan Creek	8	15	23	6.8	11.9	18.7	50 0 0	5 8 2	1 13 4	60 0 0	117 1 6
Woolshed	11	8	19	10.4	7.5	17.9	66 5 0				66 5 0
Wyhee	23	21	44	13.7	8.9	22.6	70 0 0	1 1 10		11 0 0	82 1 10
Yanma	13	15	28	7.7	10.8	18.5	75 0 0	5 1 2			80 1 2
Yango Creek	7	13	20	4.7	10.0	14.7	90 0 0	2 11 7		13 0 0	105 11 7
Yanko Upper	5	13	18	3.7	9.7	13.4	71 5 0	1 4 1	4 1 3		76 10 4
Yarrowick	15	17	32	10.9	11.8	22.7	26 15 0		4 18 0		31 13 0
Yetman	10	17	27	6.2	12.6	18.8	77 10 0	10 2 1			87 12 1

APPENDIX IX.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Half-Time Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1885, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.											
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.							
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Adelong Grove.....	3	4	7	1.9	2.9	4.8	54	0	0	7	18	4	1	0	0	62	18	4
Anembo	4	7	11	2.8	5.3	8.1	66	0	0	1	6	11	5	14	0	73	10	11
Apsley Grange.....	12	8	20	9.4	6.4	15.8	67	10	0	4	3	4	5	12	2	82	3	0
Arthurville	5	11	16	2.8	6.5	9.3	68	5	0	1	12	5	1	0	0	70	17	5
Atherton	4	5	9	3.4	2.6	6.0	64	0	0	0	10	10	2	17	2	67	8	0
Back Creek	7	5	12	3.5	3.5	7.0	66	0	0	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	71	0	0
Bamarang	10	12	22	5.5	6.5	12.0	66	0	0	1	2	9	5	0	0	72	2	9
Belarbigill.....	6	10	16	4.6	5.3	9.9	78	5	0	.....	.....	.....	41	0	0	119	5	0
Bell Flat	4	4	8	4.0	3.4	7.4	17	0	8	3	17	1	2	9	9	23	17	6
Benvenue	7	12	19	4.3	8.2	12.5	38	18	8	1	16	8	2	10	0	43	5	4
Big Creek	8	4	12	6.2	3.3	9.5	66	0	0	3	8	4	5	10	5	74	18	9
Bimlow	16	8	24	12.3	6.1	18.4	62	10	0	1	7	11	4	11	8	68	9	7
Blackgolar	13	16	29	10.7	11.7	22.4	62	10	0	1	7	11	4	11	8	68	9	7
Bocoble	7	6	13	5.7	4.4	10.1	62	15	0	.....	.....	.....	1	10	0	64	5	0
Bombay	8	9	17	5.8	6.8	12.6	66	0	0	0	16	5	5	0	0	72	6	5
Bowman's Creek.....	4	5	9	3.1	4.2	7.3	59	12	1	1	6	3	2	8	7	63	6	11
Brookbank	5	4	9	3.0	2.9	6.8	49	1	3	1	7	1	2	10	0	52	18	4
Brooman	17	5	22	14.5	4.0	18.5	78	0	0	1	9	10	5	12	0	85	1	10
Brungle	7	9	16	5.8	6.0	11.8	54	11	8	1	3	9	.....	.....	.....	55	15	5
Bungarby	10	4	14	6.5	2.8	9.3	17	10	0	.....	.....	.....	2	18	4	20	13	4
Bunnan	7	8	15	4.6	6.6	11.2	66	0	0	1	4	4	5	0	0	78	9	4
Burraborang.....	11	10	21	6.6	6.6	13.2	66	0	0	2	6	9	3	15	0	72	1	9
Camden Haven	6	5	11	4.7	4.3	9.0	73	0	0	.....	.....	.....	8	5	0	81	5	0
Campbell's Creek ..	10	4	14	8.2	3.3	11.5	61	0	0	0	19	4	5	0	0	66	19	4
Campsie	8	9	17	6.8	7.9	14.7	66	0	0	3	8	4	5	10	5	74	18	9
Carrabolla	10	3	13	8.2	2.9	11.1	64	0	0	1	0	7	.....	.....	.....	65	0	7
Carrarawell	10	7	17	6.9	2.7	9.6	66	0	0	1	2	9	5	0	0	72	2	9
Carwell	6	9	15	3.8	6.1	9.9	60	10	0	1	11	8	2	18	4	75	0	0
Castle Rock	10	6	16	7.3	3.4	10.7	66	0	0	1	12	3	5	12	1	73	4	4
Chandler	12	10	22	9.1	4.6	13.7	56	5	0	1	5	5	0	12	1	58	2	6
Charleville	6	7	13	5.8	6.2	12.0	51	0	0	0	15	4	4	6	8	56	2	0
Clandulla	7	6	13	5.7	3.5	9.2	56	15	0	2	4	5	2	18	4	81	7	9
Clifton Hill	9	10	19	4.4	5.3	9.7	66	0	0	2	3	1	5	0	0	73	3	1
Clydesdale	10	13	23	6.4	10.4	16.8	78	0	0	1	9	11	5	12	0	85	1	11
Cogan	5	9	14	3.9	7.1	11.0	66	0	0	2	7	9	7	0	6	75	8	3
Coolagolite	14	3	17	9.3	2.4	11.7	45	0	0	1	0	1	6	4	2	52	4	3
Coolbaggie	2	8	10	1.0	7.9	8.9	12	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	0	0
Corindi	7	12	19	4.4	9.5	13.9	70	0	0	5	5	2	9	6	0	84	11	2
Cowlong	5	8	13	4.5	7.2	11.7	60	10	0	2	15	3	7	9	11	70	15	2
Currockbilly.....	12	5	17	9.3	3.6	12.9	52	8	0	0	15	3	1	6	0	54	14	3
Curaweela	12	5	17	8.1	3.4	11.5	64	0	0	0	9	10	6	9	6	71	9	4
Dairy Arm	15	6	21	13.0	4.2	17.2	28	0	0	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	50	2	1
Dena River	5	9	14	3.4	6.9	10.3	66	0	0	0	19	0	6	18	8	74	7	8
Dun Dum	6	7	13	4.9	6.4	11.3	56	0	0	1	4	8	0	12	3	57	16	11
Durran Durrah	7	9	16	6.2	7.8	14.0	66	0	0	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	71	0	0
Eurimbla	5	9	14	3.7	4.9	8.6	53	10	0	2	11	9	7	0	10	63	7	0
Fell Timber	5	6	11	3.7	5.7	9.4	43	11	7	.....	.....	.....	5	16	1	49	7	8
Flatlands	11	3	14	6.7	2.3	9.0	23	7	1	3	12	2	2	8	4	36	13	7
Forbes River	13	12	25	10.4	9.7	20.1	53	14	11	1	9	5	7	13	2	67	17	6
Ginghi	7	8	15	5.6	6.5	12.1	66	0	0	2	7	10	7	0	6	75	8	4
Glen Lea	6	2	8	4.5	2.0	6.5	63	0	0	2	12	8	9	17	0	75	9	8
Glenroy	8	3	11	5.3	2.1	7.4	54	0	0	4	0	6	10	10	0	68	15	6
Gowing Run.....	3	8	11	2.4	6.3	8.7	66	0	0	1	6	3	6	1	4	73	7	7
Gulgamree	9	10	19	4.9	7.4	12.3	67	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	0	0
Gulgowra	8	7	15	5.4	4.8	10.2	60	0	0	1	9	10	5	0	0	66	9	10
Gundillion	6	6	12	5.4	4.4	9.8	55	5	0	.....	.....	.....	6	5	0	62	0	0
Gunningrah	5	5	10	3.3	3.0	6.3	42	10	0	.....	.....	.....	2	18	4	45	13	4
Hanging Rock	10	7	17	6.5	5.8	12.3	66	0	0	1	16	5	5	0	0	74	7	10
Harold's Cross	11	8	19	8.7	5.3	14.0	66	0	0	.....	.....	.....	9	4	8	75	14	8
Hastings Upper	11	7	18	8.0	6.3	14.3	53	14	11	1	9	5	7	13	3	67	17	7
Havilah	16	6	22	11.3	3.8	15.1	60	0	0	1	9	10	5	0	0	66	9	10
Hawkesbury Lower ..	6	3	9	4.4	3.0	7.4	53	8	7	3	11	9	.....	.....	.....	57	0	4
Hillas Creek.....	8	9	17	4.9	6.6	11.5	66	10	0	0	18	1	8	1	8	100	7	3
Inglewood Forest ..	11	6	17	6.2	5.1	11.3	44	10	0	0	9	4	6	13	4	52	2	8
Jellore	8	12	20	7.5	9.0	16.5	78	0	0	0	10	4	5	13	7	86	18	11
Jinden	3	6	9	2.4	4.8	7.2	50	5	0	.....	.....	.....	6	5	0	57	0	0
Jinglemoney.....	13	8	21	10.9	5.4	16.3	66	0	0	0	16	6	5	0	0	72	6	6
John's River.....	11	12	23	10.2	10.4	20.6	73	0	0	.....	.....	.....	8	5	0	81	5	0
Johnson's Creek	12	4	16	9.0	2.7	11.7	66	16	0	1	11	5	3	15	0	72	2	5
Kilcoy	7	4	11	4.9	3.7	8.6	35	0	0	0	18	8	1	18	0	33	11	8
Lamb's Valley.....	5	12	17	2.9	8.8	11.7	74	0	0	7	15	8	2	17	2	84	12	10
Lansdowne (Cundle- town).....	8	9	17	6.2	6.4	12.6	66	0	0	1	16	4	5	0	0	74	7	9
Lansdowne (Arthur- ville).....	6	7	13	5.3	6.4	11.7	12	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	0	0
Larbert	6	5	11	3.8	3.9	7.7	64	0	0	.....	.....	.....	2	10	0	67	0	0
Larry's Point	11	2	13	8.4	2.0	10.4	66	0	0	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	71	10	0
Laughtondale	12	7	19	8.6	6.4	15.0	48	8	8	1	7	4	.....	.....	.....	49	16	0
Limckilns.....	7	6	13	2.7	4.8	7.5	64	0	0	.....	.....	.....	2	10	0	67	0	0
Lincoln	10	9	19	7.1	6.6	13.7	50	10	0	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	51	11	6

APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lonely Point	7	4	11	5.7	3.1	8.8	27 10 0	0 7 6	0 16 8	2 10 0	31 4 2
Loombah	5	6	11	4.8	5.8	10.6	58 10 0	2 11 9	7 0 10	0 5 0	68 7 7
M'Donald Higher	12	12	24	10.0	10.9	20.9	78 0 0	1 4 3	5 10 6	.....	84 14 9
M'Donald's Flat	13	12	25	9.2	9.3	18.5	60 10 0	1 0 5	4 11 8	0 10 0	66 12 1
Malundi	7	6	13	3.8	4.2	8.0	66 0 0	2 6 9	3 15 0	.....	72 1 9
Mandemar	5	7	12	3.2	5.0	8.2	78 0 0	0 10 5	5 13 6	2 15 0	86 18 11
Martindale	5	5	10	4.9	4.4	9.3	45 0 0	1 12 2	4 17 1	3 5 0	54 14 3
Martindale Creek	5	6	11	4.9	5.6	10.5	45 0 0	1 12 3	4 17 1	3 5 0	54 14 4
Maroo Upper	6	5	11	4.9	4.4	9.3	61 0 0	0 19 4	5 0 0	.....	66 19 4
Merrygoen	4	8	12	2.0	4.5	6.5	49 0 0	.....	4 3 2	.....	53 3 2
Micrannie	15	17	32	12.6	11.6	24.2	78 0 0	1 7 1	5 0 0	.....	84 7 1
Molarban	6	11	17	4.9	8.6	13.5	68 10 0	2 0 11	4 3 4	3 14 0	78 8 3
Monkitcoo	5	5	10	4.7	4.5	9.2	66 8 0	.....	1 0 6	2 11 10	70 0 4
Morannie	6	13	19	5.0	10.0	15.0	68 5 0	1 13 9	5 12 2	.....	75 10 11
Mountain Station	16	5	21	13.2	3.0	16.2	66 0 0	2 10 11	5 0 0	.....	73 10 11
Mount Finch	7	4	11	6.2	3.6	9.8	53 0 0	2 2 1	.....	.....	55 2 1
Mount Morris	11	7	18	8.0	5.2	13.2	66 0 0	2 15 4	5 18 6	.....	74 13 10
Mount Terrell	6	8	14	5.4	6.9	12.3	59 13 10	3 18 0	5 6 9	1 8 6	70 7 1
Mudmelong	6	7	13	4.0	4.6	8.6	66 0 0	0 19 1	6 18 8	0 10 0	74 7 9
Mulgoa Forest Mountain	6	9	15	4.3	7.8	12.1	51 0 0	0 15 4	4 6 7	.....	56 1 11
Mulloon	4	3	7	3.3	2.2	5.5	44 10 0	0 9 4	6 13 4	0 10 0	52 2 8
Murrangamba	9	8	17	7.8	6.8	14.6	60 10 0	2 0 11	4 3 4	3 14 0	70 8 3
Myanga Creek	9	6	15	6.5	3.8	10.3	67 10 0	4 3 3	5 12 2	4 17 6	82 2 11
Newrea	6	7	13	4.3	5.2	9.5	66 0 0	1 6 3	6 1 4	.....	73 7 7
Nithsdale	9	5	14	6.6	3.4	10.0	66 0 0	.....	9 4 8	0 10 0	75 14 8
Norongo	7	10	17	5.6	6.6	12.2	66 0 0	1 7 0	5 14 0	0 10 0	73 11 0
O. B. X. Creek	10	7	17	8.3	6.5	14.8	66 0 0	1 2 10	4 18 4	.....	72 1 2
Paling Yards	3	10	13	2.1	7.9	10.0	43 11 7	.....	5 16 1	.....	49 7 8
Pearce's Creek	10	6	16	5.9	4.5	10.4	60 10 0	2 15 2	7 9 11	.....	70 15 1
Pyramul Lower	5	4	9	4.0	3.5	7.5	56 0 0	4 5 11	0 12 4	.....	60 18 3
Ravensworth North	10	6	16	8.9	5.8	14.7	27 10 0	0 7 6	0 16 8	2 10 0	31 4 2
Rawdon	5	4	9	3.0	3.4	6.4	66 0 0	2 15 5	5 18 6	.....	74 13 11
Ridgelands	5	9	14	2.4	5.8	8.2	47 3 0	2 12 5	.....	.....	49 15 5
Rob Roy	12	13	25	6.2	8.4	14.6	60 10 0	1 0 6	4 11 8	0 10 0	66 12 2
Rock Hall	8	4	12	4.6	3.1	7.7	33 0 0	0 6 3	2 10 0	3 7 6	39 3 9
Sandy Creek	8	6	14	5.4	5.4	10.8	66 0 0	1 12 3	5 12 1	.....	73 4 4
Snaphook	6	4	10	4.7	3.7	8.4	66 0 0	.....	5 0 0	0 10 0	71 10 0
South Lead	3	4	7	1.4	3.3	4.7	46 6 0	5 4 0	5 16 10	.....	57 6 10
Spicer's Creek Lower	8	7	15	5.2	4.3	9.5	58 11 3	7 1 11	1 14 0	.....	67 7 2
Stony Creek	8	1	9	7.2	0.8	8.0	23 7 1	1 6 3	2 8 8	.....	27 2 0
Ten-mile Waterhole	9	4	13	5.1	3.0	8.1	40 0 0	1 5 0	3 3 4	0 5 0	44 8 9
Tenterden	9	11	20	6.7	4.7	11.4	66 0 0	1 19 9	5 0 0	0 10 0	73 9 9
Tilba Tilba	4	3	7	2.6	1.6	4.2	45 0 0	1 0 2	6 4 1	.....	52 4 3
Tombong	13	6	19	6.6	5.4	12.0	54 0 0	4 0 6	10 10 0	0 5 0	68 15 6
Toonulli	5	11	16	3.5	8.5	12.0	66 0 0	2 3 2	5 0 0	.....	73 3 2
Urara	8	10	18	6.0	7.6	13.6	66 0 0	1 2 10	4 18 4	.....	72 1 2
Vincent's Hole	7	8	15	5.7	6.6	12.3	23 7 1	3 12 2	2 8 5	7 6 0	36 13 8
Wallambine Creek	9	7	16	8.1	6.5	14.6	78 0 0	1 4 4	5 10 6	.....	84 14 10
Wallamburrawang	15	3	18	9.8	1.4	11.2	66 0 0	4 6 2	7 3 0	0 5 0	79 14 2
Wallanera	8	6	14	7.9	5.7	13.6	63 0 0	2 12 9	9 17 0	.....	75 9 9
Wallbrook	5	5	10	4.0	4.5	8.5	68 5 0	1 13 9	5 12 2	.....	75 10 11
Wandsworth	13	7	20	8.5	5.2	13.7	66 0 0	1 19 8	5 0 0	0 10 0	73 9 8
Wappinguy	11	8	19	8.1	4.6	12.7	33 0 0	0 6 3	2 10 0	3 7 6	39 3 9
Warburton	5	6	11	3.1	2.9	6.0	45 10 0	0 16 5	4 10 0	.....	50 16 5
Ward's River	12	8	20	10.3	6.8	17.1	66 16 0	1 11 5	3 15 0	.....	72 2 5
Wiadra	8	12	20	4.7	8.9	13.6	45 10 0	0 16 5	4 10 0	.....	50 16 5
Windellama East	5	7	12	2.9	4.8	7.7	66 0 0	2 0 4	5 0 0	0 10 0	73 10 4
Windellama West	9	11	20	6.3	7.9	14.2	66 0 0	2 0 4	5 0 0	0 10 0	73 10 4
Wirralpa	4	7	11	3.6	6.6	10.2	17 0 7	3 17 1	2 9 10	0 10 0	23 17 6
Wollongelong	6	4	10	4.5	3.4	7.9	66 0 0	4 6 3	7 3 0	0 5 0	79 14 3
Wondalga	4	4	8	2.9	1.8	4.7	54 0 0	.....	7 18 5	1 0 0	62 18 5
Wonderrybingle	14	1	15	5.6	0.7	6.3	66 0 0	2 10 11	5 0 0	.....	73 10 11
Wongajong	1	5	6	1.0	4.7	5.7	46 6 0	5 4 0	5 16 10	.....	57 6 10
Worowalong	6	7	13	4.2	5.5	9.7	50 6 5	2 14 7	.....	45 0 0	98 1 0
Woolgoolgah	5	7	12	4.4	6.5	10.9	70 0 0	5 5 2	9 5 11	.....	84 11 1
Wortwell	6	4	10	5.1	3.5	8.6	59 0 0	1 0 7	.....	.....	60 0 7
Wyangle	10	4	14	7.2	3.6	10.8	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0
Wybong Middle	4	9	13	2.4	7.6	10.0	66 0 0	1 4 4	5 0 0	6 5 0	78 9 4
Wybong Upper	8	3	11	6.5	2.7	9.2	59 13 10	3 18 1	5 6 9	1 8 6	70 7 2
Yaven Yaven	4	10	14	3.1	6.8	10.6	66 10 0	0 18 2	8 1 8	0 10 0	75 19 10
Yorkborough	5	4	9	3.6	2.6	6.2	64 0 0	0 9 10	6 9 6	0 10 0	71 9 4
Youngieblah	5	9	14	4.1	8.2	12.3	27 2 2	3 6 11	2 10 0	.....	32 19 1

APPENDIX X.

ATTENDANCE of Children at House-to-House Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1885, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arable	21	23	44	5.3	9.1	14.4	100 0 0	2 9 0	9 18 9		112 7 9
Arcadia	10	6	16	8.7	5.3	14.0	18 16 5	2 15 4	9 9 11		31 1 8
Bannaby	7	15	22	5.7	10.8	16.5	44 1 8			1 0 0	45 1 8
Bell's Swamp	13	15	28	10.4	11.1	21.5	22 14 4	2 11 9	2 4 0		27 10 1
Benandarah	18	21	39	13.3	14.8	28.1	99 6 8	5 3 4	10 0 0		114 10 0
Big Badger	8	14	22	4.3	6.1	10.4	100 0 0	4 12 8	10 0 0		114 12 8
Bimbi	8	6	14	7.8	5.6	13.4	56 8 8	2 15 0	8 10 2		67 13 10
Bindogundra Creek	4	2	6	3.3	2.0	5.3	41 12 6	1 1 10	10 0 0		52 14 4
Blackville	17	14	31	15.3	11.6	26.9	100 0 0	1 16 0	10 0 0		111 16 0
Bogan Gate	1	6	7	0.9	5.7	6.6	53 6 8		10 0 0		63 6 8
Borambil	9	11	20	8.6	10.0	18.6	93 19 2	2 3 6	10 0 0		106 2 8
Bourbah	9	5	14	6.0	4.2	10.2	20 2 2		8 3 4		28 5 6
Bournda	15	15	30	12.0	11.5	23.5	88 18 4	1 16 10	12 10 0		103 5 2
Box Ridge	18	12	30	10.7	9.3	20.0	90 16 8	3 18 2	10 0 0		114 14 10
Bullagreen	4	12	16	3.0	11.2	14.2	62 9 1	2 12 10	10 3 1		75 5 0
Bull Plain	15	11	26	4.6	3.7	8.3	27 0 6	1 16 1	5 16 8		34 13 3
Bundemar	8	7	15	6.6	5.6	12.2	16 12 11	2 10 11	4 4 10		23 8 8
Captain's Flat	11	9	20	10.4	8.1	18.5	88 7 4		10 0 0		98 7 10
Carabost West	11	11	22	7.4	9.9	17.3	84 7 6		10 0 0		94 7 6
Coree	7	15	22	4.6	11.4	16.0	22 18 4	1 19 0	9 3 0		34 0 4
Countegany	2	4	6	1.3	3.7	5.0	2 10 0		1 2 0		3 12 0
Crowley's	14	18	32	12.5	12.7	25.2	37 6 6	2 19 3	8 1 4		48 7 1
Curra Creek	17	12	29	12.2	6.8	19.0	30 19 10	2 8 3	3 14 1		37 2 2
Currowan Creek	6	6	12	5.9	4.0	9.9	48 15 3	0 12 2			49 7 5
Dawson's Spring	11	9	20	10.9	7.1	18.0	86 9 2		9 17 6		96 6 8
Dog Trap	13	8	21	12.4	7.7	20.1	100 0 0		10 0 0		110 0 0
Edgoroi	6	11	17	5.8	9.4	15.2	32 8 4	3 5 2	2 10 0		38 3 6
Ellerston	11	9	20	9.8	8.8	18.6	58 4 6		4 1 3		62 5 9
Gulf	4	5	9	3.0	4.9	7.9	17 16 9	2 8 10	1 19 9		22 5 4
Hayden's Flat	12	21	33	4.8	7.7	12.5	25 5 6	1 4 0	8 3 6		34 13 6
Inglogar	11	9	20	10.1	7.3	17.4	79 12 1		9 17 8		89 9 9
Kalafat	8	16	24	5.3	12.2	17.5	62 6 4	2 5 4	13 16 8		78 8 4
Limestone	12	14	26	7.5	9.5	17.0	98 18 4	0 19 8	10 0 0		109 18 0
Long Swamp	8	7	15	7.0	6.5	13.5	87 15 0	1 19 1	10 0 0		99 14 1
Mount Parnell	9	9	18	8.9	8.9	17.8	71 18 10		8 10 5		80 9 3
Mullaly	13	12	25	10.8	9.0	19.8	59 9 5	2 9 10	6 3 6		68 2 9
Nandi	12	12	24	9.3	9.5	18.8	65 7 3	1 4 11	3 6 8	1 0 0	70 18 10
Oak Creek	13	8	21	9.6	7.9	17.5	88 15 0	1 3 9	10 0 0		99 18 9
Pine Ridge	18	8	26	13.5	7.0	20.5	96 8 2	1 0 2	9 19 4		107 7 8
Putty	7	8	15	6.7	7.1	13.8	68 19 3	1 3 9	9 14 1		79 17 1
Rawsonville	9	14	23	6.1	8.6	14.7	69 15 6		9 14 1		79 9 7
Ready Creek	5	14	19	4.0	12.5	16.5	94 3 4	1 6 2	10 0 0		105 9 6
Savernake	12	9	21	3.6	2.7	6.3	94 5 10	1 8 3	10 0 0		105 14 1
Tamarang	19	8	27	14.6	7.5	22.1	100 0 0	1 8 9	10 0 0		111 8 9
Uria	11	12	23	9.5	11.0	20.5	99 15 10		9 18 11		109 14 9
Wallendibby	20	12	32	13.8	8.6	22.4	48 13 1	3 9 7	4 12 9		56 15 5
Watson Creek	11	14	25	9.1	11.8	20.9	16 13 4	2 7 1			19 0 5
Whinstone Valley	10	21	31	8.3	11.8	20.1	94 8 4	1 7 2	10 0 0		105 15 6
Wonbobbie	5	6	11	2.1	2.9	5.0	8 6 8				8 6 8
World's End	5	9	14	4.5	7.9	12.4	72 1 8		9 3 4		81 5 0

APPENDIX XI.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Evening Public Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1885, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Dungowan Upper.....	15	...	15	8·5	...	8·5	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Glen Innes.....	43	4	47	11·6	0·7	12·3	1 13 4	.....	.....	.....	1 13 4
Inverell.....	12	...	12	3·5	...	3·5	2 3 4	.....	.....	.....	2 3 4
Joadja.....	8	...	8	4·1	...	4·1	12 0 5	.....	.....	.....	12 0 5
Maitland East.....	14	...	14	9·7	...	9·7	3 16 8	.....	.....	.....	3 16 8
Marshall Mount.....	20	...	20	11·6	...	11·6	6 6 8	.....	.....	.....	6 6 8
Nymagee.....	7	...	7	5·8	...	5·8	4 13 4	.....	.....	.....	4 13 4
Orange.....	44	...	44	21·2	...	21·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paddington.....	20	...	20	17·2	...	17·2	10 6 8	.....	.....	.....	10 6 8
Steinbrook.....	11	5	16	8·2	2·8	11·0	8 8 10	.....	.....	.....	8 8 10
Tamworth West.....	20	...	20	13·4	...	13·4	4 15 8	.....	.....	.....	4 15 8
Warialda.....	14	3	17	6·7	0·8	7·5	7 3 0	.....	.....	.....	7 3 0
							0 18 10	.....	.....	.....	0 18 10

APPENDIX XII.

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1885.

DURING the year eleven new districts, numbered 107 to 117, were proclaimed as places where the attendance of children at school may be enforced. Excepting the very sparsely populated parts, the whole of the colony is now brought under the provisions of the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

The staff at the end of the year comprised forty-eight attendance officers, and two assistant officers. They have, with a few exceptions, performed their work with zeal and judgment. During the year one officer resigned, and one was dismissed. Three officers were appointed during the year, and, after training and service in Sydney, were placed in charge of districts in the country.

During the year 56,557 cases of alleged or suspected default in attendance at school were investigated. Of this number, 13,893 were in the metropolitan, and 42,664 in the country districts. These cases were observed personally by attendance officers, reported officially by teachers, or reported privately by clergymen, magistrates, and others, who take an interest in the welfare of the young.

In 51,115 cases the fault was only apparent, or the officer had no power, as the Act stands, to pursue the investigation further. Of this number, in 10,132 cases, the children made up the required attendance at two or more schools; in 2,939 cases they were taught at home or at a private school; in 233 cases they were educated up to the legal standard; in 11,741 cases the children were sick or infirm; and in the remaining cases, 26,070, the cause assigned for deficient attendance was more or less reasonable.

In 5,442 cases the default was ascertained beyond doubt. Of this number, 855 were cases of truancy; in 1,094 cases the children were sent out to work; and in 3,493 cases they were kept at home to work or allowed to run about the streets and elsewhere. Of these cases of actual default, 1,466 were cases of non-attendance at any school, the remainder, 3,976, being cases of short attendance.

Prosecution was authorised in 3,899 cases of defaulting attendance. Of this number, 1,075 were in the metropolitan, and 2,824 in the country districts. The results were 3,363 convictions, 258 withdrawals, and 128 dismissals; in the remaining cases, 150, prosecution was dropped or not completed. The fines, with costs of Court, amounted in the aggregate to about £1,700. The law being better understood and more widely known than formerly, its provisions were this year applied with greater stringency. The number of prosecutions hitherto were 35 cases in 1881; 1,271 in 1882; 2,335 in 1883; and 2,964 in 1884.

School attendance officers being also school payments officers, they investigate and report upon the grounds of application for free education and for cancellation of arrears of school fees, visit parents and guardians to remind them of their indebtedness, prosecute for arrears when authorised to do so, and in some cases collect the money. In compliance with applications for free education, 608 new certificates and 952 renewals were granted, affecting 2,578 children. The arrears of school fees cancelled during the year amount to £325 9s. 3d. Persons owing arrears and able to pay them were, after due time and caution, proceeded against; this occurred in forty-eight cases, the amount sued for, and for which verdicts were obtained, being in the aggregate £70 4s. 6d. In cases where the school at which arrears were due had been closed, or where the debtor had moved to an inconvenient distance from the school, the officer collected the money and paid it to the teacher concerned or remitted it to the Principal School Attendance Officer; the amount so collected during the year was £313 4s. 6d.

ALFRED W. SLADEN,

Principal School Attendance and Payments Officer.

ANNEX.
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1885.

Number of Public School District.	Name of School Attendance Officer.	Head-quarters.	Number of visits to dwellings, schools, factories, stores, offices, &c.	Number of miles travelled.	Cases of alleged or suspected default in attendance investigated.	Cases in which the presumed default was only apparent.	Cases in which the default was the result of truancy.	Cases in which the default was caused by the children being out at work or kept at home.	Cases in which the parents or guardians were prosecuted.	Results of Prosecutions.			
										Convictions.	Withdrawals.	Dismissals.	Not completed.
1.	George Turner	Sydney	5,545	2,235	4,354	4,131	78	145	223	189	10	1	14
2.	Robert George	Sydney	8,200	1,830	1,870	1,610	73	187	260	202	39	5	14
3.	William G. Wilson	Sydney	4,078	2,760	2,048	1,783	55	210	265	231	6	..	20
4.	Roland T. Sutton	Sydney	5,432	3,830	5,621	5,040	96	485	327	317	5	1	4
5.	C. C. Walkinshaw (assistant)	Sydney	2,009	2,231	2,701	2,415	48	233	149	137	10	1	1
6.	John J. Carolan	Ashfield	1,509	4,811	1,253	1,209	9	41	44	48	1	..	..
7.	William Long	Liverpool	2,542	3,742	2,955	2,737	116	102	155	134	8	4	0
8.	Edward Sharp	St. Leonards	1,470	3,414	1,433	1,433	8	42	48	41	5	1	1
9.	G. Saunders (assistant)	St. Leonards	883	4,392	918	872	7	37	42	40	2	..	..
10.	William Deane	Parraunatta	929	2,808	863	780	3	74	66	60	5	1	..
11, 22 (part).	Patrick Downey	Rooty Hill	1,360	2,332	1,055	932	31	92	105	89	5	..	11
12, 18 (part).	Henry Evans	Newcastle	1,932	2,570	2,776	2,323	77	370	384	365	12	6	2
13 (part), 14	Emmanuel Lync	Newcastle	1,035	3,157	1,409	1,320	7	76	83	73	2	4	4
15, 18, 19	Alfred Asher	Newcastle	1,805	4,233	759	677	5	77	80	67	10	3	..
16, 17, 105, 106.	David Swan	Maitland	1,351	3,557	637	516	2	19	21	18	1	2	..
20.	William L. Bernard	Raymond Terrace	1,038	3,891	644	572	20	52	42	41	..	1	..
21.	Abraham S. Ling	Singleton	1,351	3,557	637	516	2	19	21	18	1	2	..
22 (part), 23	Denis Dwyer	Scone	1,038	3,891	644	572	20	52	42	41	..	1	..
24, 25	Charles Stamford	Mittagong	761	3,633	955	901	3	81	58	60	1	..	2
26.	George C. James	Kiama	1,161	3,345	1,237	1,157	23	102	70	69	2	1	..
27, 28, 61	William Turner	Nowra	1,017	3,388	984	919	2	63	73	59	7	5	2
29.	Thomas H. Crommelin	Braidwood	1,092	4,299	682	665	8	69	77	74	2	1	..
30.	William J. Huggart	Goulburn	704	4,530	508	478	..	35	35	32	..	..	3
31.	Henry Goldsmith	Goulburn	910	1,034	539	505	10	24	26	24	1	..	..
32, 33, 34	William R. Curran	Wallerawang	903	4,466	657	671	8	38	78	68	3	3	4
35, 39, 67	John Kealy	Bathurst	1,339	3,349	1,341	1,236	24	81	57	49	2	4	2
36, 37 (part), 66.	Alfred Plane	Wellington	1,163	3,793	1,530	1,464	7	59	49	25	2	18	4
38.	George M. Fitzpatrick	Rylstone	760	6,530	548	607	..	41	89	21	12	3	..
39.	Frederick A. H. Cork	Mudgee	1,147	5,100	841	772	8	66	69	55	13	1	..
40, 41	Charles C. Fagan	Gosford	747	3,929	515	467	2	46	48	47	1	..	..
42, 43, 44	William H. Bayly	Grafton	945	5,810	816	729	10	77	79	67	9	3	..
45, 46	Edward Justellus	Tarce	721	3,475	645	687	3	56	58	49	6	4	..
47, 48	Samuel Russell	Kempsey	1,135	3,109	823	677	9	137	20	18	..	2	..
49, 50, 51	Henry S. Carpenter	Lismore	498	2,572	832	764	4	64	69	48	..	..	11
52, 53, 54	Frederick J. White	Albury	1,357	4,224	1,175	1,100	13	02	71	49	13	1	8
55, 56	Andrew McGeorge	Wagga Wagga	1,081	4,521	1,095	990	16	39	30	27	..	1	2
57, 58	Charles H. Thomson	Yass	888	4,273	480	437	..	43	35	31	..	2	2
59, 60 (part), 83, 85, 86	Luke Tierney	Young	966	4,203	574	408	7	169	47	40	1	..	..
60 (part), 62	James C. Thornton	Gundagai	1,211	3,662	978	826	5	147	47	35	7	3	2
63, 64	Francis Fawcett	Deniliquin	712	3,793	573	502	8	93	32	20	1	2	..
68, 69, 84	Patrick J. Cusack	Cowra	1,534	4,405	1,009	1,036	10	43	63	50	5	..	2
70, 71	John Wilson	Bega	1,231	4,926	1,163	1,152	6	25	31	16	4	7	4
72, 73	Herbert V. Wigg	Cooma	720	3,232	542	378	4	100	147	113	19	9	6
74, 77, 79	Francis W. Horison	Glen Innes	No report	—	Officer out of the service.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75, 81	Patrick O'D. Malony	Gunnedah	1,364	3,725	905	836	..	69	43	38	2	1	2
76, 80	Thomas G. Weir	Armidale	1,326	4,037	962	909	11	42	32	22	5	5	..
79, 82	William W. Dixon	Tamworth	1,238	3,801	945	820	5	120	32	24	4	4	..
87, 88, 90, 90, 91.	Carl Meyer	Forbes	1,121	3,938	1,264	1,025	25	214	103	79	8	13	3
93, 94, 99	James Birch	Wentworth	No report	—	Officer resigned.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Malcolm Grant	Employed in Principal School Attendance Office.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	66,887	167,319	66,557	51,115	555	4,587	3,399	3,303	258	128	150

ALFRED W. SLADEN,
Principal School Attendance and Payments Officer.

APPENDIX XIII.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES OBTAINED IN 1885.

Number of Sites granted by the Government	99
reserved under Act 44 Vic. No. 16	47
" purchased	20
" obtained by way of gift	4

Total number of Sites secured during the year ... 170

School Sites granted by Government:—

Avisford	Belauglo	Hatfield	Paupong
Avoca Vale	Budjong Vale	Jerrabatgulla	Quaama
Armatree	Bundarigo	Jimenbuen	Ryanda
Argyle Cutting	Coota	Jellingroo	Rocky Ponds
Anarel	Coradgerie	Kenny's Creek	Spicer's Creek, Lower
Brooman	Clive	Molroy	Streamville
Balladoran	Cameron's Creek	Mannafield	Stanborough
Bell's Lagoons	Carraboblin	Memagong	Springbank
Blackheath	Collarindabri	Memundie	Terneil
Bara Creek	Coppabella	Morangorell	Tuckombil
Bevendale	Curran's Creek	Maude	Tilbuster
Blossom Vale	Cubmurra	Milong	Togannain
Bombay (Ch. and Sch. Estate)	Cadogan	Mitta Mitta	Trickett
Bulgo	Come-by-Chance	Mitchell (Sunny Corner)	Terra Bella
Brownlea	Congera	Mookerawa, Lower	Tirranna
Bocoble	Diamond	McDonald's Hole	Wandera
Berry Jerry North, Lower	Donlymun	Mogong	Wongy
Ballimore, Lower	Dullaberry	Mororo	Warrah Ridge
Beechwood	Everton Vale	Mount Drummond	Yamma
Bimlow	Kuromedah	Mount Mitchell	Yurammie
Burruga	Field of Mars	Nubrygyn	Yamba
Bobin Flat	Gungal (addition to site)	Narraburra	Yalcogrin
Bradshaw's Flat	Gerogery Railway Station	Neilson's Creek	Yeo Yeo
Baan Baa	Hillyke	Piambong	Yumberra, West
Byangum	Hillgrove	Pomeroy	

School

School Sites resumed under "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," 44 Vic.
No. 16.

Place.	Cost.	
	Amount already paid.	Amount still due— estimated at.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Avenel		
Bungay		40 0 0
Bangleumbie		
Binglebrah (way-of-access).....	3 1 3	
Bulga Hut		12 10 0
Beaufort		
Burrowa Flats		10 0 0
Burgoon		
Barrenjoey.....		50 0 0
Cockatoo Flat		4 9 3
Clear Hills.....		1 10 0
Carcoar (addition to site)		1,000 0 0
Clunes.....		40 0 0
Croydon Park		1,500 0 0
Cootralantra		
Claremont		
Demondrille Junction.....	25 8 10	
Drummoyne (addition to site)		122 10 3
Dudanman		
Eccleston	41 1 10	
Foxground.....		84 0 0
Glenoak	36 11 9	
Gleba (addition to site)		691 0 0
Greenwich Park		0 10 0
Grove (The)		No estimate.
Kendale		10 0 0
Moppitty		
Meerschaum Vale.....		
Mundoonan		
Neutral Bay	2,584 11 6	385 0 0
Newtown North (addition to site).....		650 0 0
Nurung	6 0 0	
Nambucca Lower.....		12 16 3
Pokolbin		35 0 0
Pennant Hills South		
Quinburra		10 5 1
Rolland's Plains		30 0 0
Stone Hut		
Sherwood		24 0 0
Small's Forest	20 9 7	
Stonefield		
Talmo		
Wagragobilly	12 17 2	
Winduella	5 15 0	
Wheeo		
Wamberall.....		
Yambla	5 3 3	
Total.....	£2,741 0 2	4,713 10 10

School Sites Purchased.

Place.	Cost.
	£ s. d.
Auburn	800 0 0
Bookham	73 15 0
Birchgrove (North Balmain—addition to site)	1,350 0 0
Brombin	30 0 0
Coldstream Lower.....	60 0 0
Dunolly	67 10 0
Drummoyne	1,144 0 0
Elizabeth Farm	1,320 0 0
Five Dock (addition to site)	200 0 0
Hamilton (addition to site).....	800 0 0
Islington	1,600 0 0
Irvington	125 0 0
Josmond	260 0 0
Lower Lawrence	96 0 0
Liverpool (addition to site).....	297 0 0
Nymagee	550 0 0
Parramatta North (addition to site).....	220 0 0
Taloumbi	40 0 0
Turner's Flat.....	12 0 0
Wyong Creek Lower	120 0 0
Total	£9,165 5 0

School Sites obtained by way of Gift.

Place.	Donor
Barrington	Mr. Henry Green.
Oakdale	Mr. E. L. Moore.
Rix Creek	Mr. D. F. Mackay <i>et ux.</i>
Tongarra	Mr. B. M. Osborne.

APPENDIX XIV.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ARCHITECT'S OFFICE FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Buildings.

Between the 1st January and the 31st December there have been completed and delivered to the Department ready for occupation the following buildings:—

No.	Description of work.	Accommodation.	Cost.
21	Permanent school buildings	4,165	£ s. d. 42,278 11 3
57	Temporary school buildings	2,960	14,876 1 6
41	Additions, &c., providing increased accommodation	4,086	15,337 7 7
297	Additions, &c., not providing increased accommodation .....	.....	25,582 3 10
14	Weathersheds .....	.....	1,982 1 0

The school accommodation has been increased this year in permanent buildings by 4,165; in temporary buildings, 2,960; and in additions by 4,086; giving a total increase of 11,211, at a cost of £72,492 0s. 4d.

In addition to the above, contracts have been entered into, and are now in progress, and will, probably, be all finished before the end of 1886, as follows:—

No.	Description of work	Accommodation.	Cost.
17	Permanent school buildings	3,591	£ s. d. 23,931 4 2
7	Temporary school buildings	369	1,724 15 6
21	Additions, &c., providing increased accommodation	2,419	14,328 15 7
88	Additions and improvements not providing accommodation .....	.....	11,050 13 10
3	Weathersheds .....	.....	183 15 0

Outlay.

The total outlay for works of all kinds certified for by me during the year is £95,623 6s. 4d., being less than half the amount expended during the year 1884, and the accommodation provided bears about the same proportion to that of last year.

I have to point out that this diminution of outlay does not indicate so large a diminution of the work of the office as might be expected, the works during the year being much smaller. The certificates issued in 1884 averaged over £117 each, while this year they only averaged about £68; and the correspondence this year in papers despatched and received amounts to about 12,000, against 15,000 in 1884.

Staff.

There has been a reduction in the staff this year by the resignations of one draftsman, two junior draftsmen, and one clerk, and in view of the diminution of the work shown above, the vacancies have not been filled up.

I am happy to say the officers serving under me continue to perform their duties satisfactorily.

WM. E. KEMP,
Architect for Public Schools.

29th January, 1886.

APPENDIX XV.

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT, WITH ITS ANNEXES.

In the year 1884, there were 1,904 schools in operation; in 1885, there were 2,038. The difference, 134, represents the aggregate increase, but not the total number of new schools established. Of the schools open in 1884, 49 closed that year, and do not appear in the record for 1885; the actual number of new schools opened therefore was 183.

The returns for 1885 show:—

Public.	Provisional.	Half-Time.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Total.
1,532	294	150	50	12	2,038

Arranged according to average attendance, they stand:—

Class I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Unclassed.	Total.
23	26	18	35	91	196	161	285	583	191	429	2,038

As might be expected, the newly opened schools are, with few exceptions, in the most remote parts of the colony. In the country beyond the Hunter, extending to Queensland, 41 were opened; in the west in the direction of Bathurst, Wellington, and Bourke, 39; in the south towards Goulburn, Bega, and Riverina, 59; on the north-east coast, 18. The majority of these are very small, being either Provisional with attendances ranging from 12 to 20, or part-time schools with groups of 10 or less. The farthest places on the borders of Queensland and South Australia are now regularly visited by Inspectors, and, as far as possible, the wants of these outlying stations are ascertained and met. The Inspectors are unanimous in reporting that it would be difficult to find groups of 10 or 12 children in any part of the colony who are wholly cut off from the means of education.

During

During the year, 275 new buildings were completed and occupied. Of these, 180 were put up under the supervision of Inspectors. This work lies outside their proper duties and adds greatly to their labours; but, as a body, they have willingly undertaken it, because they have thus been able to dispense with routine and delay and to get work done expeditiously. Their knowledge of local wants, and of the best and cheapest means of providing for them, saves thousands of pounds to the Department. The following table will show the number, distribution, and sitting capacity of the new buildings.

District.	Erected by Department's Architect.		Erected under local supervision.		Total.	
	Schools.	Accommodation.	Schools.	Accommodation.	Schools.	Accommodation.
Armidale	15	1,075	20	562	35	1,637
Bathurst	3	282	17	656	20	938
Goulburn	10	475	27	694	37	1,169
Grafton	23	1,594	24	850	47	2,444
Maitland	9	704	16	501	25	1,205
Metropolitan	9	4,366	.....	.....	9	4,366
Sub-metropolitan	5	490	17	569	22	1,059
Wagga Wagga	14	571	38	1,050	52	1,621
Wellington	7	510	21	576	28	1,086
	95	10,067	180	5,458	275	15,525

At the close of 1884 there was school accommodation for 145,845 pupils. Every new building erected since has not necessarily increased the accommodation, because in some cases new have only replaced old buildings. There has, however, been an increase fully equal to the increase of population, and in each district there is in the aggregate an excess of accommodation over attendance.

In towns where children have a choice of schools, a popular teacher, a favourite position, or some accidental circumstance, sometimes keeps a school constantly filled while a neighbouring school to which children might as conveniently go is but partly full. Overcrowding is prevented in these cases by limiting the attendance to the accommodation actually provided.

The total accommodation in 1885 will be seen in the following Table:—

District.	Number of additional places provided in 1885.	Total number of places, December, 1885.	Enrolment, December, 1885.	Average daily attendance for December quarter, 1885.	Excess of accommodation over number of pupils in average attendance.
Armidale	654	10,000	10,216	6,997.5	3,002
Bathurst	681	13,917	13,164	9,162.5	4,754
Goulburn	739	15,497	12,911	8,865.4	6,628
Grafton	1,000	11,805	10,376	7,380.2	4,424
Maitland	1,642	20,972	19,044	13,752.0	7,220
Metropolitan	2,846	34,938	38,799	27,183.8	7,754
Sub-metropolitan	680	19,099	18,227	12,768.3	6,330
Wagga Wagga	1,149	16,330	14,344	9,997.5	6,332
Wellington	891	9,829	9,070	6,338.0	3,490
Totals.....	10,282	152,387	146,151	102,448.2	49,934

Buildings completed, but not occupied, at the end of 1885, provided seats for 3,740 pupils.

As in former years there has been a considerable outlay on repairs and additions. Some Inspectors report that, without an exception, the buildings in their districts are in a good state of repair, well lighted and ventilated, and as comfortable as any one could reasonably expect them to be; while all report that during the year great improvements have been made. On the whole, the schools throughout the colony have a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and working materials.

The gross enrolment in 1885 was 196,486. Reduced 16,111 on account of multiple enrolments, this represents 180,375 individual pupils. The increase on 1884 was 13,689 or 8.2 per cent. The following Table shows the enrolment and attendance during each quarter together with the increase on the numbers given for 1884:—

Quarter.	Enrolment in 1884.	Enrolment in 1885.	Increase for 1885.	Average daily attendance for 1884.	Average daily attendance for 1885.	Increase in average attendance for 1885.	Increase in 1885 on enrolment for 1884.	Increase in 1885 on average daily attendance for 1884.
March	137,069	144,544	6,575	95,302.8	95,438.3	45.5	percentage 4.7	percentage 0
June	133,591	145,295	5,704	94,458.3	100,842.0	6,383.7	4.1	6.7
September	136,891	148,524	11,633	93,720.8	101,514.3	7,793.5	8.5	8.3
December	140,827	146,151	5,324	96,031.7	102,448.2	6,416.5	3.7	6.6

It will be noticed that, though 6,575 more pupils were enrolled in the March quarter of 1885 than in the March quarter of 1884, there was practically no difference in the average attendance. This anomaly indicates widespread distress during the latter part of last summer. In addition to the disasters caused by drought, scarlet fever and typhoid were reported from all parts, and eye diseases in the Western districts were exceptionally prevalent. Excluding this quarter, the increase in average attendance was at the rate of about 7 per cent. on the previous year.

The average attendance was 68.4 of the mean quarterly enrolment. This is exactly what it was in 1884, and approximately what it has been, both here and in the neighbouring colonies, for some years. The experience of teachers and Inspectors confirms these figures for it is found that the general average attendance is from two-thirds to three-fourths of the enrolment. Where, except in places unusually favourable

favourable to regularity, it exceeds this average to any great extent, there is ground for suspecting falsification of records. The following table gives the percentage for each quarter :—

Quarters.	No. Enrolled.	Average Attendance.	
		Number.	Percentage of Enrolment.
March Quarter	144,544	95,438·3	66·
June ,,	145,295	100,842·0	69·4
September ,,	148,524	101,514·3	68·3
December ,,	146,151	102,448·2	70·1
Year's Average	146,128	100,060·7	68·4

There was no increase in the number of Inspectors during the year, but in order to equalize their labours, necessary alterations were made in the distribution of schools amongst them. An Inspector's work cannot be judged by the number of schools under his supervision, for they range in size from schools with 10 scholars to 1,500, and the districts in which they are situated differ widely in area. In no previous year did so few schools go uninspected. Altogether, 2,202 departments were open during some portion of the year, and with the exception of 35 all were inspected. In 1884 the numbers respectively were 2,063 and 61. Of the 35 not inspected, 32 were closed early or opened late in the year, and were not in existence when the Inspectors were in their neighbourhood. In addition to the regular annual inspection of 2,167 schools, 919 were inspected a second time. The following table shows the distribution of schools and the number in each district inspected :—

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected once.	No. of Schools inspected twice.	No. of Schools not inspected.
Armidale	3	204	196	43	8
Bathurst	3	244	243	52	1
Goulburn	4	322	316	156	6
Grafton	3	209	207	94	2
Maitland	4	264	263	238	1
Metropolitan	4	156	153	9	3
Sub-metropolitan	4	260	255	140	5
Wagga Wagga	4	319	312	57	7
Wellington.....	3	224	222	130	2
Totals.....	32	2,202	2,167	919	35

The inspected and uninspected schools stand thus :—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1,687	286	146	47	1	2,167
Uninspected	9	8	4	3	11	35
Totals.....	1,696	294	150	50	12	2,202

As stated in last year's report, the results of inspection in 1884 were not wholly to be relied on for purposes of comparison. A new standard and a severer method of marking results were introduced that year, and Inspectors were instructed not to apply the new system too rigorously at first. The number of "passes" and schools returned as "up to the standard" was therefore admittedly high, and it was anticipated that when all subjects were tested in strict accordance with the standard, the results would not appear so favourable. No concessions were made in 1885, and these results may therefore be fairly taken for comparison with those of former years. The following table shows the position of inspected schools in regard to efficiency :—

	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Percentage up to Standard.
Public	1,050	300	328	1,687	80.
Provisional	105	58	123	286	57.
Half-time	67	25	54	146	63.
House-to-house	12	11	24	47	50.
Evening	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals.....	1,235	403	529	2,167	75·5

Of these schools, 251 had not been in operation a full year when they were inspected. If these were omitted, the percentage that reached the standard would be 73·4. In 1884 when the schools were examined under the lenient conditions already mentioned, the numbers were 75·8 for all schools, and 79 for schools that had been a year in operation. The difference is of no consequence, but that the schools in 1885 when rigidly measured by the new standard held so high a position, is an indication that solid work was done during the year.

The number of pupils examined was 105,815, being an increase of 7,275 on the previous year. This total represents the ordinary daily attendance of the colony. There is no provision in the Public Instruction Act for compelling either enrolled or unenrolled children to present themselves annually for examination; only those children therefore can be tested who happen to be present on the days of inspection.

In Reading, 105,815 were examined, and 87 per cent. satisfied the standard. In 1883, 28 per cent. of all pupils were reading the advanced books of ordinary prose and poetry; in 1884 the percentage was 33; in 1885, it was 37. As the quantity of work prescribed in Reading is much greater under the new than it was under the old standard, the steady increase per cent. of pupils able to read the higher books is a healthy sign. The percentage of passes was the same in 1885 as in 1884, but, as already mentioned, the returns for all subjects in 1884 were necessarily only approximations. The improvement that has been made could only be seen by comparing the results of 1885 under the new with those obtained in previous years under the old and easier standard.

In Writing, 104,601 were examined, and 91 per cent. passed. Complaints are still made by Inspectors that the writing on unruled paper is of very poor quality. The writing in copy-books is usually good, but that seen in exercise books is often extremely slovenly.

In Arithmetic, 100,904 were examined, and 69 per cent. passed. Considering the severity of the tests applied, this is not unsatisfactory. If more care were taken, however, to drill the younger pupils in easy progressive mental exercises and in the ordinary multiplication and money tables, there would be greater accuracy and higher results obtained throughout all classes.

In all the remaining subjects of the school course, except in Trigonometry and Algebra, there was a considerable increase in 1884 in the number of pupils brought under examination. This was particularly the case in History and Scripture, the numbers being respectively 26,933 and 77,825 in 1885, as against 14,639 and 30,440 in 1884.

Speaking generally of the results of the examinations, I am of opinion that, throughout the Colony, there is a steady onward movement, and that teachers, even in the smallest and most distant schools, are keeping well abreast of their work. In Sydney and its suburbs, the number of really good schools is yearly increasing, but sound teaching is not confined to them, for comparing class with class and age with age, there are hundreds of schools in the country that only the very best in Sydney can equal or excel.

The following table gives in detail the subjects, the number of pupils examined, and the results:—

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.		
	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage up to or above standard.
Reading—			
Alphabet	12,167	9,967	82
Monosyllables	24,908	21,229	85
Easy narrative	29,657	25,353	85
Ordinary prose	39,083	35,197	90
Totals	105,815	91,746	87
Writing—			
On slates	46,504	42,035	90
In copy-books and on paper	58,097	53,163	91
Totals	104,601	95,198	91
Arithmetic—			
Simple rules	65,734	48,657	74
Compound rules	20,005	11,994	60
Higher rules	15,165	8,794	58
Totals	100,904	69,445	69
Grammar—			
Elementary	11,472	9,310	81
Advanced	28,230	22,410	79
Totals	39,702	31,720	80
Geography—			
Elementary	14,616	12,396	85
Advanced	26,643	21,729	81
Totals	41,259	34,125	83
History—			
English	26,933	19,618	73
Australian	10,271	8,231	80
Scripture and moral lessons	77,825	62,625	80
Object lessons	71,449	61,297	86
Drawing	28,139	23,446	83
Music	75,569	64,578	85
French	727	600	82
Euclid	4,527	3,450	76
Algebra	1,632	1,185	72
Mensuration	3,145	1,698	54
Latin	1,045	867	83
Natural science	2,598	2,162	83
Trigonometry	32	30	94
Needlework	34,062	31,366	92
Drill	85,665	72,573	85

All the Inspectors continue to report favourably of the discipline maintained in schools. The pupils are generally clean in person and tidily dressed, quiet and respectful in manner, and, with few exceptions, they give but little trouble to their teachers. The government is usually firm and strict, but not harsh, and is administered with tact and due regard to the best interests of pupils. Few complaints of improper or excessive punishment were made during the year, and most of these proved on investigation to be groundless or exaggerated. Military drill has been introduced into all large schools, and marching is practised in every school. No fewer than 85,665 pupils were examined in drill by the Inspectors. The general attention to this subject has caused school-work to be carried on smoothly and quietly, and has tended to cultivate habits of prompt obedience. The whole system of discipline in Public Schools is based on obedience to lawful orders, attention to duty, and respect for the rights and claims of teachers and fellow-pupils; and no one who knows how easily spoilt and vicious children are brought into harmony with this spirit of the schools can doubt that the discipline enforced is a wholesome training in solid virtues.

The

The Superior Public Schools open during the year numbered 31, and contained 26,564 scholars. The standard for the fifth class of a Superior School is so arranged, that boys and girls who desire to study for the Civil Service or the University Senior or Junior Examinations may do so in class, without the necessity of obtaining special tuition. Under the old standard the University subjects to a large extent lay outside the ordinary work of a fifth class, and therefore, except in individual cases, where pupils expressed a desire to attend these examinations, the teachers as a rule neither noticed the subjects nor conducted their work with reference to them. Now, however, the University Junior programme for English, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Natural Science, Algebra, and Euclid is also the standard for fifth classes in Public Schools. Teachers cannot confine themselves to these subjects, for they are compelled in addition to practise their pupils in Reading, Music, and Drawing, and to give regular instruction in Scripture and elementary Latin or French. They have, however, this year been informed that the subjects of the University Junior Course, which accord with their standard, must be fully taught to all pupils of fifth classes, irrespective of any consideration as to whether or not the pupils will attend the examination. It is not necessarily a part of a teacher's duty to ascertain who will attend or if anyone will; he has only to see that all are fit to do so.

The number of teachers employed at the close of the year was 3,401. This was an increase, on 1884, of 179 teachers and 47 pupil-teachers. The following table shows their various ranks:—

	I.A.		I.B.		II.A.		II.B.		III.A.		III.B.		III.C.		Un-classified.		Totals.		Grand Total.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Principal Teachers (Male)	26	..	9	..	151	..	162	..	336	..	204	..	109	..	252	..	1,300	..	1,935			
Principal Teachers (Female)	1	33	..	34	..	113	..	392	..		628		
Mistresses of Departments	..	4	..	8	..	68	..	72	..	6	1	..	160	348		
Assistant Teachers (Male)	2	..	3	..	49	..	22	..	18	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	93
Assistant Teachers (Female)	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	72	..	93	..	55	..	19	..	6	..	..	253
	28	4	12	8	200	82	184	147	349	132	206	139	170	132	253	398	1,402	1,041	2,443			
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.													
Pupil-teachers	48	88	57	113	75	155	97	199	14	24										291	579	870
Work-Mistresses																		..	88	88		
Total Teachers of all ranks																		3,401		

On all sides the Inspectors report that the teachers as a body, are industrious, conscientious, and well conducted. In a few cases, teachers—generally new comers in charge of small schools—were found guilty of making false entries in records, and were, according to rule, summarily dismissed from the service.

The pupil-teachers continue to be favourably reported on by all concerned in their training. The Saturday morning and Wednesday evening classes for their special instruction in Latin, French, Mathematics, Music, Drawing, and Drill, are well attended, the average number present being 350.

Both Training Schools were in operation throughout the year. Students are admitted in July and January, and remain twelve months. At the end of that time they are examined and classified and sent out as teachers or assistants. During the first half-year, 42 males and 49 females were in training; of these, the seniors, consisting of 14 males and 27 females, were examined in June and placed out in schools. Their place at the Training Schools was taken, in July, by a new draft of 23 males and 29 females. One female student resigned, so that the total number in training, during the second half of the year, was 51 males and 50 females.

The course of study in both schools is varied and thorough. All students are required to study the subjects prescribed for a Second-class Certificate. In addition to these, the young men go through a course of study in Latin, Physiology, Chemistry, and Physics, and complete the course of Mathematics prescribed for a First-class Certificate. Female students are required to study, and to pass an examination in English, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Literature, School Management, Drawing, Music, Sanitary Science, and French. They also go through a course of instruction in Physiology, and have regular practice in Drill, Needlework, and Cookery. Drill is not confined to Calisthenics and school exercises, but males and females are taught military movements, and are placed in command for proper practice of the same.

The Training Schools were periodically visited by two Inspectors, and the work done up to the date of their visit was then tested. With one or two exceptions the students have been earnest and industrious. All, 42 males and 48 females, who were due for examination in June and December passed, 79 obtaining second-class certificates, and 11 third-class.

The supply of teachers turned out from the Training School is about 90 per annum. This is quite as many as the Service can absorb; in the case of the men, it is in fact slightly beyond actual requirements. The students differ in manner, tact, judgment, and character, so that the best scholars or the most accomplished "lesson-givers" do not necessarily, when thrown upon their own resources, obtain public confidence. All start from the Training School with extensive practical skill in school management, and with the attainments necessary for the positions to which they are sent. When they fail to give satisfaction, the reason can usually be traced to some defect of character or to a disregard of established social usages.

There has been neither increase nor decrease in the number of High Schools. The following table shows the attendance:—*

School.	1884.		1885.							
	Average Quarterly Enrolment	Average Daily Attendance.	March Quarter.		June Quarter.		September Quarter.		December Quarter.	
			Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
Sydney, Boys.....	129	121.3	171	160.9	174	160.2	201	187.7	187	176.3
Sydney, Girls.....	95	90.4	107	96.8	118	109.0	152	136.2	147	131.3
Maitland, Boys ..	37	32.8	51	46.0	47	44.5	49	43.5	46	42.2
Maitland, Girls ..	19	18.0	11	11.0	12	9.3	16	12.8	20	17.1
Bathurst, Boys ...	16	14.2	14	13.1	26	22.0	29	25.1	30	24.0
Bathurst, Girls ..	10	9.2	13	11.3	26	22.8	23	20.3	24	22.5
Goulburn, Boys ...	16	13.6	10	8.7	9	6.7	9	8.1	12	9.0
Goulburn, Girls ...	17	15.4	10	8.3	7	5.8	6	4.0	11	9.7
	330	314.9	387	356.6	419	380.3	485	437.7	477	432.1

* The High School statistics are not included in the foregoing tables.

For the time they have been in operation, the attendance at the first three schools on this list is tolerably satisfactory. The next three schools may also be considered as firmly established. In the present quarter of 1886, there has been a fair increase in these six. The Goulburn schools, so far as attendance is concerned, are failures.

The gross enrolment was 353 boys and 251 girls, total 604,—an advance on 1884 of 90 boys and 66 girls. At the examinations, 460 were present. The following table gives the results:—

Subjects.	Number of pupils examined.	Satisfactory.	Percentage satisfactory.
English	460	426	92
Dictation	460	398	86
Arithmetic	460	337	73
History	460	405	88
Latin	460	391	85
French	460	418	90
Geography	218	218	100
Vocal Music	164	164	100
Drawing	386	322	83
Geometry	344	265	77
Algebra	388	309	79
Mensuration	202	178	88
Trigonometry	130	114	87
Natural Science	134	124	92
Greek	38	28	73
German	55	47	85

The Inspectors report favourably of the work done in the High Schools.

Summing up the results of the year, it may be said that the attendance in Public Schools has increased in proportion to the increase of population; that new schools have been established wherever they were needed; that there is a steady advance in attainments; that a high standard of discipline has been maintained; and that, with few exceptions, teachers and officers have loyally and faithfully done their duty.

J. C. MAYNARD,
Chief Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction, 10th February, 1886.

ANNEX A.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR JOHN M'CREIDIE'S REPORT.

DURING 1885 there were in operation in the Metropolitan District for the whole or a portion of the year 155 Public Schools and one Evening School. Fifteen schools, situated outside the suburbs, were withdrawn at the beginning of the year, and placed in the Sub-metropolitan District, formed in August, 1884. The removal of these schools has confined the district almost entirely to Sydney and its suburbs. It also explains the apparent reduction in the number of schools as compared with the list for 1884. In fact, there has been an increase of 11 new schools or departments during the year. At Homebush, Birch Grove, and Dulwich Hill—localities not before supplied with schools—Public Schools have been opened in temporary wooden buildings erected by the Department, and the Bullanaming-street and Blackfriars Schools of three departments each have replaced the Parramatta-street and Chippendale leased premises of two departments, while, owing to increase of pupils, departments were added to the Albion-street, Newtown North, and Tempe Schools. On the other hand, two departments—Castle-rough-street Girls' and Randwick Asylum Infants'—have been closed from paucity of attendance. At the close of the year the schools at Forest Lodge, Birch Grove, and Leichhardt West were ripe for the addition of another department to each, and a few others of two departments will probably require a third department before the end of 1886.

New girls' schoolhouses are in course of erection at the Glebe and Stanmore. Tenders have been accepted for the erection of new school premises at Annandale and Croydon Park, and action has been taken to build schoolrooms at East St. Leonards, at Balmain in the vicinity of White Bay, and at Marrickville.

Many schools have undergone repair or been improved by the asphaltting of playgrounds, the enlargement of premises, and the provision of various items desirable for the comfort of teachers and pupils. Among the schools thus benefited may be mentioned Albion-street, Balmain, Banks' Meadow, Botany, Coogee, Darlinghurst, Darling Road, Greenwich, Macdonaldtown, Manly, Newtown, Newtown North, and Tempe. With the exception of Balgowlah, Botany Heads, Fort-street Lower, Randwick, Randwick Asylum, and St. Peter's, all the schools are conducted in buildings vested in the Department.

The material organization of the schools is in nearly all cases of a satisfactory character. The furniture is of good quality and properly arranged; the ordinary working stock of books, &c., is sufficient, and the schools are supplied with diagrams of a suitable kind for teaching purposes. Of the new schools opened during the year, that of Blackfriars may be referred to as very satisfactory. The premises are commodious, well ventilated, equipped with superior furniture, and altogether of an attractive character.

The accommodation provided is adequate, and the schools are nearly all well and centrally situated throughout the district. All children are within reasonable reach of a school, but in some of the suburbs the population is increasing so fast, and becoming so dense, that a second school will become necessary to relieve the existing one from overcrowding, and afford facility for the attendance of infants near their homes.

The enrolment, average, and percentage of attendance in proportion to enrolment are exhibited in the table hereunder for the several quarters:—

Quarters.	Enrolment.	Average.	Percentage of Attendance.
March	38,617	25,579.6	66.2
June	39,596	27,117.7	68.5
September	40,043	26,455.8	66.0
December	38,779	27,166.6	70.0
Averages of enrolments, &c.	39,259 nearly	26,579.9	67.7

This table shows, as was the case in 1884, that the highest enrolment was that for September quarter; that the highest average, in proportion to enrolment, was for December quarter; and that the average percentage for the year was 67.7, or 1.4 higher than that for 1884. In making this

this comparison, however, it is to be remembered that the 15 schools already referred to as removed from the district were included in the calculations for 1884, so that the schools compared are not identical with those of the past year. The attendance for the December quarter is higher than that for the corresponding quarter of 1884 by 3 per cent. If 70 per cent. of average attendance could be maintained a perceptible effect would be produced on the general proficiency shown at examinations. It is gratifying that in this important point of average attendance the schools stand higher than they have done for years.

The 15 schools withdrawn at the end of 1884 represented an enrolment of 1,528 pupils and accommodation equal to 13,490 square feet. Deducting these from the numbers given in the Report for 1884—33,174 pupils and 270,227 square feet—there were left 36,646 pupils enrolled and accommodation equal to 256,737 square feet. As additional accommodation to the extent of 22,770 square feet was provided during the year, there were at its close 279,507 square feet, which, allowing 8 square feet for each pupil, afford accommodation for 34,938 pupils. The highest average attendance for the year having been 27,166, it is evident that ample space is provided for the pupils in ordinary attendance. The increase of quarterly enrolment during the year amounted to 2,133, which was more than met by the new buildings erected for 2,846 pupils.

For the purpose of inspection the schools were divided into three portions, placed severally under the charge of two Inspectors and myself, the third Inspector being occupied with miscellaneous work and with the examination of schools with the other Inspectors, as occasion required. All the schools but an evening school and two girls' departments underwent a general or regular inspection. The latter were opened after the inspection of the schools with which they are connected, so that the pupils attending them were actually examined in the mixed school before their removal. The evening school was re-opened during the last quarter of the year. Five schools were re-examined, but only 4 received an ordinary inspection, the time of the Inspectors being fully occupied by the usual inspections and by work connected with the Training School and the High Schools. Six schools were raised to the rank of Superior Schools in the course of the year, making in all 15 Superior Schools or 30 departments with fifth classes. One Superior School was deprived of the title of "Superior" on account of its inability to maintain fifth classes. The increase of pupils and of Superior Schools rendered the work of inspection more laborious and demanded much more time this year than last for the examinations. Throughout the past year the new standard has been much more rigidly applied than during 1884. It was deemed reasonable to expect that teachers should, after its introduction for twelve months, be fully prepared to carry out its demands.

From the reports by the Inspectors and my own observation in the schools more directly under my supervision, I am of opinion that the discipline of the schools is, generally speaking, very satisfactory. The government is mild, but vigilant and firm. Good order is maintained, and attention secured without harsh treatment, and in general a healthy spirit pervades the schools. In a few schools, however, it is evident that the cane is too much the instrument of government. Minor offences—often caused by the teacher's own lack of watchfulness—are visited by the summary infliction of punishment by the cane. Cases have occurred in which inability to spell a word, to read, or to work a sum correctly, has been thus dealt with. Cane is too frequently used as pointers. Pupil-teachers should not be allowed to have them in their hands on any pretence, and proper pointers should be provided for use. Some teachers do not appear to be alive to the fact that the frequent infliction of corporal punishment is sure evidence of weak disciplinary power.

The teachers, as a body, are respectable, intelligent, and hard-working. A large proportion manifest an interest in their work, and prosecute their duties with earnestness and fidelity. The following tables show the classifications held by the teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers, employed in the schools at the end of the year :—

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Unclassified.	Totals.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Teachers—Males	18	4	26	11	8	1	1	.....	69
„ —Females	4	6	34	32	6	...	1	1	84
Assistants—Males .....	...	3	33	14	7	1	1	.....	59
„ —Females .....	...	...	12	38	41	21	11	6	129
Totals	22	13	105	95	62	23	14	7	341

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Totals.
Pupil-teachers—Males	18	22	19	24	83
„ —Females	43	52	64	90	249
Totals	61	74	83	114	332

In a few of the smaller schools the teachers' wives give instruction in needlework, but in all the larger schools a work-mistress is employed, in addition to the ordinary staff. In view of the future of our schools the pupil-teachers are a promising feature. They are generally attentive to their duties and many are zealous and careful in their performance. They are regularly taught for the prescribed time—1 hour per day—by the teachers to prepare them for the yearly examinations which they have to pass to entitle them to promotion from class to class. In regard to home lessons it may be remarked that many teachers err in attempting to cram their pupil-teachers. Too much is given, regard being had rather to quantity than quality. Long passages are sometimes selected for parsing and analysis which occupy much time in the mere writing, when a judicious selection of a few words would better serve the purpose of training. The same remark holds good in regard to Arithmetic. Long and difficult questions are prescribed which require three or four hours to work out and write down neatly, when shorter ones would equally well serve the purpose of keeping up the knowledge of the pupil-teacher in the subject. Two hours should be the maximum time needed for such exercises. Teachers appear to forget that these young people need rest and recreation in the evening after their hard work during the day.

In judging of schools in relation to the standard, all those that reached an average in all prescribed subjects of 50 per cent. were considered "Up to the Standard," those above that percentage as "Above the Standard." Viewed thus the following table shows the condition of the schools examined :—

Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
14	54	85	153

The following table shows the estimated proficiency of the pupils examined during the year in the various specified subjects:—

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.					
	Above Standard.	Up to Standard (50 per cent. of possible marks.)	Below Standard.	Total Examined.	Percentage up to or above the Standard.	Percentage up to or above the Standard.
Reading—					1885.	1884.
Alphabet.....	1,277	564	360	2,201	84	} 86 91 97
Monosyllables.....	4,067	1,704	931	6,702	86	
Easy narrative.....	4,912	1,910	1,276	8,098	84	
Ordinary prose.....	6,770	2,203	1,243	10,216	88	
Totals.....	17,026	6,381	3,810	27,217		
Writing—						
On slates.....	9,106	1,631	767	11,504	93	} 95 95
In copy-books.....	10,127	3,362	2,003	15,492	81	
Totals.....	19,233	4,993	2,870	27,096		
Arithmetic—						
Simple rules.....	8,323	4,939	4,143	17,405	76	} 73 52 53
Compound rules.....	998	1,314	2,253	4,565	50	
Higher rules.....	831	1,215	2,230	4,276	48	
Totals.....	10,152	7,468	8,626	26,246		
Grammar—						
Elementary.....	1,074	771	406	2,251	82	} 80 82
Advanced.....	3,304	2,258	1,559	7,121	78	
Totals.....	4,378	3,029	1,965	9,372		
Geography—						
Elementary.....	2,852	653	449	3,954	90	} 92 81
Advanced.....	4,339	1,710	1,133	7,182	84	
Totals.....	7,191	2,463	1,582	11,136		
History—						
English.....	3,090	2,034	2,134	7,258	70	} 84 86
Australian.....	2,205	1,375	651	4,231	85	
Scripture.....	10,642	7,126	6,845	24,613	72	} 84 93
Object Lessons.....	13,227	6,289	4,175	23,691	82	
Drawing.....	4,883	1,982	1,201	7,566	84	} 88 96
Music.....	15,241	6,434	3,498	25,173	86	
French.....	170	122	113	405	72	} 80 86
Euclid.....	699	517	422	1,638	74	
Algebra.....	203	190	140	533	74	} 74 69
Mensuration.....	370	357	466	1,193	61	
Latin.....	212	123	132	472	72	} 86 78
Natural Science.....	859	616	418	1,893	77	
Trigonometry.....	7			7	100	} 100 95
Needlework.....	4,908	1,760	983	7,651	87	
Drill.....	16,989	5,357	3,359	25,705	87	88

The percentage in each subject for 1884 is given for the purpose of comparison, although the schools examined in 1885 were not identical, as previously stated, with those of 1884. A glance at the table shows that in all subjects except the Simple Rules in Arithmetic, Elementary Grammar, Advanced Geography, Algebra, and Trigonometry, there is a decrease in the percentage of proficiency. This general deficiency may be attributed in great part to the rigid application of the new standard throughout the past year, and in some measure to the more advanced stage reached in certain subjects, to the injudicious arrangement of the teaching staffs in a number of schools, and to the failure of some teachers to arrange the time-table so as to give sufficient time to the more important subjects under the new standard. For example, it is found that the lowest class in a large school is placed in charge of a fourth class pupil-teacher. The pupils of such a class need more skilful manipulation than those of higher classes, and consequently under such an arrangement the results are found, especially in Reading and Arithmetic, to be of a low character; as the future of a school depends largely on the thoroughness of the teaching, and the good habits found in the lower classes, it is shortsighted policy to hand them over to the least efficient members of the staff. Again, the new standard requires a larger amount of Reading than the old one did in the lower classes, and yet in many cases there is little more time devoted to it than before, although Grammar and Geography have been eliminated, for the first twelve months, for that purpose. Two lessons per day are given, sometimes only one, whereas to overtake the quantity prescribed and to attain a satisfactory degree of proficiency, three lessons per day are necessary.

Turning to the subjects in order, it may be remarked that the results in Alphabet and Monosyllables in Reading are nearly the same as in 1884; they are obtained almost entirely from Infant Schools, and are reasonably satisfactory. In Easy Narrative there is a falling off of 7 per cent.; this is principally due to the low marks in the second classes of Primary Schools. But for the higher proficiency generally shown in the advanced classes of infants the decrease would have been greater. In Ordinary Prose the percentage is 88 against 97 of the previous year. The quality of the Reading has not improved; many read with correct pronunciation and with fluency, but few with expression and good taste. In the highest classes but little time can be devoted to the subject, and the repetition of poetry has been little used as a vehicle for training in Reading. Writing on slates has fallen off only slightly, it is confined to Infant Schools and first classes, and is generally well done. Copy-book writing has not maintained the high results of 1884, the percentage being 14 less; Vere Foster's and the Federal copy-books, authorized by the Minister, are used in a considerable number of schools. It is premature to judge of the effect of their introduction on the quality of the writing. Writing on unruled paper is not so generally practised in the higher classes as is required by the standard. The proficiency in the Simple Rules of Arithmetic has risen 3 per cent. This is largely due to the results obtained in Infant Schools. About two-thirds of the children examined

examined appear under this heading, owing to the many and large Infant Schools in this district. The remaining third are presented under the compound and higher rules in nearly equal numbers. 50 per cent. of the former, and 48 per cent. of the latter were found to be up to or beyond the standard. The fact that these rules are now introduced at an earlier stage of the pupil's course than formerly may account for the slight falling off in the proficiency. Fairly satisfactory results are obtained from questions of a mechanical character, but those of a practical kind involving some thought exhibit many failures. Grammar is now begun later, when the pupil is older and better able to cope with its difficulties. The elementary branch has risen 2 per cent., and the advanced has fallen 2 per cent.; the whole subject, therefore, maintains the percentage of about 80 per cent. Geography as a whole has kept its position of about 87 per cent., being 2 per cent. lower in one section and 3 per cent. higher in the other. English History is 14 per cent. below the rank of 1884. This is probably caused by the larger field of examination, the want of careful revision and of dwelling on the salient and important points, and by trusting too much to book preparation by the pupil. Australian History has stood its ground better. It is taught orally, books not being granted to the pupils, and probably to this fact may be attributed the higher proficiency attained therein. The proficiency in Scripture is 12 per cent. under that of 1884. Too much time is spent by some in the mere reading, and too little in vigorous questioning on the subject matter. Some teachers trust too much to the special religious instruction. The subject is, too, a new one for the lower classes. Object lessons are not taught to first classes. The proficiency reached in them is 11 per cent. below that of the previous year. In a considerable number of schools the drawing books prescribed had not been got, but the instruction was given in accordance with the Standard. Drawing now begins in the third instead of the second class. The majority practise freehand drawing, and time is not now so much wasted on the production of sketches. In the highest classes perspective is introduced. The new arrangement under which the Singing-Master visits schools is likely to be productive of beneficial results in Music. Singing is taught in all the classes, and a graduated course of instruction in the theory is prescribed by the Standard. The staff notation is now more in use in the higher classes. The singing is generally very fairly satisfactory and the theory defective. To the latter fact the lower percentage is mainly attributable. The proficiency in French has been reduced, chiefly by the number of new Superior Schools, the girls of which had been only a short time studying the language. The same reason explains, to a certain extent, the falling off in Euclid in the boys' schools. Except in the higher branches of Arithmetic, Mensuration has the lowest percentage on the list. Little attention is given to it in fourth classes, the pupils of which are expected to know mensuration of superficies before being promoted to fifth classes. Thus their weakness in the subject affects the proficiency not only of fourth but of fifth classes. Latin is 14 per cent. below the attainments of last year. The formation of new fifth classes explains, as in the case of French, to some extent the cause of this declension. Natural Science is only 1 per cent. below its former position. Oral instruction is given in this subject; Physiology being generally taken in girls' schools. Only 7 pupils (in the Fort-street Superior School) were presented for examination in Trigonometry. This subject is not introduced until the third half-year in fifth classes, and few boys stay beyond twelve months in that class. They pass away to business, or to act as pupil-teachers, or to the High School. Somewhat lower marks were obtained in needlework, but the instruction is generally of a satisfactory nature. A similar arrangement to that respecting Music has been made regarding Drill. The Drill Instructor makes special visits, and reports on the condition of the Drill. The effect of this is likely to prove satisfactory.

In conclusion, the general average percentage in all subjects up to or above the standard is about 80 (78.8).

To sum up, the material condition of the schools is good, and their general organization is very fairly satisfactory; the accommodation provided is more than adequate to the attendance, and the schools are well distributed; good discipline continues to be maintained; and the results are, on the whole, reasonably satisfactory. The average attendance of the pupils is higher than it has been for years, and with greater experience of the Standard, teachers are likely to produce higher results during 1886.

J. M'CREIDIE,
District Inspector.

Sydney, 16th January, 1886.

ANNEX B.

INSPECTOR THOMPSON'S REPORT.

At the beginning of the year a re-distribution of schools among the Inspectors of the Metropolitan District was made, consequent upon the discontinuance of the regular employment of Assistant-Inspectors, and the number of schools assigned to me was 26, comprising 67 departments.

Accommodation.

In that portion of the district placed under my supervision, additional school accommodation has been provided in the course of the year by new buildings at Waverley, by substitution of the large new school-building at Blackfriars in lieu of the premises leased by the department at Parramatta-street, and by erection of a new school-building at Dulwich Hill.

Owing to diminished attendance, the Girls' department at Castlereagh-street Public School was dispensed with during the latter half of the year, and the school-room was made over to the Boys' department of the High School.

Deducting accommodation in old premises vacated, additional accommodation for 1,503 pupils has been provided by new buildings erected or opened during the year.

Owing to rapid increase of population at Stanmore and Forest Lodge, the schools in these localities have been found to be inadequate to provide suitably for their respective attendances, but additional accommodation is being provided, or is in contemplation. As a whole, however, the school accommodation may be pronounced adequate to the requirements.

Inspection.

All schools and departments under my supervision received Regular or General inspection during the year. No Ordinary inspections could, however, be made, owing to want of time and opportunity for so doing.

The following table shows the total enrolments, the average attendance, and percentage of attendance for each quarter during the year:—

Quarters.	Total Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.
March	14,679	9,640.8	65.6
June	15,489	10,579.6	68.2
July	15,153	10,027.5	66.1
December	14,924	10,470.6	69.5

From the above table it will be seen that the highest enrolment during any quarter was in June quarter, and the highest percentage of attendance was in December quarter.

The

The condition of the schools, as ascertained by inspection, is shown in the subjoined schedule :—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard (50 per cent. of possible marks).	Above Standard.	Totals.
Schools and departments in operation a full year at date of inspection	7	17	31	55
Not in operation a full year at date of inspection .....	.....	2	.....	2
Totals	7	19	31	57

Computed on standard of 50 per cent. of possible marks, the proficiency of the pupils examined in the prescribed subjects of instruction is hereunder shown :—

Subjects.	Number of pupils examined.	Percentage of marks up to and above standard.
		Per cent.
Reading	10,389	84·8
Writing	10,372	87·1
Arithmetic	10,389	66·8
Grammar	3,612	72·4
Geography	4,350	77·4
History—		
English	2,782	55·8
Australian	1,569	77·1
Scripture	10,360	63·8
Object Lesson	8,690	73·8
Drawing	2,893	70·0
Music	9,022	76·1
French	134	70·1
Euclid	609	58·9
Algebra	219	58·4
Mensuration	673	59·5
Latin	169	50·2
Science	1,470	77·0
Trigonometry .....	.....	.....
Needlework	2,856	85·4
Drill	9,105	83·0

From the above table it will be seen that Latin and History of England are the weakest subjects, the former being just upon Standard. The comparatively low marks in Latin are to a great extent attributable to the difficulties experienced by the pupils in first dealing with a fully inflected language. In History of England marks have in several instances been lost owing to neglect of the dates—(those milestones of history)—of reigns and principal events.

As a whole, however, the proficiency of the pupils and the general efficiency of the schools may be regarded as satisfactory, and the teachers exhibit energy and praiseworthy zeal in the discharge of their duties.

The number and classification of teachers and pupil-teachers in the schools assigned to me can be seen in the following tables :—

Staff	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Not classified.	Totals.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Principal Teachers—Males	6	2	12	3	1	..	..	.....	24
" " —Females	1	3	13	14	1	..	..	1	33
Assistants—Males .....	..	1	12	7	6	..	..	.....	26
" " —Females .....	..	..	3	13	15	8	4	2	45

Staff.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Totals.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupil teachers	5	18	9	22	9	27	12	35	35	102

To sum up :—The means of education have been materially increased, and the accommodation provided is, generally speaking, fully adequate to the requirements of the school district. The organization, discipline, and general efficiency of the schools, may be pronounced satisfactory.

W. FREWEN THOMPSON,
Inspector of Schools.

ANNEX C.

INSPECTOR MORRIS' REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to forward my General Report for 1885.

In April of this year, I was removed from Muscleebrook and entered on duty as an Inspector in Sydney, taking charge of 55 schools.

At the beginning of the year, 52 schools were in operation; since that time, 2 departments, Primary and Infants, have been opened at Birch Grove, a Girls' department at Albion-street, another at Newtown North, and an Infants' department at Tempe, while, in consequence of diminished attendance, the Infants' department at Randwick Asylum has been closed, leaving 56 at present under my supervision.

The accommodation provided by the present buildings very fairly meets immediate requirements, but through the constant growth of population, some schools need enlargement, and some localities which now have no schools, will soon be entitled to them.

During

During the year, new buildings have been completed under the direction of the Architect at—Birch Grove, Albion-street, Tempe, and Newtown North, providing accommodation for 784 additional pupils.

A temporary wooden structure is to be erected for a Girls' department at Birch Grove, also new permanent buildings to take the place of leased premises at, Cook's River (for girls and infants), Randwick (for primary school).

Extensive repairs and improvements have been effected or are now going on at—Albion-street, Balmain, Darlinghurst, Newtown, and Ultimo.

It has been decided to form a Girls' department at Birch Grove, and to establish a new Public School at East St. Leonards.

Of the 57 schools open during the whole year or some portion of it, 55 received General or Regular inspection—6 by Mr. Inspector Allpass, 9 by Mr. Assistant Inspector Flashman, and 40 by me; 2 were also re-examined by me. The 2 not examined were new departments opened after the time of the Inspector's visit, and although they were not inspected as separate departments, yet the pupils in each case were examined in the Primary School before the formation of the extra department.

The subjoined table shows the relation of all schools to the standard, the standard being 50 per cent. of possible marks :—

Above.	Up to.	Below.
35	19	1

Here follow lists exhibiting the numbers examined in each subject and the percentage of these whose proficiency was tolerable, or higher, that is, who gained 50 per cent. or more of the possible marks.

Subjects.	Numbers Examined.	1885.	1884.
		Up to and above Standard.	Up to and above Standard.
Reading.....	9,221	86 per cent.	90 per cent.
Writing.....	9,143	89 "	97 "
Arithmetic	9,154	73 "	58 "
Grammar	3,049	83 "	82 "
Geography	3,612	90 "	89 "
History, English.....	2,286	84 "	86 "
History, Australian	616	95 "	79 "
Scripture	7,481	79 "	85 "
Object Lessons.....	8,087	85 "	87 "
Drawing	2,432	90 "	84 "
Music.....	8,664	86 "	96 "
French	113	58 "	60 "
Euclid	511	67 "	82 "
Algebra.....	145	87 "	.....
Mensuration.....	177	79 "	66 "
Latin	155	81 "	.....
Science	203	93 "	.....
Needlework.....	2,517	86 "	97 "
Drill	9,033	85 "	79 "

The Reading is generally good in respect of clearness and fluency, but poor in modulation and expression; while the majority read well enough to pass the standard, very few reach any high degree of excellence. Scarcely any of those who repeated poetry were more than tolerably successful; the low result may be partly accounted for by this, that no definite value is attached to the subject in the standard. Generally the accidence of grammar has seemed to me rather unsatisfactory; so also has English Composition. I have been somewhat disappointed, too, at the results in Euclid and Higher Arithmetic.

The organization of the schools is, on the whole, satisfactory. In some localities it is difficult to keep the classes well balanced in consequence of the elder pupils leaving to go to work as soon as they are 14 years of age, or sooner, if they can reach the standard.

The enrolment and average attendance for the several quarters of the year were as follows :—

	Enrolment.	Average.	Percentage.
March	13,203	8,720	66
June	13,277	9,072	68
September.....	13,768	9,028	65
December	13,320	9,247	69

The discipline, with few exceptions, is healthy and effective.

The teachers, regarded as a body, are respectable, industrious, and very fairly efficient. A considerable number, especially of females, hold rank below that required for their positions, but some of these have been lately examined for higher classification, and some are preparing for examination. In the lists now given will be found the present rank of teachers and pupil-teachers under my supervision :—

<i>Teachers.</i>	
I A	7
I B .....	..
II A	37
II B	31
III A	15
III B	10
III C	5
<i>Pupil-teachers.</i>	
Class I	19
" II	26
" III	30
" IV	33

It is not possible to make a comparison between the results of this and last year's inspections, as the schools examined by me and by my predecessor are not identical, in consequence of the re-distribution made at the beginning of the year. I have, however, given above his percentage of passes in a column parallel to my own.

In conclusion, it may be said that the material condition and organization of the schools are for the most part good; the general discipline ranges from very fair to good, and the average proficiency approaches fair.

There are reasonable grounds for taking a fairly hopeful view of the future prospects of the schools.

R. N. MORRIS.

ANNEX D.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR M'INTYRE'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my General Report upon the schools in the Sub-Metropolitan District for the year 1885. At the beginning of the year the Nowra section of the Goulburn District was transferred to me. It includes the schools on the South Coast from Lake Illawarra to the Clyde, about 75 in number.

During the year Public Schools were established at Bulgo, Gondarin Creek, Harley Hill, Kiola, and a department for girls at Wollongong. Provisional Schools were established at Budjong Vale, Termeil, The Falls, Bargo West, and Exeter Farm. Four Provisional Schools were converted into Public Schools and 1 Provisional into a Half-time.

New schools are to be established at Parramatta East, North Colah, Cornwallis, and Maroota. Applications have been received for Public Schools at Toongabbie, Fairfield, Goughtown, and Sunny Bank, and they are now under consideration. The Public Schools at Como and Cowan were closed in consequence of the removal of the railway labourers. The school at Hinchinbrook was also closed owing to the completion of the Sydney waterworks at that place.

Schools in the District.

At the close of the year there were in operation in the district 239 schools, with fifteen separate departments, making in all 254 schools, attended by 18,227 scholars for the last quarter, with an average attendance of 12,753, being about 70 per cent. of the number enrolled. The following statement shows the number of schools of each class, with the total attendance of scholars for the December quarter, and the average enrolment for each school :—

224 Public Schools, attended by 17,632 pupils, average for each school 80.			
14 Provisional	293	21.	
16 Half-time	302	18.	

I am of opinion that the educational wants of the people are well supplied. Few of the settlers are beyond the reach of a school of some kind, and there are no unnecessary schools. The school buildings are generally situated on dry and healthy sites, their material condition is fairly satisfactory and continues to improve. Generally speaking, the school-rooms are well ventilated and properly lighted, the outbuildings are mostly conveniently arranged, and in ordinary seasons the water supply is sufficient. The playgrounds are usually well fenced for the protection of the children, and with but few exceptions, lavatories and weather-sheds or verandahs have been provided. The schools are generally well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and books.

New School Buildings.

During the year school buildings have been erected at the following places :—

Comleroy Road,	North Rocks,
Upper M'Donald,	Wiseman's Ferry,
Upper Colo,	Exeter Farm,
Wheaney Creek,	Barrenjoey,
Woonona,	Myrtle Creek,
Oakdale,	Bulgo,
Bimlow,	Harley Hill,
Kiola,	Fountaindale,
Mimosa Park,	Budjong Vale,
Termeil,	Foxground.

School buildings are in course of erection at Auburn, Parramatta North, Parramatta East, Canterbury, Arncliffe, Maroota, Little Dural, North Colah, Heathcote, Sylvania, and The Falls. Necessary additions and repairs of a more or less important character have been made to a large number of schools. The buildings at Comleroy Road, Woonona, and Harley Hill were erected under the superintendence of the Architect; Exeter Farm, Wheaney Creek, Bimlow, and Kiola, by the local Committees, and the remainder under the supervision of the Inspectors. Twelve of the new buildings were to replace old school-houses, and the remaining 8 were for new schools. At the beginning of the year there was accommodation for 18,419 scholars, and with the new schools, accommodation is now provided for 19,099 pupils, being an increase of 680 places, or 872 seats in excess of the number of pupils enrolled for the last quarter of the year.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

Of the 261 schools in the district for the year, 255 were fully examined, 140 of these received a second inspection, and incidental visits were made to a considerable number. Six small schools were not inspected, having been closed before the Inspectors visited the localities. The following statement shows the condition of the schools inspected :—

Schools.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.
225 Public	182	13	30
14 Provisional	5	3	6
16 Half-time	8	3	5
255 All Schools	195	19	41

The

The following statement shows the number of pupils examined in the several subjects of instruction and the percentage up to and above the standard.

Estimated Proficiency of the Pupils in all the Schools inspected.

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.				
	Above Standard.	Up to Standard (50 per cent. of possible marks).	Below Standard.	Total Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—					
Alphabet	876	512	305	1,693	82.0
Monosyllables	1,887	571	409	2,867	85.7
Easy narrative	2,855	840	526	4,221	87.5
Ordinary prose	3,810	579	380	4,769	92.0
Totals	9,428	2,502	1,620	13,550	88.0
Writing—					
On slates	4,380	651	507	5,538	90.8
In copy-books and on paper...	6,648	753	520	7,921	93.4
Totals	11,028	1,404	1,027	13,549	92.3
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules	4,106	1,635	1,893	7,634	75.2
Compound rules	1,608	1,040	853	3,501	75.0
Higher rules	1,057	453	319	1,829	81.1
Totals	6,771	3,128	3,065	12,964	76.3
Grammar—					
Elementary	1,027	369	165	1,561	89.4
Advanced	2,464	674	566	3,704	84.7
Totals	3,491	1,043	731	5,265	86.1
Geography—					
Elementary	1,390	209	165	1,764	90.6
Advanced	2,477	535	598	3,610	83.1
Totals	3,867	744	763	5,374	85.8
History—					
English	2,309	755	732	3,796	87.1
Australian	897	457	340	1,694	79.7
Scripture and moral lessons.....	7,980	1,553	1,329	10,862	87.7
Object lessons	6,583	1,371	1,203	9,157	86.8
Drawing	2,394	921	892	4,207	78.8
Music	3,733	1,626	911	6,270	85.4
French	26	.....	2	28	92.7
Euclid	358	86	63	507	87.5
Algebra	233	84	70	387	81.9
Mensuration	257	94	108	459	76.5
Latin	128	2	12	142	91.5
Natural science	149	.....	.....	149	100.0
Trigonometry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needlework	3,449	675	622	4,746	85.8
Drill	9,911	1,802	1,586	13,299	88.0

The new standards continue to improve the instruction, the progress of the younger children is more satisfactory, and the more important branches receive greater attention. The classification is more satisfactory and the school-work is more equally divided among the teachers. In some few schools the classes are still too much subdivided, and the results of the monthly examinations of the classes by the principal teacher are not regularly observed. In most schools the records and returns are very neatly and correctly kept, but in some this duty is more or less neglected. The public notices are usually found on the walls of the school-rooms, and the inscription "Public School" is conspicuously placed on nearly all public school-buildings. The time-tables generally agree with the Public Instruction Act and Regulations, and they usually provide for the profitable and regular occupation of the pupils. The work upon the programmes of lessons in several schools did not fully agree with the new standards in some respects, but the teachers have made praiseworthy efforts during the year to come up to the course of instruction prescribed.

Discipline.

The general discipline of the schools is very creditable, and it constitutes one of their most pleasing features. The efficiency of the teaching is chiefly due to the good discipline. The pupils are generally clean and well behaved, but there are some schools where they are not sufficiently punctual. Drill is now taught with more or less success in all schools, and this makes the children more obedient and attentive to their school duties. There are some instances where the playground supervision is still defective, where the late scholars are not inspected as to cleanliness, and where the school-rooms are not so clean and nice as they should be. The pupils are under instruction about 70 per cent. of the school-days.

Teachers employed.

The whole staff of teachers employed in the schools of the district at the close of the year included 254 principal teachers, 27 assistants, and 103 pupil-teachers, classified as follows :—

Teachers.

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Un-classified.	Totals.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Males	24	31	81	27	24	20	207
Females	1	8	9	10	18	13	15	74

Pupil-teachers.

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Totals.
Males	7	11	6	14	38
Females	9	14	15	27	65

There are also 11 work-mistresses employed to teach needlework in the more important schools. With the exception of cutting out, which is not much practised, the needlework is generally well taught. The unclassified teachers are employed in the small schools, where the attendance varies from 15 to 20 pupils. Many of them have recently been examined with a view to classification. As a body the teachers of the district manifest a lively interest in the efficiency and success of their schools. They are in general exemplary in their conduct and attentive to their duties. The pupil-teachers are obedient and studious, do good work, and with but few exceptions, pass their annual examinations very creditably. At present there are more applicant pupil-teachers than the service requires.

Concluding Remarks.

The schools are well distributed among the people, and, with but few exceptions, afford good accommodation. The means of education have been extended, the instruction is more efficient, and the material condition of the schools has been improved during the year. So far as I have been able to ascertain, considerable progress has been made, and the future prospects of the schools are hopeful and encouraging. Reports from the Inspectors are appended.

Glebe Road, Sydney,
12th January, 1886.

W. M'INTYRE,
District Inspector.

ANNEX E.

INSPECTOR HOOKINS' REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my General Report upon the condition of the schools, which were placed under my immediate supervision, at the beginning of the year.

At the commencement of the year, the following schools were placed under my immediate charge :—

63 Public Schools.
5 Provisional Schools.
2 Half-time Schools.

At the termination of the year 1885, there were in full operation :—

61 Public Schools.
3 Provisional Schools.
4 Half-time Schools.

2 Provisional Schools have been converted into Public Schools ; 1 Provisional School has been established, while 1 Provisional School has been reduced to a Half-time School, and worked in conjunction with 1 newly established.

One Public School (Cowan) has been closed, on account of the decrease of population ; and 1 Provisional School (Wheeny Creek) because the premises were required by the owner.

It has been decided to establish, new Public Schools, at Parramatta East and North Colah ; new Provisional Schools at Maroota, near Windsor, and at Cornwallis, also near Windsor.

Applications, which are now under consideration, have been received for the establishment of Public Schools at Toongabbie, near Parramatta ; Fairfield, Great Southern Railway Line ; and Gough-town, near Merrylands.

New Public School buildings, of a substantial character, have been erected by the Architect, at Comleroy Road, Windsor (Girls), and Upper M'Donald ; under inspectoral supervision, at Colo Upper, North Rocks, and Wiseman's Ferry ; and Provisional School buildings at Excter Farm, Wheeny Creek, and Maroota, by Local Committees.

A suitable building has been leased, at a nominal rent, for a Provisional School at Cornwallis.

New Public School buildings are proposed to be erected at Little Dural and North Colah, under Inspectoral supervision.

Important additions have been made to the Public Schools at St. Mary's, Windsor, and Smithfield.

It has been decided to remove the Girls' and Infants' departments at Parramatta North, to the new site, where suitable buildings are now being erected.

Comfortable accommodation now exists for the pupils in my section, to the number of 5,634, as against 5,555 pupils in the same schools last year, and accommodation for 100 more pupils will be available at the opening of the March quarter 1886 in new buildings just completed.

The buildings, generally, are in sound condition, but in one or two cases some damage has been done by the white ant. The buildings are carefully looked after by the teachers, who are charged to report when any minor repairs are required.

Means for the conservation of an adequate supply of wholesome water are of a satisfactory character ; in only 3 schools has the recent prolonged drought caused the tanks to fail.

The school tent at Freeman's Camp, on the Homebush and Peat's Ferry railway line, was destroyed by fire, but it was immediately replaced by another from Cowan Public School, which had been closed a short time before.

Inspection.

With two exceptions, all the schools under my supervision were regularly inspected ; and 34 schools were inspected a second time.

Wheeny Creek Provisional and Cowan Public were closed when the Inspector was in the locality.

During the year 4,756 pupils were examined.

The

The proficiency of the schools, in relation to the Standard is shown in the following table :—

Schools.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Percentage satisfying Standard.
Public	54	2	8	64	87.3
Provisional	1	.....	2	3	33.3
Half-time.....	2	.....	2	4	50.0
	57	2	12	71	83.0

The low condition of the Provisional Schools is attributable to the fact that one, Exeter Farm, had been in operation only a fortnight when inspected, and two Half-time Schools had only been a few months at work.

The following table shows the proficiency of the pupils in the various Standard Subjects in each separate class of school.

Provisional Schools.

Subject.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Percentage satisfying Standard.
Reading	11	19	24	55
Writing.....	13	25	8	84+
Arithmetic	4	7	37	22+
Grammar .....	.....	3	14	17+
Geography .....	.....	11	6	64+
History .....	.....	8	.....	100
Scripture	8	4	5	70+
Drawing	4	4	4	50
Music .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needlework	1	4	.....	100
Drill .....	.....	33	19	63+

Half-time Schools.

Subject.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Percentage satisfying Standard.
Reading.....	23	28	15	77+
Writing.....	43	14	9	86+
Arithmetic	33	13	15	75+
Grammar	4	8	2	85+
Geography	7	7	.....	100
History	3	6	5	69+
Scripture	4	20	13	64+
Drawing	5	3	4	66+
Music	3	.....	.....	100
Needlework	2	.....	.....	100
Drill	40	26	.....	100

Public Schools.

Subject.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Percentage satisfying Standard.
Reading.....	2,870	1,179	592	86+
Arithmetic	2,683	562	820	77+
Writing.....	4,205	322	34	99+
Grammar	1,379	394	178	90+
Geography	1,516	373	259	87+
History	1,562	238	168	91+
Scripture	3,191	406	139	93+
Drawing	947	361	90	93+
Music.....	2,974	349	180	94+
French	16	.....	.....	100
Euclid	173	.....	.....	100
Algebra	82	7	6	93+
Mensuration	74	16	17	84+
Latin	76	.....	.....	100
Natural science	149	.....	.....	100
Trigonometry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needlework	1,063	39	.....	100
Drill	3,615	615	132	97+

The results here shown compare very favourably with those obtained last year from the same schools.

That those in arithmetic do not show well in comparison with other subjects is attributable to the confinement of the work in this subject in many schools to purely mechanical operations. The lower classes, generally, are not sufficiently exercised in work demanding the use of the reasoning faculties; and therefore they fail, in many cases, to successfully answer questions of this character, when put by the Inspector.

English History.—This subject is now very generally taught, and, on the whole, with satisfactory results.

Australian History has received more attention this year.

Natural

Natural Science is now on the programmes of lessons of all schools possessing a 4th or 5th class. Under this designation lessons on the structure and organisms of animals and plants, the preparation and digestion of food, and the laws of sanitation, are regularly given, while in the smaller schools the same subjects are treated in a more simple manner, in the form of Object Lessons.

Vocal Music, according to the established notation, is taught well in the important schools, while singing simple melodies is most commonly practised in others.

Latin and French: These subjects are well taught in the same schools as last year, but the number of pupils studying them has increased, and the proficiency is well maintained.

Writing.—By the now general use of improved copy-books, this subject exhibits satisfactory progress; but in Dictation, the spelling and running hand-writing are far from being equal to Standard requirements.

Organization.

The schools, generally, are well provided with all necessary working material, and the teachers use it with care and economy. Furniture and apparatus of the latest and most suitable form has now replaced in every school the dilapidated relics of bygone days; and the furniture is well preserved from injury at the hands of mischievous pupils.

The school and class-rooms are well lighted and ventilated.

Wherever the school has an enclosed plot of ground, closely fenced, gardens have been formed by the teachers, which not only add beauty to the buildings, but afford an innocent source of amusement to both teachers and pupils.

Many of the school-grounds are adorned with valuable and ornamental trees and shrubs, provided at the private cost of the teacher or of some public-spirited resident of the locality.

Ample shelter from the weather has been provided at nearly every school by sufficiently spacious weather-sheds or verandahs.

Instruction.

In only two cases had I to find fault with a teacher for his neglect in compiling proper lesson programmes, or time-tables. With these exceptions, the instruction is well regulated, and is imparted with intelligence, and more or less industry and skill.

Discipline.

Commendable order is preserved in nearly all schools. Corporal punishment, of a severe character, is rarely inflicted; and the moral influence of the teacher is found sufficiently effective in preserving discipline. The government of the pupils is maintained without noise or violence.

Military drill is successfully taught in the large schools; elsewhere drill of the ordinary character is taught with fair efficiency. In many cases irregularity of attendance, unsuitable drill grounds, and paucity of numbers, render the successful teaching of this subject impracticable.

Teachers.

The following table shows the classification of the teachers in this section:—

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Unclassified Teachers.		Total.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	In Public Schools.	In Provisional Schools.	
Male	9	6	18	7	4	2	...	46
Female	1	4	6	2	1	3	4	2	23

Six unclassified teachers are in charge of small Public Schools, and two are employed in Provisional Schools.

Needlework is well and regularly taught in nearly all Public Schools, and six sewing teachers are employed in the schools above the fifth class; in schools below the fourth class, the teachers' wives teach this subject.

The teachers generally have laboured assiduously in their arduous occupation, and by their attention to duty, their industry, and general good conduct, have deservedly gained the esteem of the parents of the pupils.

The demand for teachers for small schools has been well met.

Pupil-teachers.

The supply of qualified candidates for appointment as pupil teachers in this section, is much in advance of the demand, and is likely to continue so, in the dearth of other means of employment.

The pupil-teachers at present employed, are reported by their teachers as being active and zealous in the performance of their duties, as well as studious and well conducted. They are well and faithfully taught; their instruction by the heads of departments is guided by properly prepared time-tables and lesson programmes. In intellectual activity and physical health they are all that can be desired.

The following table exhibits their numbers and classifications:—

Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	6	4	7	2	6	3	9	1	1

In all, 13 males and 29 females.

Examinations of teachers and pupil-teachers were held as usual, at midwinter and midsummer, at Parramatta. All unclassified teachers in charge of Public Schools were summoned, and those whose classification was not equal to that of their schools, were invited to attend.

Evening Schools.—No applications for the establishment of these schools have been received.

House-to-house Schools.—No scope for the operation of these schools exists in this district.

Summary.

1. The schools generally are completely equipped, and are in very fair working order.
2. As regards Public Schools, the proficiency is considerably above the standard requirements; and as regards Provisional and Half-time Schools, it is up to standard.
3. When the schools now ready for occupation and those whose establishment is now under consideration are in full work, the district, so far as can be seen at present, will be well served in its educational wants.

December 31st, 1885.

C. HOOKINS,
Inspector.
ANNEX

ANNEX F.

INSPECTOR MURRAY'S REPORT.

At the close of 1884 there were in this section of the Sub-Metropolitan District :—

61 Public Schools.
2 Provisional Schools.
8 Half-time Schools.

Changes made at the beginning of the year altered this number to :—

56 Public Schools.
2 Provisional Schools.
8 Half-time Schools.

Early in the year a Provisional School was established at Bargo West, and Public Schools at Wollongong (Girls), Goondarin Creek, Bulgo. Evening Schools at Sherbrook and Marshall Mount. There were thus in operation within the year :—

59 Public Schools.
3 Provisional Schools.
8 Half-time Schools.
2 Evening Schools.

The two Evening Schools received but small support even from those in whose interest they were established, and were soon discontinued. The Public School at Hinchinbrook was closed in April for want of pupils. There remained in operation thereafter :—

58 Public Schools.
3 Provisional Schools.
8 Half-time Schools.

Total, 69 Schools.

These schools are properly distributed throughout the district, and no part of it is without the means of education.

Buildings :—During the year new School buildings were erected as under :—

Place.	Under supervision of.	In lieu of.	With or without Residence.	Providing Accommodation for and Cost.
Woonona	Architect	Old N.V. building	With residence ...	147 pupils, cost, £419
Myrtle Creek	Inspector	Old N.V. building	With residence ...	42 " " 219
Oakdale	Inspector	Old N.V. building	With residence ...	42 " " 250
Bulgo	Dist. Inspector ...	New building	No residence	48 " " 104
Bimlow	Local Committee..	Old N.V. building	No residence	56 " "

School buildings, as underneath, have been repaired at—

Cordeaux River,
Croome,
Fairy Meadow,
Glenmore. } Under supervision of Inspector.

Arrangements are in progress for the erection of school buildings at Liverpool (Infants') to supply place of rented building, at Heathcote for children of new arrivals employed in constructing the Illawarra Railway; for the purchase of land and buildings, now in use, at Groendale and Werriberri; for additional land for school purposes at Narellan; and also for repairs and additions to school premises at Mount Kembla, North Bulli, Theresa Park, and Cabramatta. Repairs to the school buildings at the undermentioned places are either being effected or are under consideration—Glenfield, Charcoal Creek, Canley Vale, Mount Keira, and Luddenham.

Accommodation.—At the beginning of the year there was accommodation for 4,724 pupils. The new buildings which have replaced non-vested buildings have less floor space than the old buildings by 376 square feet, but the new buildings at Wollongong, Bulgo, and Goondarin Creek have floor space of 1,344 square feet, so the present total accommodation is for 4,345 pupils. The total enrolment at time of inspection was 4,152; the average attendance is 3,077, and the ordinary attendance is 3,317, being less than the accommodation provided by 1,525 seats. This accommodation is nearly equally distributed throughout the district. There are only two schools in the district, viz., those at Mount Kembla and North Bulli, where the accommodation is less than that required for the pupils in attendance, and in these the deficiency will shortly be made good.

Inspection.—As previously stated, 72 schools were in operation within the year. The Hinchinbrook Public School and the two Half-time Schools were closed for want of pupils in the early part of the year. All the other 69 schools were fully inspected—20 by Mr. Inspector Pitt, and all the others by myself. Thirteen schools received a second or ordinary inspection by myself, and 15 by the District Inspector; and all, save a few outlying schools, received several incidental inspections.

The following table gives a summary of the results of inspection :—

No.	Description of Numbers.	Public.		Prov.	H.T.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Totals.
		Schools.	Depart.					
a	Number of schools and departments open during 1885, or any portion thereof.	57	59	3	8	...	2	72
b	Number that received a regular or general inspection.	56	58	3	8	...	...	69
c	Number that did not receive a regular or general inspection.	1	1	...	...	...	2	3
	Totals of b and c, which should agree with a...	57	59	3	8	...	2	72
d	Number that received an ordinary inspection...	26	28	...	...	...	...	28
e	New schools or departments opened	2	2	...	...	...	...	2

Proficiency

Proficiency of schools and departments inspected during 1885 :—

Description of Numbers.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard (50 per cent. of possible marks).	Above Standard.	Totals.
Public—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection ...	4	3	49	56
2. Not in " " " "			2	2
Provisional—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection ...	1	1	1	3
2. Not in " " " "				
Half-time—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection ...	1		6	7
2. Not in " " " "		1		1
House-to-house schools—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection ...				
2. Not in " " " "				
Evening—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection ...				
2. Not in " " " "				
Totals—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection ...	6	4	56	66
2. Not in " " " "		1	2	3

This table shows 8·7 per cent. of the schools were below, 7·2 per cent. were up to, and 84·1 per cent. were above the standard. Last year 15·5 per cent. were below, 4·2 per cent. up to, and 80·3 per cent. were above the standard. The condition of the schools is thus shown to be considerably above what it was last year.

Organization.—The organization of the schools, as a whole, is satisfactory. All, except a few small schools, in the most distant parts of the district, and difficult of access, are provided with the best furniture and appliances in use. Books, maps, diagrams, prints, slates, pens, pencils, &c., are in sufficient supply in all schools. The addition to the requisition for supplies of school material of globes, drawing models, &c., will enable teachers to have their schools supplied with material heretofore unobtainable.

Discipline.—As a whole, the discipline is satisfactory. In only 2 schools is it below standard, in 3 up to standard, and in 64 schools it is above standard.

Attainments.—The total number of pupils examined was 3,292, and the following table gives a summary of the results of examination :—

Estimated Proficiency of the Pupils in all schools.

Subjects.	Estimated proficiency.				
	Above Standard.	Up to Standard (50 per cent. of possible marks).	Below Standard.	Total Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—					
Alphabet	354	93	61	508	88·6
Mono-syllables	592	60	33	690	94·4
Easy narrative	924	94	65	1,083	95·9
Ordinary prose	779	108	124	1,011	87·7
Totals.....	2,649	355	288	3,292	91·2
Writing—					
On slates	1,284	86	109	1,479	92·6
In copy-books and on paper	1,593	85	135	1,813	92·5
Totals.....	2,877	171	244	3,292	92·5
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules.....	1,393	241	378	2,012	81·2
Compound rules.....	534	120	95	749	87·3
Higher rules	362	107	62	531	88·2
Totals.....	2,289	468	535	3,292	83·5
Grammar—					
Elementary.....	169	33	52	254	79·5
Advanced	596	76	69	741	90·6
Totals.....	765	109	121	995	88·7
Geography—					
Elementary.....	188	16	40	244	83·6
Advanced	539	92	110	741	85·1
Totals.....	727	108	150	985	84·7
History—					
English	429	154	170	753	77·4
Australian	119	24	60	203	70·4
Scripture and moral lessons.....	1,795	211	252	2,258	88·7
Object lessons	1,263	377	189	1,829	88·1
Drawing	567	77	352	996	64·6
Music	1,332	588	208	2,128	90·2
French	10	...	2	12	83·3
Euclid	65	24	6	95	93·6
Algebra	66	28	19	113	83·1
Mensuration	36	25	3	64	95·2
Latin	30	2	5	37	86·4
Natural science .....	...	...	...	...	...
Trigonometry .....	...	...	...	...	...
Needlework.....	906	195	202	1,303	84·4
Drill	2,651	217	424	3,292	86·8

All schools are now being examined by the revised standard, which secures greater time and attention to Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, than was formerly given to these subjects. The repetition of poetry, as required by the standard, is, as a general rule, yet, only dealt with as an exercise of memory, having little or no regard to enunciation, accent, and emphasis. There are, however, a few schools in which an endeavour is made to produce elocutionary effect, and this has had a decidedly beneficial effect upon the reading in all classes in these schools. Dictation is well taught, but much more attention should be given to both slate and mental arithmetic. No subject receives so little attention as does writing, and this even amongst pupil-teachers. It is strange that this should be so, as of all school subjects this one is most liable to correct criticism by the friends and parents of the pupils. The teaching of Grammar in many schools is limited to oral lessons, and in these schools, while parsing and analysis of easy sentences may be good, accidence and composition are not infrequently failures. Memory work, as home lessons of preparation, does not receive nearly the attention it should. The home lesson, instead of being an exercise of memory, is not infrequently a difficult exercise in grammar, or arithmetic, which the pupil is unable to accomplish without help from an older member of the family. The result is disappointing to the teacher and detrimental to the pupil. The home preparation should be confined generally to short and easy memory exercises which the pupil could accomplish by himself. The difficult exercises belong, properly, to work in the school. Moral lessons as well as scripturo narratives, are required by the revised standard to be given to the first class in every school, yet, I have only found the lessons given in but one or two schools, and I have been innocently asked by several teachers "what books moral lessons could be got from." To meet such felt or professed difficulties arising out of the want of a text-book, I have pointed out that earnest and intelligent teachers could be at no loss for subjects for such lessons, and that their own good sense and judgment should guide them as to the best mode of giving them. The behaviour of the pupils in the playground, their conduct towards one another, the roughness and rudeness of some, the gentleness and forbearance of others, their regard for one another's feelings, their candour or deceit, as studied by the teacher, would furnish many texts for moral lessons. The field for such moral lessons is a wide one, and I am satisfied that it would be well for both teacher and scholar that it were more zealously cultivated.

Teachers.

The teaching staff consists of 65 principal teachers, 6 assistant teachers, and 19 pupil-teachers. The principal teachers and assistant teachers are classed thus.

II A.....	5
II B.....	7
III A.....	24
III B.....	22
III C.....	10
Unclassified	3

The unclassified teachers are in charge of Provisional Schools, having had a short training and passed the preliminary examination for entry into the school service. As a whole the teachers are of good moral character; they are faithful in the discharge of their duties. Except in one or two instances, they are commendably careful of the property entrusted to their charge. They are generally deservedly esteemed by the people among whom they reside.

In conclusion, the school accommodation is sufficient, the schools are properly placed and well found in necessary teaching appliances. The teachers are well conducted and honest in the performance of their duties. They are anxious to raise their own qualifications, and advance the efficiency of their schools, the educational outlook of the district may therefore be regarded as hopeful and promising.

Parramatta, 31st December, 1885.

J. H. MURRAY,
Inspector.

ANNEX G.

INSPECTOR PITT'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my General Report on the condition of the schools of the Nowra section of the Sub-Metropolitan District for the year 1885.

1. During the year, 76 schools and departments were in operation; 73 of them were open for the whole year, and 3 for a portion of that period.

An increase of one Public School and two Provisional Schools has taken place during the year, and one Public School ceased operations early in March quarter, owing to the removal of the residents from the place.

The schools in this section are thus distributed:—

(a) Public Schools	64
(b) Provisional „	7
(c) Half-time „	4
Total.....	75

New schools :—The following new schools have been established in localities where there were none before this year :—

2. *Public* :— (a) Harley Hill.
(b) Kiola.
3. *Provisional* :—(a) Budjong Vale.
(b) Termed.
(c) The Falls.

The Provisional Schools at Stockyard Mountain and Wallaya, owing to increased attendance, were converted into Public Schools during the early part of the year.

Since the beginning of the year, seven applications for the establishment of new schools were received and reported upon; the localities concerned, and the decisions arrived at with respect to the several applications are thus shown :—

School.	Departmental Decision.
(a) Budjong Vale	Provisional granted.
(b) Danesbank	Declined.
(c) Gerringong Creek (Kangaroo Valley)	Declined.
(d) Gerringong Creek	Declined.
(e) Kiola	Public granted.
(f) The Falls (Falls' Creek)	Provisional granted.
(g) Wandandian.....	Declined.

Of the above schools, Budjong Vale is now in operation, and it is expected that the schools at Kiola and The Falls will commence work immediately after the close of the Christmas Vacation.

The schools of this section of the District are well and liberally distributed, and, for the most part, within easy and reasonable access of nearly all the children of school age; in fact, there is no locality, where an average of 12 children can be maintained, unprovided with a school.

Since the date of my last Report, much has been done towards the improvement of school property, and the existing buildings and accommodation are sensibly better than formerly. With very few exceptions the schools, whether vested or non-vested, are in "very fair" repair.

Within the year several new schools have been erected where none had previously existed; and, owing to the insufficient and otherwise unsatisfactory character of a number of others, it was deemed advisable to replace them by new buildings better adapted for school purposes.

In a few instances new class-rooms have been built, suitable for the accommodation of upwards of 100 pupils. In each of these cases the additions were much needed.

The following statement shows the actual work done in this direction :—

NEW SCHOOLS.

(a) Public Schools erected by Architect.

No.	Name.	Cost.	Accommodation given.	Average Attendance.	Why built.
1	Harley Hill	£ s. d. 180 0 0	66	30	New school.

(b) Schools erected under Supervision of Inspector.

No.	Name.	Cost.	Accommodation given.	Average Attendance.	Why built.
		£ s. d.			
1	Budjong Vale, Prov.	50 0 0	48	20	New school.
2	Fountaindale, Pub.	127 10 0	36	20	Re-place old school.
3	Foxground "	232 0 0	60	40	In lieu of rented.
4	Mimosa Park "	124 0 0	40	25	Re-place old school.
5	Terneil, Prov.	45 0 0	44	18	New school.
6	Kiola, Pub. ....	.....	60	30	New school in lieu of Redhead Pub.

(c) Class-rooms erected under Supervision of Inspector.

No.	Name of School.	Cost.	Additional Accommodation given to each School.	Average Attendance.	Why built.
		£ s. d.			
1	Meroo, Pub.	72 0 0	36	54	} To increase existing accommodation at each school.
2	Robertson, Pub.	75 0 0	36	60	
3	Shellharbour, Pub.	32 0 0	28	80	

In addition to the new premises that have been erected, a great number of the existing buildings have been enlarged, and more or less improved; this has been done wherever the works have been regarded as absolutely necessary.

I proceed to notice the chief of these, viz. :—

A.—Effected by the Architect at—

- (a) Burrawang Public.
- (b) Gerringong "
- (c) Jasper's Brush "
- (d) Kiama "
- (e) Mount Murray "

B.—Effected by the Inspector—

- (a) Broughton Creek Public.
- (b) Broughton Vale "
- (c) Broughton Village "
- (d) Bundywalla "
- (e) Cambewarra "
- (f) Jerrara "
- (g) Meroo "
- (h) Robertson "
- (i) Shellharbour "
- (j) Wild's Meadow "
- (k) Worragee "
- (l) Ulladulla "
- (m) Yarrunga "

II.—SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

Since the beginning of the year there has been an increase of over 380 places in the school accommodation of this section. Of these about 68 places are supplied by the erection of the new Public School at Harley Hill by the Architect, and the remainder by the small schools built under my own supervision.

There are about 4,000 children of school age in this section. Accommodation for them is furnished by 75 schools, with 76 departments, supplying room at 8 square feet per child for upwards of 5,300 pupils.

The enrolled number of pupils for the year was 5,160 with an average attendance of 2,936, so that, viewed in all respects, the accommodation is amply sufficient for present and future requirements.

From the following table the nature and extent of the existing accommodation may be judged :—

Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Departments.	Accommodation provided for.
(a) Public Schools.....	64	65	4,850 Pupils.
(b) Provisional "	7	7	290 "
(c) Half-time "	4	4	160 "

It will be seen from this table that there is amply accommodation for 5,300 pupils in the schools of this section.

III.—ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

For the sake of comparison I subjoin the following table, from which the numbers enrolled, the average attendance for each quarter of the year, and receipts of the schools for the last two years, may be seen :—

	No. of Schools.	No. enrolled.	Average attendance.	Percentage.	Fees.	No. of Schools.	No. enrolled.	Average attendance.	Percentage.	Fees.
	1884.					1885.				
March quarter ..	68	4,006	2,862.3	71.4	£354 16 6	73	4,148	2,891.7	69.7	£374 2 11
June „ ..	68	4,008	2,760.0	68.8	400 9 7½	73	4,178	2,939.8	70.1	385 1 8
September „ ..	69	4,041	2,879.8	71.2	400 11 1	74	4,170	2,910.8	69.8	401 15 9
December „ ..	73	4,083	2,887.9	70.5	435 2 5	75	4,125	2,923.7	70.8	449 16 9½

From the above it appears that the average attendance is only 70 per cent. of the enrolment; it should be 75 per cent. if the attendance were at all what it ought to be. There is, however, a slight increase in both the enrolment and average attendance for the past year; but, as the year was favourable on the whole for school attendance, and the arrangements for compulsion complete throughout the district, it is a matter for regret that so little improvement in the attendance can be recorded.

IV.—INSPECTION.

Of the 76 schools in operation during the year, 75 were fully and regularly inspected, and one a second time. The Redhead Public School was closed early in January before inspection was possible.

Ordinary inspections have been made in all the schools in the section. Four were made by Mr. District Inspector McIntyre, and the remaining 71 by myself.

It is gratifying to find that the hard-working and earnest among the teachers, of whom there are many, like their schools seen in their working dress, and regard this, as I do, as one of the primary objects of the ordinary inspection. There is no doubt that these second inspections are the means of producing much good, both as regards the general management and efficiency of our schools.

Every school in this section was visited by me twice during the year, some three or four times.

In addition to these inspections, 20 schools in the Campbelltown section of the Sub-Metropolitan District were fully and regularly inspected by me, owing to the temporary illness of Mr. Inspector Murray.

The year's inspection may be briefly summed up thus :—

(Nowra Section.)—75 Regular and General Inspections.

„ „ —71 Ordinary Inspections.

(Campbelltown Section.)—20 Regular and General Inspections.

Hereunder is a table showing the number of schools below, up to, and above the requirements of the Standard :—

Schools.	Below.	Up to.	Above.	Total.
(a) Public.....	15	8	41	64
(b) Provisional	3	1	3	7
(c) Half-time	2	2	.....	4
All schools	20	11	44	75

Twenty-two schools last year out of 73 were below the standard; this year only 20 out of 75 schools are in that position. So that the efficiency of the schools in 1885, as compared with that of 1884, may be thus shown :—In 1884, 30 per cent. were below, 20 per cent. up to, and 50 per cent. above the standard; in 1885, 26 per cent. were below, 14 per cent. up to, and 60 per cent. above the standard.

As a whole, as compared with their condition of last year, I can with confidence say of the schools under my supervision that they are in every way improved. The results are higher, the methods of teaching are better, and education, as distinct from mere instruction, is made more the teachers' aim.

Percentages.

The subjects taught, the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentage who satisfied the requirements of the standard are shown hereunder for the years 1884 and 1885 :—

Subjects.	1884.		1885.	
	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.
Reading.....	3,100	79	3,105	85
Writing.....	3,109	81	3,102	86
Arithmetic	3,175	71	3,127	70
Grammar	1,250	79	1,295	80
Geography	1,310	78	1,297	84
Object lessons	1,842	74	2,068	82
Scripture lessons.....	843	88	2,668	81
Drawing	983	73	958	74
Music.....	1,856	85	2,145	81
Geometry	162	85	149	75
Algebra.....	146	65	110	75
History	766	69	1,418	73
Mensuration.....	.....	.....	155	70
Latin	18	66	29	76
Needlework	779	86	1,325	81
Drill	3,175	76	3,145	78

From the foregoing table it will be seen that a steady advance from year to year in these results, especially in reading and writing, is most noticeable, and, considering that the standard of examination has not been relaxed, clearly shows that the provisions of the new standards are not impracticable, and that the teachers are, as a body, both willing and capable to make the necessary efforts to satisfy its requirements.

Organization.

Organization.

As regards premises, furniture, and apparatus, a great improvement has been effected throughout the year, and I am able to report that, as far as circumstances permit, there is not a badly-organized school in my section of the district.

Generally, the schools are well and liberally supplied with books and all other necessary educational requisites.

The school-rooms are neat as a rule, and well looked after by the teachers in charge.

In a majority of the schools the records, lesson guides, and returns are neatly and very carefully kept, but there are yet too many cases in which this important duty is much neglected. I regret to have to report that there exists a want of punctuality with a few teachers in despatching and forwarding their school returns. It is to be hoped that this objectionable practice will be remedied in the future.

Discipline.

In a majority of schools the discipline continues to be good, and the government mild, firm, and satisfactorily effective throughout. Military drill is now taught with more or less efficiency in all the larger schools.

V.—TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.

During the past year there were employed in the schools and departments within this section 73 teachers, 3 assistant teachers, 24 pupil-teachers, and one work-mistress.

The teachers are classified as follows :—

Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Without class.	Total.
A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
...	...	9	11	26	7	11	12	76

Pupil-teachers.

The pupil-teachers are thus classed :—

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
2	5	9	8	24

As a class, I have found the teachers of this district anxious, persevering, and attentive; all most willing to conform to the Department's Regulations; and almost without exception, popular in their respective spheres of labour.

Very few cases of negligence or grave misconduct occurred. I regret, however, to state that 2 teachers were removed from the Public Service for gross misconduct.

The pupil-teachers are, with few exceptions, reported to be well behaved, studious, and attentive. A satisfactory percentage of them are successful and promising, while a few, on the other hand, have evidently mistaken their calling; but a short time will weed them out.

The supply of young persons for the office of pupil-teacher is greatly in excess of the demand, so that only those applicants who possess more than ordinary aptitude for their profession are now selected.

VI.—SUMMARY.

The results of my past year's experience may be summed up thus :—

- That the means of education in this section of the district are well supplied.
- Ample accommodation exists for present and future needs.
- School attendance is not sufficiently regular and requires to be more strictly enforced.
- That, in spite of "irregularity of attendance" (the evils of which cannot easily be exaggerated), the majority of the schools made progress of a satisfactory kind during the year, and the visits I have made subsequently warrant the belief that there is much hope and promise for the future.

All the required statistics are forwarded herewith.

Inspector's Office,
Nowra, 29/12/85.

CHAS. JNO. PITT,
Inspector.

ANNEX H.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR BRADLEY'S REPORT.

THE year 1884 closed with a total of 182 schools and departments, showing an increase for that year of 32 new schools. During 1885 the work of school establishment has been almost equally successful, the list having been augmented by the opening of 22 schools. The character of the increase may be gathered from the following table :—

	Pub.	Prov.	H.T.	House- to- House.	Evg.	Total.
Schools and Departments open during 1884. ...	130	26	4	8	5	182
Schools and Departments open during 1885.....	151	30	8	9	6	204
Increase for 1885	12	4	4	1	1	22

Corresponding improvement, both as regards character and quantity, has also taken place in the matter of school accommodation. Buildings of a superior character have been erected at Narrabri, and similar ones are now in progress at Inverell. In a few localities—notably at Glen Innes and Inverell—

Inverell—inconvenience through overcrowding still exists; but, speaking generally, the sitting accommodation provided throughout the district is ample for the requirements. At the close of 1884 it was estimated that our schools provided room for 9,346 pupils—the ordinary attendance being about 8,000. Now, with the increases effected during 1885, the sitting accommodation reaches 10,000, while the ordinary attendance under the most favourable conditions does not exceed 8,500.

Altogether 20 new Public and 15 new Provisional School buildings have been erected during the year. Of these 15 have been completed under the supervision of the Architect to the Department, and 20 have been put up by the Inspectors, usually with the co-operation of a local committee, appointed from among the persons interested in the establishment of the school. Thirteen of the new buildings superseded either old and unsuitable structures or leasehold premises, and the remainder, 22, have been erected in localities where previously no school existed. Nearly all of the buildings erected by the Inspectors serve for Provisional or small Public school-houses, and with out-offices and the necessary furniture, cost on the average about £55, or at the rate of, say, £3 per head on the number of children educated in them. By means of this arrangement for providing cheap buildings, it is not too much to say that some thousands of pounds have been and will be saved to the Department; and not the least satisfactory feature in the arrangement is the little delay that now occurs in supplying the educational wants of the more remote and thinly populated parts of the Colony. As a rule these cheaper buildings are of dressed slabs or weatherboards, roofed with galvanized iron; and, although in some cases roughly constructed, they are very fairly substantial, and, commodious and comfortable.

It is only reasonable to expect that in this part of the Colony the development of its extensive mineral and agricultural areas will invite continuous settlement, and necessitate quite as much activity as heretofore in the work of school establishment; but, taking matters as they now stand, it can safely be said that both as regards amount and distribution, the means of education are well provided throughout the district.

Inspection.

With the exception of Bluff Rock P., a school at a navvies' camp on the Great Northern Railway Extension, from the charge of which the teacher absconded, and which, through lack of attendance, was permanently closed early in the year, every Public, Provisional, Half-Time, and House school in the district has received full inspection. None of the seven Evening schools were visited; but, as in former years, most of these schools collapsed after a few weeks' existence through paucity of attendance, and during the short period of their operation no opportunity for their examination presented itself. Thus, out of a total of 204 schools, 196 have received either a "general" or a "regular" inspection, involving the examination of every class and pupil in every subject of instruction. A secondary or "ordinary" inspection of 43 schools was also made, during which the organization, discipline, and methods of teaching employed are more critically observed than is possible during the regular inspection, when nearly the whole time is necessarily occupied in the work of examination. The total number of pupils present at inspection during 1885 was 7,186. Under favourable circumstances it should have been at least 700 more; but, throughout the year, epidemic sickness prevailed with exceptional severity—not a few schools were closed altogether, while nearly every school in the district suffered a diminution of attendance for weeks and months in succession. In the district of Liverpool Plains, chiefly during the continuance of the hot season, disease of the eyes (resulting in some instances in loss of sight) and low fever were general; while in other parts, scarlatina, diphtheria, and whooping-cough necessitated not only the absence of the children directly affected, but also of the healthy members of families in which infectious disease was present. The irregularity of attendance thus occasioned militated greatly against successful school-work, and no little discouragement was felt by teachers through the substantial loss of their time and labour. The hindrance, however, in most cases, provoked increased effort; and not a few of the more earnest teachers devoted over-time and special instruction to compensate their pupils for lessons lost through sickness. While, therefore, the average proficiency for 1885 is not on the whole so high as that of the previous year, it is certainly quite as good as could reasonably be expected. Arithmetic, generally, and, in the upper classes of the larger schools, Euclid and Algebra, show most falling off; in the other subjects the difference is not having in view the introduction of the new Standard of Proficiency in 1884, some allowance was made, very material. It should be borne in mind, too, when comparing the work of the two years that, especially during the earlier half of that year, for shortcomings in meeting its every requirement; but that, during 1885, no such leniency was shown, a rigid exaction in all of its provisions being the rule.

In estimating the General Condition of the schools of the district as set forth in the following table, the *organization* and *discipline*, as well as the *attainments* of the pupils are taken into account; and the result shows more favourably than would be the case if the proficiency alone were considered. With very rare exceptions the organization and discipline of the schools rate higher than the proficiency of the pupils; so that while for proficiency alone a school might count "below" the Standard, the comparatively high marks gained for discipline or organization, or for both, would entitle it to the mark "up to" or possibly "above" the Standard. In the absence of this explanation, reference to the "Standard" might prove misleading, as, properly applied, the term has special reference simply to the matter of attainments.

General Condition of all Schools inspected.

Class of School	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals
Public	22	49	79	150
Provisional	17	9	4	30
Half-time .....	.....	.....	8	8
House-to-house	3	4	1	8
Totals	42	62	92	196

Comparing the results thus tabulated with those of 1884, there is good ground for satisfaction; for while in that year 70 per cent. of the schools reached or exceeded standard requirements, in 1885 78 per cent. did so. As the actual proficiency of the pupils recorded for the latter year falls somewhat below the corresponding record for 1884, it follows that in the other features of school management, substantial progress has been made.

The following table deals simply with the *attainments* of the pupils as elicited at examination and shows (1) the subjects, and to some extent the range of instruction; (2) the number of pupils examined in each subject; (3) the proficiency reached as summarized from inspection reports; and (4) the relation to the results of 1884—the sign “+” indicating improvement, and “-” retrogression.

Subjects	Estimated Proficiency.					Relation to results of 1884.
	Above Standard.	Up to Standard (50 per cent. of possible marks.)	Below Standard.	Total Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	
Reading—						
Alphabet	774	278	160	1,212	87 %	- 2 %
Monosyllables	1,334	705	265	2,304	89 %	- 1 %
Easy narrative	982	543	307	1,832	83 %	- 6 %
Ordinary prose	1,536	239	63	1,838	97 %	+ 3 %
Totals	4,626	1,765	795	7,186	89 %	+ 1 %
Writing—						
On slates	2,712	806	268	3,786	93 %	+ 4 %
In copy-books and on paper..	2,760	575	65	3,400	98 %	+ 2 %
Totals	5,472	1,381	333	7,186	95 %	+ 3 %
Arithmetic—						
Simple rules	2,188	1,590	1,064	4,842	78 %	- 7 %
Compound rules	539	410	357	1,306	73 %	- 4 %
Higher rules	488	218	332	1,038	68 %	- 7 %
Totals	3,215	2,218	1,753	7,186	76 %	- 7 %
Grammar—						
Elementary	248	324	98	670	85 %	+ 2 %
Advanced	742	402	254	1,398	82 %	- 2 %
Totals	990	726	352	2,068	83 %	=
Geography—						
Elementary	359	235	82	676	88 %	- 1 %
Advanced	904	361	133	1,398	90 %	- 1 %
Totals	1,263	596	215	2,074	90 %	- 1 %
History—						
English	897	253	279	1,429	80 %	- 9 %
Australian	287	47	.....	334	100 %	+ 1 %
Scripture and moral lessons	3,063	1,192	461	4,716	90 %	+ 2 %
Object lessons	2,501	627	294	3,422	91 %	- 2 %
Drawing	947	398	143	1,488	90 %	- 1 %
Music	3,100	962	418	4,480	91 %	- 5 %
French	11	.....	.....	11	100 %	=
Euclid	150	4	59	213	72 %	-25 %
Algebra	16	.....	12	28	57 %	-43 %
Mensuration	62	47	.....	109	100 %	=
Latin .....	.....	12	.....	12	100 %	=
Natural Science	31	.....	.....	31	100 %	=
Trigonometry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needlework	1,622	401	115	2,138	95 %	- 2 %
Drill	3,217	699	623	4,544	86 %	- 2 %

Taken as a whole, the *material* condition of the schools of the district leaves little ground for complaint. From what has already been stated it will be seen that, generally, the buildings provide amply for the accommodation of the scholars; and their sites have been chosen as far as practicable with a view to healthiness and convenience of position. The supply of working materials, although not liberal, is fairly adequate to requirements, but vexatious delay on the part of the agents in forwarding books and apparatus has occasioned much inconvenience and complaint.

Economic measures have compelled the discontinuance of the provisions of a residence in connection with most of the school-houses recently erected; and out of 151 Public Schools now in operation, only 98 are suitable for married men. While this state of things is at present almost unavoidable, it is, for several good reasons, to be regretted. Choice of candidates for vacant positions is greatly restricted, and the most advantageous selection is often not practicable. Again, the discomforts endured by teachers (many of whom are ladies) who are compelled to board and lodge in the rough home of a poor selector can only be appreciated after an actual experience of the life.

The disciplinary condition of the schools continues to be very satisfactory, and is perhaps their most successful and pleasing feature. In some of the larger schools the orderly appearance and general training of the pupils are as nearly perfect as possible; while anything approaching absolute disorder or misrule is only to be met with in very rare cases.

The roll of the teachers for the district comprises—

- 193 Principal teachers.
- 13 Assistant teachers.
- 49 Pupil-teachers.
- 6 Work-mistresses (salaried).

Of the principal teachers, 117 have been trained and classified, and nearly all are qualified for the positions held by them; the remaining 76 are unclassified. Thirty-three of these unclassified teachers are in charge of small Public Schools, but most of them sat for examination in December last, with the view of qualifying themselves for such charges; and 43 are teachers of Provisional and House Schools, who need no classification. Several cases of dismissal from the service, consequent upon wilful falsification of the school records, have occurred during the year, and it is to be feared that a comparatively large number of teachers are not as scrupulously exact in the marking of the class roll as they should be. Either carelessness in this important particular has increased of late, or a more rigid scrutiny of the school records has been exercised by the Inspectors. As a body, however, the teachers are respectable and respected, and many of them, in charge of the smaller Bush Schools, do good earnest work, honestly and uncomplainingly, though badly housed and fed, and debarred all social comforts and congenial intercourse.

Viewing

Viewing the year's work as a whole, there is every reason to be satisfied with the progress made in supplying the means of education throughout the district; and, although the results of the instruction are not equally encouraging, they are certainly better than could have been expected, when allowance is made for the obstacles with which teachers have had to contend. Under more favourable circumstances, which it is hoped may prevail during the present year, there is little doubt that the ground lost may be fully recovered.

J. D. BRADLEY,
District Inspector.

ANNEX I.

MR. INSPECTOR SMITH'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report upon the condition of the schools in the Tamworth division of the Armidale District during the year 1885.

I.—The Adequacy of the Means of Education as regards Amount and Distribution.

Fifty-six Public Schools and 1 Infant Department, 10 Provisional Schools, 6 House Schools, and 2 Evening Public Schools were open during the whole or portion of 1885. The 2 Evening Public Schools (Dungowan Upper and Tamworth West) were open only for a few weeks, in consequence of the minimum prescribed attendance not being reached. As compared with last year, the number of Provisional and House Schools is the same, while the number of Public Schools shows an increase of 6. Three of the Public Schools were converted from Provisional Schools, and 1 of the House Schools from a Provisional School. A new Public School (Milliwindi) is now ready for occupation, and 4 Provisional School buildings are in course of erection. One House School (Edgeroi Station) has been closed temporarily for want of a suitable male teacher, and two applications for small schools are at present under consideration. It would be difficult to conjecture from what quarter, during 1886, another application for any kind of school will be made. The schools are well distributed throughout this district, and the accommodation provided is far in excess of the ordinary attendance. The ordinary attendance is in round numbers 3,000, and the schools will accommodate, at 100 cubic feet per child, more than 4,000. The following buildings were erected in 1885—(a) by the Architect:—

Schools.	Cost.	Accommodation.	Purpose.
	£ s. d.	Pupils.	
Dungowan, Upper	250 0 0	30	In place of Church.
Gaspard (building removed from Willow Tree)...	66 0 0	40	A new School.
Gunnenbene	260 0 0	40	In place of Church.
Keepit	260 0 0	40	" " "
Milliwindi.....	Not yet known.	30	A new School.
Molley	234 0 0	30	" " "
Narrabri	2,796 0 0	410	In "place of" old buildings.

Accommodation gained thereby for 100 pupils.

Buildings erected (b) by Local Committee:—

School.	Cost.	Accommodation.	Purpose.
	£ s. d.	Pupils.	
Collarenebri	60 0 0	25	A new School.

Accommodation gained thereby for 25 pupils.

Buildings erected (c) by Inspector:—

Schools.	Cost.	Accommodation.	Purpose.
	£ s. d.	Pupils.	
Baan Baa	45 0 0	18	A new School.
Berrigal Creek	45 0 0	18	In place of old buildings
Curlewis	20 0 0	15	A new School in old building repaired.
Warrab Ridge	45 0 0	18	A new School.
Woolomin	50 0 0	20	A new School.
Wongan Creek	45 0 0	18	A new School.

Accommodation gained thereby for 100 pupils. Total extra accommodation acquired during 1885 for 225 pupils.

II.—The material condition of all the Schools.

The condition of all the Public Schools, outhouses, and weathersheds, is good, and of the Provisional Schools, very fair. New Public Schools have been built during the year at Collarenebri, Upper Dungowan, Gaspard, Gunnenbene, Keepit, Milliwindi, Molley, and Narrabri; and Provisional Schools at Baan Baa, Curlewis, Warrab Ridge, Woolomin (lately converted into a Public School), and Wongan Creek. Two more Provisional Schools, Berrigal Creek and Weeta Waa, are just finished; the furniture, apparatus and working material, are sufficient and suitable for ordinary purposes. Nearly all the grounds of the Public Schools are well and securely fenced, and free from all waste paper and rubbish, but few teachers think it worth their while to cultivate gardens or plant trees for ornament and shade. The accommodation provided for Itinerant Teachers is rather rough, and only active and smart young men, used to the saddle, need expect to give satisfaction to all concerned in the education of bush children.

III.—The results of Inspection.

Excepting the two Evening Public, every school in this district, Public, Provisional, and House, has received either a *Regular* or *General* inspection. Gaspard Public School has received two inspections, as the first was held a week or two after it had been opened. Two Evening Public Schools, though established, never had an average attendance of 10; they therefore could not be inspected. Twelve Public, and 1 Provisional School, have received in addition an *ordinary* inspection, and

and several other schools an *incidental* inspection. By comparing the proficiency statistics of the Public, Provisional and House Schools in 1884, with those of the year just expired, it will be seen that very fair progress has been made.

1884.	Above Standard	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.
Public	16	28	6
Provisional .....	.....	4	3
House .....	.....	2	4
Totals	16	34	13

1885.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.
Public	26	25	6
Provisional .....	.....	6	4
House .....	.....	4	2
Totals	26	35	12

The following also shows the percentage of pupils above the standard of proficiency in each subject taught :—

	Above the Standard.
Reading.....	68 per cent.
Writing	81 "
Arithmetic	45 "
Grammar	54 "
Geography.....	72 "
History	93 "
Scripture	72 "
Object Lesson	80 "
Drawing	83 "
Music.....	80 "
French	100 "
Euclid	93 "
Algebra	None above.
Mensuration	"
Latin	"
Natural Science	100 per cent.
Needlework	75 "
Drill	72 "

In dictation 2,067 pupils were examined. 185 failed to obtain any marks, and 1,310 were above standard, or 63·8 per cent. of the whole number. The drill in many schools is not military drill in the proper sense of the words, but only marching in line.

IV.—Teachers.

There are employed in this Division of the Armidale District :—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Teachers	54	15	69
Assistants .....	.....	5	5
Pupil-teachers	4	17	21
Sewing-mistresses .....	.....	3	3
Totals	58	40	98

All the Public School teachers, except 12, are qualified by the certificates which they hold, for their present positions. The pupil-teachers receive regular and efficient instruction from their several teachers, and are exceedingly useful in the schools in which they are employed. The Provisional and House School teachers are zealous in the performance of their duties, and are doing fair work. There were eight investigations during the year on misconduct of teachers, and one Provisional School teacher was dismissed from the service for intemperance. The charges preferred in the other cases, except two of a very trivial nature, resulted in a severe reprimand from the Minister, or the imposition of a small fine.

V.—Attendance.

The enrolment and the average attendance for the four quarters of the year are as follows :—

	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
March quarter	4,106	2,670·0
June quarter	4,102	2,911·6
September quarter.....	4,083	2,919·8
December quarter	4,016	2,848·9

An average attendance of about 70 per cent. of the pupils enrolled may be considered reasonably good, as an epidemic of sore eyes and low fever breaks out regularly during the summer months on the Liverpool Plains and in and around Tamworth.

VI.—Summary.

It may be stated, in conclusion, that the proficiency of the pupils, the organization and discipline, as well as the material condition of the schools, and the accommodation provided, are on the whole most satisfactory; and there is every reason to anticipate further progress during the ensuing twelve months, in every branch upon which I have the honor to report. Hereto attached are the Statistics of the proficiency of the pupils for 1885 in the Tamworth Division of the Armidale District.

Tamworth, 23rd December, 1885.

J. LESLIE SMITH,
Inspector.
ANNEX

ANNEX J.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR NOLAN'S REPORT.

In the Inverell division of the Armidale District there were in operation during the whole or some portion of 1885, the following schools :—

- 62 Public Schools.
- 11 Provisional.
- 4 Half-time.
- 2 House-to-house.
- 5 Evening Public.

Of the above the undermentioned came into existence during the year :—

Public : Beardy, Fladbury, Stonefield, and Yallaroi. Provisional : Ollera, Wandera, Rockmore, House-to-house : The Gulf, Crowley's Station. Evening Public : Glen Innes, Inverell, Steinbrook, and Warialda.

Early in the year the Public School at Bluff Rock (a navvies' camp) was permanently closed owing to diminished attendance, and the Provisional School at Seven Hill Station, was raised to the rank of a Public School. In the latter part of the year the House-to-house Schools at Fletcher's and Reading's Stations were superseded by a centrally situated Provisional School; a new teaching station was also established at Crowley's homestead to be worked in conjunction with a similar school at Wood's Reef.

New schools are to be open after the Christmas vacation in the buildings recently erected at Swamp Oak, Arthurscat, Eulourie, Chandlerville, and Mount Drummond. Provisional School buildings are in course of erection at Coorangoora, Saddler's Flats, and Yarraford. The establishment of Provisional Schools at Lyston and Black Springs, has been sanctioned; and applications have been received, but not finally dealt with, for schools at Haystack, Fraser's Creek, Bakkulla, and Big Plain.

New Public School premises are being erected at Inverell. Infant departments in connection with the Public Schools at Glen Innes and Inverell are to be organized early in 1886.

As regards the amount and the distribution of schools in the Inverell District it may be stated that there are now but few centres of population in which provision has not already been made for the education of the children.

All the schools in the district with the exception of the Bluff Rock Public School which was permanently closed early in the year, and four (4) evening schools all of which were either opened subsequently to my visits to their respective localities, or had collapsed owing to paucity of attendance prior to such visits, were fully inspected; twenty-nine (29) schools received "Ordinary" inspection, and several were incidentally visited as opportunities arose.

My authorized programme for the year provided for the ordinary inspection of every school in the district, but I very much regret that other duties prevented my giving effect to such arrangements. During a regular inspection of a school the Inspector's time is so fully occupied in gauging the attainments of the pupils as to prevent him from seeing the school in its ordinary working state; he is consequently unable to give suitable advice, or to give instructions as to the removal of existing defects. It is to be hoped that each school in the district will receive a second inspection during the ensuing year.

At the Regular inspections held during the past year 2,824 were present; the corresponding number for 1884 was 2,853; thus it will be noticed that notwithstanding a considerable increase in the number of the schools, the attendance at inspections held during the year 1885 was less than in the previous year. The diminution in attendance was due (1) to long-continued and wide-spread epidemic sickness such as scarlatina, diphtheria, and whooping-cough; and (2) to the fact that owing to the limited production and to the low price of tin, many of the formerly populous fields have been partially deserted.

All the pupils examined during the year were tested in accordance with the revised Standard of Proficiency. Of the 81 schools inspected, 21 (26 per cent.) were below, 16 (21 per cent.) satisfied, and 44 (54 per cent.) exceeded standard requirements. The corresponding percentages for 1884 were 17.4, 4.3, and 78.3. A comparison of the state of efficiency for the two years will disclose the fact that the attainments for 1885 were found to be lower than they were in the previous year. Several causes have combined to produce this—(1) the requirements of the Standard of Proficiency were more rigidly exacted in 1885; (2) irregularity consequent upon epidemic sickness has militated against successful teaching; (3) the low results obtained in several recently opened small schools in charge of untrained teachers have tended to reduce the general average; and (4) the omission by a few teachers of several subjects from the course of instruction has also affected the position of the schools.

After making due allowance for unfavourable circumstances, it must be admitted that more satisfactory results might reasonably have been expected, and it is to be hoped that a considerable improvement will attend next year's labours.

As a general rule, the material condition of the schools is satisfactory. The sites are central and healthy; the buildings are well designed, and attention has been paid to their sanitary condition. Very few teachers' residences have been provided, and, consequently, difficulties have arisen in obtaining accommodation for married teachers. The educational documents are, as a rule, carefully compiled. In a few cases the records were found to be so incorrectly kept as to lead to the suspicion that falsification had been resorted to, with the view of obtaining increased salary.

The disciplinary condition of the schools still continues to be a pleasing feature. The pupils are neat and clean; the government is mild but firm; and the moral tone is healthy.

Irregularity of attendance still continues to be a serious drawback to successful teaching. In my report for 1884 I wrote, "Independently of sickness, a greater degree of regularity is to be desired, and can only be secured by the vigorous application of the compulsory provisions of the Public Instruction Act, and the more frequent visits of attendance officers." Since last May this district has been deprived of the services of the school attendance officer, and complaints from teachers as to the irregularity of their pupils' attendance have been numerous, and in many cases well grounded. It is to be hoped that the early appointment of sub-district school boards will result in securing an improvement in school attendance.

At the close of the year the teaching staff consisted of—

- 76 teachers.
- 4 assistant teachers.
- 20 pupil-teachers.
- 1 sewing mistress.

The teachers and assistant teachers are thus classified—

- 19 second class.
- 37 third class.
- 24 probationers.

During the past year several teachers raised their classification by examination; at the recent December examination many of the probationers presented themselves, with the view of becoming certificated teachers. The pupil-teachers have worked well, and, as a body, they continue to give satisfaction to all concerned in their training.

The gross enrolment for the quarter ended December, 1885, was 4,232, and the average attendance for that period was 2,783.4. Existing buildings provide accommodation for 4,578 pupils, and the new buildings, which will be ready for occupation early in 1886, will give room for 150 additional scholars. Owing to the rapid increase in the attendance at Glen Innes and Inverell, the Public Schools thereat have for some time past been slightly overcrowded, but steps are being taken to make the accommodation equal to the requirements.

Buildings of a more or less substantial character, providing in the aggregate accommodation for 230 pupils, were erected during the past year at the undermentioned places :—

- (a) *By the Architect*: Wandera and Fladbury where no schools previously existed.
 (b) *By Local Committees*: Beardy and Stonefield where no schools previously existed, and Glencoe and Rockmore to replace old non-vested buildings.

Summary.

Several new schools were established during the past year; the organization and discipline of the various schools are reasonably satisfactory; owing to various causes the percentages obtained during 1885 were lower than in the previous year.

W. NOLAN,
 Assistant Inspector.

ANNEX K.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR HICKS' REPORT.

I.—SUPERVISION.

I took charge of the district in the beginning of the year, having removed from the Wagga Wagga District to succeed Mr. Bridges, promoted. The arrangements for supervision then in force have not been altered, viz. :—A Bathurst or Central Section under the District Inspector, and Western and Eastern Sections under Inspectors Long (Forbes), and Lobban (Esk Bank), respectively. The relative number of schools in the sections was such, however, that, as in former years, it was found necessary to make some use of Mr. Lobban's services in other sections than his own. What has thus been resorted to as an expedient year by year will, under a re-distribution of schools, become a permanent arrangement from the beginning of 1886.

Special arrangements have, however, been approved under which the District Inspector will become acquainted by actual observation with some of the principal centres and localities of the outlying sections.

II.—MEANS OF EDUCATION.

1.—Schools.

According to my predecessor's report there were in existence at the end of 1884 two hundred and thirty-four (234) schools. From the appended numbers it will be seen that a steady rate of increase has been maintained :—

(a.) Number of schools open during 1885, or any portion thereof :—		
Bathurst Section.....	74	} 244
Forbes Section	89	
Esk Bank Section	81	
(b.) Number in operation during the whole year :—		
Bathurst Section.....	72	} 223
Forbes Section	79	
Esk Bank Section	72	
(c.) Number in operation during only a portion of the year :—		
Bathurst Section.....	2	} 21
Forbes Section	11	
Esk Bank Section	8	
(d.) Whole number under my supervision at the end of the year :—		
Bathurst Section.....	73	} 240
Forbes Section	89	
Esk Bank Section	78	

A few transferences of schools to and from the District at the beginning of the year slightly affected the numbers.

The new schools opened were :—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Total.
Bathurst Section ...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Forbes Section ...	1	6	...	1	...	8
Esk Bank Section ...	2	4	...	...	...	6
Total ...	4	10	...	1	1	16

These were all small schools. The Evening School (Orange) had but an ephemeral existence, and the Public School (Mackenzie's Creek), in the Bathurst section, was established for the benefit of families on the Blayney—Carcoar Railway works. It may live, however. The fact that no permanent school could be established or was even applied for (excepting one case) in the Bathurst section of the district is evidence of the care and efficiency with which the educational wants of that part of the Colony were studied and provided for in former years by my predecessors. A few of the schools do not now seem to be well placed, but that is probably the result of the shifting of population since the schools were established. In one or two instances—as Evans' Plains and Duramana for example—where premises were bought and adapted to school purposes, the material provisions are not altogether satisfactory. As a rule, however, both pupils and teachers are comfortably provided for.

The actual extension of the means of education has been in outlying localities—a sign that education is keeping pace with settlement.

2.—Teachers.

The Department has been able to provide from sources within itself teachers for all the better positions, and the local supply of small school candidates and pupil-teacher applicants has met the demand. The candidates for small country schools are not, as a rule, of the most suitable class, and most of them fail at the entrance examination. Fortunately there have been as many efficient ones as were required; but, considering the circumstances in which many of them are placed when appointed, it is to some extent matter for regret that they comprise so few young men. The same peculiarity characterizes the pupil-teacher applicants, of whom the girls are, as a rule, possessed of higher general qualifications than the youths. Fortunately, however, for so far, a process of culling has secured for vacancies a really satisfactory lot.

Most of the teachers whose classification is not up to that of their schools have shown a laudable disposition to study, and have attended the half-yearly examinations. The majority have been successful. It is uncommon for pupil-teachers to fail at their annual examinations. An equally satisfactory feature is the fact that a fair proportion of teachers and pupil-teachers are always striving to qualify themselves for voluntary examination for promotion in classification. As the passport to this privilege is necessary advance in skill and usefulness, the effect cannot fail to be beneficial to the schools.

In this connection it might not be out of place to mention that with a view to the improvement of themselves and their schools, the teachers have organized a Society which meets monthly at Bathurst, and which now numbers 60 to 70 members. Amongst others, the society counts as one of its lecturers Mr. W. J. Clunies Ross, B.Sc., (London), the Technical Board's Science Teacher at Bathurst. Actual observation enables me to say that the Society is doing genuine good.

The

The subjoined table represents the Teaching Staff of the District :—

	Teachers.	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Work-Mistresses.	Total.
Bathurst	72	12	37	3	125
Forbes	88	5	13	2	108
Eskbank	76	2	16	1	95
Total	237	19	66	6	328

Work-mistresses are appointed only to the largest schools. In the others, the teacher (if a female), or the teacher's wife, or some person engaged by him for the purpose where practicable, teaches needlework.

III.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ACCOMMODATION.

At the beginning of the year, school accommodation was provided :—

In Bathurst Section for	5,674	pupils.
In Forbes	4,262	"
In Eskbank	3,300	"
Total...	13,236	"

That accommodation has been increased during the year by the erection of new school buildings as follows :—

	Bathurst.	Forbes.	Eskbank.	Total.
By the Architect ... ..	...	2	1	3
By the Inspector	2	5	5	12
By Local Committee ... ..	...	5	...	5
Total	2	12	6	20

Of these, 12 schools (viz. Bathurst 1, Forbes 7, and Eskbank 4) were erected in localities where no school previously existed; and 8 (viz., Bathurst 1, Forbes 5, and Eskbank 2) replaced old ones. They provide in all additional accommodation for 681 pupils. Additions to existing buildings have further raised the school accommodation at the end of the year to that necessary for 13,917 pupils, viz. :—

Bathurst Section	5,825	} 13,917
Forbes ,,	4,592	
Eskbank ,,	3,500	

There are a few (only a few) crowded schools, and there are some in which the accommodation is in excess of the present attendance. This is bound to be the case from fluctuations in school population. Mining places are especially liable to change, and it is not to be wondered at that substantial buildings like those at Cow Flat, Trunkey, Wattle Flat, and Milburn Creek, are now only half filled. Chief amongst other causes that have contributed to similar results in some places is the establishment of Roman Catholic (principally convent) schools throughout the district.

At the close of the year the numbers in respect of enrolment and attendance were :—

	Bathurst.	Forbes.	Eskbank.	Total.	Increase for year.
Enrolment.....	5,710	4,077	3,377	13,164	180
Average attendance	3,970.4	2,876	2,316.1	9,162.5	203
Percentage.....	69.5	70.5	68	69.6	.6

The accommodation provided may, therefore, be regarded as sufficient. Additions to individual buildings requiring them have been provided for. So few of the permanent and prosperous schools now require properly designed school premises, that the Architect's branch must, it seems to me, be considerably relieved. Other reasons, as well as this, dispose me to regard it as particularly desirable that Local Committees and Inspectors should be relieved of the duty of arranging for and supervising the erection of school buildings and residences. The time that would be thus saved to the latter could be much more profitably spent in the exercise of their proper functions—the supervision of the management of schools.

IV.—INSPECTION.—CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

Of the 244 schools, the Orange Evening School, which collapsed before it could be visited, was the only one not fully inspected. The work of inspection was distributed as follows :—

	General or Regular Inspections.	Ordinary Inspections.
By District Inspector.....	68 schools.	16 schools.
By Inspector Long	88	" "
By Inspector Lobban	87	36

The Ordinary inspections proved very useful in revealing short comings in the every-day life and management of the schools. The number of such inspections would have been greater, but for the many matters that arose demanding special inquiry, such as applications for new schools, the supervision of material works, &c. Many of the schools were also incidentally visited as opportunity served.

In the examination of the pupils the new revised standard was applied in its integrity, so that both from the extent and from the character of the inspection, the test applied was sufficiently severe, and discloses the state of primary education in the district as it may be regarded as a basis for progress. The "Standard of Efficiency," 50 per cent. of the possible number of marks, is of course not high, but is probably as high as the character of the test demands.

Position of schools with regard to the standard.

	Below.	Up to.	Above.	Total.	Percentage up to or above.
Public.....	30	50	112	192	84.4
Provisional	12	18	6	36	66.7
Half-time .....	...	1	5	6	100
House-to-house	7	2	...	9	22.2
Total	49	71	123	243	79.0
Percentage	20.1	29.2	50.7	100	.....
Percentage last year	20.5	39	40.5	100	.....

Last year 183 out of 230 schools inspected, or 79.6 per cent. were up to or above the standard. This year there are 194 out of 243 inspected, or 79.9 per cent. The difference, though very slight, is in the right direction, and may be regarded as indicating satisfactory progress considering that the new revised

revised Standard was fully applied this year for the first time. Though these figures are so far satisfactory, it was somewhat striking that no schools are conspicuously efficient. Thus, in the Bathurst section no school reached "good" (80 out of 100) for general efficiency, the best schools in the section being:—

Anson	} All "very fair to good."
Bathurst Boys'	
Brown's Creek	
Garra	
Orange Infants'	

Mr. Lobban, however, awards the mark "good" to two of his schools, viz. :—Bowenfels South, Eskbank Boys'.

The average general efficiency of the schools in the Bathurst section (the most favourable for the production of high results) is 62 per cent. or fair+. There is thus ample room for continual improvement.

The different branches of school management in the Bathurst section average as follows:—

Organization	7.2 out of 10 = very fair +
Discipline	14.8 out of 20 = very fair +
Instruction	40 out of 70 = fair—

giving general efficiency 62 out of 100 = fair +

These numbers are, as might be expected from a section settled and efficiently administered for years past, somewhat higher than those which the district as a whole will give; but the proportions of the numbers are much the same throughout. It would thus appear that instruction is still relatively the least satisfactory branch of our school management. I have noticed the same feature in other districts, and I feel pretty sure that Inspectors throughout the Colony will be well nigh unanimous on this point.

Organization and discipline, though important in themselves, should be regarded as in large measure means to an end—that end being the securing of the largest possible amount of time, and the most favourable conditions for efficient developmental instruction. The realization of this truth has been quickened by the award of differential values to the three departments of school work, so that no school can obtain a satisfactory report unless the actual teaching of the prescribed subjects is up to the mark.

The actual proficiency of the pupils is exhibited in the annexed table, from which the following satisfactory conclusions may legitimately be drawn:—

1. Under the operation of the revised standards the relative number of pupils presented for examination in more advanced reading and arithmetic is increasing.
2. The number of pupils studying subjects beyond the ordinary third class course is also advancing, and these subjects are well taught as a rule. In this connection it may be mentioned that Bathurst and Orange are Superior Schools, and that the latter (Boys' department) sent up pupils who passed the University Junior Examination. The former was in large measure prevented from doing so through drafting its best pupils into the local Public High Schools, which soon after provided successful candidates at both the Junior and Senior Examinations.

The following features are also noteworthy:—

3. That special objections, entertained chiefly by Roman Catholics, keep many children from learning Scripture in the schools.
4. Arithmetic still appears at least advantage. I adhere to my opinion, however, that the subject is as well taught as the others, and that the apparently relatively lower results are caused by the severity of the test applied and the large amount of ground which the pupils are required to cover.

V.—PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS.

A few Public School Boards exist, and here and there individual members evince a more or less irregular attention to the duties attached to their office. But nothing in the shape of organized exercise of functions by School Boards can be said to exist. This is not the result either of the selection of unsuitable persons for office or of want of interest on the part of members. Boards, as far as I can see, find that the management and departmental supervision of schools are now such as to leave little or no scope for their action. In pursuance of instructions received, however, steps have been taken towards the appointment of Boards for the sub-districts into which proclaimed Public School Districts have for the purposes of local supervision been divided.

VI.—SUMMARY.—PROSPECTS.

1. The means of education are adequate and well distributed, and are capable of extension to meet increasing requirements.
2. The schools are improving in character as well as steadily increasing in number and attendance; and, taken as a whole, are in a state of efficiency exceeding fair.
3. The supply of teachers is sufficient, and the whole staff of the district constitutes a body of useful and respected public servants.
4. Inspection and supervision have been thorough-going in character and complete in extent.
5. There is, on the whole, ground for satisfaction that real profitable work is being done, and that steady progress may be counted on.

District Inspector's Office,
Bathurst, 3rd January, 1886.

D. S. HICKS,
District Inspector.

ANNEX L.

INSPECTOR LONG'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following general report for the year 1885 on the schools in the western section of the Bathurst District. These, at the close of 1884, consisted of 57 Public Schools, 18 Provisional, 2 Half-time, and 11 teaching stations under 4 itinerant teachers. During the year 1885 Public Schools have been opened at Avenel, Connellson, and Wattamadara; Provisional Schools at Blossom Vale, Jandra, Mogong, and Tomambil, and a group of teaching stations at Bimbi. The number of schools in existence during the year was therefore 89, and these remained in operation to the end of it. Each of them was fully inspected, one by the District Inspector, and the others by me.

Sixty-nine schools, or 77.5 per cent., either reached or exceeded the standard of efficiency, as compared with 69.5 per cent. in the preceding year. There were present at the inspection conducted by me 2,856 pupils, and a tabular statement of their proficiency in the several subjects of instruction has already been forwarded for inclusion in the general report on the district as a whole. The percentages of those who reached or exceeded standard, are, in the greater number of subjects, rather smaller than those of the former year. In accordance with instructions, however, some concession in the application of the existing standard was made in 1884, the year of its introduction, while its provisions were strictly enforced during 1885. An exact comparison of the results of these years is not therefore possible, and the decrease referred to cannot consequently be regarded as indicating that the teaching

teaching has deteriorated in efficiency. The percentages of passes appear in fact to be fairly satisfactory, ranging as they do from 90 in writing to 58 in advanced arithmetic, and in no subject, excepting the last-named, falling below 64. Now that the new standard has been in full force for a complete year, it will be possible to gauge with accuracy the improvements or retrogression exhibited by the results of the future.

In respect to discipline, for which the teacher is wholly responsible, it has been but in very few cases necessary to report otherwise than in terms of commendation. So far as inspection affords a criterion the pupils are invariably under good control, and good order and neatness are properly enforced. While, however, they are of subdued and respectful demeanour in school, it is to be regretted that the effect of their training in this direction extends, in but few instances, to their out-of-school life. As showing that the defect referred to is not unnoticed, I could specify cases in which I have chanced to hear the pleasingly respectful behaviour of children towards their elders, made the basis of an encomium, which I have known to be well merited, on the efficiency of their teacher. The government is, as a rule, mild, but firm, and of a generally judicious character, though in some cases, which are happily exceptional, it exhibits a want of intelligence, tact, and proper self-control. Defects which have been noticed, chiefly in the case of teachers of less than average efficiency and experience, are a habit of exacting from pupils the performance of personal services in matters not connected with school work, and a tendency to resort to corporal punishment too frequently, and for offences to which it is not properly applicable. The former fault is subversive of proper relations between a teacher and his pupils, while the latter might almost be regarded as tantamount to a confession of incompetency in regard to discipline. In the greater number of schools drill is fairly taught, and at one, viz. Grenfell Public, a cadet corps has been established. In view of the number of teachers who have not been trained to teach drill, the number of passes in this subject, viz. : 81.5 per cent., is very creditable.

As regards the material condition of the schools, I have to report that in no case is the school-space less than fairly sufficient, while in nearly all it is in excess of requirements. Some of the smaller buildings are insufferably hot in the summer, and to remedy this, I would suggest the adoption of a description of roof similar to that of the building recently erected at Wallaroo, by which ventilation along the whole of the roof, at its highest point, is secured. The buildings in existence at the beginning of the year sufficed for 4,262 pupils, and new ones have since been erected at the following places:—Avenel, Blossom Vale, and Mogong, where there were no schools, at Mount Hope as an addition, and at Wallaroo, Kangaroo Flat, and Chaucer, to replace old buildings or tents. Buildings for new schools have also been secured without cost at Jandra, Tomanbil, Wattamadara, and Connelson. The additional space thus provided is sufficient for 330 children, so that the buildings now in existence could accommodate 4,592 children, the highest enrolment during the year having been 4,163, and the average 4,009. All the schools are well provided with material, apparatus, and furniture, with two exceptions, and arrangements have been made for the supply of what is required in the case of these. Several school sites have been fenced, and buildings, furniture, means of water supply, and all other material requisites have been promptly provided, as soon as it became apparent that they were necessary or desirable. The liberality exercised in these matters would appear to have engendered in some quarters a disposition to agitate for unnecessary expenditure, for several applications made during the year have been found to be without foundation.

Details of organization, for which teachers are responsible, are generally found in a creditable condition. Schoolrooms, grounds, and material, as a rule show a proper appreciation, on the teacher's part, of the educational effect of a neat, cheerful, and well-ordered appearance. There is further commonly perceptible, an honest effort, effective in proportion to individual skill, to comply with the directions in regard to lesson guides, records, and school routine generally. In some cases, which should be more numerous, the state of the garden or school grounds, the planting of trees, or the scrupulous attention to neatness observable in every detail which it can effect, has afforded pleasing evidence of exceptional care and good taste. In a few instances, however, the schoolroom has been found untidy, or the grounds unsightly from litter, or neglect, more or less gross, has been noted in connection with the lesson documents or other details. These cases, which I am glad to say are few, have already been reported, and it is to be hoped that the amendment which has been enjoined has been effected.

One hundred and eight teachers are employed under my supervision, whose classifications and positions in the service are as follow:—

	2 A.	2 B.	3 A.	3 B.	3 C.
Principal teachers	6	3	16	15	8
Assistant teachers	1	...	3	1	...
<hr/>					
Unclassified teachers in charge of Public Schools.....					13
" " " Provisional Schools					21
" " " Half-time Schools					1
" " " House-to-house Schools					5
Sewing mistresses					2
	Class I. II. III. IV.				
Pupil-teachers	1	2	4	6	

With a few exceptions the teachers are well fitted for their positions, and are diligent, conscientious, and fairly successful in their work. All whose classifications were not such as their schools require were summoned to examination, and in addition to these a fair number attended voluntarily. I am pleased to be able to report in favourable terms of the general good conduct and usefulness of the pupil-teachers, and to state that whereas 40 per cent. of them failed last year, all, so far as is at present known, have this year been successful in their examinations for promotion.

A considerable number of applicants for employment as pupil-teachers, and teachers of small schools, have been examined, and the supply of both continues to be in excess of the demand.

The average enrolment and attendance for this and the preceding year are shown in the following table:—

1884.		1885.	
Enrolment.	Attendance.	Enrolment.	Attendance.
3,733.2	2,620.0	4,009.0	2,756.3

It thus appears that the average attendance for '85 was 68.7 per cent., or 1.3 less than that of the former year. This decrease is attributable to drought and to the prevalence of epidemic complaints at various periods of the year.

Tabular statements conveying the usual statistical information were forwarded on the 26th ultimo, and I now, in conclusion, submit the following summary of the general state of my section:—

The material condition of the schools is very good. They are, with the exception of 2 whose position may with advantage be slightly altered, properly placed.

No locality, so far as I am aware, in which any of the provisions of the Act can be complied with, is without means of education. The year's work is, excepting in a very few cases, satisfactory, and gives fair promise of still higher results in the future.

GEORGE ED. LONG,
Inspector.

Forbes, 27th January, 1886.

ANNEX

ANNEX M.

INSPECTOR LOBBAN'S REPORT FOR 1885.

At the close of 1884, there were 76 schools of 78 departments under my direct supervision. Of these, 4 Provisional Schools—Buggs, Greenmantle, Meindie, and Streamville—were transferred to the Goulburn District; while Springwood Public School from the Sub-Metropolitan District, was placed upon my list, which, at the beginning of 1885, contained schools of the different kinds as follows:—

Public.		Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-House.	Evening Schools.	Total.	
Schools.	Departments.					Schools.	Departments.
55	57	10	4	4	...	73	75

Material Progress.

Public Schools were established, during the year, at Arkstone and Blackheath, and Provisional Schools at Aliwal, Camphield, Dullaberry, and Wolgan; while the Provisional School at Anarel was raised to the rank of a Public School. Within the same period the Provisional School at Aliwal, and the Public Schools at Haverton Hill and Upper Turon were closed through decreased attendance caused by removals from these districts. A net increase of 3 schools is, thus, the result of the year's operations.

The subjoined Schedule gives,—

- (a.) The number of schools in operation the whole year.
 (b.) The number of schools in operation a part of the year only.
 (c.) The number of schools in operation at the end of the year.

	Public.		Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Total.	
	Schools.	Departments.					Schools.	Departments.
(a)	52	54	10	4	4	...	70	72
(b)	4	4	4	...	...	...	8	8
(c)	56	58	12	4	4	...	76	78

New Buildings Provided.

The following Tables show the number of school-buildings erected during the year; their dimensions; the accommodation they provide; and the cost of their construction.

(a.) Public School-buildings erected under the supervision of the Architect.

Place.	Dimensions.			Accommodation.	Cost.	Purpose.
	Length.	Breadth.	Height.			
Eskbank (Infants')	48 ft.	24 ft.	16 ft.	For 180 pupils.	£548.	A new school.

(b.) Public School-buildings erected under the supervision of the Inspector.

Place.	Dimensions.			Accommodation.	Cost.	Purpose.
	Length.	Breadth.	Height.			
Arkstone	20 ft.	14 ft.	10 ft.	For 30 pupils.	£150.	A new school.
Ben Bullen	20 ft.	14 ft.	10 ft.	„ 30 „	£150.	To replace rented building.
Blackheath	20 ft.	16 ft.	10 ft.	„ 36 „	£165.	A new school.

(c.) Provisional School-buildings erected under the supervision of the Inspector.

Place.	Dimensions.			Accommodation.	Cost.	Purpose.
	Length.	Breadth.	Height.			
Bradshaw's Flat ...	16 ft.	12 ft.	9 ft.	For 20 pupils.	£45.	To replace rented building.
Dullaberry	16 ft.	12 ft.	9 ft.	„ 20 „	£45.	A new school.

Superior wooden buildings, capable of seating 250 pupils, are advancing towards completion, in the township of Mitchell, under the Architect's supervision. Four of the new buildings erected afford accommodation for 266 pupils, where no schools previously existed.

Accommodation Provided.

At the end of 1884 accommodation was provided for 3,300 pupils. There is now, however, ample provision for 3,500 children, in comfortable, well-furnished schoolrooms, while the highest enrolment during the year was 3,389. No centre of population within the bounds of my supervision is now without adequate means of education.

Repairs and Improvements.

Wherever it was found necessary, repairs and improvements to school-buildings and teachers' residences were executed, either under my own or the Architect's supervision. The total cost of such works was £430 14s. Teachers'

Teachers' Residences.

No new residences were erected during the year; but several of the old ones were renovated, and two detached kitchens were provided.

School Sites.

School sites were selected at Arkstone, Ben Bullen, Bradshaw's Flat, Dullaberry, and Lawson.

School Boards.

The division of the School Districts, for more effective local supervision, and the proposal to appoint additional School Boards, met with general approval. No difficulty was experienced in securing the hearty co-operation of the leading residents; and competent School Boards have already been nominated for most of the sub-districts.

Attendance.

The prevalence of various epidemic diseases throughout the year seriously affected the attendance, which shows a lower percentage than last year. Several schools had to be closed for periods ranging from one to two weeks. No part of the district escaped the infection. The following tables give exact information respecting the enrolment and average attendance as per Quarterly Returns, and the number of pupils who completed the statute attendance during each half of the year, taken from returns certified as correct by the teachers:—

Quarterly Returns.

Quarter ending	Enrolment.			Averages.			Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	1885.	1884
March 31.....	1,790	1,599	3,389	1,185·9	1,027·8	2,213·6	65 %	70 %
June 30.....	1,730	1,568	3,298	1,121·1	1,102·8	2,223·9	68 %	71 %
September 30 ...	1,742	1,614	3,356	1,208·2	1,090·2	2,299·1	68 %	71 %
December 31.....	1,738	1,639	3,377	1,199·9	1,116·2	2,316·1	68 %	70 %

(a.) Return of attendance for half-year ending June 30.

Number of Children who attended 70 days or more.				Number of Children who attended less than 70 days.			
Below 6 years.	6 to 14 years.	Over 14 years.	Total.	Below 6 years.	6 to 14 years.	Over 14 years.	Total.
203	1,643	79	1,925	202	1,124	181	1,597

(b.) Return of attendance for half-year ending December 31.

Number of Children who attended 70 days or more.				Number of Children who attended less than 70 days.			
Below 6 years.	6 to 14 years.	Over 14 years.	Total.	Below 6 years.	6 to 14 years.	Over 14 years.	Total.
242	1,820	75	2,137	271	966	188	1,425

The attendance at Half-time and House-to-house Schools is not included in these Returns. When it is remembered that there are at least 110 school-days in each half-year, the facts disclosed above are very disappointing. During the first half-year out of 3,522 pupils enrolled 1,597 failed to attend 70 days. In the second half-year there is a slight improvement: 3,562 pupils were enrolled, and 1,425 attended less than 70 days. This is far from satisfactory, even when the sickness already referred to is taken into account. A more rigorous application of the compulsory provisions of the Public Instruction Act is necessary to check this growing evil.

Inspection of Schools.

Besides the schools on my own list, those at Garra, Gregra, Hobby's Yards, Trunkey, Milburn Creek, and Mount M'Donald were inspected by me, and are taken into account in the estimates which follow. The number of schools inspected is shown below:—

Kind of Inspection.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house	Total.
Regular or General.....	66	13	4	4	87
Ordinary.....	31	5	...	...	36
Not inspected.....	...	...	...	...	...

On account of the press of special work, chiefly in connection with repairs and improvements to buildings, it was impossible for me to make an Ordinary inspection of all the schools under my supervision; but most of those not so inspected received one or more incidental visits. There are no Evening Public Schools under my direction.

General Efficiency of Schools

The following table gives the estimated condition of the several schools inspected, in relation to the Standards:—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard	Above Standard.	Total.
Public.....	9	5	52	66
Provisional.....	4	4	5	13
Half-time.....	...	...	4	4
House-to-house.....	3	1	...	4
Total.....	16	10	61	87

General

General Proficiency of Pupils.

The proficiency of the individual pupils, as tested by the standards, is shown below :—

Subjects.	Above the Standard.	Up to the Standard.	Below the Standard.	Total Number Examined.	Percentage of Passes.
Reading—					
Alphabet.....	208	90	81	379	78
Monosyllables	534	179	149	862	82
Easy Narrative	549	212	102	863	88
Ordinary Prose	644	104	60	808	92
Writing—					
On Slates.....	1,119	102	117	1,339	91
On Paper	1,255	187	132	1,574	91
Arithmetic—					
Simple Rules	802	471	640	1,913	66
Compound Rules	134	139	176	449	60
Higher Rules	269	101	130	550	67
Grammar—					
Elementary	100	10	.....	110	100
Advanced	425	171	170	766	77
Geography—					
Elementary	116	27	25	168	85
Advanced	437	144	185	766	77
History—					
English	400	122	308	830	63
Australian	80	15	41	136	69
Scripture	592	451	438	1,481	70
Object lessons	1,339	333	67	1,739	96
Drawing	552	146	70	768	91
Singing	1,544	182	310	2,036	84
Euclid	80	.....	20	100	80
Algebra	18	.....	.....	18	100
Mensuration... ..	38	30	32	100	68
Latin	30	14	.....	44	100
Needlework	993	40	21	1,054	98
Drill	2,049	462	314	2,825	88

As all the schools were tested by the Revised Standards, the foregoing figures will serve as a basis for future comparison ; but cannot be compared with those of last year, when the standards were not in full operation. They, however, show a satisfactory state of progress in most subjects.

Organization.

Viewed materially, the general organization of the schools is very good. All are pleasantly situated in healthy positions ; ample play-grounds are provided ; and, as a rule, the rooms are well-lighted and ventilated. The furniture is good ; and the ordinary equipment is all that need be desired. The supply of books and other teaching appliances is usually abundant ; and the department's property is well looked after. The records display considerable neatness and care ; and are, on the whole, well kept. The mode of compiling the returns is still capable of improvement in many cases.

Discipline.

The regularity of the pupils continues unsatisfactory ; but the punctuality, generally speaking, is good. The cleanliness of the children, both in person and dress, and their behaviour in school, merit the highest commendation. As a rule the government is judicious. Only two cases of undue severity in the infliction of corporal punishment were reported to me during the year ; and one of these was withdrawn when an inquiry was instituted. A good moral tone pervades the schools, and a healthy working spirit prevails.

Instruction.

The classification of the pupils is appropriate ; and the prescribed course of instruction is followed. The standards of proficiency are carefully observed ; and a marked improvement in the construction of the time-tables and programmes of lessons is noted. Prominence is now given to the most important subjects. The Poetical Extracts committed to memory are not always well-chosen. They should be carefully selected from Standard Authors ; and it would be well if the whole class were made to learn the same passage. By mastering four lines per week the standard would be fully met. Among so many teachers it is natural that several styles of teaching would be seen. The methods generally employed, however, are modern ; and the teaching, as a rule, is intelligent and painstaking.

Classification of Schools.

The Schools in the Section are classed as follows :—

Kind of School.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class IX.	Class X.	Prov. School Rates.	House-to-House Rates.
Public.....	...	1	...	...	3	6	2	5	24	5	10	...
Half-time.....	4	...	...	...
Provisional.....	12	...
House-to-house...	4

Teaching Staff.

The teaching staff consists of 76 teachers, 2 assistant teachers, 1 work-mistress, and 16 pupil-teachers, classified as follows :—

A.—Teachers.

Staff.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Pro-bationers.	Total.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Teachers	6	5	11	9	14	31	76
Assistants.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Work-mistress...	1 (unclassified).	1
Total	7	5	12	9	14	32	79

B.—Pupil-Teachers.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
1	1	5	9	16

Promotion of Teachers.

During the year 14 teachers gained promotion, by examination, to the grades specified hereunder:—

3 C.	3 B.	3 A.	2 B.	2 A.	Total.
4	5	3	2	14

Pupil-Teachers.

The pupil-teachers continue to discharge their duties well. So far as the reports upon them have been received, all that were examined during the year passed.

Applicant Pupil-Teachers.

The number of applicants for the office of pupil-teacher has been in excess of the situations available. Four boys and five girls were examined during the year, and they all passed well.

Summary.

Schools are now established, in this section, in all places where the provisions of the Public Instruction Act can be brought into operation, and adequate accommodation for the pupils is provided. As a rule, the schools are well managed, and the teachers are enthusiastic in their work. Habits of study are becoming general, and a laudable desire to gain promotion by examination is widely manifested.

The results of the year's Inspections are on the whole both gratifying and encouraging.

Bowenfels South,
23th December, 1885.

A. L. LOBBAN,
Inspector.

ANNEX N.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR W. DWYER'S REPORT.

At the end of 1884 the number of schools in operation was 369. At the beginning of 1885 the Nowra Section of the District, under Mr. Inspector Pitt, containing 73 schools, attended by 4,527 pupils, was transferred to the general supervision of Mr. District Inspector McIntyre. Exchanges of schools from Wagga and Bathurst Districts to Goulburn, and from Goulburn to Wagga, along with 28 new schools established during the year, made the number at its close 322, which are classified as follows:—

Public,	197	containing	203	departments.
Provisional,	66	"	66	"
Half-time,	36	"	36	"
House-to-house,	16	"	16	"
Evening,	1	"	1	"
Total	316	"	322	"

Of these, 296 departments were open the whole year, and 53 for a part only. All the former and 47 of the latter, numbering altogether 316, were fully inspected; and 156 were inspected twice—17 of this number having been re-examined. The number of schools not inspected was 6; and the causes of their non-inspection were the following:—

3 were closed early in the year from want of attendance.

1 was closed at the time of the Inspector's visit.

2 were opened too late to be inspected, owing to pressure of other duties.

So that only 2 of these were really within possible range of inspection.

At the commencement of 1885 the schools of the district afforded accommodation for 14,758 children according to the recognized scale. Additional room has since been provided for 739, making a total of 15,497 places, whilst the highest enrolment during any quarter since was 15,146. To provide this additional room 19 new schools were erected in places previously unprovided with any, and 17 others replaced old ones. Of these 36 schools, 8 were erected under the direction of the Architect; 12 under that of the Inspectors; and 16 under the joint supervision of Committees and Inspectors. Thus, as regards quantity, the schools and material appliances are fully abreast of present requirements, and as regards the distribution of the same, the guidance of the Regulations is invariably adhered to.

The actual condition of the schools as tested by examination may be understood from the following statement of the figures given in the statistical tables already furnished, by instruction, to the Head Office. Of the 316 schools inspected, 269, or over 85 per cent., were open the whole year, the balance (47) for longer or shorter portions thereof. The efficiency of all as compared with the Standard, under the three most important grounds of judgment, viz., organization, discipline, and proficiency of pupils may be shown as follows:—

Below the standard.....	53 per cent.
Up to ".....	21 "
Above ".....	26 "

That of the schools open the whole year is somewhat higher, the numbers being—

Below the standard.....	49 per cent.
Up to ".....	23 "
Above ".....	28 "

Considering the many and varied circumstances affecting the working of country schools—the irregular attendance of pupils and frequent interruptions to business, arising from sickness, unfavourable weather, and home avocations, and the early age at which children are removed, the results above indicated may be considered fair average work. The tables of proficiency already furnished show the number of pupils examined in each subject prescribed and their relation to the standard—above, up to, or below. It may be interesting to review briefly the principal results therein recorded. They show a slight advance in Reading, Writing, Object Lessons, and Singing, and a large advance in Needlework, upon the performances of the preceding year; but a decline in Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Scripture Lessons, Drawing, and Drill. It is to be observed, however, that the Standard for last year was to some extent more searching and exact than that for the previous year, a fact which may partially account for what seems to be a decline, though in reality, perhaps, no more than the natural

result of transition. Another fact worthy of notice here is that, owing to the transfer of the 73 schools before mentioned, the results for 1885 apply to over 4,000 pupils less than those for 1884. This circumstance, it is evident, exercises a very considerable modification upon the general character of the attainments viewed collectively.

Summarizing the foregoing remarks, it may be stated that, as a whole, the pupils' knowledge is above the Standard in nearly every subject; that the highly important one of Dictation has received the attention which is its due, and that this subject would probably appear to advantage, had a place been given to it in the tables. Geometry and Algebra are taught in comparatively few schools. Latin, French, Natural Science, and Mensuration in one only; and hence the remarks herein submitted apply mainly to the ordinary subjects which include with the three "R's" Grammar, Geography and English History. In those higher subjects the progress made is small, and the knowledge acquired very rudimentary; but a fair effort is generally made to teach them well and up to the limit prescribed, and several pupils evince considerable readiness and intelligence in answering questions upon them. To confine the scope of elementary schools to elementary subjects is, in my opinion, a wise course, and such it seems to me is the tendency of the new Standard of Proficiency.

The future prospects of the schools of this district, as far as they can be foreseen with any certainty, afford reasonable grounds of satisfaction. The establishment of new ones, as required from time to time, is generally a simple and speedy process, the necessary erections and fittings being for the most part cheap and suited to the surrounding circumstances. The schools are worked by teachers wholly or partially trained, and in no case entire strangers to the duties devolving upon them; controlled by the officers of the Department—in some cases subject also to local supervision—and generally found to be fairly fulfilling the object of their existence, viz., supplying a means of instruction, more or less simple, more or less complex and elaborate, according to the resources available, and the wants of the people for whose benefit they are intended.

The reports of the Inspectors acting with me are forwarded herewith.

Goulburn, 13th January, 1886.

WM. DWYER,
District Inspector.

ANNEX O.

INSPECTOR DAWSON'S REPORT FOR 1885.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report for the year 1885 upon the condition of the schools under my supervision.

On 1st January, 1885, the date of my transfer to the Mittagong section of the Goulburn District, the list of schools in operation included 53 Public, 17 Provisional, 8 Half-time, and 2 House-to-house Schools. All these schools are still in existence, though 1 (Nandi Provisional) is differently classed. During the year the following new schools were opened after due inquiry:—

Belanglo Provisional	(near Berrima)
Bolong	" (near Golspie)
Colo	" (near Mittagong)
Eurangarra	" (near Reid's Flat)
Kentgrove	" (near Crookwell)
Ringwood	" (near Sutton Forest)
Wingello	" (near Marulan)
New Country Flat Provisional	(near Towrang)
Nandi and Wombat Brush	} House-to-house (near Sutton Forest)
Wooramunger	
Jeralong and Curra Creek	} " (near Windellima)
Joadja Evening Public School.	

These have all been successful except two. The Evening Public School at Joadja, and the Provisional School at New Country Flat after two or three months existence collapsed from want of attendance.

At the end of the year my list comprised 53 Public, 23 Provisional, 8 Half-time, and 4 House-to-house Schools, in all, 88. There has, therefore, been a permanent increase of 8 in the number of schools.

Two schools are at present in course of establishment, one at Blackman's Creek, near Bigga, and the other at Fassifern, near Golspie. These will likely be opened in the first quarter of 1886.

The increase in the number of schools has kept pace with the increase in population, and the formation of new settlements. There are very few localities (if any) unprovided with schools.

The schools are generally four miles apart, the regulation distance, except in a few cases where special circumstances have warranted a departure from the rule.

The schools in operation at the beginning of the year furnished adequate accommodation for 3,090 pupils. At the end of the year, by the erection of new buildings and additions to existing ones, accommodation for 360 more pupils had been provided. As the highest enrolment for any quarter of the year was 3,165, it is plain that the total accommodation is ample, though in one or two cases there is overcrowding.

The following table shows (1) the school buildings erected during the year, (2) by whom the erection of each was supervised, and (3) the object in view in erecting each building:—

Name of School.	Supervision.	Object in view.
Bowral Public (Infants')	Architect	To provide additional accommodation.
Moss Vale Public (Primary)	"	" " " "
Argyle Public	"	To replace old school.
Diamond Public	"	" " " "
Flowerburn Public	"	" " " "
Gracemount Public	Inspector	" " " "
Broken Bridge Provisional	"	" " " "
Gurrundah Public	Local Committee	" " " "
Eurangarra Provisional	"	To provide means of education in a locality destitute of such means.
Kentgrove Provisional	"	" " " "
Wingello Provisional	"	" " " "
Belanglo Provisional	"	" " " "
Ringwood Provisional	"	" " " "

The number of pupils enrolled in the schools under consideration, their average daily attendance and absence, and the ratios of attendance and absence to enrolment, may be gathered from the following table :—

Quarter.	Enrolled	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage.	Average Daily Absence.	Percentage.
March	2,948	2,003	68	945	32
June	2,944	2,077	70	867	30
September	3,030	2,121	70	909	30
December	3,165	2,178	68	987	32

These statistics cannot be regarded as satisfactory, if regular attendance is to be considered an indispensable condition of progress. The cause of the irregular attendance is easily discoverable. In the farming districts of Taralga and Crookwell, where nearly one-half of the schools under my supervision are situated, the older pupils are at certain seasons of the year kept at home day after day, week after week, to assist their parents. At these seasons some of the schools are quite deserted, save for the presence of a few children too young to be of any service. The bad effects of this irregularity necessarily appear in the statistics of proficiency given underneath.

Of the 90 schools in operation during the year, 87 were fully and regularly inspected. Three were not inspected; one (Joadja E.P.S.) was closed before it could be visited, and the new Provisional Schools at Bolong and Eurangarra were opened too late in the year to admit of inspection.

Besides these regular inspections, 18 schools underwent an ordinary inspection, and 6 found defective at the first regular inspection of the year were put through a second.

The results of the regular inspections, as regards the general efficiency of the schools, may be gathered from the following table, which shows how many schools of each class were below, up to, or above standard efficiency :—

Kind of School.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public	20	10	14
Provisional	18	3	1
Half-time	2	3	3
House-to-house	3	1	..
Total	52	17	18

The number of schools which failed to reach standard efficiency is large. Fifteen of them, however, chiefly Provisional Schools, had not at the time of inspection been open a full year, being either new schools with pupils the majority of whom had never attended any school, or schools that for some reason or other had been temporarily closed.

The discipline in the schools is mild and fairly effective. Only in one instance were complaints made of undue severity. The pupils are generally speaking punctual, but in some localities, where parents make their children work as long as they can in the morning, and then send them to school, it seems impossible for the teachers to secure punctual attendance.

Twelve out of 87 schools were found to be defective in those parts of the organization of the school for which the teacher is accountable. There are too many cases in which the records are not satisfactorily kept. This is the fault of young teachers chiefly, who evidently are not aware of the importance of accurate and faithfully-kept records. Two cases of falsification of the class roll occurred during the year.

The following table shows the number of pupils examined and the percentage of passes in each subject :—

Subject.	Number Examined.	Percentage.
Reading	2,260	66.3
Writing	2,242	73.6
Arithmetic	1,784	42.3
Grammar	771	64.6
Geography	771	56.7
History	520	51.5
Scripture	828	61.6
Object lessons	1,074	65.3
Drawing	504	45.0
Music	814	71.7
Euclid	58	21.0
Algebra	12	33.3
Mensuration	13	84.6
Drill	220	54.6
Needlework	750	89.2

Some of the percentages noted above are comparatively low. Certain causes which in this district hinder the advance of the pupils have already been pointed out. Here must be added another cause, and that is the use of crude and unintelligent methods by the teachers. In arithmetic for example, the blackboard is slavishly used to the exclusion of oral explanation and illustration. The consequence is a great lack of readiness and intelligence amongst the pupils. Again, the tendency to use huge numbers is fostered by this perpetual use of the blackboard. Billions and millions are quite common in examples given to the second and third classes, and, generally, the more inefficient the teacher the larger the numbers. I have repeatedly found pupils professedly able to do most ponderous sums fail in simple practical questions.

It seems strange that teachers, all of whom it is presumed have provided themselves with one or other of the excellent manuals of methods now in existence, should fail so generally to put in practice the hints, advice, and expositions of method contained in them.

To sum up :—The general discipline and organization of the schools are fairly satisfactory. By the end of 1886 I hope to be able to report more favourably upon the result of instruction. Really good results depend so much on the teachers that, whilst giving them credit for much zeal and diligence in their work, I cannot but wish that they would raise their efficiency by the study and practice of intelligent methods.

J. DAWSON,
Inspector.

Mittagong, 8th January, 1886.

ANNEX

ANNEX P.

INSPECTOR KEVIN'S REPORT.

I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1885.

On taking charge of this section of the Goulburn District at the beginning of the year and on my removal from Bega, I had placed under my supervision 85 schools, viz. :—

42 Public.
16 Provisional.
20 Half-time, and
7 House-to-house.

During the year two new schools were opened—Brooks' Hill Public and Creekborough Provisional, while Shallow Crossing Provisional and Weetangerra Provisional ceased to exist on account of the very small attendance at each. The Public Schools at Currocbilly and Monkittce respectively were converted into Half-time Schools as each could not maintain the required minimum, while the House-to-house School at Cowra Creek and Big Badja was converted into a Provisional School.

Provisional Schools will be opened for the first time and early in the year at Packwood, near Braidwood, and at Narrabanda, 12 miles west from Queanbeyan, and between Tuggranong and Yarralumla. An evening Public School has been sanctioned at Araluen West.

The department has also granted the usual aid towards the erection of a Provisional School at Merigan Creek, a short distance south of Tarago, and to Provisional premises at Cowra Creek and Big Badja—to be known in future as Good Good.

A new Public School building was erected during the year at Stone Hut, Canberra, costing £125, including fencing, &c. It was much needed, and replaced an old non-vested building in the last stage of decay. Altogether there were four new buildings with appointments erected during the year at a total cost of £260, and giving accommodation for upwards of 100 children. The department has also effected considerable needful repairs and made additions where necessary. Upwards of 3,000 children can now be accommodated in the schools of this section of the district, and it may, therefore, be safely said that there is very little further to be desired in this direction. Of course there are still places where more comfortable structures are asked for, but the school population present or prospective does not warrant the expenditure of public money in such localities.

As regards the distribution of the means of education and its adequacy, these are matters that have long since received proper attention. This district is an old one, and has been for years under vigorous and watchful supervision. It follows, therefore, that every centre of population has had its State School for half a generation.

Inspection.

The close of the year shows 88 schools on the roll. All these received a regular inspection except one—Shallow Crossing Provisional—which ceased to exist early in the year; and 78 received an ordinary inspection, while a large number were visited incidentally, once, twice, or thrice.

The enrolment for the year was 1,998 boys, 1,863 girls, total 3,861; and the average daily attendance 1,051·7 boys, 1,042·5 girls, total, 2,094·2.

The number that presented themselves for examination was 1,092 boys, 1,099 girls, total, 2,191.

Organization.

The organization as a whole may be taken as satisfactory, so far as the teachers can be held responsible. The lesson documents and teaching guides are not, however, sufficiently explicit, and the records need to be kept with greater taste and exactness. The ordinary and incidental inspections are a very wholesome check in these directions. Some teachers appear to think programmes of lessons unnecessary in view of the revised standards, forgetting that no really good work can be done without them.

Discipline.

This is a fairly satisfactory feature of the schools under my supervision, and would be more so if the teachers were more exacting as regards regularity and punctuality—particularly the latter. I fear some are disposed to overlook lateness of attendance fearing they may lose some pupils if strict, and thus reduce the class of the school.

Drill is nearly a dead letter as far as military evolutions are concerned. Some teachers who are competent to give instruction say they cannot spare the time from the other subjects. I fear they take a very narrow view of the matter, for the time spent at drill is never lost. It is a gain in every way to teacher and pupils.

Instruction.

The work of instruction has been carried on diligently and faithfully during the year, except in a few cases that were dealt with as they deserved. Teachers with any enthusiasm in their work, and with a proper idea of what is expected from them as public servants, seldom, if ever, fail in producing satisfactory work. The standard of proficiency is generally well met, and the work done, faithful and honest. The efforts in the direction of home exercises I have found generally unsatisfactory. The exercises are, as a rule, badly chosen, and the correction and estimation of the pupils' efforts meaningless and worthless in many cases. The importance of home work, well, neatly, and intelligently done, is, I fear, little understood by many teachers.

Results of Inspection.

The following table shows the condition of the schools inspected as judged by the revised Standards :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard	Totals.
Public	9	17	15	41
Provisional	9	2	6	17
Half-time	12	6	4	22
House-to-house	3	1	3	7
Totals.....	33	26	28	87

The foregoing table shows a satisfactory state of things; for, of the 87 schools inspected, 54, or 62 per cent., were found up to or above the standard. I find my predecessor, Mr. Inspector Dawson, recorded the efficiency for last year at 65 per cent. I might here mention that in the case of some schools found below requirements, the result was often owing to the inability or neglect of the teacher to give instruction in certain subjects (*e.g.*) Singing, Scripture, Drawing, or Object Lessons. All subjects so omitted count in the average mark of the school's efficiency, and, of course, against the teacher.

I am pleased to be able to speak in very high terms of the conduct and attention to duty of the teachers under my supervision during the past year. There was, on the one hand, very little to blame or censure, while on the other there was much to praise and encourage.

In

In conclusion, I may safely say that, as regards organization, discipline, and efficiency, the schools of this district are in a fairly satisfactory condition; the means of education are ample and well distributed; and the work of instruction is being carried on with earnestness, intelligence, and economy.

Inspector's Office,
Braidwood, December 31st, 1885.

JOHN KEVIN,
Inspector.

ANNEX Q.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR SKILMAN'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report for the year 1885.

At the close of 1884 there were in the Bega section of the Goulburn District 72 Public, 12 Provisional, 6 Half-time, and 4 House-to-house Schools, in all, 94.

During 1885 new Provisional Schools have been opened at Avoca, Bredbo South, Cubmurra, Eaglehawk, Gourlay, Moonbah, One Tree Hill, Pipeclay Spring, Quinburra Upper, and Yurramie; and House-to-house Schools at Hayden's Flat and Wallendibby.

Two Provisional Schools have been raised to the rank of Public, and one House-to-house School is now conducted as Provisional. One Provisional School (Coolumbooka) and one House-to-house School (Countegany) have lapsed from the paucity of attendance, so that the number of schools now under my charge is 104, comprising—

74 Public.
20 Provisional.
6 Half-time.
4 House-to-house.

Total 104.

Four other schools will be opened early in 1886, and it is probable that by the close of that year 110 schools will be in operation in this district. Although the population of some parts of Monaro is very scattered, I anticipate that shortly very few families will be entirely out of reach of a State School.

School Buildings.

During the year 14 new school buildings and 1 class-room have been erected at a total cost of £1,700, giving accommodation for 407 pupils. Two of the new schools and the class-room were erected by the Architect, 8 by local committees, and the remaining 4 under the supervision of the Inspector. The majority are small plain structures but substantial and comfortable. Seven of them replaced old buildings, and the remainder were built where no schools previously existed.

New buildings have also been authorized at Cooma, Caddigat, Jimenbuen, Black Rock, Mila, Mumbulla, and Paupong.

The number of pupils that could be accommodated at the beginning of the year was 6,100. The buildings erected during the year provide additional space for 229 children.

Attendance.

In all, 106 schools were in operation during 1885, 92 being in existence throughout the whole year, and 14 for only a portion thereof. The total enrolment of pupils was 5,476, and the average attendance for the year 2,786.4.

The average attendance for the four quarters was:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
March	1,330.8	1,218.8	2,549.6
June	1,418.8	1,203.3	2,713.1
September	1,475.4	1,272.7	2,748.1
December.....	1,470	1,284.9	2,754.9

The number present at examination was 3,049.

In 1884 the average attendance was 2,603.8, and the number examined 2,737.

Inspection.

104 schools were regularly inspected by me during the year. Eleven of these were fully inspected a second time, and 39 others underwent an ordinary inspection. The two schools not inspected at all were Countegany House-to-house, which was open for a few weeks only in the beginning of the year, and Bungarby Half-time, which was closed at the time of my visit to the locality.

Organization.

In the majority of cases the internal organization of the schools is very fairly satisfactory. There is in most instances a fair supply of working appliances, and due care is generally taken to preserve the cleanliness and tidiness of the premises. A proper regard to ventilation is not, however, paid by some teachers who thus imperil the healths both of themselves and their pupils. The school records are commonly kept with very fair accuracy, but I have to complain of carelessness in some instances in compiling the quarterly and annual returns.

Discipline.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the discipline is in a satisfactory state. The government generally is mild but firm, and proper order and attention to work are maintained. The drill is susceptible of improvement, but many of the teachers have obtained text-books on this subject, and more attention will be paid to it in future. Regularity and punctuality are improving, but perfection in these points will never be attained while little children have to act as shepherds for days together, or to milk a large number of cows in the morning before proceeding to school.

Condition of Schools.

The following table shows the condition of the schools inspected in relation to the Standard of Proficiency:—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public	47	14	13
Provisional	18	3	.....
Half-time	4	1	.....
House-to-house	4	.....	.....
Totals	73	18	13

The above result appears very poor, but it is not really so, as the percentages given below will show. It must be remembered that the majority of the schools in this district are small, and more pupils attend the comparatively few schools which satisfied the requirements of the standard than the many schools which failed to do so.

Again,

Again, in several instances schools are rated below the standard in consequence of the omission of certain subjects which should have been taught. Singing, Scripture, and History have been neglected in some schools, and these are always counted in reckoning the average proficiency.

In point of fact, considerable improvement has been shown during the past year.

The number of pupils examined in each subject and the percentage of those that reached the standard are shown hereunder :—

Subjects.	Number of Pupils Examined.	Percentage who reached the Standard.
Reading	3,049	86 per cent.
Writing	3,049	81 "
Arithmetic	3,049	68 "
Grammar	860	78 "
Geography	899	87 "
History—		
English	663	72 "
Australian	123	98 "
Scripture	1,713	77 "
Object lessons	1,648	89 "
Drawing	603	93 "
Music	1,855	75 "
Euclid	57	100 "
Needlework	945	99 "
Drill	2,257	63 "

The teachers in this section of the Goulburn District are as a body hardworking, honest, and conscientious. During the year, two teachers have been removed from the Service, one for incompetency and the other for wilful falsification of the records; but these are exceptional cases. A great many have not had the advantage of a regular course of training, but by studying approved text-books on school management, and following the suggestions and instructions given at the time of inspections, they are attaining considerable skill in teaching, and are doing good work in their schools.

Summary.

To sum up: The number of schools in the district and the attendance of pupils have increased during the year; improvement has been made in the material condition of the schools; and the accommodation provided is adequate for the enrolment of pupils. The organization is very fairly satisfactory; the discipline good; and the pupils have shown a higher proficiency in the subjects examined.

Progressive work has been done by the teachers throughout the year, and there is every reason to believe that increased efficiency will be attained during 1886.

H. SKILLMAN,
Assistant Inspector.

ANNEX R.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR JAMES M'CREDDIE'S REPORT.

At the close of 1884, the number of schools or department in operation in this district was 190, viz. :— 150 Public, with 153 departments, 23 Provisional, and 14 Half-time. This number has been increased by the opening of the following 19 schools :—

Public.—Buccrabandini, Byangum, Irvington, Koppin Yarrat, Lismore (Infants' Department) New Italy, Small's Forest, and Wallamba Lower.

Provisional.—Blaxland's Flat, Bundarigo, Chickiba, Clybucca, Camden Haven Upper, Coff's Harbour, Dondymun, Gordonville, Jiggi, Middle Creek, and Never Never.

The Public School at Lower Coldstream which was temporarily closed at the end of 1884, was re-opened in new premises in April last. Three Public Schools have been closed on account of the low attendance maintained thereat, viz. :—Buccarumbi, Kinchela Creek, and Yarrahappini. The second of these 3 schools will be re-opened shortly in renovated premises. Towards the end of the year, it was decided to close East Wardell Public permanently, and Coaldale Provisional temporarily, the latter pending the provision of a new school building. The total number of school departments on my list in December, 1885, was 207, comprising 159 Public, with 163 departments, 30 Provisional, and 14 Half-time.

Applications for schools at Kooee Island, Polo Creek, Glenthorne and Parfleet, Broadwater (Clarence River), Boggambil, and Greenhills, near Euroka (second application) were declined, the educational wants of these localities being fully met by existing schools in their respective neighbourhoods. A petition for the removal of the Public School at Yeurabar to another site in the vicinity was refused. The residents of Belmore River Upper have been offered the usual aid to a Provisional School on condition that they secure a suitable site for the necessary buildings. An application for a Provisional School at Sportman's Creek, near Lawrence, was declined on account of the small number of educable children in the locality, but aid will be given at the rate of £5 a head per annum for each child in average attendance when the residents provide a suitable room or building properly furnished. Schools were sanctioned during the year for the following places :—

Public.—Irvington, Mororo, and Tomki.

Provisional.—Blaxland's Flat, Bundarigo, Camden Haven Upper, Cormek's Creek, Mullumbimby, Runnymede, Teven Creek, and Whian Whian.

Half-time.—Pipanpingha and Tiggrah, Coghlan's Plains and Grass-tree.

Petitions for schools at Jockey Gully and Oaklands are under consideration, and one for a school at Pretty Gully has just been reported upon. Two applications received late in the year, one for a Provisional School at Bonville Creek, the other for Half-time Schools at Moonee Creek and Bucca Creek, will receive early attention.

Forty-seven new buildings were erected or completed during the year, 23 by the Architect, 11 by Inspectors, and 13 by Local Committees. A list of the places where these new buildings have been provided is subjoined.

I.—Erected by the Architect.

Beechwood, Bexhill, Bo Bo Creek, Broadwater, Brombin, Buccrabandini, Buckendoon, Chatworth Island, Codrington, Cucumbark, Dingo Creek, Killawarra, Koppin Yarrat, Kempsey West (Infants' Department), Lismore (Primary and Infants' Departments), Meerschaum Vale, Mount George, Murwillumbah, Rolland's Plains, Rushford, Shark Creek, Toorooka, and Wallambah Lower.

II.—Erected by Inspectors.

Byangum, Clunes, Clybucca, Coldstream Lower, Irvington, Lawrence Lower, M'Lean's Ridges, Nambucca Lower, New Italy, Small's Forest, and Yarrahappini.

III—

III—Erected by Local Committees.

Blaxland's Flat, Bundarigo, Camden Haven Upper, Chickiba, Coff's Harbour, Dondymun, Dorroughby Grass, Gordonville, Jiggi, Middle Creek, Never Never, Runnymede, and Teven Creek.

In 23 localities the new schoolrooms replaced old ones.

New buildings have been sanctioned for Sherwood, Tintenbar, Whiteman's Creek, and Coaldale; and in several other places those in course of erection will shortly be completed.

A class-room was added to the schoolrooms at Eruoka and Bowra, and sanctioned for two other schools.

Additions consisting of weather-sheds, out-offices, or kitchens were granted for 22 schools, and improvements and repairs for 33 others. Ten schools received additional grants of furniture, and 4 an increased water supply.

Nineteen new sites and 8 school paddocks were either applied for or obtained during the year; and 9 Public School grounds were wholly or partially cleared.

Four Provisional Schools, Corangula Mines, Lavadia, Tucumbil, and Whiteman's Creek were raised to the rank of Public, the attendance in each instance warranting the conversion.

The Schools are, with few exceptions, now in good repair, and are judiciously distributed. They are suitably furnished, and their equipment affords little room for complaint.

Few teachers now show indifference in regard to the clean and orderly appearance of the school-room and grounds. Badly kept premises, dirty and untidy schoolrooms, or slovenly habits on the part of a teacher, are not good examples for children, and the bad effects of such practical training are often seen in after life, when the pupils have homes of their own. One school worthy of mention—South Grafton Public—has the cleanest and best kept premises I have seen in the district.

Viewed in relation to discipline, the condition of the schools bears favourable comparison with that of 1884. Firm but kind government obtains in most schools, and cases of undue severity are rare. In a few schools, chiefly small ones, the discipline and moral tone are far from satisfactory.

At the end of 1884, the number of pupils who could be accommodated in schools then existing was 10,805. Additional space for about 1,000 pupils has been provided by the new buildings completed during the year, and hence there is now ample accommodation for about 11,800 pupils—a number slightly in excess of the actual enrolment for the past year.

No improvement in the regularity of the pupils' attendances can be reported, and there is still a large number of schools (chiefly in thinly populated districts) where the attendance is of a fluctuating character. When there is little work to be done on the farms, a good attendance is generally secured in such localities, but during the busy seasons the children's labour is largely utilised, and the schools suffer in consequence.

Information relative to the attendance for the year just closed is exhibited in the following tables:—

1—Attendance for each School Quarter.

School Quarters,	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentages.	Percentage for 1884.
March Quarter.....	10,230	7,069·2	69	71
June do.	10,343	7,410·1	71·6	69·8
September do.	10,522	7,239·8	68·8	68·4
December do.	10,097	7,164·1	70	70·6

2—Attendance for the Year.

Gross enrolment for the year	12,998
Multiple enrolment for the year	1,595
Actual enrolment for the year	11,403
Average attendance for the year	7,336·1
Percentage of average attendances in relation to the actual enrolment ..	64·3

In 1884 the average attendance was 65 per cent. of the actual enrolment for that year.

Only 2 of the 209 schools in operation during the whole or a portion of the year were not fully inspected. The 2 schools not inspected were:—

Knichela Creek Public—Closed in the beginning of the year.

Jiggi Provisional—Not visited by the Assistant Inspector.

Twelve schools received a second Regular inspection, and 82 an Ordinary one. The total number of inspections—Regular and Ordinary—was, therefore, 301. Of these inspections, 123 were made by Mr. Inspector Willis, 71 by Mr Assistant Inspector Maclardy, and the remaining 107 by myself. Incidental visits were paid to schools as frequently as opportunity offered.

In the following table the condition in point of efficiency of the schools regularly inspected is exhibited:—

Heads.	Below the Standard.	Up to the Standard.	Above the Standard.	Totals.
Organization	15	28	164	207
Discipline	6	22	179	207
Instruction	79	27	101	207
General efficiency	47	27	133	207

In 1884, 70 per cent. of the schools inspected were up to or above the standard in point of efficiency; this year the percentage is 72·4.

Statistics showing the proficiency of the pupils present at the regular or general inspections of schools are appended:—

Subjects.	Number of Pupils Examined	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Percentages for 1884.
Reading.....	7,561	89	81
Writing.....	7,561	92	84
Arithmetic.....	6,216	59	64
Grammar.....	3,074	77	72
Geography.....	3,123	81	74
History—			
English.....	2,174	66	82
Australian.....	916	64	84
Scripture Lessons.....	5,331	84	78
Object Lessons.....	4,359	88	83
Drawing.....	2,193	85	74
Music.....	5,342	87	81
French.....	46	100	100
Euclid.....	232	84	72
Algebra.....	54	51	77
Mensuration.....	89	46	73
Latin.....	61	72	71
Natural Science.....	98	100	83
Trigonometry.....		Not Taught.	
Needlework.....	2,762	90	85
Drill.....	3,081	90	72

A comparison of the results of inspection for the past year with those obtained in 1884 indicates progress in all branches except Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, and History. The tests applied in the first three of these subjects are more severe than in any other. A question is given to a class, and only those pupils who succeed in working it correctly, or who make but a slight error in the work, are credited with a pass. The average number of passes is ascertained at the close of the examination, and the mark to be given for the subject is determined thereby. These facts, taken into consideration with the wider range of the work in the mathematical branches required by the new standard, will partly account for the falling off in the results. I feel satisfied, however, that this is still due in some measure to unskilful and mechanical teaching, especially in the higher rules.

History is not well taught. Many teachers confine their instruction in this branch to the reading by the pupils of the text-book in use, and seldom question out and impress the facts and salient points of the passage read, or revise the back lessons.

At the close of the year there were employed in all schools under my supervision, 198 teachers, 10 assistant teachers, 46 pupil-teachers, and 1 sewing mistress.

The teachers, as a whole, are respectable, and discharge the duties of their office faithfully and conscientiously; one or two cases of intemperance and of wilful falsification of the school records were summarily dealt with by the removal from the service of the teachers so offending.

The pupil-teachers, with one or two exceptions, have maintained their character for attention to duty and study, and have exhibited increased usefulness during the year.

Summary Remarks.—19 new schools were opened, and 3 were closed; 47 new buildings were completed, and important additions and repairs were effected to a considerable number of schools. The result of the year's inspections show an advance in all except four subjects, and, generally speaking, the educational prospects of the district are of an encouraging nature.

Grafton, 15th January, 1886.

JAMES M'CREDIE,
District Inspector.

ANNEX S.

INSPECTOR WILLIS' REPORT.

At the beginning of the year there were 70 schools under my supervision. They were classified thus:—

Public.....	52
Provisional.....	10
Half-time.....	8

During the year new schools were opened at the undermentioned places:—

Public, at Koppin Yarrat and Lower Wallamba.
Provisional, at Upper Camden Haven and Clybucca.

The schools in operation throughout the year are shown in the following list:—

Open at the beginning of the year.....	70
Closed during the year.....	1
Opened as new schools.....	4

Number now existing..... 73

These 73 schools are classified as under:—

Public.....	54
Provisional.....	11
Half-time.....	8

The Minister has granted the establishment of Half-time Schools at Tigras and Pipanpingha, and school buildings are now in course of erection at those places.

An application for the establishment of a Provisional School at Jockey Gully has been favourably reported upon and now awaits the Minister's decision.

During the year the material condition of the schools in this section has been greatly improved. No fewer than 14 new buildings have been erected, and 7 others have been repaired.

The following are the places for which the new schools were provided:—

Koppin Yarrat	Killawarra
Wallamba Lower	Rolland's Plains
Dungo Creek	Bo Bo Creek
Beechwood	Brombin
Cucumbark	Upper Camden Haven
Toorooka	Clybucca
Mount George	Yarrahappini

Ten

Ten of these new structures now supersede others that had become too dilapidated to be any longer fit for school purposes. The material condition of the schools in this section may now be estimated as very good. In all but two of the schools adequate accommodation is provided by existing buildings. At Blackman's Point and Wingham, the exceptions referred to, arrangements have already been made for enlarging the buildings to the extent required. That the aggregate amount of accommodation provided by the existing school buildings is more than sufficient for the educational wants of this section may be seen by the information supplied in the following table :—

Space provided.	Pupils for which accommodation is afforded.	Average for 1885.
312,628 cub. ft.	3,126	2,093

The whole of the schools are centrally situated, and are so well distributed as to leave but a very small fraction of educable children out of the reach of the State Teacher's influence.

The schools are suitably furnished, and well found in the necessary educational appliances. As a rule, the teachers carefully look after the premises which they are placed in charge of, so that nearly all the schools present a clean, well-ordered appearance.

Though most of the play-grounds of the Public Schools are securely fenced, very few of the teachers make any attempt to beautify those grounds by planting them with trees and shrubs. This good work has, during the year just passed, been begun successfully by Mr. Macrea, of Blackman's Point, and Mr. Watt, of Rolland's Plains, and it is to be hoped that the worthy example set by those teachers will be followed by many of their co-workers in this section before the end of the approaching school year.

The average attendance for the year just closed amounted to 66 per cent. of the number enrolled for the same period. There is no doubt that this rate of average would have been much higher but for the prevalence of sickness amongst the children last autumn.

In the following are given the numbers relating to the registration and attendance of the pupils during the past year :—

Gross Enrolment.	Multiple Enrolment.	Actual Enrolment.	Ordinary Attendance.	Average Attendance.
3,566	412	3,154	2,320	2,093

The whole of the 74 schools under my supervision were fully inspected, and 8 of them received a second Regular inspection. I also inspected 3 schools in the Grafton section, and assisted in the inspection of 5 others there. The Ordinary conducted by me were 38, viz., 34 in this section and 4 in the Grafton section. Incidentally, 55 schools were visited by me during the year. Tabulated, my inspectorial work for the year reads thus :—

Inspections (Regular or General)	85
Inspections (Ordinary)	38
Incidental visits	55

Information respecting the inspection of the schools during the past year is furnished in the following return :—

No.	Description of Numbers.	Public.	Prov.	H. T.	Totals
a.	Schools open during 1885, or any part of it	55	11	8	74
b.	Number that received regular or general inspection	55	11	8	74
c.	Number that did not receive " " .....	...	...	...	...
	Totals b and c	55	11	8	74
d.	Number that received ordinary inspection	30	2	2	34
e.	New schools opened	2	2	...	4

The relation of these schools to the Standard is shown in the following table :—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
<i>Public.</i> —No. in operation full year at time of inspection	14	12	27	53
No. not " " " " " "	1	1	...	2
<i>Provisional.</i> —No. in operation full year at time of inspection	4	2	3	9
No. not " " " " " " .....	...	2	...	2
<i>Half-time.</i> —No. in operation full year at time of inspection	7	1	...	8
No. not " " " " " " .....	...	...	...	...
<i>Totals.</i> —No. in operation full year at time of inspection	25	15	30	70
No. not " " " " " "	1	3	...	4
Totals	26	18	30	74

Of the 26 schools below the standard, 8 very nearly reached the percentage of marks required, the other 18 were in a low state of efficiency.

From the above return it will be seen that out of 74 schools inspected, 48, or nearly 65 per cent., met or exceeded the standard of proficiency. In 1884 the percentage of passes was 65 exactly—a result so little different to that of the year just passed, that, for all practical purposes, the condition of the schools, as elicited by inspection, may be considered the same during the past two years.

Four of the teachers whose schools were found in an unsatisfactory state have been censured for their neglect of duty, and one has been removed from the service for wilful falsification of his school records.

The following return shows the number of pupils who were examined in each subject, and the percentages of those who passed compared with last year :—

Subjects Taught.	Pupils Examined.	Percentages for 1884.	Percentages for 1885.
Reading	2,132	85	87
Writing	2,132	94	93
Arithmetic	1,768	68	56
Grammar	938	86	76
Geography	930	64	73
English history	630	73	42
Australian history	362	74	43
Scripture	1,354	89	75
Object lessons	1,232	76	76
Drawing	614	55	70
Music	1,253	88	85
French .....	.....	.....	.....
Euclid	32	100	59
Algebra	16	100	100
Mensuration	36	100	62
Latin .....	.....	.....	.....
Natural science .....	.....	.....	.....
Trigonometry .....	.....	.....	.....
Needlework	851	90	87
Drill	971	89	87

In testing the proficiency in History this year the provisions laid down in the Standard were strictly adhered to. In 1884 this was not done, and hence it is that the results recorded for the year just passed compare so unfavourably with those of the previous year in this branch. The comparatively low percentages recorded for Euclid and Mensuration this year are attributable to the fact, that 2 schools that excelled in those branches in '84 obtained low marks for the same at last inspection.

In nearly all the schools under my supervision the discipline is creditable alike both to teachers and their pupils. The government exercised by most of the teachers may be described as mild, but at the same time firm and effective. The pupils behave themselves in a becoming manner, and in all the schools the moral tone is of a satisfactory character.

The military drill taught by the teachers in this section is of an elementary character, in all but 2 or 3 schools; it mainly consists of the extension motions and the turnings.

The teachers under my supervision are, as a body, respectable, intelligent, and well-informed. All but one or two perform their school duties in an earnest faithful manner, and most of them exert a beneficial influence upon the communities among whom they dwell.

The following table shows the classification of the teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers at work in this section during the past year :—

Office.	I A.	I B.	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Proba- tioners.	Totals.
Teachers	3	5	13	14	15	18	68
Assistants	2	..	...	...	2
Totals	3	5	15	14	15	18	70

Office.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Totals.
Pupil-teachers	5	2	7

To sum up, the means of education have been extended by the establishment of 4 new schools. The material condition of the schools has been very considerably improved; and the majority of the schools has been conducted in an efficient manner, creditable alike to the teachers, and to the department to which they belong.

The performance of this good work during the year just closed gives ground for the hope that, educationally regarded, the year 1886 will also be a prosperous one.

Port Macquarie, 7 January, 1886.

M. WILLIS,
Inspector.

ANNEX T.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR MACLARDY'S REPORT.

THERE were at the beginning of the year 1885 under my supervision 67 schools, viz., 58 Public, 7 Provisional, and 2 Half-time. Of these 16 schools were on the Lower Clarence, 7 on the Upper Clarence, 4 on the Tweed, and 40 on the Richmond. During the year there were 5 new schools opened, viz., 3 Public and 2 Provisional, and an Infants' Department was formed in connection with Lismore Public School.

The Public Schools at Codrington and Goolmangar were not in operation during any part of the year. The former was closed as the necessary school buildings were not completed, and the latter on account of the difficulty of finding accommodation for a teacher. The buildings at Codrington will be ready for occupation after the vacation. I hope also to be able to arrange so that Goolmangar Public will be in operation early in the incoming year.

One Provisional School, viz., that at Tuckombil, was converted to Public.

The number of schools opened during the whole or any portion of the year 1885 was 71, viz., 60 Public with 61 departments, 8 Provisional, and 2 Half-time. These were also in operation at the close of the year.

It has been decided to establish schools at the following additional places, viz., Public, at Mororo (near Chatsworth Island, Clarence River), and at Tomki (near Casino); and Provisional, at Cornick's Creek (Clarence); Runnymede (near Casino); Sportsman's Creek (near Lawrence, Clarence River); Teven Creek (Richmond River); and Whian Whian (Brunswick Road, Richmond River).

The Public School buildings at Meerschaum Vale, and the Provisional School buildings erected by the residents at Doroughby Grass (Tweed Road), Runnymede, and Teven Creek, have been completed and inspected and these schools will be brought into operation at once. I am also informed that the school buildings to be erected by the residents at Mullimbimby (Brunswick River), are completed, and I shall visit that district in the course of a fortnight.

At present the educational requirements of this portion of the district are well supplied; but, as the population, especially on the Richmond, is increasing daily, fresh schools will have to be established shortly.

At the beginning of the year the existing school buildings provided accommodation for 3,914 pupils. During the year 20 new school buildings have been erected, 9 by the Architect, 6 by the Inspector,

Inspector, and 5 by local committees. Additions were also made to the school buildings at the following places, viz., Dunoon, Goonellebah, and Wardell. Accommodation has thus been afforded for 516 additional pupils.

The class-room in course of erection at Woodburn Public, is not yet completed.

Weather-sheds have been erected at Goonellebah, Gundurimba, Palmer's Island, and Wardell, and others are in course of erection at Dunoon, Tweed Junction, and Woodburn.

The supply of school appliances is adequate, and the teachers exercise a reasonable amount of care over the school property. In the majority of schools an attempt has been made to improve the appearance of the school grounds, and, where possible, the teachers have formed gardens, which are neatly kept.

The school premises are kept clean and tidy. The records are punctually posted, and, as a rule, care and fair skill are shown in the compilation of the necessary lesson documents.

The attendance of the pupils has been less regular during the year just passed than during the preceding one. This is due, to a great extent, to the exceptionally severe winter, followed by the long drought of the past year. There was a consequent prevalence of sickness, particularly in the form of a peculiar epidemic, known as "dog fever," which attacked whole families, prostrating both old and young. It is, however, to be regretted that too many parents have taken advantage of this, as an excuse to retain their children at home to assist in home work.

The enrolment and attendance of pupils for the years 1884 and 1885, are shown below :—

	1885.	1884.
Number of pupils on records, no pupil being counted twice.....	4,776	4,641
Number who attended during the year :—		
One other school	605	568
Two other schools	33	41
Three other schools	3	3
Four other schools .....	.....	1
Actual number who attended existing schools during the year	4,096	3,878
Average attendance for year	2,566·6	2,493·8
Percentage of attendance as compared with enrolment	62	67 nearly

Of the 71 schools in operation during the year 1885, or any part thereof, 70 were inspected. Two of these, viz., Iluka and Yamba Public, on the Clarence, were inspected by the District Inspector. Of the remaining 68, 3 received a second inspection. No Ordinary inspections were made.

The school not inspected was Jiggi Provisional, which opened late in the year.

The relation to the standard of the schools inspected is shown below :—

Schools.	Below the Standard.	Up to the Standard (50 p.c. of possible marks).	Above the Standard.
Public	9	3	49
Provisional	2	3	2
Half-time .....	...	...	2
Total.....	11	6	53

The following is a comparison of the above results with those for the year 1884 :—

Schools.	1884.			1885.		
	Number Examined.	Number up to or above Standard.	Per cent. up to or above Standard.	Number Examined.	Number up to or above Standard.	Per cent. up to or above Standard.
Public.....	57	40	70	61	52	85
Provisional	7	3	43	7	5	71
Half-time	2	2	100	2	2	100
Total.....	66	45	68	70	59	84

The number of pupils examined in each subject, and of those who were up to or above the standard, together with a comparison of percentages of those up to or above the standard for the years 1884 and 1885, is shown in the following table :—

Subjects.	1885.				1884.		
	No. of Pupils Examined.	No. above the Standard.	No. up to Standard (50 per cent. of possible marks).	Per cent. up to or above the Standard.	No. of Pupils Examined.	No. up to or above the Standard.	Per cent. up to or above the Standard.
Reading	2,616	2,123	352	94·6	2,538	1,948	77 nearly
Writing	2,616	2,090	440	96·7	2,524	1,957	77
Arithmetic	2,165	944	524	68·2	1,918	1,285	64
Grammar	974	647	185	85·4	909	598	65
Geography	974	754	115	89·2	909	727	80 nearly
History—							
English	712	488	111	84·1	292	267	91
Australian	202	188	.....	93·0	191	179	93
Scripture	1,910	1,459	275	90·7	674	385	57
Object lessons	1,495	1,355	101	97·3	1,298	1,075	82
Drawing	753	554	174	96·6	716	558	78 nearly
Music	1,940	1,475	343	93·7	1,845	1,317	71
French	9	9	.....	100·0	.....	.....	.....
Euclid	62	53	.....	85·4	58	7	12
Algebra	10	3	.....	30·0	24	9	37
Mensuration	19	3	4	36·8	.....	.....	.....
Latin	10	8	2	100·0	17	2	12 nearly
Natural Science.....	19	19	.....	100·0	.....	.....	.....
Trigonometry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needlework	867	779	62	97·0	880	640	71
Drill	1,205	851	282	94·0	993	643	64

From

From the above figures it will be seen that a decided advance has been made in nearly all the subjects.

Arithmetic, though still a weak subject, is better taught than in the preceding year. The mental powers, however, of the pupils are still not sufficiently exercised, and the majority of teachers do not seem to properly instruct their pupils in the value of the figures they manipulate. To the majority of pupils these figures are signs of very little meaning, which they have been taught to arrange and group according to different rules, and, consequently, their knowledge of arithmetic is superficial and untrustworthy.

The decrease in the percentage of those who passed in English History is due to the greater number of pupils examined in that subject. The seeming diminution of proficiency in that subject is only apparent and not real.

French, Algebra, Mensuration, Latin, and Natural Science are taught in one school only. In French, Latin, and Natural Science the results are good, but in Algebra and Mensuration there is room for vast improvement.

The results in Music are satisfactory. Singing is taught in 37 schools, and in 19 of these Part-singing is taught with very fair results.

The teachers under my supervision are persons of good repute and of fair intelligence. With one or two exceptions, they are earnest and painstaking in the performance of their school duties.

The following table shows the classification of the teachers under my supervision :—

Office.	I A.	I B.	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Prob.
Teacher	7	6	16	8	14	18
Assistant	2	.....	.....	.....

Office.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
Pupil-teachers	2	1	5	9

In conclusion, the condition of the schools under my supervision is, on the whole, very satisfactory, and the educational prospects of this portion of the district hopeful.

Lismore, 1st January, 1886.

J. D. ST. CLAIR MACLARDY,
Assistant Inspector.

ANNEX U.

DISTRICT-INSPECTOR T. DWYER'S REPORT.

THE limits of the Maitland District were the same as for last year (1884). The number of schools in operation at the beginning of 1885, was,—

Public Schools and departments	199
Provisional Schools	29
Half-time	17
Evening Public Schools	1
House-to-house	1
Total	247

During the year new schools were opened in the following places, viz :—

Public Schools (4).—Cook's Hill, 3 departments; Horseshoe Bend, Infants.

Provisional Schools (9).—Cox's Gap, Clareval, Isis, Lorimer Creek, Malvern, Munmurra, Neilson's Creek, Nerong, Worrolalong.

Half-time Schools (3).—Dairy Arm, Rock Hall, Wappungny.

Wollar Creek Provisional was re-opened at the beginning of the year.

Clareval, Cox's Gap, and Kellick, were advanced to the rank of Public Schools during the year; Clairwood to Provisional rank; and Atherton, Bowman's Creek, Carrabolla, Lamb's Valley, Mount Finch, and Worrolalong, were reduced to Half-time Schools, the average attendance in each having fallen below the minimum required for a full time school. The Infant department of the Muscledbrook Public School was closed at the end of June. Benvenue, Half-time, was finally closed last month, the owner of the schoolroom being unwilling to give its use to the department any longer. Merannie, which was worked in conjunction with Benvenue, has been raised to the rank of a Public School, from 1st January, 1886.

New school buildings were erected, during 1885, in the following places, viz :—

Cook's Hill, 3 departments, Clairwood, Clareval, Fishery Creek, *Dunolly*, *Eccleston*, Glassville, *Glenoak*, *Halton*, *Hamilton* (boys'), Kellick, Isis, Lorimer Creek, *Horseshoe Bend* (infants'), Malvern, Neilson's Creek, Nerong, Oxley's Peak, Page River, Quorrobolong, *Seaham*, *Stroud*, *Rix Creek*, *Salisbury*, Wollar, Worrolalong. Schools printed in italics were built under the Architect's supervision.

Clairwood was erected under local supervision, and the others were put up under the Inspectors' oversight.

The buildings at Fishery Creek, Hamilton, Wollar, Quorrobolong, Dunolly, Rix Creek, Kellick, Page River, Eccleston, Glenoak, Halton, Clairwood, Salisbury, Seaham, and Stroud replaced old ones, nearly all of which were nonvested.

Those at Clareval, Horseshoe Bend, Malvern, Isis, Lorimer Creek, Neilson's Creek, Nerong, Oxley's Peak, Worrolalong, and Cook's Hill were erected in places in which no schools previously existed.

The number of schools in operation, during some part of the year, in each portion of the district, is shown in the following table :—

Portion of District.	Public Schools.	Provisional Schools.	Half-time Schools.	Evening Public Schools.	House-to-house Schools.	Total.
Maitland	53	2	5	.....	1	61
Newcastle	55	2	.....	.....	.....	57
Muscledbrook	51	19	16	2	.....	88
Dungog	44	6	8	.....	.....	58
Total.....	203	29	29	2	1	264

Evening Public Schools have been a failure in this district.

At the beginning of the year, the schools in operation provided accommodation for 19,330 pupils, allowing 8 square feet to each. At the close of 1885 sufficient floor space for 20,972 children had been provided.

Existing schools are, on the whole, well placed, and when the means of education shall have been extended to a few localities at present without schools, few, if any, centres of population in the Maitland District will be unprovided for.

The organization of the bulk of schools has steadily improved during the year. The classification of pupils has been carried out more intelligently, having been appropriate in about three-fourths of the inspected schools. In the remainder, too many pupils in proportion to the average attendance were in first-class, and promotions were too infrequent.

Increased attention has been given to the keeping of school grounds and premises, to the cleanliness, ventilation, and internal arrangement of schoolrooms, to the construction of lesson guides, and to the accuracy and neatness of the records.

These improvements are mainly due to the frequency of inspection, and to the prompt action taken by teachers for the removal of such defects as the inspections brought to light.

The gross enrolment for the year was 24,073. Deducting 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments, the net enrolment comes to 21,185. The average attendance for 1885 was 13,423.3 or 64 per cent (nearly). Last year the net enrolment was 20,122, and the average attendance 12,918.3 or 64 per cent.

The enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of the year were:—

			Percentage of average to enrolment.
March quarter.....	18,799	12,712.7	67.
June quarter	18,839	13,387.3	71.
September quarter.....	19,365	13,525.9	70.
December quarter.....	19,024	13,730.6	72.

The discipline of the inspected schools is satisfactory in all respects. The punctuality of pupils has improved during the year. With few exceptions the children presented a neat appearance on the occasions of the Inspectors' visits which were invariably made without notice, although in a considerable number of schools the morning and afternoon inspection of hands, &c., has been lax. Class movements have been performed with increased precision and smartness; and, in the larger schools of the district, marching into and out of school has been effectively aided by vocal and instrumental accompaniments.

The work of inspection for 1885 in each section of the district is exhibited hereunder:—

Portion of District.	Schools that received a first Regular or General inspection.	Schools that received a second Regular inspection.	Schools that received Ordinary inspection.	Total number inspected twice.	Total number of pupils examined at Regular or General inspections.
Maitland.....	60	...	60	60	3,078
Newcastle	57	...	57	57	7,535
Musclebrook	88	12	54	66	2,468
Dungog	58	2	53	55	1,725
Total	263	14	224	238	14,806

263 out of 264 schools in operation during some portion of the year received a Regular or General inspection; 14 received a second regular inspection; and 224 had Ordinary inspections. Brookbank, Half-time did not receive a Regular inspection as it collapsed in August for want of attendance. However, it received an Ordinary inspection in April.

The proficiency of inspected schools in relation to the standard will be seen from the following table:—

Portion of District.	Schools.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.
Maitland	Public.....	38	4	11	53
	Provisional....	1	.....	1	2
	Half-time.....	2	1	1	4
	Evening Public	1	.....	.....	1
	Total	42	5	13	60
Newcastle	Public.....	43	4	8	55
	Provisional	1	.....	1	2
	Total	44	4	9	57
Musclebrook	Public	34	4	13	51
	Provisional....	12	2	5	19
	Half-time.....	9	3	4	16
	House-to-house	2	.....	.....	2
	Total	57	9	22	88
Dungog	Public	23	7	14	44
	Provisional....	5	1	.....	6
	Half-time	1	2	5	8
	Total	29	10	19	58
Grand Total..		172	28	63	263

76 per cent. of the inspected schools succeeded in satisfying or exceeding the Standard, the percentage for each portion of the district being Maitland, 78, Newcastle, 84, Musclebrook, 75, and Dungog, 67.

A more rigid application of the new Standard by which schools were only partially tested last year, and the opening of a number of small schools in places previously without the means of instruction, have effected a slight reduction in the proficiency of the schools of the Maitland District for 1885, 80 per cent. of which were up to, or above, the standard for 1884. The

The following table gives in one view the total number of pupils examined in each subject of instruction, and the percentage of those who exceeded or satisfied the Standard:—

Subjects.	Number examined.	Percentage up to or above the Standard.
Reading—		
Alphabet	1,943	85
Monosyllables	2,694	93
Easy narrative	4,075	89
Ordinary prose	6,104	88
Total number examined	14,816	89
Writing--		
On slates	6,053	94
In books and on paper.....	8,426	95
Total number examined.....	14,479	95
Arithmetic—		
Simple rules	9,515	76
Compound ,,	2,892	52
Higher ,,	2,164	56
Total number examined.....	14,571	69
Grammar—		
Elementary	2,174	79
Advanced	4,116	78
Total number examined	6,290	78
Geography—		
Elementary	2,711	81
Advanced	4,140	79
Total number examined.....	6,851	80
History--		
English	4,076	75
Australian	1,627	75
Scripture and moral lessons	12,314	81
Object lessons	11,103	88
Drawing	4,348	83
Music	11,779	85
Algebra	393	64
Mensuration	924	27
Latin	197	94
Natural Science	154	93
Needlework	4,875	97
Drill	12,696	80

Compared with last year, an advance has been made in Writing and Needlework. In Reading, Object Lessons, and Music, there has been a slight falling off. Arithmetic is not so good by 6 %; Grammar has fallen 8 %; Geography, 7 %; English History, 9 %; Australian History, 15 %; Scripture, 5 %; Euclid, 27 %; Algebra, 21 %; and Mensuration, 32 %. As previously stated, the provisions of the new Standard of Proficiency were more rigidly applied in all cases than in 1884, and it is to that fact rather than to any remissness on the teachers' part that the reduction in the proficiency of pupils in the subjects above quoted is due.

The teachers and the assistants of this district number 299. They are classified thus—

Class I, Section A	7
" " B	2
Class II, Section A	38
" " B	50
Class III, Section A	50
" " B	46
" " C	39
Unclassified teachers in charge of small schools	67
Total.....	299

The great majority bear excellent characters, are good workers, and are studiously inclined, which is evidenced by the fact that during the year 22 were examined for Class I in the Maitland and Newcastle sections of the district, 29 for Class II, and 44 for Class III, in the same sections of the district. A few teachers of small schools suffered from falsification of, and gross carelessness in, keeping the records. It is to be hoped their fate will serve as a warning to others who might be tempted to act in like manner.

The number of pupil-teachers employed in the Maitland District is 121. They are a promising body of young persons. Another year's experience strengthens the opinion expressed in my report for 1884,—“that in a number of schools the pupil-teachers are overworked and poorly taught.” It is to be hoped that something will be speedily done for giving them better instruction in the advanced subjects than they receive at present. They are classified as follows:—

Class I	12
" II	14
" III	35
" IV	60
Total	121

Summary.

Sixteen new schools were opened during the year; a large number were repaired; accommodation for upwards of 20,000 pupils now exists; organization and discipline have been improved; numbers of teachers and pupil-teachers have been promoted; and the prospects of primary education in this district are decidedly good.

East Maitland, 9th January, 1886.

T. DWYER,
District Inspector.

ANNEX

ANNEX V.

INSPECTOR M'CORMACK'S REPORT.

THE Newcastle portion of the Maitland District had 65 Public and 2 Provisional Schools in operation at the beginning of the year. Successful action has since been taken for the establishment of a new school at Jesmond, a village situated between Lambton and Wallsend, and for the opening of an additional department in connection with each of the existing schools at Minmi, Adamstown, Newcastle (Christ Church), and Tighe's Hill. Wyhee Provisional received during the December quarter the necessary average attendance to warrant its conversion into a Public School. A wooden building to serve as a boys' department has been added to the Hamilton Public School. Excellent weather-sheds have been provided for the schools at Miller's Forest, Newcastle (Christ Church), Cook's Hill, New Lambton, and Tighe's Hill. Improvements to 21 schools have been sanctioned, and in most cases effected. All new structures have been built under the supervision of the Architect. The schools are easily reached by the children of the district and are in a very fair state of repair.

2. In January last existing schools provided accommodation for 7,800 children. The buildings completed since, and those in course of erection, give about 700 additional places. This provision, being well in excess of the requirement for an ordinary attendance, is ample. Nearly all schools are liberally supplied with the usual educational appliances, which, by their condition, give evidence of proper usage. Good attention is directed to the cleanliness and the ventilation of rooms. The water supply, obtained from roof drainage, has been well looked to, special means have been supplied during dry weather to ensure its purity. Lavatories and outbuildings receive proper supervision, and playgrounds are kept clean and well ordered. Few exceptions to good organization are recorded.

3. A very fair punctuality of attendance is secured. The inspection of pupils before entrance to school has been found somewhat lax on several occasions. Simultaneous movements are performed with quietness, ease, and precision, in three-fifths of the schools. Marching in many of the large schools is effectively aided by vocal and instrumental accompaniments. The vigilance demanded of teachers in charge of rooms in which three or more classes are at work is very fairly rendered, and is combined with due firmness. No case of excessive corporal punishment has come under my notice during the year. The general discipline of the schools is satisfactory.

4. In the following table the enrolment and the average attendance for each quarter of the year are given :—

Quarters.	Pupils Enrolled.	Average Attendance.
March	9,282	6,279.9
June	9,258	6,479.4
September	9,557	6,532.8
December	9,385	6,709.3

The attendance averages 69.3 per cent. of the enrolment. During the first and third quarters of the year cases of typhoid fever were frequent and caused the home detention of many pupils. But the heaviest drag to improved attendance is the limitation by many parents of their children's presence at school to the minimum period required by the Act.

All schools received during the year a regular and an ordinary inspection. At the former 7,592 pupils were examined. The general condition of the schools is here given :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard	Above Standard.
Public	8	4	43
Provisional	1	...	1

About 77 per cent. of the schools therefore exceeded the standard, 7 per cent. satisfied it, and 16 per cent. failed to reach it.

The subjects, the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentage up to and above the Standard, are given in the following table :—

Subjects.	Pupils Examined.	Percentage up to and above Standard.
Reading	7,535	84
Writing	7,464	92
Dictation	6,063	73
Arithmetic	7,576	57
Grammar	3,181	75
Geography	3,589	79
History	2,010	77
Scripture	7,055	81
Object Lessons	6,667	87
Drawing	2,093	76
Music	7,018	84
French	78	88
Euclid	523	46
Algebra	291	53
Mensuration	810	26
Latin	141	92
Natural Science	82	88
Needlework	2,471	95
Drill	7,120	84

Progress, slight in several cases, has been made in all subjects excepting Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, and Mensuration. The last-mentioned has received feeble treatment. In Reading, the minimum range prescribed is seldom passed, even in large schools having a teacher to each class. Some periods of enrolment require the completion of one reading-book and the commencement of the next of the series. Several teachers have failed to give due attention to the former work. Marked improvements have been realized in the Reading, Dictation, and Arithmetic of the senior classes in most Infants' Schools.

6. The number of teachers under my supervision is 179, viz. :—

57 Teachers
36 Assistants.
76 Pupil-teachers.
10 Work-mistresses.

Omitting the Work-mistresses, this gives an average of one teacher to every 42 pupils in ordinary attendance.

The

The teachers are thus classified :—

Teachers.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.			Not classified.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	
Teachers	4	1	16	15	8	6	2	4
Assistants	1	1	3	14	6	8	2	2

With one exception, all unclassified teachers summoned to examination attended on the 14th December instant. In June and December, 46 teachers were examined for higher classifications,—

18 for Class I.
16 „ „ II.
12 „ „ III.

All the results are not yet known.

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
Pupil-teachers	5	11	23	37

With few exceptions the teachers are earnest, diligent, and studious. The pupil-teachers give satisfaction.

Summary.

The schools are sufficient, of easy access, and in very fair repair; the organization is good, the attendance is very fair, and the results of the examination are satisfactory. Existing conditions are favourable for the progress of primary education in this portion of the district.

Newcastle, 31st December, 1885.

J. M'CORMACK,
Inspector.

ANNEX W.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR M'CLELLAND'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my General Report for 1885.

In January the schools under my supervision were :—Public, 43; Provisional, 9; Half-time, 4; total, 56. These schools included all but one of those in the Dungog section last year Carrow Brook Provisional having been transferred to the Musclebrook portion, while Lamb's Valley Provisional was withdrawn from the Maitland District and placed under my direction. During the year Clarevale Provisional was converted into a Public School, and new Provisional Schools were opened at Nerong and Malvern; also four (4) small schools (Carabolla, Wortwell, Atherton, and Lamb's Valley), through falling attendance were converted into Half-time Schools. These changes made the arrangement of the schools at the close of the year as follows :—Public, 44; Provisional, 6; Half-time, 8; total, 58. Of which only two (2) were not in operation during the whole year.

The Minister has decided to establish new schools at Woerden, Tabule Creek, Sandy Creek, and Nelson's Bay, the latter to be worked as a Half-time School in conjunction with Hannah Bay. These schools will be in working order at, or very shortly after, the commencement of the new year. Two applications, one for re-establishing a school at Wangab, and the other for opening a Public School at Eskdale, were declined. At present, so far as my own personal knowledge extends, the means of education here, in this district, been placed within the reach of all sections of the community where 10 or 12 children could be got together.

Taken altogether, the material condition of the schools is very satisfactory, and in almost every case the accommodation afforded is ample and comfortable. At the beginning of the year room was provided for 3,080 pupils; the substitution of new buildings for old ones and the erection of new schools where none previously existed have increased this number to 3,186.

Nine new schools have been completed during the year, viz., Eccleston, Glenoak, Halton, Salisbury, Seaham, Stroud, Clareval, Nerong, and Malvern. Of these, the first six were built under the direction of the Architect, the remaining 3 under my own supervision. Additions also have been made to Thalaba, Monkerai, and Hawk's Nest Public, and several minor improvements have throughout the year been effected in various other schools.

On the whole the organization is satisfactory. For the most part a laudable desire exists to give the rooms a neat, cheerful, and an attractive appearance. The records are well kept, and proper care is bestowed upon the construction of the customary lesson guides. I have still to complain that in some instances the real object of "Programmes" is lost sight of, and they would appear to be much more ornamental than useful.

On visiting certain schools, even in the hot months of summer, I have been astonished to find the doors and windows closed. As a matter of course the atmosphere was stifling, and the pupils were hot, tired, and ill-looking. How teachers can be so insensible to the advantages of good pure air, and so thoughtless regarding the health and comfort of those committed to their care, it is difficult to imagine.

Only in few instances has any attempt worthy of notice been made in the way of gardening. Taking into consideration the ample leisure time which teachers in charge of the smaller schools must enjoy, it is really surprising that so little of it is devoted to this gratifying labour. A notable exception to this state of things is found at Thalaba Public where a really beautiful flower garden has been formed out of very unpromising soil.

The discipline is in most cases satisfactory. The pupils attend punctually, and are neatly dressed. They are naturally obedient, and cases of insubordination are rare. My experience during ordinary and regular inspections has proved them to be attentive, both under instruction and examination, but there is sometimes a great want of mental energy. This I take to be often due to a lack of penetration in teachers, who, while working most zealously themselves, seem quite unaware that all their efforts are being wasted through an absence of corresponding industry in the pupils. In other cases the teachers are listless, and the children are easily infected with the same complaint. The instruction in drill is still unsatisfactory, and it is to be regretted that the teachers themselves do not endeavour to acquire a knowledge of the rudiments of this subject. It is quite within the power of all to teach the pupils to march in step, yet it is rarely that I find them able to do even this.

A good deal of complaint is still made about the irregular attendance, more particularly in the farming districts. It is a common practice for parents to send to the school requesting information as to the number of days their children have attended, the object being, of course, to withdraw them directly after the full legal time has been completed. An important fact connected with compulsory attendance is that parents have frequently declared their preference to pay an occasional fine rather than lose the services of their children, who, in the course of the year, can earn the money thus lost, twenty times over.

The

The following tables are intended (I) to give information as to the number of inspections made during the year, and (II) the efficiency of the schools :—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	Total.
Schools that received one Regular or General inspection	44	6	8	58
Schools that received a second Regular inspection	2	...	...	2
Schools that received an Ordinary inspection	44	6	3	53
Schools not inspected.....	...	...	...	...

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public	14	7	23
Provisional .....	...	1	5
Half-time.....	5	2	1
Totals	19	10	29

These estimates are made exclusive of the marks awarded for organization and discipline. The number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentages of those who satisfied the standard are exhibited below :—

Subject.	Number of pupils Examined.	Percentage who reached Standard.
Reading	1,725	94 per cent.
Writing	1,725	98 "
Dictation	1,432	64 "
Arithmetic	1,725	73 "
Grammar	756	82 "
Geography	793	68 "
History	453	57 "
Scripture	1,132	77 "
Object lessons	923	77 "
Drawing	483	90 "
Music	954	85 "
Geometry	38	84 "
Needlework	543	100 "
Drill	1,514	68 "

The Reading, though fluent enough, is very often spiritless and void of expression; but teachers must be held only partially responsible for the prevalence of that monotonous drawl, which so many children in the country districts have inherited from their parents. Spelling is a very weak subject in most of the small schools, and also in some of the larger ones. More time should, I think, be spent by the pupils in actually learning to spell correctly the words occurring in their books. If no other homework save this were given in the junior classes the good results would be considerable. A decided improvement is observable in the arithmetic this year, though the marks obtained in compound and higher rules are far from high. The results in advanced Geography are very poor in many cases, which is not to be wondered at in the instances referred to, since the subject is not taught intelligently or comprehensively, and what should be one of the most attractive lessons becomes quite the opposite from the dry bald manner in which it is treated. Some of the answers given in Scripture have shown plainly the need of instruction in that subject. In all the schools where sewing is taught it is taught well, and in some instances exceptionally so.

To conclude: Taking the schools as a whole they are I consider upon a somewhat better footing, in point of general efficiency, than last year, and I have every reason to believe that the great majority of teachers will do their best to increase their skill and usefulness in the time to come.

HUGH D. McLELLAND,
Assistant Inspector.

Dungog, 1st January, 1886.

ANNEX X.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR FLASHMAN'S REPORT.

I took charge of the Muswellbrook portion of the Maitland District on the 1st April last; prior to that date it was under the direct supervision of Mr. Inspector Morris.

At the commencement of the year the following schools were withdrawn from the immediate care of the Inspector of this district and placed under that of the District Inspector :—Brook, Glendon Brook, Roughit, Sedgfield, Tanilbah, Vere, Brook Bank, Whittingham, Benvenue, Clairwood, Merannic. There were then remaining in the district :—

Public Schools	49
Provisional Schools	16
Half-time	9
House-to-house Schools	1
Total	75

During the year schools have been opened at the following places :—Muumurra, Lorimer Creek, Worrolong, Neilson's Creek, Oxley's Peak, Cox's Gap, Isis, Wollar Creek, Martindale, Martindale Creek, Rock Hall, Wappinguy.

The Provisional Schools at Cox's Gap and Kellick have been converted into Public Schools, those at Bowman's Creek, Ridgeland, and Worrolong have been worked as Half-time Schools. Ellerston, which was a Provisional School last year, now makes one of three stations under 1 teacher, worked as a House-to-house School.

At the close of the year the schools in operation were as follows :—

Public	50
Provisional	19
Half-time	16
House-to-house	2
Total	87

In June last the Infants' department in connection with the Muswellbrook School was closed.

An application has been granted for a Public School at Harben Vale, near Blandford, and tenders have been accepted for the erection of a room which will be available early next year. At Glassville, near Singleton, a Provisional School will be opened in January next.

New buildings have been erected, to take the place of either old structures or rented premises, at Wollar, Dunolly, Rix Creek, Kellick, and Page River; those at Dunolly and Rix Creek were erected under the direction of the Architect, the others under my own supervision. Schoolrooms have also been erected at Lorimer Creek, Isis, Worrolalong, Neilson's Creek, and Oxley's Peak, places entirely without the means of education.

The buildings at Cox's Gap, Mount Mooby, and Murrurundi have been materially improved, and the accommodation at Murrurundi has been increased.

Education is now fairly within the reach of most of the inhabitants of this district.

At the beginning of the year the accommodation provided in the schools was for 3,846 pupils; at the close of the year 4,226 children could be conveniently accommodated.

The following table shows the number of schools, enrolment, average attendance, each quarter:—

Quarters.	Schools Opened	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of average to Enrolments.
March	82	3,113	2,160.5	69
June	81	3,121	2,298.4	73
September	85	3,230	2,344.2	72
December	87	3,210	2,363	73

Generally speaking the organization of the schools is very satisfactory; the rooms are kept in a neat clean condition, and present a comfortable cheerful appearance.

In most of the country schools there is almost an entire absence of that military exactness which is so prominent a feature in the discipline of many of the Metropolitan Schools, yet there is present a discipline which is productive of good order and animated industry. The class movements are generally performed in a quiet methodical manner, and there is little difficulty in securing the attention and hearty co-operation of the pupils. Military drill is not generally taught with success; most of the teachers have very little technical knowledge of the subject. The punctuality and general cleanliness of the pupils are pleasing features in most schools, while the respectful, mannerly bearing of the children cannot be too highly commended.

During the year the inspections have been as follows:—

No. of Schools that received a first Regular or General inspection.	No. that received a second Regular inspection.	No. that received an Ordinary inspection.	Total number that received second inspection.
88	12	54	66

The District Inspector conducted the Regular inspection of 7 schools, and Mr. Inspector Morris the Ordinary of 45 schools.

The following table shows the relation of all schools to the Standard of Proficiency:—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total
Public	13	4	34	51
Provisional	5	2	12	19
Half-time	4	3	9	16
House-to-house .....	...	...	2	2

The subjects, the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentage who satisfied the standard, are given in the following schedule:—

Subjects.	[No. Examined.	Percentage who reached the Standard.
Reading	2,468	92
Writing	2,468	97
Arithmetic	2,259	68
Grammar	1,048	85
Geography	1,071	83
Scripture	1,429	89
Object lessons	1,540	91
Drawing	766	95
History, English	692	72
" Australian	182	79
Euclid	108	100
Algebra	46	100
Mensuration	72	58
Latin	19	100
Science	39	100
Needlework	768	96
Drill	1,087	91

In Writing, Object Lessons, Drawing, French, and Euclid, there is an improvement this year, but in all other subjects the percentage of those who satisfied the standard is not so high as last year.

In most schools the pupils are expected to learn Poetry; there is not sufficient interest taken in the subject by the teachers; few appear to think that anything beyond selecting the piece the pupil is to commit to memory and then listening to its recitation is expected from them. Seldom have I found any attempt at *teaching* the subject; expression, taste, or action in the delivery is rarely considered. In only 1 school, that of Wingen Public, was I really satisfied with the subject, and although nearly all the children were young, they acquitted themselves in such a manner as to reflect the highest credit upon their teacher.

Until teachers realize that recitation can be made a powerful aid to the teaching of reading, better results will not be produced. The

The percentage of passes in Arithmetic is not as high as desirable. In some schools the results are exceedingly satisfactory, while in others, tested in a similar manner, the results indicate almost a failure. The tests given have in no instance involved long or tedious work, but have generally been such as to require some little mental effort.

In all schools where the teacher uses the black-board freely, and gives due prominence to Mental Arithmetic, the results are high.

There is a decided improvement in the teaching of Numeration and Notation; a school is seldom found now in which this subject is weak.

History is not well taught; most teachers satisfy themselves by allowing the children to read the text-books supplied without subjecting them to a rigid course of questioning and recapitulation, consequently when the pupils are examined all traces of lessons given a few days before are entirely gone.

The teachers employed in this district are classified as follows:—

Schools..	First.		Second.		Third.			Un-classified.	Total.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Public	1	..	3	7	12	10	9	13	55
Provisional .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	19
Half-time .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	8
House-to-house ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Totals	1	..	3	7	12	11	12	38	84

There are 10 fourth class pupil-teachers, and 2 third class employed in the district.

As a body the teachers are respectable, attentive to their duties, jealous of their reputation, fairly intelligent, respected by parents and pupils, and in most cases they are exerting a beneficial influence in their several spheres of labour. Usually I have found them very anxious for suggestions as to the improvement of their schools, and willing to carry out in every particular my directions.

Many teachers have, during the year, presented themselves for examination, with what result will not be known for some time to come.

Summary.

The schools are sufficient in number, and fairly well placed; the organization is good; the discipline is in most cases suitable; the instruction is painstaking and methodical; the prospects are encouraging.

Muswellbrook, 24th December, 1885.

C. O. FLASHMAN,
Assistant Inspector.

ANNEX Y.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR O'BYRNE'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit for the information of the Minister of Public Instruction, my report on the condition of the schools in this district for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

At the end of the year 1884, there were 287 schools on the district list, and it was then anticipated that this number would be increased to 300 during the ensuing year. This anticipation has been more than realized, as, at the close of the year, my list showed 319 schools—giving a net increase of 32. These rank as follows:—

Public	246
Provisional	57
Half-time.....	8
House-to-house	8
Total.....	319

In amount and distribution, the means of education are adequate to the present requirements of the district, and there is little to be wished for in this respect. Pace is kept with the advancement of settlement, and there are few, if any places, where a school, even of the lowest class, can be maintained that has not got one. As every year brings its own special requirements, of course, it is not to be inferred that nothing more is to be done in opening new schools; but, I simply mean that the work of the department keeps well abreast of all reasonable demands. I think that even greater activity in this direction may be expected in 1886. The operation of the new Land Act is leading to considerable settlement in the Middle Division of the Colony, and many of the settlers are men in the prime of life with growing families which want schooling. The school question, next to acquiring the land, is the most important to these people. Indeed, so keen is the desire for new schools, that misrepresentations are not infrequently made as to the distance of existing schools, and the number of children to be educated; the infant in arms, and the young woman about to be married, are put down on the application to the Minister as intending scholars. A growing tendency to the over-multiplication of schools is clearly manifest, and it behoves the department to guard against calling into existence a number of small, competing, inefficient, and therefore expensive schools. Good teachers will not be content to remain in charge of these, and constant changes—the bane of school progress, will be inevitable. I think it a mistake to multiply schools to such an extent as to bring down the attendance greatly below the number of pupils which a good teacher can instruct. Parents would consult their own interests too, if they were not so anxious for these small, struggling schools; it would be well if they could see that it is better to have one strong, well supported, and rigorously conducted school than two weak ones. It is better in the long run to send a child a mile or so further to a good school than to an inefficient one much nearer. The greater cost to the State need not be pointed out—it is manifest.

Accommodation.

At the beginning of the year accommodation was provided for 15,181 pupils, and this has been increased by the erection of new buildings and additions to old ones, so that there is now ample space for 16,330; the total enrolment on 31st December was 14,489, and the average attendance for the last quarter of the year was 9,782.4. It will thus be seen that the accommodation is largely in excess of what the average attendance requires. Overcrowding has been reported at Wentworth only, whilst in several places the space provided is in excess of all reasonable wants.

In various localities either new residences were provided, or the old ones repaired and enlarged. The expenditure in this particular during the year has been pretty heavy, and active steps have been taken throughout the district to provide suitable house accommodation at all the permanent schools.

There is an anomaly connected with teachers' residences which should be remedied as speedily and as far as possible. It is not uncommon to find single men or women in charge of schools with good residences, whilst married teachers are compelled to reside in rented huts—often very unsuitable, and at distances from the schools. As opportunity served, I have endeavoured to remedy this, and I hope soon to see the anomaly almost entirely disappear.

The

The following is a list of new schools opened during the year, where no schools previously existed:—Trickett, Nurung, Billabong, Yeo Yeo, Kenny's Creek, Congera, Bevendale, Muntoonen, Burrowa Flats, Murrinboola, Geegullalong, Coppabella, Trigalong, Gobarralong, Wargela, Belowra, Yamburra West, Demondrille Junction, Khalangan, Bell's Lagoons, Clear Hills, Hatfield, Toganmain, Tongul, Tibooburra, June Junction Infants, Milbrulong, Jindalee West.

New school-houses were erected to replace old ones in the following localities:—

Thuddungra, Felled-Timber Creek, Jeir, Manton, Rye Park, Wallendbeen, Yammatree, Mugwell, Berebangalo, Cavan, Fisher's Creek, Wambanumba, Watson's Reef, Jellingroo, Tooma, Wagra, Springbank, Narandera, Conargo, Maude, Milparinka, Silverton, and Jones' Creek.

The size, additional accommodation provided, the cost, and by whom each new building was erected are given in a separate annex.

Inspection.

For the purpose of supervision and inspection, the district is divided into four sections, each section having the head-quarters of an Inspector in the most central or important town. These centres are—Wagga Wagga, Yass, Albury, and Hay. The following table will show the number of schools in each inspectorate, and the number of these inspected during the year:—

Number of Schools in each Section.

Name of Section.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Total.
Wagga Wagga	48	7	.....	2	57
Yass	93	21	2	.....	116
Albury	58	14	6	3	81
Hay	47	15	.....	3	65
Totals	246	57	8	8	319

Number of Schools Inspected in each Section.

Name of Section.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Total.
Wagga Wagga	48	6	.....	2	56
Yass	93	21	2	.....	116
Albury	58	13	5	3	79
Hay	46	14	.....	1	61
Totals	245	54	7	6	312

It will thus be seen that only 7 of these schools were not inspected. These 7 were not in operation when the Inspectors visited their respective neighbourhoods, and as they are very small their omission cannot affect the general results given in this report.

The schools at Mount Arthur, Broome, and Corcen may be regarded as permanently closed for want of attendance.

Fifty-five schools underwent "ordinary inspection." It is to be regretted that the pressure of work prevented us from making a greater number of ordinary inspections. These inspections are especially valuable in cases where the teachers are untrained and unclassified. The Inspector is supposed to spend the greater part of the day in observing how the school is managed, noting defects, and at the end of the day in suggesting remedies. He becomes for the time being an organizing and training-master.

The following table will show the relation of the schools inspected to the Standard of Proficiency:—

Kind of School.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public	36	35	174	245
Provisional	17	5	32	54
Half-time .....	.....	.....	7	7
House-to-house	3	2	1	6
Total	56	42	214	312

The number of pupils examined, and their estimated proficiency in the common school subjects are exhibited in the following table:—

Subjects.	Number Examined.	Number who reached or exceeded Standard.	Percentages of Passes.
Reading	10,053	8,803	88
Writing	9,685	9,018	93
Arithmetic	9,393	6,934	73
Grammar	3,151	2,536	80
Geography	3,253	2,750	84
Scripture	5,510	4,554	82
Object lessons	5,276	4,400	83
Singing	6,267	5,077	81
Drawing	2,192	1,871	85

Teaching Staff.

The staff of teachers engaged in working the schools, together with their classifications are given hereunder:—

First Class, Section A.	1
" " B.	1
Second Class " A.	21
" " B.	35
Third Class " A.	50
" " B.	56
" " C.	40
Unclassified	122

Total..... 326

The

The above staff is augmented by 61 pupil-teachers who are employed in the large schools.

The teachers, as a body, can be spoken of in terms of commendation. They are as a rule steady, diligent, and conscientious in the performance of their duties. Many amongst them are studious, and evince a laudable desire to improve their professional standing. The work performed by the pupil-teachers can scarcely be too highly commended.

Summary.

All parts of the district requiring schools have been promptly supplied; a considerable improvement has been made in the material condition of the buildings; the schools have been kept well supplied with the necessary working appliances; the attendance has increased, and the attainments have been kept well up to what they were in former years.

Wagga Wagga, 15th January, 1886.

G. O'BYRNE,
District Inspector.

ANNEX Z.

INSPECTOR LAWFORD'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report for the year 1885.

At the beginning of the year 10 schools were removed from the Yass section to another section of the district, viz. :—Bethungra, Brawlin, Clarendon, Cootamundra, Cungegong, Ironbong, Jindalee, Kilrush, Beaconsfield, and Junee Reefs; and Narrawa was transferred to this district from the Goulburn District.

This arrangement left 99 schools in operation at the beginning of the year.

Seventeen new schools were opened during the year, viz. :—7 Public, at Khalangan, Nurung, Yeo Yeo, Muntoonen, Yumburra West, Demondrille Junction, and Belowra; and 10 Provisional, at Narraburra, Wargela, Billabong, Burrowa Flats, Congera, Gobarralong, Kenny's Creek, Trickett, Geegullalong, and Murrinboola.

The total number of schools in operation at the end of the year was :—

Public.....	93
Provisional	21
Half-time	2
Total	116

Of this number 104 were open during the whole year, and 12 during a portion of the year only.

The whole of these were fully inspected, and 5 received also an ordinary inspection.

The following Provisional Schools were converted into Public Schools during the year, viz. :—Bagdad, Belowra, Milong, Muntoonen, Nurung, Pudman Creek, Yeo Yeo, and Yumburra West.

Twelve applications for the establishment of new schools were dealt with during the year, with the following results :—

School.	Minister's Decision.
*Burrowa Flats.....	Provisional School established.
*Murrinboola	” ”
*Geegullalong	” ”
Kuriong Creek	Application declined.
Yarra	”
Alta Villa.....	”
Coppabella	Provisional School established.
Trigalong	” ”
Cullagong.....	” ”
Smelley's Lagoon	” ”
Solferino	Public School ”
Dinga Digi	” ”

* Now in operation.

Regarding the adequacy of the means of education, there is very little to be said this year that has not been said before. There are plenty of schools, and with one or two exceptions which are now being dealt with, there is ample room for all the children who come. The schools are for the most part well placed, and there are very few children, if any, altogether out of reach of the means of education. Last year there were 22 applications for new schools, as against 12 this year, which tends to show that there are few centres now where schools could be established.

The actual condition of schools as elicited by inspection is quite as good as could be expected. Out of 116 schools, only 10 are below the standard, 50 per cent. of full marks; or 91 per cent. are up to or above the standard, as against 92 per cent. last year. As the new standards of proficiency have been applied rigidly this year, the above result cannot be considered otherwise than satisfactory.

The teaching staff has been fully up to all requirements and no difficulty has been experienced in getting teachers for small schools. Eighteen candidates for the office of pupil-teacher have been examined of whom but a small percentage passed. The failures are I think due not so much to a want of the necessary knowledge as to a want of power of expression on paper. If the whole examination were oral 9 out of every 10 would probably pass, for the work would then be what they are accustomed to. As it is, a good many candidates have never before answered, on paper, questions in grammar for instance. In school everything is done for them, even in the highest classes, and all they have to do is to sit still and listen. I was very much struck with the want of care and neatness in paper work, displayed by a 5th class in a Girls' Superior Public School; so careless were the girls that they did not even copy down from the black-board the questions given in history without making serious errors in spelling; and as for anything like good composition that was conspicuous by its absence. Of course all this is beyond what is strictly primary education, but then a good 4th class may be said to have completed the primary course. To secure better results in examinations other than oral far more work should be done on paper by 4th and 5th classes in their every-day school-work.

So far as can be seen the future prospects of the schools are good, and they are likely to maintain their present state of efficiency.

Adequacy of school accommodation.

At the end of last year the schools in the district provided accommodation for 5,155 children. At the beginning of this year 10 schools, accommodating 461 children, were removed from the district; the year started therefore with accommodation for 4,694 children. New schools and additions to existing schools provide additional accommodation for 690 children, as shown below. There is therefore accommodation now for 5,384 children.

The

The following schools are new and are in places where there were no schools before this year :—

Name.	Room for.	Size.	Built by.	Cost.
Trickett	15	14 x 12 x 9	A local committee.	£ s. d. 45 0 0
Nurung	33	25 x 15 x 9	do	81 6 6
Billabong	21	20 x 12 x 9	do	45 0 0
Yeo Yeo	29	22 x 16 x 8½	do	73 10 0
Kenny's Creek	21	17 x 14 x 9	do	56 8 0
Congera	15	14 x 12 x 9	do	30 0 0
Bevendale	15	14 x 12 x 9	do	30 0 0
Mundoonen	21	17 x 14 x 9	do	56 0 0
Burrowa Flats	25	17 x 15 x 10	do	55 0 0
Murrinboola	27	18 x 15 x 10	do	56 0 0
Geegullalong	15	14 x 12 x 9	do	45 0 0
Coppabella	21	17 x 14 x 9	do	56 0 0
Trigalong	21	17 x 14 x 9	do	58 0 0
Gobarralong	15	14 x 12 x 9	do	30 0 0
Wargela	21	17 x 14 x 9	do	44 16 0
Belowra	37	25 x 15 x 10	do	59 5 0
Yumburra West	21	17 x 14 x 9	do	55 0 0
Demondrille Junction	48	30 x 16 x 10	Inspector.	194 0 0
Khalangan	32	20-16 x 10	Architect.	.....

The following schools have been added to, and so additional accommodation has been given :—

Name.	Additional rooms for.	Size.	Built by.	Cost.
Gunning	34	71 x 16 x 12	Architect.	£ s. d.
Murrumbateman	20	34 x 18 x 10	do	.....
Bookham	10	24 x 12 x 8	Inspector.	28 0 0
Nangus	15	30 x 18 x 10	do	78 0 0
Bedellick	10	18 x 15 x 7	do	25 0 0

The following schools, built this year, replace old ones, and in cases where shown provide additional accommodation :—

Name.	Additional room for.	Size.	Built by.	Cost.
Thuddungra	10	18 x 16 x 10	Architect.	£ s. d.
Felled Timber Creek	14	25 x 16 x 15	do	.....
Jeir	12	20 x 16 x 10	do	.....
Manton	12	20 x 16 x 10	do	.....
Rye Park	20	37 x 18 x 13	do	.....
Wallendbeen	20	40 x 20 x 10	do	.....
Yamatree	10	20 x 16 x 10	do	.....
Mugwell	12	20 x 16 x 10	do	.....
Berebangalo .....	.....	25 x 15 x 10	Inspector.	98 10 0
Cavan .....	.....	17 x 14 x 9	do	56 0 0
Fisher's Creek	12	25 x 15 x 10	do	115 0 0
Wambanumba	24	26 x 16 x 10	do	132 10 0
Watson's Reef	10	25 x 16 x 10	do	73 13 0

All the required statistics are forwarded herewith.

Yass, 28th December, 1885.

L. E. LAWTFORD,
Inspector.

ANNEX Z I.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR BLUMER'S REPORT.

I.—The adequacy of the means of education as regards amount and distribution.

At the close of 1884, 68 schools—57 Public, 9 Provisional, and 2 House-to-house—were under my immediate supervision. On the 1st January last, 4 Public and 4 Provisional Schools were added to the list.

During the year the Provisional School at Colombo Plains was closed, and 5 Public Schools were converted into Half-time on account of reduced attendance. The Public School at Wyangle, which was closed throughout 1884, was re-opened as a Half-time School. The removal of the school buildings at Boggy Creek to a more central site resulted in the conversion of the school from Provisional to Public.

During 1885 the following schools were established :—

1 Public	Walla Walla	} Total, 4 schools.
2 Provisional	Bell's Lagoons	
	Clear Hill	
1 House-to-house ...	Bull Plain	

At present, therefore, 80 schools are in operation in this section, viz., 58 Public, 13 Provisional, 6 Half-time, and 3 House-to-house. Of these, 73 were open the whole year, and 7 during a portion of it.

It has been decided to establish Provisional Schools at Daysdale and Talmalmo, and these will probably be opened early in 1886.

An application for the establishment of a Provisional School at Collindina was declined, as were similar requests from Bago, Clivesdale, Kyamba, Crainbob, and Kejura Creek. In the latter cases, however, offers were made to appoint itinerant teachers subject to the usual conditions; but with these conditions the petitioners have not yet complied.

Although comparatively few new schools were established, the increased educational requirements of the section have been fully met. I believe that in all places where the school population is sufficient, the necessary action for the establishment of schools has been taken.

During

During the year new buildings have been erected at the following places :—

Name.	Erected by.	Remarks.
Jellingroo Public	District Inspector	} Replaced old buildings.
Tooma ,,	Architector	
Wagra ,,	,,	
Springbank Provisional	Inspector	} None previously in existence.
Bell's Lagoons ,,	Local Committee	
Clear Hill ,,	,, ,,	

Extensive repairs and additions have been made to the school buildings at Urana and Tumberumba ; a new schoolroom is in course of erection at Green Hills, near Adelong, and a tender for the erection of a new building at Howlong has been accepted.

Enrolment of pupils during 1885	Pupils 3,792
Average attendance ,, ,,	2,133.3
Accommodation existing on 31st December, 1885	4,063
Additional accommodation provided during 1885	3,929
	134

It will be seen from these statistics that accommodation exists for more than the total number of children enrolled during the year. I know of no school in which overcrowding occurs ; on the contrary, in several cases, large families having grown up or left the district, the schoolroom accommodation is much in excess of the present requirements of the locality.

Except in one or two places, where the number of children is small and likely to decrease, the material condition of the premises is good. In a few cases—notably at the Albury and Moorwatha Public Schools—the planting of shade trees and ornamental shrubs and the formation of school gardens have received commendable attention.

II.—Actual condition of the schools as elicited by inspection.

1. Number of schools inspected.

Eighty-one schools were in operation during some part of the year. Of these, 79 were fully inspected—2 by the District Inspector, 1 by Mr. Assistant-Inspector Wright, and 76 by myself ; 1 school was fully inspected twice, and 14 received an Ordinary inspection. Total number of inspections, 94.

The Half-time School at Wyangle and the Clear Hill Provisional School were opened too late in the year to admit of a visit.

2. Organization.

In nearly all schools a full and well-kept stock of books and other school requisites exists. Where such is not the case, the blame cannot be attributed to the teachers, who make annual requisition for at least a full year's supply.

As a rule the records are honestly kept, but sometimes the entries are not made with sufficient regard to neatness and definiteness. One teacher was dismissed for falsification of the class roll, and another heavily fined for gross negligence in keeping the records.

The value of a well-constructed time-table seems to be understood better than in former years ; arrangements are made for instruction in the prescribed subjects, and each subject receives a share of the school-time more or less proportionate to its importance.

Less care and thought are exercised in the compilation of programmes of lessons. Frequently these documents merely state the amount of work proposed to be done during the quarter, and do not show definitely the work for each separate week.

3. Discipline.

This is one of the most pleasing features in the schools of this section of the district. As a rule, the pupils are regular and punctual in their attendance, becoming in their appearance, and though sometimes rough in their manners, cheerfully obedient. The government is generally sympathetic, firm, and effective. Only one complaint against a teacher for alleged undue severity was made during the year.

4. Instruction.

The course of instruction accords with the provisions of the Revised Standards of Proficiency, the methods used are of fair type, and the school-work is usually conducted with commendable zeal and average skill.

At the ordinary inspections, special attention was paid to the methods employed. Defects both in the methods themselves and in the modes of application were carefully pointed out, and the natures and uses of better ones practically explained. All directions and suggestions were properly received, and will, I believe, be carefully observed.

The results of inspection are as stated below :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total number of Schools Inspected.
Public.....	12	2	44	58
Provisional.....	4	1	8	13
Half-time .....	...	..	5	5
House-to-house	2	...	1	3
Totals... ..	18	3	58	79

It appears, therefore, that 77.2 per cent. of the schools inspected met or passed the requirements of the Standard, the percentage for 1884 was 78.7.

The

The number of pupils examined and the percentage that satisfied the requirements of the Standard in the several subjects are as follows :—

Subjects.	Number of Pupils Examined.	Percentage that satisfied the Standard.	
		1885.	1884.
Reading	2,196	95.7	90.5
Writing	2,204	96.7	97.6
Arithmetic	2,208	62.6	74.4
Grammar	724	87.7	83.8
Geography	785	85.7	91.5
History—			
English	487	72.1	100
Australian	17	100	76.5
Scripture and Moral Lessons	1,277	82.2	89
Object Lessons	1,295	79	87.4
Drawing	525	90.3	96.8
Music	1,448	73.9	87.6
Euclid	27	100	100
Needlework	787	99.7	99
Drill	1,963	61.9	84

Reading and Grammar show considerable improvement; Writing, History, and Needlework are about the same as in the previous year; and in the other subjects the results are apparently lower than those of 1884.

The decrease in proficiency is apparent rather than real. The tests applied during 1885 were much more severe than those of 1884. During the past year the Revised Standard has been closely observed when estimating the proficiency of the several classes; but in 1884 the recentness of the introduction of this Standard rendered a rigid enforcement of its provisions undesirable. Altogether, the results of inspection for 1885 compare very favourably with those of the preceding year.

A healthy working spirit prevails in most schools, and there is every reason to expect good results for 1886.

3. Teachers.

The teaching power in this section is adequate. The 76 teachers, 3 assistants, and 9 pupil-teachers employed are classified as shown hereunder :—

Teachers and Assistants.

Teachers.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Unclassified.	Totals.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Males	3	3	8	12	8	12	46
Females	1	1	4	...	7	20	33
Totals	4	4	12	12	15	32	79

Pupil-teachers.

Pupil-teachers.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Probationers.	Totals.
Males	1	3	...	1	5
Females	1	3	...	4
Totals	1	4	3	1	9

As a body, the teachers are intelligent and earnest, but it has been found necessary to impress upon one or two of the number the necessity for a more zealous discharge of duty.

The pupil-teachers are, without exception, well conducted, studious, and intelligent. Due attention has been paid to their special instruction.

The half-yearly examinations of teachers are tolerably well-attended. Among the male teachers there is manifested a growing desire to improve their positions by obtaining higher classification. The same cannot, however, be said of the females, probably because few, if any, intend to continue in the service longer than is absolutely unavoidable.

During the year 8 probationers obtained Provisional Certificates of classification, and 4 classified teachers were successful at examination for promotion. The results of the recent examinations are not yet known.

4. Summary.

To sum up :—

The increased educational requirements of this section have been fully met, by either the enlargement of existing buildings or the erection of new ones.

The material condition of the buildings is satisfactory.

The schools are very fairly organized and well disciplined.

The general efficiency of the schools compares very favourably with that of any previous year; better methods are being introduced, and the instruction is imparted with considerable zeal and intelligence.

There is good reason to hope for increased success in the general working of the schools during the coming year.

L. BLUMER,
Assistant Inspector.

1st January, 1886.

ANNEX Z 2.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR WRIGHT'S REPORT.

At the end of 1884 there were 54 schools in operation in this section; but 7 schools were transferred to this from the Yass District, and 3 from this district to Albury, so that at the beginning of 1885 there were placed under my supervision 58 schools, viz. :—

45 Public.
12 Provisional.
1 House-to-house.

Of these, 4 schools—3 Provisional and the House-to-house—have been closed on account of the paucity of the attendance. Seven new schools have been opened, viz. :—Hatfield Public; Toganmain Public; Tibooburra Provisional; Tongal Provisional; Purnamoota Provisional; Arcadia House-to-house; and Uley house-to-house; so that the number of schools now in operation in the district is 61, viz. :—

47 Public.
12 Provisional.
2 House-to-house.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of Provisional Schools at Oxley, Pretty Pine, Nangunia, Leuiston, Birrego, Cuddell Siding, Mossiel, and a Half-Time School at Gillenbah; while the requirements of the Day-Dream, Umberumberka and Mount Gipps (near Silverton), Pooncarie, and Currawarena Lagoon are now under consideration.

The present requirements are fairly met, and, as settlement progresses, new schools will be opened.

INSPECTION.

Four schools were not inspected during the year—one Public and two House-to-house, which were opened after the regular visits to the neighbourhood had been paid, and 1 Provisional was open for but a few weeks early in the year. In all, 88 inspections were made—62 regular and 26 ordinary. Incidental visits were also paid whenever practicable.

The statistics of proficiency are attached.

It will be seen that the results obtained are not so high as those of last year; but this is due to the fact that, in 1885, the standards of proficiency were more rigorously adhered to in examination than they were in 1884.

The organization and discipline still continue good. The classification is, as a whole, judicious, and the school records are, almost without exception, properly and neatly kept. The pupils are well under control, and are governed without undue severity. A marked improvement is noticeable in punctuality, which was referred to last year as the weak point in discipline.

The efficiency of the schools is summarized in the following table :—

Schools.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Public	27	12	7	46	84
Provisional	7	1	6	14	57
House-to-house .....	...	1	...	1	100
Totals	34	14	13	61	78

So that 78 per cent. of all schools examined were up to or beyond standard requirements. This result though in itself good, does not compare very favourably with last year's report, but it must be borne in mind that 1884 was a transition year, during which the standards of proficiency were not so strictly adhered to as they have been in 1885, and also that a large proportion of the schools which failed to satisfy standard requirements were new schools, generally in country districts where the children had previously received no education. The falling off is apparent, not real, and the results of this year's work will be better seen in 1886 and succeeding years.

TEACHERS.

The number and classifications of teachers employed in this district are as stated below :—

		Teachers.						
Class	II A	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	II B	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	III A	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	III B	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	III C	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Unclassed	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
		Pupil-teachers.						
Class	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

The majority of the classified teachers have passed through the Training Schools—the others having worked their way up from Probationers. The unclassified teachers are in charge of Provisional and small Public Schools, and when their practical skill warrants it, they are allowed to present themselves for examination with a view to obtaining classification. It is gratifying to state that a large proportion of those so presenting themselves has been successful.

School Accommodation.—At the beginning of the year accommodation was provided for 3,450 pupils, and additional room was supplied during the year for 195, so that accommodation is now provided for 3,645. New buildings have been erected at Narandera, Conargo, Hatfield, Toganmain, Maude, Tongal, Milparinka, Silverton, and Tibooburra, and a room has been leased at Purnamoota. Of the 9 schools built, the Architect erected 1, Local Committees 3, and the Inspector 5; four were erected in localities where no schools previously existed, and five to replace existing buildings.

Repairs have been executed at Tattaila, Woodlands, Moira, Coolaman, Booligal, and Wamboota, and the following works are in progress :—Repairs, &c., at Hillston, Moama, Hay, Thulabin, and Gunbar, and the erection of new buildings at Mathoura, Tocmwall, Wilcannia, Leuiston, Nangunia, Birrego, Cuddell Siding, and Oxley. A teacher's residence is in course of erection at Maloga.

Summary: Future Prospects.—The work done during the year has been substantial, and the schools are now in good working condition. The teachers, as a body, are alive to their responsibilities, and work with earnestness and diligence.

The future prospects, therefore, so far as can now be ascertained, are good.

All statistics herewith.

Hay, 24th December, 1885.

S. WRIGHT.

ANNEX

ANNEX Z 3.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR JOHNSON'S REPORT.

At the close of 1884, there were in operation in this district 202 schools of all kinds, and, during 1885, 23 new schools were established. There were, therefore, 225 schools in operation for some portion of the year. Of these, one Public (Tong Bong) and two Half-time Schools (Shepherd's Creek and Merrygoen) were closed, in consequence of the attendance having fallen below the required minimum. The schools now in operation are classified as under:—

150 Public.
32 Provisional.
33 Half-time.
7 House-to-house.

Total... 222

Every possible effort was made, during the year, to ascertain what localities were still unprovided with the means of education, and, as a result, I am satisfied that, with the exception of a few very small settlements in remote districts, the educational needs of this portion of the Colony are now fully met. I anticipate, however, that several applications for the establishment of Provisional and Part-time Schools will be received during 1886 from places where small settlements are being formed.

At the end of last year (1884), the school buildings of this district provided accommodation for 9,037 pupils, and during 1885 additional accommodation for 792 pupils was provided by the erection of 26 new buildings and the enlargement of 3 others. New buildings were erected at—

Armatree	Lower Ballimore	Dabee
Bon Bone	Spicer's Creek	Grattai
Bourke	Noonbar Creek	Cambill Creek
Byerock	Nymagee	Denisontown
Collie	Riverside	Combo
Doorran	M'Donald's Hole	Flatlands
Euromedah	Frome's Creek	Vincent's Hole
Goodooga	Pyangle	Murragamba
Gumble Flat	Burrindulla	

The buildings at Camboon, Barrington, and Coradgerie were enlarged.

The highest enrolment and average attendance, during any portion of the year, were 9,201 and 6,560·4 respectively. The number of seats provided (9,829) is, therefore, in excess of the number of pupils enrolled, by 628. In no school in the district is the sitting accommodation much above or below that required.

The schoolrooms are, as a rule, suited to the necessities of the various localities in which they are placed, and each room is now provided with fireplace, glazed windows, and a boarded floor. In the erection of the larger and more expensive buildings, satisfactory provision for thorough ventilation and properly distributed light has been made.

The school buildings at the undermentioned places were more or less extensively repaired during the year:—

Ballimore	Nyngan	Round Swamp
Barrington	Tenaundra	Coolah
Bourke	Mudgee	Crudine Creek
Brewarrina	Camboon	Galwadgerie
Brocklehurst	Menah	Terra Bella
Cobar	Dapper	Warren
Coonabarabran	Hargraves	Yalcagrin
Dubbo	Munghorn	Yeoval
Hamilton's Falls	Cullenbone	Ironbarks
Louth	Mudgee South	Maryvale
Minore	Eurunderee	Mullion Creek
Nymagee	Mobellah	Burgoon

There are now 7 House-to-house teachers employed in this district. The work done by them is found to be of a very satisfactory nature. The subjects of instruction being limited to Reading, Writing, Dictation, and Arithmetic, the time available for instruction in each of these is not less than in an ordinary full-time School, and the pupils should therefore make equal progress.

All the schools of the district, with the exception of the Half-time Schools at Merrygoen, the House-to-house Station at Glen Alice, and the Evening School at Nymagee, received a Regular or General inspection during the year. The 3 not inspected were closed before the Inspectors had an opportunity of visiting them. 136 schools were also inspected a second time. A greater number would have received a second inspection had it not been for the time occupied in conducting inquiries by both Mr. Assistant Inspector Fletcher and myself.

The number of pupils examined in the various subjects of instruction and the percentage of passes in these subjects are shown in the table given below, which also contains like information for 1884:—

Subjects.	Number of pupils Examined.		Percentage up to Standard.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Reading	6,505	6,532	81·6	92·4
Writing	6,434	6,463	85·9	88·1
Arithmetic	6,299	6,269	53·8	65·7
Grammar	2,340	2,276	71·1	86·1
Geography	2,437	2,297	85·2	87·1
History	1,924	1,886	80·5	76·8
Scripture ...	1,294	3,686	80·0	78·4
Object lessons	3,494	3,489	82·8	90·8
Drawing	1,554	1,529	81·2	92·3
Music	3,995	4,102	74·0	85·0
French	41	23	41·4	100·0
Euclid	187	225	96·2	75·0
Algebra	57	41	96·5	82·9
Mensuration.....	84	82	70·2	71·9
Latin ...	39	31	100·0	87·0
Natural Science	211	88	94·3	94·3

The higher results in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography for 1885 are due, in a large measure, to the provisions made in the standards of proficiency, whereby a higher value is placed on results in these subjects than in the less important ones. The teachers now give more time and attention to them than heretofore. Reading is now very fairly taught, and, by most teachers, increased attention is given to explanation of words and phrases, though, in some schools, such explanation is often defective and as difficult of comprehension by the pupils as that which is sought to be explained.

explained. Greater attention to the tone of the voice, emphasis, and grouping of words when repeating the poetry which the pupils are required to commit to memory, is necessary. Some few teachers seem to think that so long as their pupils say the words correctly, nothing further is required of them.

Writing is well taught in most schools. Much improvement has been effected by the introduction of Vere Foster's books which are now generally used in all schools.

The improvement which has taken place in Arithmetic is very satisfactory, and is mainly due to increased time having been devoted to it in the lower classes, and to the now almost total absence of copying and prompting, previously so prevalent amongst the pupils of some schools.

The lower results obtained in Scripture are to be accounted for by the fact that this subject was, this year, taught for the first time to the pupils of the lower classes.

In such subjects as Euclid and Algebra, the number under instruction is, comparatively, so small that the absence of a few of the more advanced pupils on the day of inspection very materially lowers the percentage of passes. To this cause I attribute the lower results obtained in these subjects this year than last.

The following table shows the number of schools of each kind above, up to, and below the standard :—

	Below.	Up to.	Above.	Total.
Public	23	18	110	151
Provisional	8	3	21	32
Half-time	13	4	15	32
House-to-house	1	1	5	7

This gives a percentage of 79·7 schools which reached or exceeded the Standard. Last year the percentage was 66·6.

This increased efficiency of the schools of the district is largely the result (1) of the suggestions and instructions given to the teachers by the Inspectors at the second or Ordinary inspections last year, (2) to the provisions of the Standards of Proficiency which are now being fully applied, and (3) to the greater experience of those who last year were employed as teachers of small schools for the first time. The number so appointed this year was less, owing chiefly to fewer schools having been established.

The discipline has steadily improved, and is now very satisfactory. Corporal punishment is seldom had recourse to except in extreme cases. As before stated, copying and prompting have been almost wholly suppressed. Military drill is taught in the larger schools only; but in all, the pupils perform the various school movements quietly and with precision.

I am sorry to have to report that it was found necessary to remove 5 teachers from the service during the year, 4 of whom were dismissed for making false entries in the school records. The teachers, as a body, however, are conscientious in the discharge of their duties, studious, and well-conducted, and they are, as a rule, much respected in the various localities in which they are stationed. Those at present in charge of schools are classified as under :—

Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Probationers.
A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	
...	1	10	17	31	24	32	100

The probationers are in charge of small schools, and have been in the service but a short time. The pupil-teachers employed in the schools of this district are classified as follows :—

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
5	9	9	15	38

These young people are attentive to their duties and of correct habits.

The enrolment and average attendance of pupils for 1885, are :—

	Enrolment.	Average.
March quarter	9,070	5,796·8
June „	8,923	6,303·9
September „	9,201	6,560·4
December „	9,018	6,295·4

For the year 1884 the numbers were :—

	Enrolment.	Average.
March quarter	8,712	5,937·8
June „	8,802	6,054·7
September „	9,051	6,350·1
December „	9,031	6,152·9

From these numbers it will be seen that the difference between those for 1884 and 1885 is but small, though the number of schools was increased from 202 at the end of the former year to 222 at the end of the latter. It is difficult to account satisfactorily for this, except on the ground that the navvies and others employed in constructing the railway line from Nyngan to Bourke have removed from this part of the Colony.

The total enrolment and average attendance for 1884 and 1885 were :—

Enrolment.		Average.	
1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
11,963	11,801	6,268	6,303

That is, though the enrolment for 1884 exceeded that for 1885, yet the average attendance for the latter exceeded that for the former.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks, and also from the reports of Messrs. Inspector Rooney and Assistant Inspector Fletcher, which are appended hereto, that the present condition of the schools in this district as regards their material condition, distribution, and efficiency as a means of education, is very satisfactory, and also that there is sufficient grounds for anticipating continued and increased prosperity during the year now entered upon.

Wellington, 20th January, 1886.

W. W. JOHNSON,
District Inspector.
ANNEX

ANNEX Z 4,
INSPECTOR ROONEY'S REPORT.

1. *Number of Schools.*

At the beginning of the year, 83 schools, of the following classes, were placed under my general supervision :—

66 Public.
6 Provisional.
8 Half-time.
3 House-to-house.

During the year, 6 new schools were opened, viz. :—

1 Public (McDonald's Hole.)
2 Provisional (Cambill Creek and Denisontown.)
3 Half-time (Murragamba, Flatlands, and Vincent's Hole.)

In March, the Tong Bong Public School was closed on account of the departure of the school population.

The Public Schools at Gulgamree, Carwell, Clandulla, and Molarban, and the Provisional Schools at Bocoble, Dun Dun, and Pyramul Lower, were reduced to the rank of Half-time.

The House-to-house school at Glen Alice was only in operation for a few days in the beginning of the year. It will be re-opened at the commencement of the year 1886.

At the end of the year, the number of schools, therefore, stood thus :—

62 Public.
5 Provisional.
18 Half-time.
3 House-to-house.

Total 88

A Provisional School is about to be opened at Coolah Bridge, and an application for a school at Leaning Oak is under consideration. On the whole, I believe that this portion of the district is fully supplied with the means of education.

2. *State of school buildings.*

Substantial repairs and improvements have been effected at 13 schools. During the year 11 new buildings were erected, of which 7 replaced old ones, and 4 were put up in localities where no schools previously existed. Of these buildings, 2 were erected under the supervision of the Architect, 4 under that of local committees, and 5 under my own supervision. Except in very few cases the condition of the school buildings may be considered as good.

3. *Accommodation.*

At the beginning of the year the accommodation afforded by the existing schools might have been estimated as sufficient for 2,900 pupils. The new buildings erected during the year provide for 240 more, so that the total accommodation is equal to the requirement of 3,140 children. The Annual Returns just received show that there was an average daily attendance of 2,567 children throughout the year.

4. *Enrolment.*

The total enrolment for the whole year was 4,527. Of this number, 515 are returned as having attended more than one school during the year. The enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of the year were as follows :—

	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1st quarter	3,731	2,319
2nd „	3,503	2,566
3rd „	3,617	2,676
4th „	3,521	2,533

The slight decrease in the last quarter's enrolment is due to the removal of some of the mining population to Sunny Corner, which is in another district.

The average attendance for the whole year was 70.2 per cent. of the quarterly enrolments. The average for 1884 was 70.8. The percentage of attendance during the first quarter of the year was much affected by the prevalence of sore eyes amongst the children.

5. Of the 89 schools that were in operation during the whole or some part of the year, 83 were inspected by me, and 6 by the District Inspector. Seven schools received a Regular inspection a second time, and 82 received Ordinary inspection.

Sally's Flat Provisional, Hill End Girls', Hill End Boys', and Tambaroora Public Schools, which are under the District Inspector's direct supervision, received, from me, Ordinary inspection. The work of inspection may, therefore, be summed up thus :—

83 Regular and General inspections.
83 Ordinary inspections.

One Public School was permanently closed in March, and one House-to-house School was closed during the year except for a few days in January.

6. The number of pupils present at the Regular inspection of the 83 schools, was 2,219. The proficiency they displayed in the various subjects in relation to the Standards, is given below. The results of the previous year are also given :—

Subjects.	Number of Pupils Examined.	Percentage satisfying the Standard.	
		In 1885.	In 1884.
Reading	2,713	90	74½
Writing	2,686	79	70½
Arithmetic	2,483	76	46
Grammar	980	84	74½
Geography	982	85	70½
History—English	591	74	68
„ Australian	279	72	90
Scripture lessons	1,782	69	68
Object lessons	1,700	91	72
Drawing	621	87	65½
Music	1,542	85	64
French	No fifth-class pupils examined.		
Euclid	75	89	89
Algebra	8	100	None examined.
Mensuration	66	89	50
Latin	8	100	None examined.
Natural Science	8	100	None examined.
Trigonometry	No fifth-class pupils examined.		
Needlework	842	96	88
Drill	1,620	81	82

It is pleasing to observe the improvement the results of this year show when compared with those of previous years. Referring to the particular subjects, it may be stated that:—

In Reading, better results have been produced, because the teachers work in accordance with the standard now adopted.

Writing shows an improvement this year, but much is still required. The Ordinary inspections have tended to make teachers give more attention to this subject than they were formerly in the habit of doing.

Arithmetic is improved, particularly in the simple and compound rules. In the higher rules the pupils, on the whole, are unable to work questions which require much mental effort.

In Grammar and Geography, better results are shown. English History is fairly taught in some schools, but the majority of teachers have no acquaintance with the subject, beyond what they find in the text-book in use. Australian History is but little known.

Of the remaining subjects, little improvement is shown in Scripture, and none in Drill.

7. The following table shows the efficiency of the schools fully inspected in relation to the Standard:—

Schools	Below the Standard.	Up to the Standard.	Above the Standard
Public	1	11	54
Provisional .....	.....	1	4
Half-time	9	3	6
House-to-house .....	.....	.....	2
Total	10	15	66

Of these schools 89 per cent. either satisfied or exceeded the standard.

8. Those parts of the Organization of a school for which the teachers can be held accountable, viz., the classification of the pupils, the arrangement of the subjects, the keeping of the records, and the forwarding of the returns, still call for comment.

The classification is fairly appropriate.

The Programmes of Lessons, with few exceptions, are merely literal copies of the Standard, no attempt being made to graduate the work for each quarter.

Very little improvement has taken place in the construction of Time-tables. At the ordinary inspections, I pointed out the faults in the Time-tables, and in many cases constructed new ones for the teachers. On the whole, the Records have been faithfully kept. One teacher, however, was dismissed for falsifying the Daily Report Book, Class Roll, and Quarterly Returns. Another teacher has, at the end of the year, been charged with a similar offence. There is, I believe, an improvement in the correctness of the Returns and in the despatch in forwarding them.

9. Discipline is one of the most pleasing features in connection with the schools; obedience is cheerfully given by the pupils, and the teachers look carefully to the cleanliness of the pupils' person and dress. Punctuality on the whole is good. The regularity still requires attention. The schoolrooms and out-offices, in most instances, are kept with neatness and cleanliness. In some schools, the ventilation was not attended to by the teacher.

10. The teachers of the schools under my supervision are classified as follows:—

I B	1
II A	3
II B	6
III A	21
III B	12
III C	10
Unclassified.....	33
Pupil-teachers—	
Class I	1
" II	4
" III	4
" IV	5

No complaints of a serious nature have been made against teachers during the year. The teachers, as a body, are persons of good moral character and social standing.

The candidates for small schools are, on the whole, superior to those who have hitherto offered themselves for such schools.

Summary.

This portion of the district is well supplied with schools.

The condition of the school buildings is good.

The accommodation is equal to the requirement.

The total enrolment slightly decreased during the year, but the decrease is easily accounted for.

The regularity of the attendance remains about the same as that of last year.

All schools in operation during the year were fully inspected.

An improvement is noticeable in nearly all the subjects.

Eighty-nine per cent. of the schools which had been a full year in operation at the time of inspection, met or exceeded the standard.

The Organization of the schools needs more attention.

The general Discipline of the schools is very satisfactory.

On the whole the anticipations at the close of the last Annual Report have been fairly well realized.

Statistics of various kinds are forwarded herewith.

JOHN P. ROONEY,
Inspector.

ANNEX Z 5.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR FLETCHER'S REPORT.

THE section of the Wellington District which was under my direct supervision during the past year was, in most respects, the same as that allotted to me for the year 1884. The Queensland Border was still my limit on the north, but in other directions the section became somewhat larger by the establishment of new schools in remote places. In July, 1883, when I first took charge of this section, it contained 54 schools of all kinds. The number, however, has steadily increased, and there are now nearly twice as many schools as there were two and a half years ago.

In December	1883,	there were	55	schools in operation
" "	1884	" "	76	"
" "	1885	" "	91	"

The

The section has thus become very extensive, its area at present being nearly as large as that of England. But despite the recent extension of the railway line to Bourke, most of the travelling must still be done by buggy, in coaches, or on horseback. So much time has thus been consumed in travelling, that it has been impracticable for me to make as many inspections as would otherwise have been made.

In December, 1884, the schools in operation were classified as follows :—

52 Public.
15 Provisional.
6 Half-time.
1 Evening Public.
2 House-to-house.

Total.....76

Two of these schools, viz. the Nymagee Evening Public, and the Merrygoen Half-time, were closed during the year on account of the diminished average attendance. Two schools—those at Bourbah and Riverside respectively, which had been closed during the previous year for a similar reason, were re-opened as schools of a different kind, and one school—that at Lower Spicer's Creek—which was opened since last January, was subsequently placed on Mr. District-Inspector Johnson's list. Five schools were converted, viz., the Bunglebungie Provisional, and the Tooraweenah Provisional into Public Schools; the Mundooran Half-time and the Riverside Half-time into Provisional Schools, and the Belarbigill Public into a Half-time School.

The establishment of new schools was not neglected, 19 such schools having been opened during the year as under :—

1 Public—Byerock.
12 Provisional—Armatree, Bone Bone, Cannonbar, Doorran, Euromedah, Gumble Flat, Lower Ballimore, Lower Spicer's Creek, New Berida, Noonbar Creek, Riverside, Wilga Dam.
3 Half-time—Coalbaggie, Ten-mile Waterhole, Youngieblah.
3 House-to-house—Bourbah and Merri Merri, Bullagreen and Dragon Lake, Bundemar.

Of this number, 8 were opened in the March quarter, 4 in each of the two succeeding quarters, and 3 in the December quarter of the year.

The number of schools actually in operation at the end of the year was as follows :—

54 Public.
25 Provisional.
8 Half-time.
4 House-to-house.

Total.....91

Four of these, however, will probably be closed shortly, on account of the removal of most of the families. Three Provisional Schools will be raised to the rank of Public Schools, and 2 others will be reduced to that of Half-time School.

Four new schools have been established, and will be opened early in 1886, viz. :—

1 Public—Ulamambri.
2 Provisional—Buggil and Bundy Bridge.
1 House-to-house—Appletree and Boybean.

It is proposed to transfer some of my schools to Mr. District Inspector Johnson's list for the present year. When this has been done there will be between 70 and 80 schools in my section during the first quarter of the year, and it may confidently be anticipated that at least a dozen additional schools will be established within the next twelve months.

Applications for the establishment of 3 new schools have already been received, but cannot yet be finally dealt with, viz. :—

Tharabone Creek Provisional School.
Wolla Wolla..... " "
Emby..... House-to-house School.

A State School at Wanaaring, also, situated on the Paroo River, and distant more than 100 miles from Bourke, will probably be required very soon.

Applications for the establishment of 3 new schools were declined, as under, for satisfactory reasons :—

Hyandra Creek Provisional School.
Meryula " "
Eurobula House-to-house School.

The enquiries and the additional travelling necessitated by the applications for new schools, and in connection with other special matters, lessened the time available for the work of inspection, and only in a comparatively small number of cases could two examinations of each school be held.

Very few formal complaints were preferred against teachers during the year, and there was seldom occasion for administering censure, but I regret to say it was necessary to dismiss from the service 2 teachers, both young men, for falsifying their records. Extenuating circumstances alone saved 2 other teachers from a similar fate for similar misconduct.

The number of inspections made last year was slightly in excess of that for 1884. With the exception of the 2 schools that were closed before the end of the year, every school in this section of the District was subjected to at least one full inspection. Five received a second full inspection, and 13 others received a second visit known as an "Ordinary Inspection." Surprise visits, or short incidental calls, were also made whenever it was practicable to do so. Altogether, nearly 20 per cent. of the schools that were in operation during any part of the year were inspected twice. Without a second inspection in the year, many painstaking teachers get the credit of their own consciences only for good work done, whilst idlers and schemers quietly "rest on their oars" till the anticipated visit of the Examiner makes another "spurt" desirable. In such cases the inspection may convey a suggestive tale, and the offender may be dealt with accordingly, but meanwhile the pupils have been suffering.

In all, 111 inspections were made during the year, viz., 59 general, 39 regular, and 13 ordinary. Twenty-one of this number were made by Mr. District Inspector Johnson, and the remaining 90 by myself.

A summary return of all the inspections made last year in my section of the district is given below :—

	Schools.					Totals.
	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House to House.	Evening Public.	
(a) Number of schools open during any portion of 1885.....	54	26	9	5	1	95
(b) Number that received a Regular or a General Inspection.....	54	26	8	5	...	93
(c) Number that received a second Regular or General Inspection.....	4	1	...	...	...	5
(d) Number that received an Ordinary Inspection ...	11	2	..	...	...	13

The following table shows the estimated Proficiency of all the schools with regard to the Standard :—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard (50 p.c. of possible marks.)	Above Standard.	Totals.
(a) Schools in operation a full year at time of inspection.....	20	4	44	68
(b) Schools in operation less than a year at time of inspection.....	10	2	13	25
Totals.....	30	6	57	93

In other words, 68 per cent. of the schools satisfied or exceeded the requirements of the Standard, and 32 per cent. failed to do so. The record for the previous year was better, the corresponding percentages then being 75 and 25 respectively. Last year there were in some instances special circumstances to account for the falling off. In new schools, high results cannot fairly be expected, but in those of longer establishment, small results are generally attributable to incompetency or carelessness on the part of the teachers. If the proficiency of every school with regard to the Standard were regularly published in a form accessible to teachers, a wholesome emulation would be the immediate effect, and a stimulus that is much needed would be supplied.

The following table exhibits the estimated Proficiency of all the pupils examined during the year :—

Subjects.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard (50 p.c. of possible marks.)	Below Standard.	Total No. of pupils Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Percentage in previous year 1884.
(a) Ordinary Subjects—						
Reading	1,823	455	253	2,531	90	81
Writing	2,108	206	189	2,503	92	95
Arithmetic	720	568	1,209	2,497	51	50
Grammar	532	111	156	799	80	65
Geography	550	121	147	818	82	89
English history	314	40	168	522	69	86
Australian history	70	25	18	113	83	100
Scripture and Moral Lessons	829	128	223	1,180	81	85
Object Lessons	817	141	155	1,113	86	93
Drawing	421	71	34	526	93	93
Music	1,027	533	260	1,820	85	83
Needlework	681	...	...	681	100	94
Drill	766	234	243	1,243	80	87
(b) Special Subjects—						
French	13	...	...	13	100	33
Euclid	8	14	58	80	27	75
Algebra	5	5	7	17	59	100
Mensuration .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin	8	5	4	17	76	100
Natural Science	38	3	5	46	80	...
Trigonometry .....	...	...	...	...	...	...

Although in most respects these figures must be considered satisfactory, the comparison instituted above between the results for 1884, and those for 1885, does not indicate a marked improvement. Reading is generally well taught. But expression is too often lacking, and teachers find it difficult to impress upon the pupils the obligations of the aspirate. Frequently, too, the sense of what is read is really unknown to the pupils, and the printed page is not made instinct with life. Meanings and paraphrasing, as a rule, are largely neglected or badly taught. Poetry is taught, but the instruction is chiefly confined to the mechanical repetition of the words. There are, of course, a few marked exceptions.

In Writing, Drawing, and Needlework—subjects involving finger-work chiefly—the results are usually good, as, also, they are in Grammar and Geography respectively. Yet, in most schools, English Composition is a weak subject, and Geography might, with advantage, be more frequently taught in conjunction with History. Singing is taught principally by ear, and enlivens a school, if in many cases it does not impart a valuable knowledge of music. Drill is omitted in many of the schools, and in others, the elements only are taught. In Dubbo, however, a flourishing Cadet Corps has been formed, with very satisfactory results.

Scripture Lessons are now being given in all the schools, with fair success, and occasionally a clergyman on his rounds, visits a school for the purpose of giving religious instruction. But in the teaching of Scripture, English History, and Australian History alike, one great defect is very noticeable: the lessons are not made sufficiently graphic and life-like, nor are the events described in the language of everyday life. It is a pleasing revelation to many pupils, to realize, that they have been reading of persons

persons like themselves. Of Object Lessons, as given in many schools, I must still speak with faint praise. Instead of using them to cultivate the pupils' powers of observing and thinking, too many teachers lay stress upon detached and highly unimportant facts, such as the weight of a Kangaroo's tail, the length of a fox's head, or the number of teeth in a dog's mouth. But these are not always aids in "learning to think." The listless eyes and the blank faces so noticeable in some schools invariably suggest that the "Thinking Faculty" of scores of pupils is semi-dormant, or has never been roused at all. If further proof of this be needed, the results in Arithmetic, Composition, Paraphrasing, and on a smaller scale, in Euclid, may be cited.

But, in thus speaking, I have no intention of disparaging the teachers, who, as a class, display both intelligence and self-respect, and are deserving of praise. In this section of the district, their work is not without its own difficulties. The younger teachers of both sexes are inexperienced, and the goodness of their intentions is sometimes superior to that of their methods.

But assistance in studying and guidance in teaching are alike hard to get. In many of the remote places, too, the Compulsory Clauses of the Public Instruction Act have never yet been brought into operation. 65 per cent. of the schools in this section have never received a visit from a School Attendance Officer, and the irregularity with which, in the absence of compulsion, many children attend school, is very discouraging. But I have always found the teachers anxious to seek advice, and ready to adopt suggestions.

Sympathy with their work is often observable. It would be pleasing, however, to more frequently see an intelligent interest displayed in their pupils' recreation. In most schools, there is an annual picnic provided for the pupils. But the teacher who plays cricket with his boys, or organizes games for the girls, is sufficiently rare to be noticed and appreciated. In connection with a few of the schools, the teachers have made creditable gardens, and in one school (the Warrumbungul Public) there is a circulating library. These are good examples. It is to be hoped, that small museums of local birds, plants, stones, &c., will be established at some future time in connection with some of the schools. Although, in a large department like that of Public Instruction, uniformity in many respects is a necessity, a healthy individuality must be fostered and recognized. It is a source of strength.

The total number of pupils present at the inspections, was as follows :-

March quarter.....	252
June ,,	564
September,,	503
December ,,	1,055
Total.....	2,374

In 1884, the total number was 2,880, though the number of schools was slightly less than that for the past year. The diminished number of pupils examined last year was due principally to the prevalence of sickness for several months. But whenever it was previously known that an inspection was about to be held the attendance was larger than usual.

Fourteen new schoolrooms were erected and brought into use during the year, and 2 buildings were enlarged.

Particulars are given below :-

Place.	Under whose supervision Erected.	Why erected.
(a) New buildings erected—		
Armatree .....	.....	Because none existed before.
Bone Bone .....	.....	..
Byerock	The Architect for Public Schools ..	..
Doorran ..	Myself .....	..
Euromedah .....	..	..
Gumble Flat .....	..	..
Lower Ballimore .....	..	..
Lower Spicer's Creek	The District Inspector .....	..
Noonbar Creek	Myself .....	..
Colhe	The Architect	Because existing buildings were unsuitable.
Goodooga .....	.....	..
Riverside	Myself .....	..
Bourko	The Architect	To provide additional accommodation.
Nymagee ..	..	..
(b) Existing buildings enlarged—		
Barringun	Myself .....	..
Coradgerie .....	..	..

At Armatree and Bone Bone respectively, the residents erected the buildings and bore the expense themselves. Such self-help is unfortunately too uncommon. Weather-sheds were erected at Dubbo (Girls' department) and Gulargambone respectively, and a residence for the teacher was erected at Goodooga. In every case, the cost was reasonable, and all unnecessary expense was avoided. By the erection of these new buildings floor-space (8 square feet per pupil) was provided for 700 pupils, and air-space (100 cubic feet per pupil) for 573; that is to say, floor-space for 552 pupils, and air-space for 575, in excess of that provided at the end of the previous year. But, in calculating the total accommodation available, allowance must be made for schools that have been closed, new schools held in rented buildings, &c.

Detailed information respecting the accommodation provided during the last two years is supplied below :-

December, 1884.	Floor-space (8 square feet).		Air-space (100 cubic feet).		December, 1885.
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	
52 Public Schools	Pupils. 3,145	Pupils. 3,487	Pupils. 2,799	Pupils. 3,269	54 Public Schools.
15 Provisional ,,	681	1,027	580	934	25 Provisional ,,
6 Half-time ,,	251	223	294	291	8 Half-time ,,
2 House-to-house ,,	56	98	46	76	4 House-to-house ,,
Totals, 75 Schools	4,133	4,835	3,719	4,570	91 Schools.

Thus, at the end of the year 1885, with 16 more schools in operation, additional floor-space for 702 pupils and air-space for 851, had been provided. As

As the enrolment for the December quarter of last year was only 3,765, and the average attendance 2,551, it will be seen that the accommodation now provided is much in excess of the regulation requirements, there being floor-space sufficient for 4,835 pupils, and air-space for 4,570. But, in the oppressive heat of an Australian midsummer, it is difficult to get too much fresh air.

Miscellaneous improvements, such as repairs, or the provision of a water supply, additional furniture, &c., were effected in connection with the following 29 schools :—

Angledool	Dandaloo	Timbrungie
Ballimore	Dubbo	Tomingley
Baradine	Enromedah	Tooraweenah
Barrington	Hamilton's Falls	Warren
Bourke	Louth	Warrambungal
Brewarrina	Minore	Willandra
Brocklehurst	New Berida	Wongy
Bunglegumbic	Nymagee	Yalcogrin and
Cobar	Nyngan	Yeoval.
Coonabarabran	Tenandra	

The following works, to be carried out under the supervision of the Architect, have been authorized :—

Dubbo : repairs and additions.
Nymagee : weather-shed.
Warren : new residence and new schoolroom.

Minor improvements in the case of several other schools have also been sanctioned.

School sites, placed in the majority of cases on Crown land, were secured at the following places :—Armatree, Bone Bone, Bundemar, Bundy Bridge, Gumble Flat, Noonbar Creek, Riverside, Rocky Glen, Tooraweenah, and Ulamambri. With 6 of these, small paddocks were obtained. But as no expenditure for enclosing them is usually sanctioned by the department, and as the residents will not fence them at their own expense, these paddocks are seldom of any practical use, and children living at a distance must either walk to school or hobble their horses after riding.

A tabulated statement of the enrolment and the average attendance, respectively, of pupils for each quarter of the past year is appended :—

	No. of Schools.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of pupils in average attendance.	Percentage for previous year (1884.)
March quarter	84	3,598	2,318.8	64	61
June „	86	3,686	2,495.6	64	65
September „	91	3,861	2,628.9	68	68
December „	93	3,765	2,551	67	66

As these figures show, the percentages for the past two years are very similar, and are very fairly satisfactory when it is borne in mind that the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act have been extended to only 35 per cent. of all the schools in this section of the District.

The schools in operation at the end of the year were classified as follows :—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5.	Class 6.	Class 7.	Class 8.	Class 9.	Class 10.	Provis'nl footing	Totals.
Public Schools	1	...	...	4	5	2	5	19	8	8	52
Half-time Schools	...	3 depts	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	8
Other schools—
Provisional and House-to-house	29
Total												89

Most of the schools, as this list shows, are small, and very few of them are provided with residences. Most of the teachers in this section are unmarried, and usually board with private families.

At the end of the year there were 106 teachers of all grades employed in my section of the district. The following table shows how they were classified :—

	Class I.	Class 2 A.	Class 2 B.	Class 3.	Unclassified.	Total.
Teachers	4	9	27	53	93

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	On probation.	Total.
Pupil-teachers	1	2	3	4	3	13

A fair number of the teachers presented themselves for examination in June and December of last year, with the object of becoming classified, or of being promoted to a higher class. But I hope to see a larger number availing themselves of these tests on future occasions.

The organization of the schools is generally good, and they are well supplied with books, apparatus, &c. Advice given to the teachers on various points at previous inspections has been faithfully acted upon. The pupils are usually neatly dressed, and the appearance of most of the school-rooms is attractive. The records, in the majority of schools, are well kept, but not always so when the Inspector's visit is unexpected. The discipline in nearly all the schools is wholesome and effective but not harsh.

Altogether, the work of the year has been attended with some special difficulties, and with varying degrees of success. But the period of transition is now past. The new standards are better understood, and the younger teachers are feeling more at home in their work. Good results generally will, I think, be forthcoming during the next twelve months.

J. ALFRED FLETCHER,
Assistant Inspector.

Dubbo, 19th January, 1886

ANNEX

ANNEX Z 6.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT-STREET.

I HAVE the honor to submit to the Minister of Public Instruction a report upon the Fort-street Training School, for the year 1885.

2. There were in training during the year 65 students :—

Remaining from 1884	11 students.
Enrolled in January, 1885	31 „
„ July, 1885.....	23 „
	—
	65
	—

Of these, the 11 who had completed six months of their course in 1884 formed the senior class for the first half of 1885, and, with 3 of those enrolled in January, were examined for classification in June; the remaining 23 of those enrolled in January formed the senior class for the second half of the year, and they were examined for classification in December last. The 23 enrolled in July still remain in training, and will constitute the senior class until June, 1886.

3. The students as a whole have been well conducted and industrious, but the progress made has not been in all cases proportionate to the amount of labour expended—a circumstance due in a great measure to difference in intellects. I think the minimum age for the entry of pupil-teachers to training should be raised to 20 years. At present many are received at 18, and the majority are below 20; while if this suggestion were adopted, they would leave the training school at 21, quite young enough for entering upon duties as assistant teachers or masters of schools.

4. The health of the students has not been as good as that of previous Sessions. This fact is attributable in a great measure to the want of a gymnasium—none having been erected since the old one was pulled down to make way for the practising school.

5. The staff consisted of :—

- Principal,
- Vice Principal,
- Assistant,
- Master of Method,
- Master of the Practising School.

And visiting teachers, viz. :—

- Singing Master,
- Drawing Master,
- Drill Instructor.

6. Course of study for the year, and time appropriated to each subject per week :—

- Reading and Elocution.*
- One hour.
- English Grammar.*
- Parsing, Analysis of Sentences, Derivation, Punctuation, Composition, Prosody. Three hours.
- History and English Literature.*
- British History from William I to Victoria, inclusive.
- Australian History.
- English Literature from Elizabeth to Cromwell, inclusive.
- Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar. } Two hours.
- Geography.*
- Descriptive and Mapping.*—Europe, Australasia, and North America. } Two hours.
- Physical.*—The earth as a planet, the air, the sea, the land, climate, &c. }
- School Management and Art of Teaching.*
- Organization, Discipline, Method, Public Instruction Act and Regulations. One hour.
- Mathematics.*
- Arithmetic in theory and practice.
- Mensuration of superficies and solids.
- Euclid : Books I to VI, inclusive, with deductions. } Two hours each.
- Elementary analysis and synthesis.
- Algebra : To Binomial Theorem.
- Trigonometry : Plane.
- Natural Science.*
- Physics, Chemistry, Physiology. Three hours.
- Latin.*
- Smith's Principia Latina, Part I.
- Cæsar, Book I and II. } Three hours.
- Prose Composition.
- Vocal Music.*
- Tonic Sol-fa, and Staff Notations. Two hours.
- Drawing.*
- Blackboard Practice. } Two hours.
- Freehand and Model.
- Geometrical.
- Elementary Perspective.
- Military Drill.*
- Squad and Company Drill. } Three hours.
- School Drill.
- Gymnastic Exercises.

Practical Training.

Each of the students attended, at least, two weeks during the year, in the Practising school, where they were employed in teaching and were also instructed in the method of keeping the school records. Specimen lessons were also given by the students, once a week, in the presence of the Principal, Master of Method, and Master of the Practising School; these lessons were afterwards criticised with beneficial results.

Pupil-teacher Classes.

These were held on Saturday forenoon at Fort-street, and on Wednesday afternoon at Castle-reagh-street, each week. The average attendance was 350. The staff for this class was :—

For Singing ..	3 teachers	For French.....	3 teachers
„ Drawing ..	3 „	„ Mathematics ..	2 „
„ Latin ..	2 „	„ Drill ..	1 teacher.

J. WRIGHT,
Principal.

Training School, Fort-street, 11th January, 1886.

ANNEX

ANNEX Z 7.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF TRAINING SCHOOL, HURLSTONE, FOR 1885.

Of the 50 students enrolled during the first half of 1885, 28 had already completed six months of their course and, consequently, they left the Training School in June, 1885. As this Institution accommodates exactly 51 students, 29 juniors were admitted in July, and have yet six months in which to complete the prescribed course of study. Of the 22 seniors, one retired from the service, and the remaining 21 have just been examined for classification.

The teaching staff consists of

Principal,
First Assistant,
Second Assistant,
Mistress of the Practising School.

Visiting teachers for the following subjects:—

Drawing,
French,
Music,
Physiology,
Drill.

The course of study for the year was as follows:—

English Grammar.

Parsing, Analysis, Composition, Derivations of Words, Prosody, and History of the English Language.

Subject for Special Study:—Shakspeare's "Julius Cesar."

Mathematics.

Arithmetic in Theory and Practice.
Mensuration.

Geography.

Descriptive, Political, and Commercial.
Europe, North America, and Australasia, in detail.

Physical:—The earth, Oceans, Highlands and Lowlands, River Systems and Lakes, Atmosphere, Climate, &c.

Reading.

Australian History, Macaulay's Essays, and Shakspeare.

School Management.

Systems, Discipline and Organization. History of Modern Education. Compilation of School Records.

British History.

From the Norman Conquest to the present time.
History of Australia.

English Literature.

From the beginning of the Reign of Elizabeth to the end of the Commonwealth.

Domestic Economy.

Sanitary Science.
Cookery.
Needlework.

French.

Havet's Grammar; Dictation.
First four books of Voltaire's "Charles 12th."

Natural Science.

Physiology.

Drawing.

Freehand, on paper and blackboards from models.
Perspective and Geometrical.

Music.

Theory and Practice.
Staff Notation.
Tonic-sol-fa Notation.

Drill.

School Drill and Calisthenic Exercises.

The students worked diligently and conscientiously, their conduct was excellent, and their characters were unexceptionable. Well grounded as they were in most subjects, there was yet a great weakness in Composition and History. The weakness in History is to be attributed to the absence of that subject from the Public School curriculum until within a recent period. Now, however, that it is a special study for pupil-teachers, and is to be included in their examinations, there is every reason to hope that a marked improvement will soon be manifest.

With regard to French, the majority were fairly well prepared on entering, but some were above, others considerably below, the average. In this subject those students who had been pupil-teachers in Sydney had the advantage. Of about a dozen—seniors and juniors together—whom I found able to translate a difficult French Work with comparative ease, only two came from the country; one from Bathurst, the other from Singleton. In the majority of cases, the most backward came from remote districts, where, in the event of the teacher in charge not understanding the language, and no teacher being obtainable, the student was thrown on her own resources.

At the beginning of the second half-year, weekly lectures on Physiology were started, and were thoroughly appreciated by the learners.

Drill instruction, interrupted for some months by the absence of the teacher from the Colony, was resumed in July, greatly to the benefit of the students.

In connection with the Practising School, a Kindergarten class has been formed under the direction of a teacher specially engaged for the purpose of affording practical illustration of this system to the students. The costly apparatus belonging to this method has not been in general use, but the essential principles of the method have been established in our leading Public Schools for years past.

Criticism lessons were given by the students twice a week, and 3 juniors taught in the Practising School each fortnight, so that ample provision was made for practical training.

Written and oral examinations were held bi-monthly by the Inspectors, and had a most beneficial effect on the students' progress.

The new buildings erected by the Architect for the Department of Public Instruction, to afford accommodation for 23 extra students, were ready for use and taken possession of in the beginning of 1885. They consist of—

- (a.) Two large, airy, and well-lighted dormitories, divided by wooden partitions into compartments so that each student has the privacy of a separate room.
- (b.) A lecture-hall in every way suited to the purpose for which it is required, and well stocked with maps, diagrams, and suitable furniture: in the latter respect, however, there might be an improvement with regard to the desks, which are too low, have no compartments for books and papers, and are generally inferior to those in the old lecture-room.
- (c.) The dining-room, about the same size as the lecture-hall, which is well ventilated and properly furnished.
- (d.)

- (d.) Teacher's bedroom.
 (e.) Store-room.
 (f.) Pantry.
 (g.) Cook's bed-room.
 (h.) Two bath-rooms, each fitted with plunge and shower baths.
 (i.) The sick-room, which is situated in the most agreeable and quiet part of the house, and has a very pleasant outlook, most of the windows overlooking the grounds towards Canterbury.

The students have a Library comprising Dictionaries, Encyclopedia, Standard School Books, such fiction as Scott and Lytton, and some, but not enough, French Works, and Works on Science.

As a means of amusement, they have a piano, two sets of lawn tennis, two sets of cricket, a swing, and garden tools.

MARY M. EVERITT,
Principal.

APPENDIX XVI.

REPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ARTILLERY CADET CORPS.

DURING the year, corps have been formed at Young, Wagga Wagga, Leichhardt, Tamworth, Surrey Hills South, Picton, Grenfell, Wellington, Murrurundi, Morpeth, Armidale, and Singleton.

Applications have been received from Glen Innes, Glebe, Inverell, and Junee, which I have had to defer recommending for the present through want of Carbines.

A corps of Ex-Cadet Infantry has been formed; it numbers 64, and there are numerous applications for enrolment.

The following teachers have been appointed Honorary Subalterns in the corps, viz.:—Mr. Lamsden, Goulburn; Mr. Pearce, Deniliquin; Mr. Dart, Young; Mr. Tilly, Dubbo; Mr. Stronge, Picton; and Mr. Bennett, Wagga Wagga.

The annual prize-meeting of the corps was held on the 6th and 7th November; and 523 cadets attended. 122 prizes were provided, and the shooting showed a marked improvement on that of the previous year.

Parades have been held monthly, and the average attendance has been fair.

Mr. Drill-Instructor M'Creddie is most attentive to his duties, and has given me every satisfaction.

The drill and discipline of the corps are very good.

I have applied to the Military Authorities for 100 stand of Henry Breech-loading Rifles; and, when they are ready for issue, I am in hopes of inducing a number of the elder boys at the High School, Fort-street, and other schools, to join the corps.

In June, 1885, I applied, by letter, requesting that an application should be made to the British Government for 2,000 stand of Snider Carbines. On the 6th July a cablegram was sent to the Agent-General ordering 1,000 stand, but as yet they are not to hand.

The increase in number for the year is 616 of all ranks. Had I been supplied with Carbines, the increase would have been much greater.

A return showing the number of cadets, arms, &c., is forwarded herewith.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARTILLERY CADETS AND EX-CADET INFANTRY CORPS.

Return of Cadets, Arms, &c., year ending December, 1885.

Corps.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Cadets.	Non-cadets.	Hay Rifles.	Smooth-bore Carbines.	Rifle Carbines.	Henry Rifles.	Field Guns.
Fort-street	1	5	66	..	..	37	41	..	..
Cleveland-street	..	4	34	..	..	17	21	..	..
Paddington	..	4	54	..	..	21	28	..	..
Crown-street	..	5	53	..	..	38	20	..	..
Newtown	..	3	36	..	..	20	19	..	..
Ryde	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	..	..
Petersham	..	3	29	..	..	20	12	..	..
Redfern	..	3	37	..	..	26	14	..	..
Woollahra	..	3	30	..	..	27	6	..	..
Croydon	..	3	26	..	..	24	5	..	..
Leichhardt	..	4	41	..	..	15	30	..	..
Surry Hills South	..	4	36	..	..	13	27	..	..
Parramatta	..	5	51	..	..	41	26	..	..
Campbelltown	..	1	26	..	..	13	14	..	..
Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Windsor	..	3	37	..	..	22	22	..	..
Richmond	..	3	32	..	..	38	5	..	..
Goulburn	1	6	78	..	10	58	32	3	..
Newcastle	..	5	93	..	..	60	38	..	..
West Maitland	..	4	24	..	..	50	..	..	..
Gunnedah	..	3	27	..	..	30	..	..	..
Deniliquin	..	3	27	..	..	23	7	..	..
High School	1	5	45	..	..	..	50	..	..
Penrith	..	5	42	..	..	27	20	..	..
Vernon	..	..	..	149	..	143	6	..	..
Young	1	5	45	..	..	18	32	..	..
Dubbo	1	5	60	..	..	31	36	..	..
Wagga Wagga	1	5	48	..	..	29	26	..	..
Tamworth	..	..	40	..	..	20	20	..	..
Picton	1	3	29	..	..	..	32	..	..
Grenfell	..	3	29	..	..	12	20	..	..
Wellington	..	3	27	..	..	11	19	..	..
Murrurundi	..	..	38	..	..	17	21	..	..
Morpeth	..	..	32	..	..	32	..	..	..
Armidale	..	..	43	..	..	50	..	..	..
Singleton	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ex-Cadet Infantry	..	9	55	..	..	..	64	..	..
Cadet Artillery	1	10	60	..	..	..	73	13	4
Band	..	2	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staff	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	130	1,486	149	10	1,005	795	16	4

H. W. STRONG,
Captain Commanding.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX XVII.

REPORT ON HIGH SCHOOLS.

The High Schools at Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Sydney were continued throughout the year without any material change in their organization. No additional schools have been started. The buildings temporarily occupied, though in some respects unsuitable, afford ample accommodation for the number of pupils in attendance. The supply of educational appliances is sufficient and of good quality.

As will be seen from the following table, the attendance has increased during the year :—

	1884		1885.	
	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.
Bathurst Boys	16	14.2	25	21
" Girls	10	9.2	22	19.3
Goulburn Boys	16	13.6	10	8.1
" Girls	17	15.4	9	7
Maitland Boys	37	32.8	48	44
" Girls	19	18	15	12.5
Sydney Boys	129	121.3	183	171.3
" Girls	95	90.4	131	118.3
Totals	339	314.9	443	401.5

The Goulburn Schools are a marked exception to the general advance. The Maitland Girls' School had very few pupils during the first half of the year; but in the December quarter there were 20 in attendance, and there is good reason to expect that this number will be largely augmented in 1886.

The following is an abstract of the quarterly returns from the various schools :—

	March Quarter.		June Quarter.		September Quarter.		December Quarter.	
	Enrolment	Average Attendance.	Enrolment	Average Attendance.	Enrolment	Average Attendance.	Enrolment	Average Attendance.
Bathurst Boys.....	14	13.1	26	22.0	29	25.1	30	24.0
" Girls.....	13	11.8	26	22.8	23	20.3	24	22.5
Goulburn Boys	10	8.7	9	6.7	9	8.1	12	9.0
" Girls	10	8.3	7	5.8	6	4.0	11	9.7
Maitland Boys	51	46.0	47	44.5	49	43.5	46	42.2
" Girls	11	11.0	12	9.3	16	12.8	20	17.1
Sydney Boys	171	160.9	174	160.2	201	187.7	187	176.3
" Girls	107	96.8	118	109.0	152	136.2	147	131.3
Totals	387	356.6	419	380.3	485	437.7	477	432.1

The gross enrolment for the year was 353 boys and 251 girls—total, 604; an increase upon that of 1884 of 90 boys and 66 girls.

The discipline in the schools as a whole is of a very high order; the school operations are conducted with quietness and decorum, and a good working spirit and a healthy moral tone prevail among the pupils.

The subjects specified in the Regulations have been taught in all the schools; the range of instruction, particularly in Mathematics, is reasonably high. As most of the pupils come from Public Schools, where Latin and French receive comparatively little attention, it is found necessary to devote much time to elementary instruction in those languages. General improvement is noted in the methods of teaching; the lessons are now given upon a definite plan; more actual teaching is done, and less dependence is placed upon the pupils' private study and preparation of home lessons. While the passing of pupils at the various University examinations has not been lost sight of, it seems to have been the aim of the teachers to impart a good, solid, all-round education.

The following table shows the results of the examinations :—

Subjects.	No. of Pupils Examined.	No. of Passes	Percentage of Passes.
English	460	426	92
Dictation	460	398	86
Arithmetic	460	337	73
History	460	405	88
Latin	460	391	85
French	460	418	90
Geography	218	218	100
Vocal music	164	164	100
Drawing	386	322	83
Geometry.....	344	265	77
Algebra	388	309	79
Mensuration	202	178	88
Trigonometry	130	114	87
Natural science	134	124	92
Greek	38	28	73
German	55	47	85

Viewed as a whole the attainments of the pupils are higher, and the schools are in a more efficient state than in 1884. The schools at Sydney, Maitland, and Bathurst sent up pupils to the recent public University examinations, and occupy a very honorable position on the published list. The High Schools are evidently growing in public esteem, and though they have nowhere received that measure of support that they deserve, may be regarded as firmly established in Sydney Maitland, and Bathurst. A large attendance at the country schools must not be looked for for many years yet; the population

population is so small that there are only a few youths for whom anything beyond the ordinary Primary School education is desired.

The total expenditure on the High Schools during the year was £6,706 3s. 8d.; the amount received from fees for the same period was £3,029 19s. 7d.; the net cost was, therefore, £3,676 4s. 1d., or at the rate of £6 1s. 8d. for each pupil enrolled. The schools in Sydney cost the least, those at Goulburn the most, in proportion to the number of pupils.

The examinations were conducted by the Chief Inspector, the Deputy Chief Inspector, District Inspector T. Dwyer, Inspector W. F. Thompson, M.A., and Inspector R. N. Morris, LL.B.

With the view of showing the kind of instruction given in the High Schools, I append the programme of work of the fifth class in the Sydney Boys' High School for the year 1885.

F. BRIDGES,
Deputy Chief Inspector.

SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL—BOYS'.

PROGRAMME OF WORK, 1885.

Form 5 A.

- English*.—Dictation and Composition. Smith's English Grammar, Shakespeare's *Tempest*, and Graham's Word-book. English Literature—Life and Works of Shakespeare.
- History*.—European: 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; and Smith's Roman History.
- Arithmetic and Mensuration*.—The full course.
- Algebra*.—To Binomial Theorem. Logarithms: Theory and Examples.
- Euclid*.—Books I, II, III, IV, VI, and XI, with Exercises: Geometrical Conics (Taylor's).
- Latin*.—Livy, Book XXII, Chapters I to XL. Translation, Parsing, Knowledge of construction; Dr. Smith's smaller Latin Grammar, Part I and Part II to Section 356: Inne's Latin Syntax to Exercise 150. Horace—Odes—Book IV and Book I to ode 9: Translation and Parsing. Latin Composition: Continuous Prose.
- Greek*.—Xenophon—Anabasis, Book I, Chapters I to VII, Section 12. Translation, Parsing, and knowledge of idioms. Smith's smaller Greek Grammar, Part I. Composition: Final, Deliberative, Concessive, Consecutive and Temporal sentences with outlines of oratio obliqua. Euripides—*Hecuba*, 1–300.
- French*.—Irregular Verbs: Grammar and Composition. Letter-writing: Racine's *Phèdre*, Voltaire's *Louis XIV*, Chapter 1–4, and 18–25.
- Trigonometry*.—Smaller Book: Theory and Example, with Selections from Larger Book (Todhunter).
- Mechanics*.—Todhunter's Part I: Statics, Theory, and Examples.
- Science*.—Chemistry: Discovery, Occurrence, Preparations, Properties, and principal compounds of Non-metallic Elements. Laws of Expansion of Gases under varying conditions of pressure and temperature, with Exercises.
- Drawing*.—Geometrical and Perspective.

Form 5 B.

- English*.—*Grammar*: Exercises on Parsing, Analysis, and Etymology: the place of English in the Indo-European languages; and an outline of the changes wrought in the form of inflexions of the language by various influences.
- Author*: Shakespeare: Henry V.
- Literature*.—Extracts from Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Addison, Gibbon, Macaulay, Scott, Bentham, and Sydney Smith.
- Dictation*.—Passages from principal writers.
- Science*.—*Physical Geography*. (Geikie).
- Chemistry*: Division of Elements, Composition of the Earth, Discovery, Occurrence, Preparation, Properties, and Compounds of Oxygen, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen.
- History*.—*English*: Outlines from William I to George IV; list of succession and genealogies; comparisons of relations in which the Crown, the Barons, the Church, and the Commons stood to each other at different periods, and a slight outline of Constitution.
- Roman*.—Rome under the Kings.
- Greek*.—The Heroes of earliest Greece, and the Lawgivers of Athens and Sparta.
- Arithmetic and Mensuration*.—General Exercises on the Practice of Arithmetic; proofs of the more important Theorems; Elementary work on Areas and contents of easy Solids.
- Latin*.—Accidence: Smith's Latin Grammar. Syntax—Elementary construction from Inne—sentences illustrating, and easy continuous prose.
- Authors*: Caesar, *de Bello Gallico*, Book IV. Horace—Odes, Book I; two or three of the Sapphic and Alcaic Odes committed to memory; Cicero, Livy, Tacitus, Sallust—Short, easy passages from each construed.
- Euclid*.—Books I to IV. Easy deductions on Books I to III.
- Algebra*.—Elementary Rules: Factors; use of Laws of Symmetry in easy examples; equations (simple, quadratic, and indeterminate); ratio and proportion; and the simpler cases of Arithmetical and Geometrical progression.
- Trigonometry*.—*Upper Division*: Logarithms and Solution of Triangles.
- Lower Division*.—Functions of Angles; Values of Angles of 30°, 45°, and 60°, and easy Logarithms.
- Drawing*.—Geometrical and Perspective.
- French*.—Grammar: Sentences for Translation. Emile Sonneske's "Un Philosophe," Chapters 1–7.
- Greek*.—Smith's smaller Greek Grammar, to page 74. Initia Græca, to Exercise XXVII. Xenophon, Book I, Chapter I; Sections 1 to 5.

APPENDIX XVIII.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

To the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction.

Progress.

THE Board of Technical Education has to report steady progress during the past year in the important work entrusted to its care. From the statements of recent visitors it would appear that the Sydney Technical College will now bear favourable comparison, as regards the number of students attending, subjects taught, fees received, and average cost per student, with the model institution at Finsbury, founded by the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of Technical Education.

Students Attending.

The number of individual students enrolled during the year in the Sydney Technical College, and who received instruction during at least one Session, was 2,364, being an increase of 240 over those attending some of the terms of 1884. The individual students enrolled numbered 923 in the first quarter, 1,024 in the second quarter, 1,145 in the third quarter, and 1,013 in the fourth quarter, or an average for

for the year of 1,026 persons. The number of individual students who joined the first quarter was 923, the number of those who entered in the first quarter and re-entered in the second was 506, and the new students numbered 518, making a total of 1,024 for the second quarter; the number of individual students who entered in the first quarter and re-entered in the third quarter was 388, the number who entered in the second quarter and re-entered in the third quarter was 192, and 565 were new students, making a total of 1,145; the number of individual students who entered in the first quarter and re-entered in the fourth quarter was 303, entered in the second quarter and re-entered in the fourth quarter was 124, entered in the third quarter and re-entered in the fourth quarter 228, and 358 were new students, making a total of 1,013 for the fourth quarter.

Attendances.

The average attendances at the College during the four quarters was 630.9, 713, 679.1, and 701 respectively, or 681 for the year per class. The number of attendances during the first quarter was 14,263; second quarter, 15,327; third quarter, 19,435; fourth quarter, 15,664; or a total of 64,689. The average yearly enrolments during the four quarters was as follows:—Agriculture 5.2, Veterinary Science 7.3, Botany 9.3, Woollorting 12.5, Applied Mechanics 15.2, Mechanical Drawing 39.5, Plumbing 17.2, Naval Architecture 8.5, Metal Plate Working 8.5, Fitting and Turning 19, Architecture 61.7, Carpentry 40, Bricklaying 10.2, Masonry 20.5, Cabinet-making 6.2, Carriage-building 10.2, Plane Geometry 29.5, Perspective Drawing 26.5, Freehand Drawing 124, Teachers Special Drawing 48.5, Pupil-teachers Special Drawing 10, Wood Carving 3.5, Modelling 18.5, House Painting 19.5, House Decoration 12, Practical Chemistry 15.5, Theoretical Chemistry 12.2, Photography 23.3, Commercial (bookkeeping, calligraphy, &c.) 214.7, Shorthand 45.7, German 9.2, French 37.2, Latin 27.2, Domestic Economy 10.2, Plain Cookery 48.2, Advanced Cookery 13, Geology 10.5, Mineralogy 11.2, Mining 7, Mathematics 28, Actuarial Science 12.3, Navigation 6.5, Theory of Music 15.5, Singing 36, Pharmacy (senior) 15.7, Pharmacy (junior) 14.3, Physiology 28.5, Physiology (ladies) 25, Dentistry 20, Physics (elementary) 6.7, Physics (advanced) 6.5, Telegraphy 8, Practical Electricity 14.7, Elocution 19.7, Private Drawing and Painting Classes 55.5, Private Chemistry Class 5.5, Private Music Class 4.5, Private Elocution Class 10.7, Private University Matriculation Class (ladies) 12, Private Law Class 19.

In the country classes there were on the rolls 170 in the first quarter, with an average attendance of 105; 407 in the second quarter, with an average attendance of 301; 545 in the third quarter, with an average attendance of 311; and 423 in the fourth quarter, with an average attendance of 277. The numbers of individual students attending them were as follows:—In the first quarter, 169; second quarter, 254; third quarter, 378; and fourth quarter, 309. The average enrolment in these classes was as under:—St. Marks—Cookery 13.9; Glebe—Cookery 12.8; Waterloo—Cookery 8.5; Newcastle—Mineralogy 5.9, Chemistry 8.9, Practical Chemistry 5.2, Mechanical Drawing 12.1, Applied Mechanics 8.5, Shorthand 11.9, Building Construction 10.3, Teachers' Freehand Drawing 10.6, Public Freehand 13.8, Teachers Geometry 11.2, Public Geometry 6.9, Teachers' Perspective 11.8, Public Perspective 12.9; Plattsburg—Mineralogy 8.1; Lambton—Mineralogy 5.9, Shorthand 7.2, Chemistry 5.1; Waratah—Mineralogy 9.1, Shorthand 6.5; Bathurst—Mineralogy 8.3, Chemistry 14, Geology 10.1, Physiography 14.7, Geometrical Drawing 13.6; Granville—Geometrical Drawing 7.7; Parramatta—Geometrical Drawing 7.7; Goulburn—Mathematics 2.2, Chemistry 2.5, Geology and Mineralogy 1.2, Drawing 11.5, Phonography 7.9; Grafton—Chemistry 7.1, Electricity 6.5; Chatsworth—Agriculture 9.1; Southgate—Agriculture 9.3; Maclean—Chemistry 7; Coogee—Architectural Drawing 5.7; West Maitland—Model Drawing 7.4, Geometry 6.9, Perspective 6.9; Singleton—Drawing 28.7; Petersham—Drawing 15.5.

Fees.

The fees received from the students of the Sydney Technical College amounted to £1,853 15s. 6d., or an increase of £15 14s. 6d., on the sum collected during the previous year. The sum of £258 14s. 1d. was also received as fees from country students, making a total of £2,112 9s. 7d. obtained from students attending classes under the Board. All the fees received from students are distributed among the teachers, in addition to the salaries paid them by the Board.

Occupations of Students.

Of the 2,364 individual students who attended the classes of the Sydney Technical College, for at least one quarter during the year, there were 327 clerks, &c., 168 carpenters, 168 scholars, 143 teachers, 105 engineers, 83 messengers, 59 chemists, 54 plumbers, 41 painters, 40 printers, 40 masons, 39 draughtsmen, 36 architects' assistants, 34 bricklayers, 31 salesmen, 29 fitters and turners, 28 coach-builders, 28 agents and dealers, 27 mariners, 20 labourers, 20 sign-writers, 19 builders, 19 drapers, 19 ironmongers, 19 surveyors assistants, 19 warehousemen, 17 plasterers, 16 blacksmiths, 16 boiler-makers, 15 bootmakers, 14 jewellers, 13 shipwrights, 12 farmers, 11 cabinet-makers, 11 decorators, 10 dentists, 10 photographers, and representatives from 69 other trades and professions carried on in the city.

South Kensington Examination.

In accordance with arrangements made with the Committee of the Council of Education of Great Britain, a collection of the works of the students of the Sydney Technical College was sent to London for classification, at the annual examination in May and June last, of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. It is now gratifying to report that students of our local institution have again distinguished themselves in the National Competition conducted by the following examiners for the Science and Art Department:—Messrs. G. D. Leslie, R.A., W. F. Ycamer, R.A., H. S. Marks, R.A., H. H. Armstead, R.A., H. Thornewcroft, A.R.A., G. Aitchison, A.R.A., W. Morris, J. J. Stevenson, Professor W. C. Unwin, Walter Crane, Alan S. Cole, T. Armstrong, Director for Art, and H. H. Bowler, Assistant Director for Art.

As an evidence of the importance attached to this national competition, the number of drawings alone sent up from 217 Schools of Art in the United Kingdom for examination last year was 285,277. The interest attached to the competition may also be gathered from the fact that, in connection with the Government Science and Art Department of Great Britain, in 1883 there were 1,421 Schools of Science with 72,054 pupils and 177 Schools of Art with 35,909 pupils. The works forwarded from the Architectural Class of the Sydney Technical College, conducted by Mr. J. F. Hennessy, obtained the following awards:—Bronze Medal, Mr. J. E. Baron, carpenter, for a design for a city club house. Third grade prizes:—Mr. E. H. Beattie, architect's assistant; Mr. Frank Lee, carpenter; Mr. E. J. Marshall, carpenter. Second grade prizes:—Mr. James Campbell, plasterer; Mr. Conrad Dornbusch, architect's assistant; Mr. E. Lockley, carpenter; Mr. J. L. Saddlington, architect's assistant; Mr. H. Simon, draughtsman; and the Science and Art Department's grant of £2, being at the rate of 2s. per mark, would be allowed for the following students who have obtained the maximum number of (20) marks:—Messrs. J. E. Baron, E. H. Beattie, J. D. Day, Frank Lee, E. J. Marshall, and C. H. Wilkinson.

In the Art Classes, under the supervision of Mr. Lucien Henry, the awards were:—Bronze Medal, Mr. Gregory McIntosh, plasterer, for ornament modelled from the cast. Third grade prize, Mr. James Ross, painter, for freehand drawing. Department's grant of £2 would be allowed for Messrs. Gregory McIntosh and William Cocks, for modelling. Last year Mr. James Ryce, stonemason, was entitled to a bronze medal, and Mr. G. H. Arrousseau, jeweller, a third grade prize for modelling.

Competitions.

In addition to these creditable results, it may be added that Mr. E. du Moulin, an Australian medical student who distinguished himself last year at the Edinburgh University, obtained nearly all his

his elementary scientific training at the evening classes of the Sydney Technical College. Six competitive drawings showing artistic talent were submitted for the £10 offered to students receiving instruction under the Board, for the best design to decorate the Certificate of Industrial Expert, and the prize was awarded to Mr. J. R. Fryer, junior.

Annual Examinations.

At the examinations of the classes at the Sydney Technical College and Branch Suburban and Country Schools for the past year, 1,012 entries were made, being 881 for the first year, and 131 for the second year, or 442 more than for the first year in 1884. In the examinations for the first year at the Sydney Technical College, 29 obtained honors, 80 passed in the first grade, and 291 in the second grade. At the examination for the second year 9 obtained honors, 29 passed in the first grade, and 53 in the second grade. From the Branch Suburban and Country Schools in the first year, 2 obtained honors, 5 passed in the first grade, and 82 in the second grade; and for the second year 4 passed in the second grade.

Examiners and Local Committees.

The conducting of these examinations entailed arduous labour on the Examiners, who are deserving of special thanks for the manner in which they have performed the responsible duties entrusted to them. Thanks are also due to the members of local committees who attended to supervise the examinations of classes in the country districts.

Scholarships.

The Board has announced that two scholarships of the value of £75 per annum, tenable for three years, to enable students to obtain the degree of B.Sc. or B.E. at the Sydney University, are open to students of the Sydney Technical College and branch country schools in architecture, applied mechanics, chemistry, physics, or mining; and ten scholarships of the value of £15, tenable for one year, will be awarded, under certain published conditions, at the annual examinations, to students who have regularly attended any of the classes under the Board, and are deemed by the Examiners worthy of such distinction.

Certificates.

The Certificate of Industrial Expert should be of service in helping employers to choose foremen and workmen acquainted with the scientific and artistic principles underlying nearly every modern industry. The other certificates gained by students will also evidence devotion of spare time to attaining useful knowledge, and that the intellectual faculties of the applicant have not been allowed to lie dormant. Similar certificates have enabled workmen recently arriving from other countries to obtain leading positions in colonial workshops, and it is therefore necessary that native mechanics should be armed with similar credentials.

Curriculum.

At the request of the Board the Committee of Instructors submitted a report respecting proposed courses of instruction at the Technical College, and after several conferences between the Acting President and the various teachers, an amended curriculum was devised, which has since been approved of by the Board. The College at present contains twelve departments, viz. :—

- Agriculture, including classes in agriculture, botany, veterinary science, and wool-sorting.
- Applied mechanics, including classes in mechanical drawing, naval architecture, boiler-making, and turning and fitting.
- Art, including classes in geometry, perspective, model and freehand drawing, design, and house-painting and decorating.
- Architecture, including classes in carpentry and joinery, masonry, bricklaying, carriage-building, plumbing, and cabinet-making.
- Geology, including classes in mining, mineralogy, and physiography.
- Chemistry, including classes for laboratory instruction in practical and theoretical chemistry, metallurgy, and photography.
- Commercial Economy, including classes for French, German, Latin, phonography, advanced calligraphy, correspondence, and book-keeping.
- Mathematics, including classes in navigation and actuarial science.
- Elocution, including classes for instruction in the art of public speaking and reciting.
- Pharmacy, including classes for materia medica, pharmacy, therapeutics, anatomy, physiology, and dentistry.
- Physics, including classes for lights, sound, and practical electricity, including telegraphy.
- Domestic economy, including classes for cookery and household management.

The curriculum of the Technical College has been prepared so as to meet the educational wants of those earning their livelihood during the day. The instruction imparted is of a sound and practical character, given in systematic courses adapted to the requirements of the students, and which they are required to attend in order to obtain certificates in each class subject, and for the final certificate of Industrial Expert. It is gratifying to find that many of the recommendations contained in the reports of the Royal Commission on Technical Education recently received in this Colony had been already anticipated by the instruction imparted in several of the departments of the Sydney Technical College.

Courses of Study.

The courses in freehand, architectural, and mechanical drawing, building, construction, modelling, and design now being effectually provided for, should be highly beneficial to many Colonial trades and industries.

New Classes.

The following new classes have been started during the year :—Mining, turning and fitting, veterinary science, wool-sorting, photography, advanced house decoration, physiology (for ladies), dentistry, and advanced cookery.

Several of the students of the wool-sorting class have made use of the instruction given them when afterwards employed in classifying wools on country stations. The veterinary science class is intended to impart to young men a knowledge of the laws governing the health of domesticated animals, including their proper treatment and management during illness, and therefore should be of great service in a pastoral Colony. The instructress in domestic economy has imparted instruction in household management and in practical cookery to day and evening classes formed in the city and suburbs.

Classes discontinued.

The elementary classes in the Commercial Department held in the Castlereagh-street Public School, will be discontinued by the Board after the 31st March, 1886, as the Minister of Public Instruction intends establishing an Evening Public School in that building for the benefit of students whose primary education has been neglected. The classes for singing and theory of music were discontinued at the end of the year, as owing to the limited funds at the disposal of Board, it was considered desirable to restrict its operations to subjects more immediately affecting the development of the resources of the Colony.

Private Classes.

Several of the teachers are allowed to hold science and art classes during the day without payment from the Board, and the students attending them are not required to go through the regular courses of study as laid down in the College curriculum. The

The holding of a private law class for the benefit of articled clerks has been discontinued, and a memorial for its renewal referred to the Senate of the Sydney University, with a request that the required lectures be given in connection with that institution.

Female Students.

From the commencement of the College or its classes have been opened to both sexes with satisfactory results; 494 females attended the classes during at least one quarter of the year, several of whom displayed considerable theoretical and practical knowledge of the subjects in which they were examined. As it is very desirable that women should be taught physiology and simple surgery, to enable them to render assistance when medical men are not available, special courses of health lectures have been given for females, and were well attended by them.

Technological Examinations.

Negotiations are now proceeding with the City and Guilds of London Institute, for the extension to this Colony of its system of technological examinations, which have been of late years so successful in the United Kingdom. Arrangements will be made so that any person may enter for these examinations in various centres throughout the Colony, and obtain a certificate of theoretical and practical knowledge of such subjects as the following in which papers are set:—1. Alkali and allied branches—salt manufacture, alkali, and soap. 2. Bread-making. 3. Brewing. 4. Distilling—coal-tar distilling and spirit manufacture. 5. Sugar manufacture. 6. Fuel. 7. Oils—manufacture of colours and varnishes. 8. Oils and fats—including candle-making. 9. Gas manufacture. 10. Iron and steel manufacture. 11. Paper. 12. Pottery and porcelain. 13. Glass. 14. Dyeing—silk and wool. 15. Bleaching, dyeing, and printing of calico on linen. 16. Tanning leather. 17. Electrometallurgy. 18. Textile fabrics manufacture of—cloth, cotton, linen, silk, jute. 19. Lace manufacture. 20. Weaving and pattern designing. 21. Electrical engineering—telegraphy. 22. Electro-lighting and transmission of power, electrical instrument making. 23. Metal-plate working. 24. Plumbing. 25. Silver smithing. 26. Watch and clock-making. 27. Tools—wood-working, metal-working. 28. Mechanical engineering. 29. Carriage-building. 30. Printing. 31. Mechanical preparation of ores. 32. Mine surveying. 33. Flour manufacture. 34. Carpentry and joinery. These examinations will be distinct from the annual examination of the classes of the Sydney Technical College and Branch Technical Schools, at which the candidates are required to have previously attended classes for the subjects in which they are to be examined.

Conduct of Students.

It is gratifying to note that the conduct of the students has been reported by the teachers to be excellent, and but few complaints of bad behaviour have been received since the foundation of the College. A want of systematic application and continued attendance throughout the year is, however, noticeable in many of the evening scholars, but this is not to be altogether wondered at considering the physical difficulty of studying in a hot climate after a hard day's work. Taking also into consideration the great disadvantage all the scholars labour under in having to meet in badly ventilated class-rooms, instead of in a proper building specially erected for the purpose, it is satisfactory to find that the class attendances have been even as regular as they were.

Buildings.

The Council of the City and Guilds of London Institute has recently expended nearly £100,000 on buildings erected for its central institution, and £25,000 on the premises obtained for the Finsbury Technical College, although the latter has fewer students than the Sydney Technical College. The importance that foreign nations are also now attaching to provision for technical instruction is indicated by the fact that the new buildings of the "Ecole Centrale" at Paris cost £260,000, and the new Polytechnic School, at Berlin, £340,000. Unlike, however, nearly all European and American institutions of a similar character, the Sydney Technical College has no special building erected for its accommodation, and the classes conducted by the Board have now to be held at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts in Pitt-street, Technical Institute in Sussex-street, Technical Workshops in Kent-street, the Public School in Castlereagh-street, and Nos. 64 and 65 Royal Arcade, Pitt-street, and much difficulty and inconvenience is consequently entailed in supervising and carrying on the work. On his recent holiday tour Mr. James Barnet, Colonial Architect, at the request of the Board, as one of its members, obtained valuable information respecting the accommodation provided for similar colleges in Great Britain, France, and Germany. Mr. Barnet considers the premises of the Trade and Mining Schools at Bristol, recently erected under the supervision of Mr. E. C. Robins, F.S.A., of London, to be the best he has seen; and he has procured copies of the plans from that Architect, which should be of great service in designing new buildings for the Metropolitan Industrial College.

Site for Metropolitan Technical College.

On the 25th February last, the Board recommended the Government to purchase as a site for the Technical College, about 3½ acres of land adjoining Ultimo House, and being the property of Mr. John Harris, of Shane's Park. An intimation was subsequently received by the Board to the effect that the Minister was of opinion that a site should be procured where all the operations of the Technical College could be carried on together, and that he considered the proposed land suitable, and the price reasonable, and would, therefore, submit the matter to the Cabinet when the Estimates were being prepared.

Training of Teachers.

The difficulty of obtaining competent instructors in applied art and science will be to a great extent overcome by engaging students trained at the Sydney Technical College, and already several of them have obtained employment as technical teachers.

Renewal of lease of School of Arts premises.

In accordance with the terms of agreement with the Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, it has been found necessary to give notice of the renewal of the lease of the large hall and class-rooms of that institution for additional two years from 1st October, 1886.

Popular Science Lectures.

It is gratifying to find that the popular science lectures delivered in the large hall of the School of Arts are yearly becoming more appreciated by the industrial classes, for whom they are specially arranged. During the year several series of lectures have been delivered to large audiences, numbers of whom attended regularly during the arranged courses, and must, therefore, have profited by the systematic instruction given in them. At 196 of these lectures delivered on four evenings each week there were 40,767 attendances, with an average attendance at each lecture of 208 persons.

Public School Teachers.

The large number of Public School teachers now attending special drawing-classes established by the Board in the city and country districts will be able to utilise the knowledge thus acquired in imparting art instruction to scholars of the Primary Schools.

Mechanical classes.

The mechanical classes recommended by the recent Royal Commission have obtained considerable development in the Sydney Technical College, especially in the departments of architecture and applied mechanics. Practical tests given to young artisans and apprentices at the annual examinations have shown that many of them possess considerable manual skill, and that they have also profited by the theoretical instruction given in these classes. The collection of models in wood, stone, and other materials

materials made in the carpentry, masonry, plumbing, painting, naval architecture, and other trade classes for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, together with a number of well-executed drawings from the departments of applied mechanics and architecture, will prove interesting, as showing the methods adopted to improve the mechanic arts in the Colony. Many young workmen have obtained promotion to the positions of foremen owing to the superior technical knowledge acquired in the trade classes.

Special mechanical instruction to Public School scholars.

The recommendation of the Royal Commission on Technical Education that workshop teaching should be encouraged in Elementary Schools could be carried out in the Sydney District by a number of the elder scholars being allowed to attend special mechanical classes in the Kent-street workshops on Saturdays and other convenient times, so as to obtain instruction by experts in the best methods of using tools. Boys easily acquire considerable facility in the use of tools, but when the season of youth is allowed to pass without manual training they seldom become expert in a handicraft. It would be well, therefore, if numbers of the elder boys of the Public Schools by attending technical classes could be led to choose some trade for which they are naturally fitted and not, as is too often the case at present, reject remunerative industrial occupation for the precarious employment of a clerk. A connection of this kind between the Primary and Technical Schools has been already instituted at Ballarat, where the most promising youths are selected from the State Schools of the district, and receive scientific instruction at the School of Mines free of charge, on stated afternoons and Saturday mornings.

Reducing railway fares to students.

A similar concession to that given by the Railway Department in Victoria, in the reduction to one-fourth of the usual fare to students attending Technical Schools, would prove a great boon to a large number of youths living along the railway lines in this Colony, who are unable from their limited means to pay the ordinary rates of travelling to classes several evenings weekly.

Donations for Scholarships.

Large donations for scholarships are freely given to similar institutions elsewhere so as to enable talented students to obtain the highest technical instruction, and it would be well if those interested in the furtherance of Colonial industries, or who have made their fortunes in mechanical pursuits, could be induced to offer prizes, so as to encourage young workmen to study the scientific principles of the arts or manufactures in which they are engaged, and not, as is too often the case, waste their spare time in idleness and debauchery.

Recommendation of Trade Societies.

It has been recommended by several Colonial Trade Societies, that all youths should be required by their masters to attend evening classes on the theory of their handicrafts, and not admitted as members of industrial unions until they have obtained certificates of proficiency in the art in which they are engaged, more especially as the system of indentured apprenticeship which provided for full instruction being imparted, has of late years fallen greatly into disuse, owing to the introduction of machinery and other causes.

President.

Advantage was taken of the intended visit of Mr. Edward Combes, C.M.G. (President of the Board) to England, to request the Government to commission him to inquire into the working of technical institutions in Europe. Mr. Combes has been further requested by the Board to select a large quantity of appliances greatly needed by classes in the art and architectural departments in accordance with contracts entered into on 30th December, 1884.

Vice-President.

On the nomination of the Board, Mr. H. C. Russell was appointed by the Government as Vice-President, and he has performed the duties of Acting-President during the year. The lamented death of Professor Smith, caused a vacancy on the Board, and the Government has since appointed Mr. Alexander Kethel, M.P., to the position.

Meetings.

During the year 73 Board or Committee Meetings were held, and 4 lapsed for want of a quorum. There were 24 fortnightly meetings of the Board with an average of 87 members attending; 24 fortnightly meetings of the Technical Agencies and Organizing Committee, with an average of 5 members attending; fifteen meetings of the Finance Committee; 1 meeting of the Technical College House Committee; 1 meeting of the Agricultural Sites Committee; 4 meetings of the Permanent Buildings Committee; and 3 meetings of the Machinery Committee. An annual distribution of certificates to students who have passed courses of inspection in the yearly examinations took place on the 31st March, 1885, when Mr. H. C. Russell, as Acting-President, delivered an appropriate address, and presented a number of prizes given by private individuals to those who had distinguished themselves in the classes.

Drawing Models.

In order to stimulate instruction being given in drawing from the round instead of from the flat, the Board has allowed teachers of many Private Schools to purchase plaster models made by its caster, especially as these models cannot be obtained elsewhere in the Colony. Sets of these casts have also been supplied to the Department of Public Instruction for use in the High and Superior Schools, and to technical institutions in the neighbouring Colonies.

Apparatus.

During the year a number of excellent instruments have been received into the physical laboratory from Messrs. König, of Paris, and other leading European manufacturers, for illustrating magnetism, sound, light, heat, and electricity. Models were also obtained for the use of instructor in geology, for showing the manner in which mines can be properly and economically worked. The necessary machinery, tools, and fittings have been ordered for the mechanical classes, in order that courses of instruction may be given to artisans employed in the various branches of the building and iron trades. A testing machine has been procured for testing the elasticity and strength of materials used in building and engineering works.

Technical Workshops.

A court of two terraces of small houses known as Ann's-place, in Kent-street, at the rear of the Sussex-street Technical Institute, has been recently altered and adapted for workshops for mechanical trades whose operations are attended with noise. A steam-engine with other machinery and appliances for these workshops, similar to those found in Technical Colleges elsewhere, has been selected by Mr. Norman Selfe, a member of the Board, who has just returned from a visit of inspection to the principal mechanical establishments of Europe and America.

Supply of Appliances.

As proper diagrams could not be procured for the carpentry and joinery classes, the teacher prepared a series of practical drawings for the purpose, which have been lithographed at the cost of the Board. Sets of mechanical and architectural drawings have been obtained and furnished to classes needing them in the suburban and country districts. Loan of apparatus has been granted on many occasions for scientific and mechanical exhibitions held, or popular lectures delivered, in connection with public institutions in the city, suburbs, and country towns.

Branch Technical Schools.

Branch Technical Schools have been established in the Northern, Southern, and Western Districts under the charge of resident masters, consisting of science and art classes at Newcastle, Plattsburg, Lambton, Waratah, Bathurst, Granville, Parramatta, Goulburn, Grafton, Chatsworth, Southgate, Maclean, West Maitland, Singleton, Coogee, and Petersham. Special cookery classes have been held

held at St. Marks, Glebe, and Waterloo for the convenience of females, who could not in the evening travel a distance from their homes. Several of the classes started in country towns had, however, to be discontinued during the year, owing to the requisite number of students not having enrolled themselves after the first quarter.

Applications for Classes, &c.

There were 75 applications received during the year for the formation of classes and the delivery of lectures; 32 of which were granted, and 43 deferred for the present.

Applications were received from the following places:—1 Bodalla, 1 Bolivia, 1 Botany, 1 Burwood, 1 Clarencetown, 1 Cobar, 1 Coogee, 1 Dubbo, 1 Glebe, 1 Granville, 3 Grafton, 4 Goulburn, 1 Gunnedah, 1 Glen Innes, 1 Kempsey, 1 Junee, 2 Lambton, 1 Lismore, 1 Lithgow, 1 Marrickville, 1 Millthorpe, 1 Muswellbrook, 4 Murrumbidgee, 1 Maclean, 1 Maitland, 1 Marlee, 3 Newcastle, 2 Moruya, 2 Parramatta, 1 Petersham, 2 Port Macquarie, 1 Singleton, 1 Sofala, 1 Spring Hill, 19 Sydney, 1 St. Mark's, 1 Taralga, 1 Tamworth, 1 Vegetable Creek, 1 Wingham, 1 Willoughby, 1 Waterloo, 1 Wagga Wagga, 2 West Maitland, 2 Young.

Financial Condition.

It will, therefore, be seen that the straitened financial condition of the Board has prevented it from complying with the requests for the formation of technical classes in a number of country townships; but it is hoped that a sufficient sum for technical education will be voted by Parliament, so that many of these applications can be granted during the present year. Efforts have been made, as far as the funds at the disposal of the Board would permit, to promote technical instruction in several of the most important centres for the special benefit of those engaged in industrial pursuits in the country districts. The classes which have been applied for by a large number of persons engaged in mechanical pursuits in the city and suburbs had, however, first to be fully developed, as it was considered expedient that the metropolitan institution should be properly fitted with apparatus and appliances to serve as a model for the branch schools recommended to be established hereafter in the country districts. As the greater part of the requisites for imparting instruction at the Technical College has been obtained, it is proposed now to purchase additional apparatus and fittings required for the branch Technical Schools in the country districts. It has, however, been recently resolved by the Board that any applications to extend the present classes, or to form new ones, either in the city or the country districts be deferred until sufficient funds are passed for the purpose in the Appropriation Act.

School of Mines.

On the application of the Hunter River Miners' Association, the classes held in Newcastle and adjoining townships have been formed into a branch Technical School under the charge of a resident science-master; and it is proposed that a building, with laboratories and studios, be obtained as soon as possible in a central position suitable for a School of Mines for that district. The branch Technical Schools established at Bathurst, Goulburn, and Grafton have also been placed under care of resident masters, who are giving the whole of their time to the instruction of classes, and the supervision of other teachers employed in these townships and neighbouring villages.

Laboratories and Art-rooms.

The Board being most anxious to extend technical education as rapidly as possible, it is recommended that suitable buildings, with laboratories and art-rooms, be procured for the formation of additional branch schools in the other populous towns of the Colony. The use of the High School at Bathurst, and the Public School at Coogee, was granted by the Minister of Public Instruction during the year for evening classes; and it is proposed, when possible, to endeavour to obtain and utilise similar buildings in other localities for science and art teaching.

Annual Grant.

It should also, in this connection, be pointed out that from the Government grant for education in Great Britain for the year 1884-5 a sum of £364,825 was appropriated for the Science and Art Department, or one-twelfth the whole vote for Public Instruction, whilst in this Colony the money devoted to technical education did not equal one-fortieth of the amount expended on Primary Schools. In an address recently given by the Prince of Wales at the opening of the Central Institution of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, he said:—"There never was a time when the importance of technical education was more generally recognized than now, and he was gratified to find that although we were somewhat behind our foreign neighbours in the provision of technical schools, encouragement was being more and more given to the spread of technical education, facilities for which were now placed within the reach of our artisan population. Those facilities had already influenced, and would in the future influence still more the progress of our manufacturing industries."

Expenditure.

The advances to the Board from the Parliamentary Vote for Technical Education on the General Estimates for 1885, amounted to £15,000; and an additional sum of £2,500 has been placed on the Supplementary Estimates, in order to meet further expenses incurred by the Board for technical workshops in Kent-street, and for imparting science and art instruction in country schools. The accounts past for payment by the Board up to the 31st December, 1885, amounted to £15,983 1s. 11d., distributed as follows:—Allowance to teachers of technical classes in city and suburbs (exclusive of £1,853 15s. 6d. paid to them as fees received from students) £5,218 8s. 10d. Administration—(salaries, wages, operating, cleaning, allowances, &c.) £2,141 10s. 10d.; rent, £2,973 7s. 11d.; workshops, £1,001 13s.; apparatus for Technical College, £572 17s.; fittings and furniture, £440 11s. 4d.; lighting, £227 15s. 1d.; advertising, £487 1s.; printing and publishing, £194 13s. 6d.; stationery, £47 9s. 8d.; library, £29 6s. 6d.; insurance, £7 11s. 6d.; rates, £4 10s. 6d.; free popular science lectures in Technical Hall, £268 16s.; lectures on mining and agriculture in country districts, £666 3s. 8d.; country class expenses, £204 7s. 4d.; apparatus for country classes, £108 18s. 6d.; teachers in country districts (exclusive of £258 14s. 1d. received by them as fees from students), £1,249 2s. 3d.; general expenses, £138 17s. 6d. The contracts for machinery and fittings for the Kent-street technical workshops and other expenses incurred by the Board in connection with the city and country classes—accounts for which have not yet been furnished—will absorb the remainder of the amount granted.

Instruction in Mining and Agriculture.

The Instructor in Geology has delivered a number of lectures in the country districts with satisfactory results, as he reports that in all districts where the interests of the people were centred in mining, he had received a cordial welcome and considerable support at the hands of the miners. Mr. Cox has been directed to deliver a course of four lectures on the "Principles of geology," "How lodes were formed;" "Silver ores and silver mining;" and "The geology of the district" during the first quarter of the present year in the principal mining districts.

Itinerant Lecturers.

As an instance of the practical results attending the imparting of mineralogical instruction by itinerant lecturers, it may be mentioned that a specimen of grey copper ore was brought to Mr. John Pentecost, F.C.S., one of the lecturers of the Board, when at Emmaville, and from information given by him it was tested and found to contain silver, and a company formed forthwith to work the mine. A number of applications for the services of the Instructor in Agriculture have had to be deferred, as the salary and travelling expenses for such an officer are very great, and there were no funds available for the purpose.

Special

Special lecturers have, however, been sent to many of the important towns in the country districts during the year, to impart information respecting the diseases of plants and animals, on requisitions from a number of persons engaged in agricultural or pastoral pursuits. The science masters in each district have also delivered popular lectures to awaken a desire for instruction in science and art subjects, and induce students to join local classes.

Mineralogical Lectures.

A series of lectures, showing how practically to test minerals was given by the Rev. Joseph Campbell, M.A., in many of the mining townships, and the course appears to have been greatly appreciated by audiences who assembled for several consecutive nights to receive instruction, occupying many hours on each occasion. Lectures on the manufacture of iron, delivered by Mr. W. M. Foote, in Sydney, and in the mining townships, were intended to direct attention to this most useful of all minerals, and the best methods of working it from the ores. A lecture on the "Metallurgy of Silver," by Mr. W. J. Clunies Ross, B.L. (London), science master at Bathurst, has been printed and circulated to Mining Institutes, Schools of Art, and other associations interested in this new and important colonial industry.

Testing Minerals, &c.

A circular was issued in April last, stating that the Board will have examinations by experts made, free of charge, of specimens of diseased plants, supposed poison plants, insects believed to be injurious to plants or animals, and of economic minerals forwarded to its office by those engaged in agriculture and mining; and a number of the samples received have been examined by the Government Geologist, Government Analyst, and Mr. Angus Mackay, and the results furnished to the senders.

Technical Publications.

The necessity for approved text-books on Australian Agriculture and Mining being felt in the classes, arrangements were made by the Board for publishing and distributing to Schools of Arts, Agricultural Societies, and other public Institutions, suitable manuals compiled by Mr. Angus Mackay and Mr. S. H. Cox. It is now also proposed to publish shortly a pamphlet giving instructions as to the best methods of making rough examinations of soils compiled so as to be suitable for practical use by farmers and others who have not had the advantage of advanced scientific training. The best methods of endeavouring to still further improve the development of the important agricultural and mining industries of the Colony are now engaging the attention of the Board, and it hopes to be enabled by classes, lectures, and pamphlets to disseminate useful information amongst farmers and miners in every district.

Agricultural Reserves.

A Committee was appointed in November last to confer respecting suitable sites on Crown Lands for Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, in order that the Board may recommend the Government to make reservations for these purposes. Large grants of land have been set apart in all of the United States of America for the endowment of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, and similar reservations have also been secured for this purpose in most of the other Australian Colonies.

Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms.

In conformity with the recommendation of the Board that the first Agricultural College and Experimental Farm should be established as near as possible to the Metropolis, it is suggested that the proposed institution be connected with the Industrial Reformatory, recently erected at Rookwood, in the same way as these institutions are now worked together in Victoria.

EDWARD DOWLING, Secretary,
12th February, 1886.

H. C. RUSSELL,
Acting-President.

APPENDIX XIX.

CHIEF EXAMINER'S REPORT WITH ITS ANNEXES.

THIS Section of the Department of Public Instruction dealt with the following, during the year which closed in December last:—

1. The Examination of Applicants for the office of Pupil-teacher.
2. The Examination of all Pupil-teachers, Male and Female.
3. The Examination of Applicants for admission to the Training School.
4. The Examination and Classification of Male Students, on completion of their Training Course.
5. The Examination and Classification of Female Students, on completion of their Training Course.
6. The Examination of Applicants for Classification, and Appointment as Teachers under the Department.
7. The Examination of Probationers, or Unclassified Teachers, serving under the Department.
8. The Examination of Teachers Appointed, and in Charge of Schools.

I.—APPLICANTS FOR THE OFFICE OF PUPIL-TEACHER.

These are required to be of sound constitution, of irreproachable character, apt to teach, not less than thirteen years of age, and not more than seventeen. They serve, as a rule, during four years, and are expected to undergo a probation of several months, in order to test their fitness before permanent appointment as Pupil-teachers.

The nature of the Examination which they have to undergo, before appointment, may be understood from the following summary:—

Reading.—From an Advanced Class-book, with ease and expression. To spell accurately, and comprehend the meaning of the subject matter.

Writing.—From Dictation.—A simple Prose Narrative: Punctuation and Orthography to be correctly rendered.

Arithmetic.—To understand the Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Proportion, Practice, and Vulgar Fractions, working Exercises therein.

Grammar.—To know the Elements: Parsing and Analysis of passages taken from an Ordinary Class-book.

Geography.—To be acquainted with the Geographical Terms—the Map of the World: And to know the Geography of Australia.

Vocal Music.—As prescribed for a Third Class in Public Schools.

Drawing.—Free-hand tests only, as prescribed for a Third Class in Public Schools.

Aptitude for teaching.—Trial Lessons: usually to discipline and instruct a Junior Class.

The following are the results of Examinations during the year:—

Examined in Sydney	Eligible 149	Ineligible 124	Total 273
„ Country Districts	264	178	442
Totals	413	302	715

Specimens of Examination Papers, employed to test the proficiency of Applicants, will be found in Annex A. II.

II.—PUPIL-TEACHERS.

The following will show the results of Examination for the year :—

Advanced from Class IV to Class III...	212	Not promoted ...	54	Total ...	266
" " III " II ..	139	" " " " " ..	36	" " " " " ..	175
" " II " I ..	125	" " " " " ..	34	" " " " " ..	159
" " I to Training ...	110	" " " " " ..	32	" " " " " ..	142
Totals	586		156		742

It will be observed that the promotions diminish slightly as the Examinations ascend and become more difficult. Still, the results are considerably better than those of last year.

I have shown already what is required of these young Teachers on their appointment to the Lowest Class. Having entered therein however, they are, as one of the conditions of retention in the Service, required to advance year by year in knowledge, as well as in skill, and to be well reported of, as to general conduct. The scope of their annual Examinations may be understood from the Annexes, B, C, D, and E, containing the questions given. It is hardly necessary to give the exact details of study for each of the four classes, because the same subjects are common to all; but, as the Standard has been amended, I may here show concisely the range of study for the higher classes of Pupil-Teachers.

Reading.—From a Standard Author, with ease, fluency, and expression.

Writing.—To write neatly and correctly, giving specimens of penmanship.

Arithmetic.—To solve problems in Interest, Discount, Stocks, Square and Cube Roots, and in Mensuration. To understand also the application of Rules and Principles.

Grammar.—This includes a very fair knowledge of Parsing, Analysis of Sentences, Prosody, Word-Meanings, Prefixes, Affixes, Formation and uses of Individual Words, Derivation, Composition.

Geography.—Physical Geography—Land and Sea—Descriptive Geography of the Continents: Australasia and Polynesia.

History.—British History from the Tudors to the present time. Australian History, and Discovery.

School Management.—This includes Organization, Discipline, and Methods of Teaching—with some knowledge of the Kindergarten System.

Drawing.—From Freehand and Models.

Music.—Advanced proficiency, equal to the Fifth Class Standard in Public Schools.

Euclid.—First two Books of the Elements, including exercises therein.

Algebra.—Equations, simple and Quadratic, including Surds.

Latin.—The "Principia Latina," "Cæsar De Bello Gallico," (first portion).

French.—Grammar of the Language: Easy translations.

Needlework.—Plain and Ornamental: Increased skill expected—at every stage.

Practical Skill.—Satisfactory results in School-work, or Class Teaching, are expected under this head.

History is a new Subject, only introduced generally into the Examinations since June.

III.—APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

During the past year, nearly all of these have been drawn from the ranks of the First Class Pupil-Teachers. Before admission, they have, in point of attainments and skill, to satisfy the requirements of Class I. They have also, if successful, to undergo medical examination before admission to the Training School.

The results last year were as follow :—

Males passing successfully	46	Ineligible	8	Total	54
Females	64	" " " " " ..	24	" " " " " ..	88
Totals.....	110		32		142

Compared with the two previous years, this shows a considerable increase in point of numbers. Specimens of the Examination Papers will be found in Annexes E and F.

IV.—STUDENTS IN TRAINING.

Ninety students passed out of the Training Schools during 1885. This is an increase of 14, as compared with the issue of 1884.

Of the number above given, 42 were males and 48 were females. The following are the results of Examination, and show the Classifications provisionally awarded to both sexes for the Sessions terminating in June and December :—

Male Students.

Recommended for Class II, Section A.....	19
" " II, " B.....	16
" " III, " A.....	4
" " III, " B.....	1
Not eligible for classification.....	2
Total	42

Fourteen of these Students were examined at the close of the June Session, and at the close of the December Session 28. It is perhaps proper to explain that a considerable portion of those occupying the Lower Grade of Class II would, by attainments, have been entitled to rank in the Upper Section. Their practical skill, however, was not sufficiently high.

Female Students.

Recommended for Class II, Section A.....	21
" " II, " B.....	21
" " III, " A.....	5
" " III, " B.....	1
Total	48

At the June Examination, 27 of these students attended. During that of December last, 21 were presented for Examination and Classification.

The course of Examination includes the following details :—

Reading.—Prose and Poetry from a Standard Author.

Writing.—Specimens of Copy-lines, Letter Writing, Ornamental Writing.

Arithmetic.—The full course, with Elementary Mensuration included.

Grammar.—Comprising Orthography, Punctuation, Parsing, Analysis, Paraphrasing, Origin and Application of Words, Composition, &c.

Geography.—Europe, Australasia, America in detail, Map Drawing, Physical Geography
History.—

History.—Of Britain, from the Conquest to the present day. Australian History.
British Literature.—From Elizabeth to the Commonwealth (inclusive).
Art of Teaching.—Organization, Government and Instruction of Schools: Higher Method and Principles.
Sanitary Science (for Females).—Drainage, Cleanliness, Food, Drink, Clothing, Household Economy.
Drawing.—To include Model and Geometrical Drawing.
Music.—Increased proficiency in this subject.
Euclid.—First three Books of the Elements, with Deductions.
Algebra.—To Quadratic Equations, Surds included.
Latin.—Grammar, Composition, *Cæsar de Bello Gallico*.
French (for Females).—Grammar, Composition, Dictation, and Translations.

To these may be added,—

Trigonometry.—Elementary.
Physics.— do.
Chemistry.— do.
Physiology.— do.
Drill and Calisthenics.
Needlework.

Practical Teaching, and the Art of Conducting Schools.

Specimens of the Examination Papers will be found in Annex G.

V.—APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT EXAMINED WITH A VIEW TO CLASSIFICATION AND APPOINTMENT.

The number of these examined was 20.

These applicants came mainly from the United Kingdom, and some of the number, having been trained elsewhere, were of a superior class. As a rule, they attended for a few weeks at some of the Metropolitan Schools, to acquire insight, and to have their skill in teaching fully tested. They were then Examined and Classified according to their qualifications.

The following will show the results of Examination:—

Recommended for Class III, Section B	5
" " III, " A	4
" " II, " B	2
" " II, " A	3
Not recommended for Classification	6
Total	20

VI.—UNCLASSIFIED TEACHERS IN CHARGE OF SCHOOLS.

Here the number of Examinations was 340.

The following statement will show the details:—

Recommended for Class III, Section C	82
" " III, " B	50
" " III, " A	27
" " II, " A	1
Unable to meet Standard requirements	180
Total	340

I have in former reports, described the sources from which these teachers are drawn, and it is unnecessary to repeat the information here.

The nature of the Examination Tests may be understood from a perusal of Annex H, which shows that the range of attainments is similar to that required for Class Third.

The following is a synopsis of the Subjects of Examination:—

Reading.—From ordinary Text-books, with ease and expression.
Writing.—Specimens of Copy-lines, in three forms at least.
Arithmetic.—All the Rules as far as Vulgar and Decimal Fractions (Compound Rules, Reduction, Proportion, Practice, and Interest being included).
Grammar.—Including Spelling, Punctuation, Paraphrasing, Parsing, Analysis, Meanings and Application of Words, Prefixes and Affixes, Construction of Sentences.
Geography.—Europe and Australia fully: Map Drawing.
History.—The outlines of British History from the Conquest to the present time: Australian History in outline.
School Management.—Organization, Discipline, and Method.
Domestic Economy.—Food, Clothing, Ventilation, Cleanliness, Household Management, Plain Needlework.
Drawing.—Blackboard and Freehand.
Vocal Music.—The Rudiments.

VII.—CLASSIFIED TEACHERS HOLDING OFFICE AND EXAMINED FOR PROMOTION.

Of the Examinees dealt with under this head, it may be premised that all hold a classification of some kind, either in the First, Second, or Third Classes, that as a rule they have been longer in the Service, and necessarily are expected to have more valuable experience and higher skill than mere Probationers. The Subjects of Examination, as far as Class Third is concerned, are the same, or nearly the same, as in the preceding section; but higher proficiency is expected when the highest grade is sought. In the case of a Second Class Examination, all subjects advance in point of difficulty (History and Literature being added) until the limits already indicated in Section IV are reached. In Examinations for First Class Certificates a still more extended knowledge is necessary. The Examinees have now—

In Reading of Prose and Poetry.—To deal with more difficult Authors.
In Writing.—To show increased proficiency in Penmanship, and deal with principles of the Art.
In Grammar.—To deal with more difficult exercises in Punctuation, Parsing, Analysis, Paraphrasing, Composition, Prosody, and History of the Language.
Geography.—Physical Geography of a more advanced character: Astronomical Geography.
Art of Teaching.—Advanced Method; the Development of the Human Mind; Application of Principles.
Sanitary Science.—The Laws of Health: Drainage, Disinfection, Preventable Disease, Food, Clothing, Air, Water, and Dwellings, &c.
Drawing and Music.—Advanced Proficiency is expected.
History.—The History of England and Australia in detail.
British Literature.—From the reign of Elizabeth to that of Anne, with some Author for special study.
Algebra.—To, and inclusive of, the Binomial Theorem.
Geometry.—Six Books of the Elements, with Deductions. In

In addition to these, the Examinees may, according to rules for selection laid down in the Regulations, deal with Trigonometry, Latin, Greek, French, German, Experimental Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Botany, and Physiology, all of a more advanced character than is required in corresponding subjects for Class Second.

The Results of Examination under this head may be understood from the following :—

Recommended for Class III, Section B	37
" " III, " A	82
" " II, " B	54
" " II, " A	70
" " I, " B	6
" " I, " A	12
Not eligible for Promotion	250
Undetermined	3
Total	514

The nature of the Examinations may be understood from the Annexes J. K. L. Annex M shows the Directions to Examinees.

History may be regarded as a new Subject. Though taught in the Training Schools prior to 1885, it had not been generally introduced. Henceforth it will form one of the Regular Subjects of Examination throughout.

The total number of Examinations for the year exceeds that of 1884 by nearly one-fifth. The promotions also have relatively been higher, the amount of passes being represented by five-eighths of the whole number examined. In certain Subjects, I observe decided advances; but in others, much room still exists for improvement, more especially in English Composition, Paraphrasing, Art of Teaching, and Moral Lessons. By the term "Paraphrasing" is here meant—the translation of the Language of a Standard Author into other words, or into the Examinee's own words, preserving, however, the sense of the Original—an operation, as a rule, very imperfectly performed.

J. GARDINER,
Chief Examiner.

Sydney, 25th January, 1886.

ANNEX A.

APPLICANTS FOR THE OFFICE OF PUPIL-TEACHER.

Grammar.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. "There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the full leads on to fortune
Omitted all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

1. Punctuate these lines.
2. Paraphrase them.
3. Parse fully the words in italics.
4. Analyze the first two lines.

2. Correct the following:—

A variety of pleasing objects charm the eye.
Who did you meet on your way?
He and his sister we much respect.
Great contention exists between him and I.
Neither precept nor discipline are so forcible as example.

3. Give the derivation and meaning of adhere, annex, attach, bespeak, enlarge, describe, dissuade, eject, expel, exclude.

Arithmetic.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. How many yards of cloth will £568 3s. 7½d. buy, at 11s. 9½d. a yard?
2. A grocer sold 3 tons 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 27 lbs. 13 ozs. 11 drs. of tea, or $\frac{1}{12}$ part of his original stock—What was the amount of his stock at first, and what would $\frac{1}{4}$ of it be?
3. Divide £45 among A., B., and C., giving B. £1 6s. 6d. more than A., and C. £1 6s. 6d. more than B.
4. If $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of an estate cost £817 17s., how much should be paid for $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ the remainder.

Geography.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Name the Continents and Oceans, and state their relative position.
2. Explain the meaning and use of the various lines you see on a Map of the World.
3. Write out fully the mountains, rivers, lakes, and principal towns belonging to the Coast District of New South Wales, and give such description as you can of the Hunter.

Reading.

Passages in prose and poetry from an advanced Class Book sanctioned by the Minister.

Skill in Teaching.

To teach a Junior Class in the presence of an Inspector.

N.B.—Applicant's personal statement as usual.

Dictation.

If there were no other end of life than to find some adequate solace for every day, I know not whether any condition could be preferred to that of the man who involves himself in his own thoughts, and never suffers experience to show him the vanity of speculation; for no sooner are notions reduced to practice, than tranquillity and confidence forsake the breast; every day brings its task, and often without bringing abilities to perform it; difficulties embarrass, uncertainty perplexes, opposition retards, censure exasperates, or neglect depresses. We proceed because we have begun; we complete our design, that the labour already spent may not be in vain.

abbreviation	incredibility	chronological
acceleration	susceptibility	phrasology
annihilation	gymnastic	incommunicable
alleviation	ubiquity	etymology
association	etiquette	systematical
colonization	spectre	masquerade
conciliation	delineation	espousal
arithmetician	philanthropic	miscellaneous
implacability	prejudicial	separation
inartificial	adolescence	incapacity

Vocal

Vocal Music.

One hour allowed.

1. What is a clef? Write on the staff the treble and bass clefs.
2. What are the uses of sharps, flats, and naturals in music?
3. What is a scale? Write in the treble clef the scale C, ascending and descending.
4. Explain the precise import of the numerator and denominator in a time signature.

ANNEX B.

PUPIL-TEACHERS—CLASS FOURTH.

Grammar.

An hour and half allowed.

1. "As yet the trembling fear is unconfirmed
And Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze
Chills the pale morn and bids his driving steets
Deform the day delightless—[So that scarce
The bittern knows his time with bill in gulphed
To shake the sounding marsh or from the shore
The plovers when to scatter o'er the heath"]
THOMPSON'S "SPRING."

- (a) Supply the punctuation in the above passage: write it once only.
 - (l) Give the author's meaning in other words.
 - (c) Parse the words in italics.
 - (d) Analyse the portion within brackets.
2. What terminations are used to form diminutives? Give one example for each.
 3. Give the precise meaning of each of the following words, illustrating each by a simple sentence:—Explicit, demur, deprecate, depreciate, subtle, clarify.

Arithmetic.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. By practice, find the value of 5 tons. 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs. 13 ozs. 11 drs. at £17 13s. 7½d. per ton.
2. What is the annual income of a man who has an estate worth £1,023 10s. per annum, but who pays a land tax of 2s. 8½d. in the pound sterling?
3. Ten men reap a field of 7½ acres in three days of twelve hours each. How long will it take eight men to reap 9 acres, working sixteen hours a day?
4. An ounce of gold is worth £4·18953, what is the value of 375·3 lbs.?

Geography.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Draw an outline of the coast of New South Wales, showing the following:—The principal capes, inlets, and sea-coast towns, as well as all the rivers entering the Pacific.
2. Describe France as fully as you can, giving its boundaries, area, mountains, rivers, important towns, and productions.
3. Through what countries, in what direction, and into what waters does each of the following rivers flow:—Adige, Don, Ebro, Neva, Rhine.

School Management.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Describe how you secure accuracy in spelling in your class.
2. Give notes of an object lesson on one of the following:—
Lead. A glass cup.
3. For "Dictation" exercise, see paper enclosed.

Dictation.

"Thirdly.—Another abuse of language is an affected obscurity, by either applying all words to new and unusual significations or introducing new and ambiguous terms without defining either, or else putting them so together as may altogether confound their ordinary meaning. Although the peripatetic philosophy has been pre-eminently conspicuous in this way, yet other sects have not been wholly clear of it. Few are unencumbered with difficulties—such is the imperfection of human knowledge—which they have been fain to cover with obscurity of terms, and to confound the significance of words which, like the mist before people's eyes, might hinder their weak parts from being discovered.

bissextile	auriferous	valetudinary	initiated
unique	belligerent	coagulation	erroneous
exchequer	centrifugal	implacability	bureau
auricular	centripetal	periphery	satellite
pusillanimous	mythological	oviparous	coalescence
metaphysical	supernumerary	incipient	consanguinity
irremediable	indefeasible	irretrievable	message
cenotaph	satiety	gazetteer	euphonical

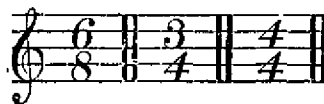
Vocal Music.

One hour and a half allowed.

1. Define the following terms:—Staff, unison, octave, slur, bind, pause, syncopation.
2. What is a clef? How many clefs are used in Vocal Music? Explain fully and exemplify on the staff.
3. Express each of the following notes in demisemiquavers:—



4. How many major thirds and how many minor thirds are there in a major diatonic scale? Where are they situated?
Write two bars in each of the following times, introducing a crotchet rest, a quaver rest, and a minim rest:—

*History.*

History.

An hour allowed.

1. What do you know of St. Augustine, Canute, and Harold II?
2. Describe the social condition of England under the Old English period.
3. Describe the career of George Bass.

Euclid.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Define the terms hypotenuse, parallel straight lines, rhombus, radius, plane angle, scalene triangle.
2. Show that, on the same base, and on the same side of it, there cannot be two triangles, having their sides which are terminated at one extremity of the base, equal to one another, and likewise those which are terminated in the other extremity equal to one another.
3. Show that, if from the ends of the side of a triangle, there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these lines shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.

Algebra.

An hour and half allowed.

1. Find the dividend of which $a^2 - 2ab - b^2$ is the quotient, and $a - b$ the divisor.
2. What is the value of $x^2 - y^2 - \sqrt{a} + 3\sqrt{27} - \frac{3a}{4} + \frac{x}{3}$, when $x = 9$, $y = 8$, and $a = 16$?
3. Find the product of $x + a + b$ and $a - x - b$?
4. Resolve into simple factors $a^3 - a^2b - ab^2 + b^3$, $a^3 + a^2b - ab^2 - b^3$, $x^3 - 5x^2 + 11x - 7$, and $4x^3 - 12x^2 + 7x + 1$.

Latin.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into Latin, *without transcribing the English*,—
 - (a) Oak-trees are very useful to this man.
 - (b) The most beautiful girls are not always the most useful.
 - (c) In our regiment (cohors) there were 750 men and 216 horses.
 - (d) My dear son, be diligent, and praise shall be your reward!
 - (e) Brave soldiers, let us be serviceable to dear England (Britannia) our fatherland.
 - (f) I have a very good daughter, to whom I give the greatest praise.
2. Decline in full these combinations of words :—
 - (a) haec pulchra virgo.
 - (b) meus nobilis pater.
 - (c) alius potens vir.
3. Give the comparative and superlative of these adjectives :—

benedicus, nobilis, alacer, ferox, gracilis, vetus, juvenis, dives, multus, potens.
4. Write down the Latin for :—Of the same black clouds, by which sad daughters, these very great seas, by the same powerful old man, 3,000 mares.

French.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into French, *without transcribing the English*,—
 - (a) Bring me some oil, mustard, pepper, and salt.
 - (b) Our Saviour ascended into Heaven in presence of His disciples.
 - (c) My dear sisters are not pretty, but they are very good.
 - (d) All the general officers were present.
 - (e) Death is less fatal than the pleasures which attack virtue.
 - (f) That beautiful work is very much esteemed by the learned.
 - (g) Henry the Eighth, King of England, and Francis the First, King of France, were great warriors.
 - (h) She related to us the history of her misfortunes.
 - (i) That brave officer exposes himself to danger too much.
 - (j) Where are the keys? You will find them in my drawer.
2. Write down the French for :—I speak of her, I speak to her, I see her, it is for her, I shall give her this book, this is her house, she praises herself, love her, I love her.
3. Write down the cardinal and ordinal numbers from one to thirty.

ANNEX E.

PUPIL-TEACHERS—THIRD CLASS.

Grammar.

An hour and a half allowed.

1.

*“Forth fly the tepid airs and unconfined
Unbinding earth the moving softness strays—
Joyous the impatient husbandman perceives
Relenting Nature [and his lusty steers
Drives from their stalls to where the well-used plough
Lies in the furrow loosened from the frost
There unrefusing to the harnessed yoke
They lend their shoulder and begin their toil”]*

 - (a) Supply the punctuation in the above passage: write it once only.
 - (b) Express the author's meaning in your own words.
 - (c) Parse the words in italics.
 - (d) Analyse the portion within brackets.
2. Give the precise meaning (a synonym where possible) of each of the following words, and show the application by means of short sentences:—Abbreviate, decimate, climax, debilitate, specify.
3. The affix *en* is used in several different modes. Exhibit as many distinct meanings as you can, giving an example of each.

Arithmetic.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Add together the decimals 5.34 and .4638, and subtract the sum from 13.
2. If I lend £125 at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the first of July, 1885, by what date should the amount be £126 17s. 6d.
3. Find the cost of fencing a square paddock containing $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres, at 11s. 3d. per rod.
4. Add together £775, 824 shilling, and 305 of a crown, and express the result as the decimal of a guinea.

Geography.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Draw a map of Australia in outline, showing the principal capes, indentations, mountains, and rivers.
2. Describe as fully as you can the climate of New South Wales, and also its productions—vegetable and mineral.
3. State clearly the position of five of the following:—Launceston, Port Moresby, Cape Maria Van Diemen, Noumea, Cape Pillar, Lord Howe's Island, Freemantle, Otago, Aneiteum.

School Management.

An hour and a quarter allowed.

1. State clearly the means you employ in order to secure good Discipline in your class.
2. Give full notes of an Object Lesson on one of the following:—
A goose-quill.
Mercury.

British and Australian History.

An hour and a half allowed. Answer three.

1. Give a sketch of the reign of Edward III, noticing the leading men and principal events in due order.
2. Give a concise account of any three of the following men and events:—Robert Bruce, Peter the Hermit, Geoffrey Chaucer, Battle of Bannockburn, Conquest of Wales, victories of the Black Prince.
3. What do you know of the explorations and discoveries of Bass and Flinders?
4. Give an account of the First Settlement in Tasmania.

Vocal Music.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Sharps and flats are used in music for two purposes. Explain fully.
2. Give in order the words denoting the various degrees of speed in music, beginning with the slowest.
3. Write four bars of music in common time, including (a) *minim rest* (b) *syncopation*, and (c) *a triplet*.
4. How many *major sevenths* and how many *minor sevenths* are there in a major diatonic scale? Where are they situated?
5. Transpose the following passage into the *bass clef*, preserving precisely the same pitch:—

*Euclid.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Prove that 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 one of them greater than the angle contained by the two sides of the other, the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other.
2. Describe a parallelogram equal to a given triangle, and having one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.
3. Show that if the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle subtending the first side is a right angle.

Algebra.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Find the G. C. M. of $2a^2 + a - 3$, $a^2 - 1$ and $a^2 + 4a - 5$
2. Reduce the following fractions:—
 $\frac{a^3 - 5a^2 + 11a - 15}{a^3 - a^2 + 3a + 5}$, $\frac{a^3 - 8a^2 + 21a - 18}{3a^3 - 14a^2 + 16a}$, $\frac{3a^2 + x - 4}{2a^3 - 3a^2 - 1}$
3. Find the L. C. M. of $x^2 - 1$, $x^3 + 1$, and $(x^6 + 1)$
4. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a. \text{ Solve the equation } 7(3x-5) - 6(2x-3) = \frac{3x+1}{10} \\ \text{or} \\ b. \text{ Divide the number 144 into two parts, so that the fourth part of the one, may exceed the eighth of the other by 27.} \end{array} \right.$

Latin.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into Latin, *without transcribing the English*,—
(a) Let us gain friends by honesty, not by deceit.
(b) Do not flee, brave soldiers! it is safer to fight than to flee.
(c) These animals have been taken by our soldiers.
(d) These good boys must not be blamed, those bad ones must not be praised.
(e) I do not doubt that the enemy were terrified by our soldiers' arrival.
(f) Let us take care that our children's bodies may be vigorously exercised.
2. Decline in full these combinations of words:—
(a) tu fortis filius.
(b) alia similis res.
(c) quod majus rete.
3. Conjugate in full, giving the English of the first person singular, the active and passive voices of *jacio*, *jeci*, *jactum*, *to throw*.

French.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into French, *without transcribing the English*,—
(a) Taste this wine, and take one of these biscuits.
(b) This undertaking is very difficult, but our soldiers will succeed in it.
(c) It is the same sun that gives light to all the nations of the earth.
(d) We shall have soup or fish, you will have meat and potatoes.
(e) My sister will have been very much pleased and very grateful.
(f) We shall breakfast with you, after you have brought the letters and newspapers.
(g) When we had filled our pockets with pears and apples, we went away.
(h) All that we build is of short duration.
(i) He understands English a little, but he confounds some words with others.
(j) I did not answer your letters because I was not thinking of you.

2. Conjugate in full, giving the English of the first person singular, the simple and compound tenses of *perdre* to lose.

3. Show your knowledge of pronouns by giving the French for—the man you see, the lady who is speaking, the girl to whom I write, the books you read, the arm-chair on which I am sitting, that is what I wish to speak to you about, what are you thinking of? which do you prefer? the house in which I live, whom are you calling?

ANNEX D.

PUPIL-TEACHERS.—SECOND CLASS.

Grammar.

An hour and a half allowed.

- In ancient times the sacred plough employed
The kings and awful fathers of mankind
[And some with whom compared your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day
Have held the scale of empire ruled the storm
Of mighty war then with victorious hand
Disdaining little delicacies seized
The plough] and greatly *independent scorned*
All the vile stores corruption can bestow"
 - Supply the punctuation in the above passage. Write it once only.
 - Paraphrase it.
 - Parse the words in italic.
 - Analyze the portion within brackets.
- Give the precise meaning (a synonym where possible) of five of the following words, and illustrate by short sentences :
disseminate, complement, proselyte, criterion, elicit, traduce.
- Give the force of the following noun suffixes, with examples of their uses : *aster, dom, ting, ce, th.*

Arithmetic.

An hour and a half allowed.

- $\sqrt[4]{\quad}$ to four places of decimals.
- What is the difference between the interest and the discount on £128 17s. 6d. for 146 days at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?
- A's stock of £576 15s. is in for 11 months, B's stock amounting to £365 4s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is in for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ year, while C's of £582 6s. 8d. is in for $\frac{3}{4}$ of the year only. The whole gain is £568 15s.; what was the share of each?
- Divide £28 7s. among A, B, C, and D, so that B's share is one-third more than A's, C's one-fourth more than B's, and D's one-fifth more than C's.

Geography.

An hour and a half allowed.

- Draw in Outline the Eastern Coast of America, from Hudson's Straits to Yucatan, showing the chief capes, indentations, islands, rivers, and sea-ports.
- Describe the territory of Afghanistan, showing as fully as you can its position, area, mountains, rivers, cities, and inhabitants.
- State what you know about *Waves*, their causes, height, and effects. Specify also those localities of the globe where the most remarkable phenomena in connection with ocean waves are met with.

School Management.

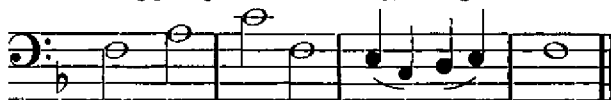
An hour and a quarter allowed.

- How should Geography be taught to Junior Classes. Give an outline of your method.
- Give notes of a Moral Lesson on *Integrity*; and describe how you would give it.

Vocal Music.

An hour and a half allowed.

- What words are used to express the degree of loudness or softness with which a piece of music is to be sung? Explain fully the meaning of each.
- Write a Chromatic Scale (ascending and descending) beginning and ending on C.
- Write on the staff, *treble clef*, the key signatures of the following major scales :—
A, A \flat , E, E \flat , B, B \flat .
- Explain and illustrate clearly the method of modulating from the natural key—(a) into the *dominant*, (b) into the *sub-dominant*, and (c) into the *relative minor*.
- Transpose the following passage into the *treble clef*, raising it *one octave* in pitch :—



Australian and British History.

An hour and a half allowed. Answer three.

- Write down in order the names of the Sovereigns of the Tudor Dynasty, giving the date of accession of each, and showing the relationship of each to his predecessor. Whence did this Dynasty derive its name, and how did the House of Stuart spring from it?
- Give a concise account of any three of the following persons and events :—Lord Bacon, Lord Burleigh, Lady Jane Grey, battle of Agincourt, capture and loss of Calais, siege of Orleans.
- What do you know of the discoveries of Hume and Hovell, John Batman's career, Administration of Governors Macquarie and Darling?
- Give an account of the first settlement in South Australia.

Euclid.

An hour and a half allowed.

- Show that the opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and that the diameter bisects it.
- Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.
- ABC is an isosceles triangle. Find points D, E, in the equal sides AB, AC, such that BD, DE, EC, may be all equal.

Algebra.

Algebra.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Simplify—

$$\frac{a^2}{a^2 + 64} + \frac{a-3}{a^2-4a+16} - \frac{2}{a+4}$$

2. Solve—

$$\frac{4x+17}{x+3} + \frac{3x-10}{x-4} = 7$$

3. Simplify the following surd expressions :—

$$\frac{4\sqrt{7} + 3\sqrt{2}}{5\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{7}}, \frac{2 + 4\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{7}-1}, \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}-1}$$

4. Divide the sum of £120 between two persons, A and B, so that A's portion, multiplied by 7, may equal B's multiplied by 8.

Latin.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into Latin,
- without transcribing the English*
- ,—

(a) I do not doubt that the enemy's camp has been taken by our men.

(b) My dear son, use wisely the time that God has given you.

(c) Our foot soldiers have killed 3,000 men and 250 horses.

(d) We cannot praise those bad men who have dared to injure our dear country.

(e) Who doubts that it is better to be blamed by a wise man than to be praised by a foolish one?

(f) If we wish to be happy, let us take care to be contented with our lot.

2. Write down, with the English, the second person singular of each tense, of each mood, active and passive, of
- aufero*
- ,
- abstuli*
- ,
- ablatum*
- , to carry away.

3. Write down, with the English, all the participles and infinitives of
- do*
- ,
- dedi*
- ,
- datum*
- , and of
- loquor*
- .

French.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into French,
- without transcribing the English*
- ,—

(a) Did they clear up his doubts? I believe so.

(b) Did she not turn the box topsyturvy?

(c) Rise from there, and rest under the shade of this tree.

(d) Must I show you all my work? I do not think so.

(e) The good example of this brave General encouraged the whole army.

(f) He employs everybody to obtain that place for his son.

(g) You will be overtaken by a furious storm, unless you run faster.

(h) Anger soon dies in a kind heart.

(i) If I were as ill as you, I should not go out to-night.

(j) She had risen to go out, but I made her sit down again.

2. Write down, with the English, the third person plural of each of the simple and compound tenses of
- s'en aller*
- .

3. Conjugate in full the simple tenses of
- pourvoir*
- and
- pouvoir*
- .

ANNEX E.

PUPIL-TEACHERS—CLASS FIRST.

Grammar.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. "Not only through the lenient air this change
-
- Delicious breathes—[the penetrative sun
-
- His force deep-darting to the dark retreat
-
- Of vegetation sets the steaming power
-
- At large to wander o'er the verdant earth
-
- In various hues but chiefly thee gay green
-
- Thou smiling Nature's universal robe
-
- United light and shade.]"

a. Supply the punctuation in the above passage: write it once only.

b. Paraphrase it.

c. Parse the words in italic.

d. Analyse the portion within brackets.

2. Give the derivation of any seven words in the above passage.

3. Construct short sentences showing the following verbs used (1) transitively, (2) intransitively:—
-
- become, fell, blow, grow, lay, turn.*

Arithmetic.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. What principal will produce £254 8s. 9d. (compound interest) in seven years, at 5 per cent. per annum.
-
2. Find the true discount and the present worth of £916 15s., due 108 days hence, at 6½ per cent. per annum.
-
3. How much should be gained by paying £1,110 for 2½ per cent. stock at 69½, and selling out again when the price had risen to 71¼?
-
4. What is the exact value of 2468⁷⁄₈ of £24 6s. 8⁷⁄₈d.?

Geography.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Draw a map of South America in outline, showing the chief capes, indentations, mountains, rivers, countries, and sea-ports.
-
2. State as accurately as possible the situation of each of the following: Algiers, Havannah, Khartoum, St. Helena, Natal, Zanzibar.
-
3. Describe the Lake Regions of any continent of the Old World.

School Management.

An hour allowed.

1. Explain your views as to the teaching English composition in school. Show how you would teach it to Junior Classes.
-
2. Give notes, showing the scope of a Moral Lesson on
- Truthfulness*
- .

Vocal

Vocal Music.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Write the following passage *half a tone lower*, making the necessary alterations :—



2. What Italian words are used to indicate an alteration in the speed of a movement? Explain fully the meaning of each. What term denotes a return to the original time?
 3. Explain clearly the difference between *diatonic* and *chromatic* semitones.
 4. Define the following terms :—
Appoggiatura, trill, tetrachord, modulation, sforzando, ritardando.
 5. Write in the treble clef the key-signatures of both the *major* and the *minor* scales of F \sharp and B \flat .
 6. Transpose the following passage into the *treble clef*, raising it *one octave* in pitch :—



History.

An hour allowed.

1. Write down in order the Sovereigns of England from George I to Victoria, giving the date of accession of each, and the relationship of each to his predecessor.
 2. Describe concisely the causes, events, and results of the American "War of Independence."
 3. Give a short account of the "Burke and Wills Expedition."

Euclid.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. From Prop. 32, Book I, show that all the exterior angles of any rectilineal figure are together equal to four right angles.
 2. Show that if a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square on the line between the points of section, is equal to the square on half the line.
 Show this also algebraically, calling the whole line $2x$ and the shorter of the two unequal parts y .
 3. Divide a given straight line into two parts, such that the square on one of them, may be double the square on the other.

Algebra.

An hour and a half allowed

1. Simplify $\frac{x+3}{x+4} + \frac{x-4}{x-3} + \frac{x+5}{x+7}$ and $\frac{1}{a-2} - \frac{3}{a+2} + \frac{2a}{(a+2)^2}$.
 2. Multiply $\sqrt{x^3+a^4}\sqrt{x^3+a^2}$ by $\sqrt{x^3+a^4}\sqrt{x^3-a^2}$.
 3. Solve the equation $\frac{3x+4y+3}{10} - \frac{2x+7-y}{15} = 5 + \frac{y-8}{5}$ and

$$\frac{9y+5x+8}{12} - \frac{x+y}{4} = \frac{7x+6}{11}$$

4. Find two numbers whose difference is 5, and whose sum multiplied by the greater, is 228.

Latin.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into Latin, *without transcribing the English*,—
 (a) We know that these cities have been destroyed by our armies.
 (b) Having heard these things, Cæsar ordered his soldiers to embark.
 (c) It is related to us by this poet that a woman was the cause of that most cruel war.
 (d) We are unwilling to tell our mother what we are going to do.
 (e) I shall inquire of him whether he believes that all these things were made by chance.
 (f) It is not to be believed that the enemy will prevent Cæsar from entering this city.
 2. Conjugate in full, giving the English of the first person singular, the verb *gaudeo*.
 3. Write down with the English the second person singular of each tense of each mood of *morior*, giving the infinitives and participles.

French.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into French *without transcribing the English*,—
 (a) That great victory procured him the staff of a Marshal of France.
 (b) Believe me, we have discussed that question several times.
 (c) If I lose that lawsuit all my property will not suffice.
 (d) If I were to do that, I should think I was wanting in my duty.
 (e) If it were to be done again, I would not do it.
 (f) From labour springs health; from health contentment, source of every joy.
 (g) When we came up to him, he was laughing in his sleeve.
 (h) This loving wife will never survive the loss of her husband.
 (i) When shall I have the pleasure of seeing you again?
 (j) People often deceive themselves by judging from appearances.
 2. Conjugate in full the simple tenses of *résoudre* and *vouloir*.
 3. How many relations is the preposition *à* used to express? Give examples.

ANNEX F.

Grammar.

APPLICANTS FOR TRAINING.

An hour and a half allowed.

The bird *that* soars on highest wing *builds* on the ground her lowly nest and she *that doth most* sweetly sing sings in the shade when all things rest in lark and nightingale we see *what* honour *hath* humility. The saint *that* wears *heaven's* brightest crown in deepest adoration bends the *weight* of glory bows him *down* then *most* when most his soul ascends *nearest* the throne *itself* must be the footstool of humility.

1. Arrange this passage in lines—each containing four Iambic feet, and punctuate it.
2. Analyse the passage.
3. Parse the words in italics.
4. Give short sentences showing how many different parts of speech the following words may be:—*that, down, what, most, the.*
5. Give the derivation or formation of *that, near, humility.*

Arithmetic.

An hour and a half allowed. Four questions to be answered.

1. If .0625 of a cwt. cost £.68125, what is the value of .625 of a quarter.
2. Find the difference between the Simple and Compound interest on £435 12s. in 3 years at 8½ per cent.
3. Simplify $\left\{ \frac{7\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{3}}{7\frac{1}{2} \div 1\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{10\frac{1}{2}}{33\frac{1}{3}} \right\}$ of 19s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
4. What is the difference in the price per ton of 24.81 cwt. bought for £30 6s. 8d., and of 28.5 cwt. bought for £33 5s. ?
5. I placed £638 15s. in the bank on March 1st, 1882, at 7 per cent. : by what time had the amount become £642 8s. 6d. ?

Geography.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Trace the courses of the Ganges and the Nile, naming in order the important cities on their banks.
2. Explain clearly the different movements of the earth that cause the phenomena of day and night, and the seasons.
3. Describe the position and commercial importance of each of the following towns:—Bagdad, Valparaiso, Singapore, Florence, Odessa, Chicago, Monte Video, Cairo.

Principles of Teaching.

An hour and a quarter allowed.

In training your class, are there any *aims* or *ends* which you deem it incumbent upon you to keep in view, beyond what may be called mere progress in the subjects ordinarily taught? Explain fully what this higher training is.

Euclid.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. If the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.
2. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.
3. In any triangle the sum of the squares on the sides is equal to twice the square on half the base together with twice the square on the straight line drawn from the vertex to the middle point of the base.

Algebra.

An hour and a half allowed. Solve two at least.

1. Resolve into their elementary factors:— $x^2 + 9x + 20$, $x^2 - 9x + 20$, $x^2 - x - 20$, $x^2 + x - 20$, and write down their L.C.M.
2. Simplify
 - A. $\frac{3x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 21}{6x^3 + 29x^2 - 26x - 21}$
 - B. $(2a-b)(2a+b) + [ab-b] \{ a - (2a - \sqrt{2a-b}) \}$
 - C. $\sqrt{7 + \sqrt{13}}$
3. Solve these equations:—
 - A. $\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{35}$
 - B. $\begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 6 \\ 3y - 2z = 5 \\ 3z - 2x = -2 \end{cases}$
 - C. $x(ax-b)(cx+d) = 0$.

Latin.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into Latin:—
 - a. Rome which was called the head of the whole earth was the citadel of the Romans—a very brave race.
 - b. The camp which is on that hill will be stormed by our men.
 - c. I do not believe that the girls will go over the river.
 - d. Who told you, my dear son, that the city had been taken?
 - e. I do not doubt that the enemy are near at hand, and will attack us in a few days.
 - f. Let us praise God who has given us everything.
 - g. A good general takes care to fortify his camp as well as possible.
 - h. We shall set out for Athens, that very beautiful city, to look at the public games.
 - i. I shall strive hard to benefit my native country.
 - j. Is it true that three thousand cavalry have crossed the bridge?
2. Translate into English:—
 - a. Pro salute reipublice et pro liberis pugnabimus.
 - b. Quid melius hominibus dari potuit quam ratio?
 - c. Socrates aequo atque hilari animo diem supremum obiit.
 - d. Gavisus est consul quod illum tam fidelem socium repererat.
 - e. Praelio commisso, conantur Galli aciem Romanorum perumpere.
 - f. Athenienses miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis.

3. Decline in full :—*istud melius rete, qua longa manus.*
4. Give the gender, genitive singular, and English of :—*pelagus, mos, dos, os, rex, vis, onus, quies, cinis, obses.*
5. Give the principal parts of :—*harco, vinco, vincio, delco, morior, texo, quero, queror.*

French.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into French :—
 - a. They will give you whatever you wish.
 - b. Those who instruct youth must arm themselves with patience.
 - c. His coat was torn, but his tailor sewed it again very neatly.
 - d. Saint John wrote his gospel at the age of ninety, and joined the quality of an evangelist to that of an apostle and a prophet.
 - e. He promises enough, but he seldom keeps his word.
 - f. You surprise me very much by telling me that.
 - g. How many people cannot be convinced but by experience!
 - h. You perhaps think he is one of your friends; you are in a mistake.
 - i. The painter had brought together in the same picture several different objects; there a troop of bacchantes; here a group of young people; there a sacrifice; here a disputation of philosophers.
 - j. The ancients believed the swan sang melodiously when it was about to die.
 - k. We must always be ready to serve our friends except against our conscience.
 - l. Paper was invented towards the end of the fourteenth century; and printing towards the middle of the fifteenth.
 - m. We come from Dublin, where we have spent a week very agreeably.
 - n. All the evils are long ago out of the box of Pandora, but hope is yet within.
 - o. Ah my friend! why dost thou wish to undertake that fatiguing journey?
2. Conjugate in full the simple tenses of *croire* and *faire*—giving the participles.

Vocal Music.

An hour and a half allowed.

Part I.—Tonic Sol-fa Notation.

1. Make Diagrams showing how you would beat two, three, four, and six pulse measures in teaching your class.
2. What are the three positions of the Common Chord? Explain fully.
3. Define Syncopation, and illustrate your definition by an example of at least four bars.
4. Give the Italian Names in order for the various rates of speed in music, beginning with the slowest.

Part II.—Staff Notation.

5. What is the effect of a Dot following a note? Give the lengths of a dotted minim, a dotted crotchet, a dotted quaver, and a double dotted minim in semiquavers.
6. Define a Clef, and illustrate on the staff the three most commonly used.
7. Write three bars of music in each of the following times :—C, $\frac{6}{8}$.
8. Write a Minor Seventh from C, a Perfect Fifth from F, and an Augmented Second from A flat.
9. Write the following passage in the Staff Notation (a quaver = a pulse).

KEY B flat.

d	:	t	:-	r	|	d, m: s :	|	t, : s. : s.	|	m, r: d, t, f, l	|	s :	:	||
---	---	---	----	---	--	-----------	--	--------------	--	------------------	--	-----	---	--

ANNEX G.

STUDENTS EXAMINED FOR CLASSIFICATION IN SECOND CLASS.

Grammar.

Three hours allowed.

Three questions will be sufficient for the maximum number of marks. The first must be answered.

1.

“Therefore good *Brutus* be prepared to hear
 [And *since* you know you cannot see yourself
 So well as by reflection I your *glass*
 Will modestly *discover* to yourself
 That of yourself *which* yet you know not of
 And be not *jealous* on me gentle *Brutus*]
 Were I a common laugher or did use
 To stale with ordinary oaths *my love*
 To every new protester if you know
 That I do fawn on men and hug them *hard*
 And *after scandal* them or if you know
 That I profess *myself* in banqueting
 To all the *rout* then *hold* me dangerous”

JULIUS CÆSAR, Scene ii.

 - (a) Supply the punctuation in the above passage: (write the passage *once only*.)
 - (b) Give the author's meaning in your own words.
 - (c) Parse the words in *italics*.
 - (d) Analyse the portion in brackets.
2. Show by the construction of sentences, or otherwise, the various parts of speech which “like” may be. State briefly, if possible, the early form and application of this word.
3. How can it be shown that the “preposition” has been developed out of the “adverb”?
4. State as clearly as possible the rules for the use of “shall” and “will.”
5. In relation to analysis, show that the “substantival clause” may occupy the position of a noun in the nominative case, after the verb “to be.” Illustrate by the formation of three sentences.

Arithmetic.

Three hours allowed.

Six questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks.

1. A garment is to contain $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth $1\frac{1}{4}$ yard in width, but it is to be lined with serge three-quarters of a yard wide. Supposing there are 1,000 such garments, how many yards of serge will be necessary?
2. By practice: 7 tons 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs. 9 oz. 5 drams, at £19 17s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.?
3. If the fourpenny loaf weigh 3.35 lbs. when wheat is 4.75s. per bushel, what should I pay 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of bread when wheat is 13.4s. per bushel.

4. A, B, and C rent a field for £11 6s. A puts in 70 oxen for 6 months; B, 40 for 9 months; and C, 50 for 7 months. What should C have to pay?
5. The area of a lake, circular in form, is 205,066·24 square yards. How many yards are contained in the side of a square, equal in area?
6. When the three per cents. are at 80, how much stock must be sold out in order to liquidate a bill of £690 3s. 9d., due nine months hence, at 3 per cent.? (Simple interest.)
7. A stationer purchased 40 reams of paper at 12s. 6d. a ream, and 60 reams at 15s. 6d. a ream. At what average price per ream must it be sold to gain £4 17s. 11d. per cent.?

Geography.

Three hours allowed.

Five questions will be sufficient for the maximum number of marks—the third to be one.

1. Define the limits of the Torrid, Temperate, and Frigid Zones; and show how far these limits are reliable or otherwise, in questions affecting climate, &c.
2. Draw a map of Belgium, or describe it in detail.
3. Describe the courses of the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Rivers, noticing the townships on their banks, and the character of the country through which they flow.
4. Specify the Table-lands of North America. Describe fully that of Mexico.
5. Give a clear account of the physical aspect of the Asiatic Steppes.
6. Describe the nature and origin of the land and sea breezes.
7. Describe the surface of Tasmania as fully as possible.

Art of Teaching.

Three hours allowed.

Five questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks. Answer the fifth if you can.

NOTE.—In the first lines of your first answer give specimens of Penmanship in three forms at least.

1. Granting that a Teacher has the highest attainments, show that satisfactory progress in School is all but impossible, where good order and habits of attention have not been secured.
2. What is the difference between "Demonstrative" and "Dogmatic" Teaching? Illustrate your views on this head.
3. Describe the following methods:—The Interrogative, the Elliptical, the Simultaneous, the Illustrative, the Lecturing Method, and show which is the best for Elementary Teachers—giving your reasons.
4. Describe fully how you would teach *English Composition*, and beginning with the youngest class.
5. Give notes of a Fourth Class Object Lesson on one of the following:—
The Mirage.
The Eye.
The Wheel (as a mechanical power).
6. Describe the steps you would take to secure permanence and solidity in the instruction given to your classes.

Sanitary Science.

Three hours allowed.

Four questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks.

1. How may adulteration in flour be detected? Explain how, with reasonable accuracy, you could discover the amount of gluten in any given quantity (say a pound).
2. What are the reasons which exist for the purification of water used in a household? Explain how such purification may be effected.
3. What advantages have been claimed for the adoption of the "Dry Earth Closet" system?
4. What adulterations are practised in the case of tea? State how some of them may be detected.
5. What are the signs by which wholesome "flesh" food (such as mutton, veal, &c.) may be known?

Vocal Music.

One hour and a half allowed.

NOTE.—It is not necessary to write the questions. Answer either Part I or Part II, but not both.

Part I.—Tonic Sol-fa Notation.

1. Give an account of the two modes used in modern music. What other modes are still occasionally heard in the traditional music of Wales and Scotland?
2. Explain fully the difference between *transition*, *modulation*, and *transitional modulation*.
3. Re-write the following passage, exhibiting the transition according to the better method:—

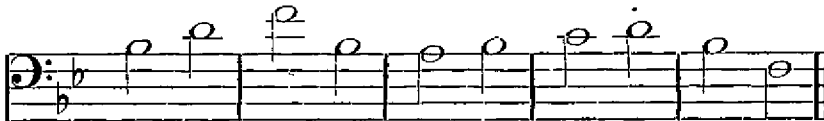
KEY F.

| s : s | m : d | f : f | l : — | l : l | ta : l | ta : ta | l : — | s : l. t | d' : f | m : r | d : — ||

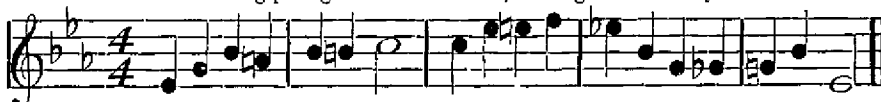
4. Show how to divide a pulse into *fourths*, *sixths*, *eighths*, and *ninths*.
5. Explain the meaning of the following terms:—*Swirl*, *staccato*, *legato*, *sforzando*, *cadence*.
6. Give an account of the three positions of the common chord.

Part II.—Staff Notation.

1. Re-write the following passage in the *treble clef*, preserving the same pitch:—



2. How can the effect of a note with a dot after it be expressed on paper in another way? Write on the staff one or two measures exemplifying your answer.
3. Define the following terms:—*Strepitoso*, *appoggiatura*, *giusto*, *stringendo*, *calando*; and explain the import of the qualifying words *piu*, *poco*, *meno*.
4. Re-write the following passage half a tone lower, making the necessary alterations:—



5. Write an *augmented second* from D, an *imperfect fifth* from G, a *minor sixth* from E \flat , and a *diminished seventh* from C.
6. Write three measures in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, introducing syncopation.
7. Write on the alto clef the key signatures of B major and C minor.

N.B.—Students in training are required to confine themselves to the staff notation. Ordinary teachers may take either.

British

British History and Literature.

Three hours allowed.

Three questions in each section will suffice for the maximum number of marks.

Section I.

1. What proofs have we that the earliest known inhabitants of Britain were of Celtic or Galli origin?
2. Describe the fundamental principles of "Magna Charta."
3. Explain the circumstances which led to the First Crusade.
4. Describe as far as you can the nature of the struggle between Charles the First and Parliament.
5. Describe the early history of New South Wales under Governor Phillip and under Governor Hunter.

Section II.

1. What is known of Queen Elizabeth's attainments as a scholar, and as the patroness of men letters?
2. Describe the "Epithalmion" of Spenser, and give a quotation from it.
3. Explain as fully as possible the grounds upon which Bacon has been styled the "Father of Experimental Philosophy."
4. Give an account of the condition of Literature during the Commonwealth.
5. *The play of "Julius Cæsar."*—Delineate the character of Brutus.

Geometry.

Three hours allowed.

Five problems will suffice for the maximum number of marks; the seventh must be one.

1. Give the enunciations of the propositions in Book I, commencing at No. 27, treating of parallel lines; and account for their appearance in this particular portion of Euclid's "Elements."
2. The straight line joining the middle point of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle to the right angle, is equal to half the hypotenuse.
3. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.
4. Construct a rectangle equal to the difference of two given squares.
5. If, in a circle, two straight lines cut one another, which do not both pass through the centre, they do not bisect one another.
6. Two radii of a circle, at right angles to each other, when produced, are cut by a straight line which touches the circle. Show that the tangents drawn from the points of section are parallel to each other.
7. If two circles cut one another, the tangents drawn to the two circles from any point in the common chord produced, are equal.

Algebra.

Three hours allowed.

Six questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks; the eighth must be one of them.

1. Solve $\frac{1}{4} \left\{ 3x - \frac{1}{2}(1+x) \right\} + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}x}{5\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x}{2\frac{1}{2}} (x-1)$.
2. A can do a piece of work in 10 days which B can do in 8. After A has been at work upon it for 3 days B arrives to help him. In what time will they finish it?
3. Solve $bx + ay = b$,
 $ax - by = a$.
4. Solve $\left. \begin{array}{l} xy = x + y. \\ xz = 2(x+z). \\ yz = 3(y+z). \end{array} \right\}$
5. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Simplify } 2(n-1) \sqrt[3]{\left(-\frac{1}{2n^3 - 6n^2 + 6n - 2n}\right)}. \\ \text{Extract the square root of } 75 - 12\sqrt{21}. \end{array} \right.$
6. Solve $\frac{1}{16} (3x + 5y) + \frac{1}{8} (4x - 3y) = 6\frac{3}{8}$,
 $3x^2 + 2y^2 = 179$.
7. What two numbers make up 14, so that the quotient of the less divided by the greater, $\frac{1}{16}$ of the quotient of the greater divided by the less?
8. Divide the number 18 into two factors, so that the sum of their cubes shall be 243.

French.

Three hours allowed.

400 1. Translate into English, *without transcribing the French*,—

(a) Pendant tout ce temps le parti du roi Auguste traitait celui du cardinal, et en était traité réciproquement, de trahire à la patrie. L'armée de la couronne était partagée entre les deux factions. Auguste, forcé enfin d'accepter le secours moscovite, se repentit de n'y avoir pas eu recours assez tôt: il courait tantôt en Saxe, où ses ressources étaient épuisées, tantôt il retournait en Pologne, où l'on n'osait le servir. D'un autre côté le roi de Suède, victorieux et tranquille, régnait en effet en Pologne.

(b) Le roi lui donna rendez-vous auprès de la rivière de Desna; Mazeppa promit de s'y rendre avec trente mille hommes, des munitions de guerre, des provisions de bouche, et ses trésors, qui étaient immenses. L'armée suédoise marcha donc de ce côté, au grand regret de tous les officiers, qui ne savaient rien du traité du roi avec les Cosaques. Charles envoya ordre à Levenhaupt de lui amener en diligence ses troupes et des provisions dans l'Ukraine, où il projetait de passer l'hiver, afin que s'étant assuré de ce pays il pût conquérir la Moscovie au printemps suivant; et cependant il s'avança vers la rivière de Desna, qui tombe dans le Borysthène à Kiovie.

800 2. Translate into French, *without transcribing the English*,—

- (a) No one knows whether he deserves love or hatred.
- (b) Whatever great services you may have rendered mankind, rather depend upon their ingratitude than upon their acknowledgment.
- (c) The behaviour of these two girls seems to me very ridiculous; they are constantly laughing at one another.
- (d) When we apply ourselves to several sciences at one time we rarely succeed in any.
- (e) Of the great number of friends who surround us in prosperity, there often remains not one in adversity.
- (f) If you do not know how to moderate your desires you will always be unhappy.

- (g) This girl is of a good disposition, obliging every one whenever she can do so.
 (h) The heavy rains we had in the spring have been the cause of many diseases.
 (i) All the letters I have received confirm this very sad news.
 (j) Do you think he will go and see his mother when the war is finished? Yes, I think so.

200 3. What do you know of the use in French of—

- (a) The subjunctive mood,
 (b) The past participle?

100 4. Write down the primitive tenses (first person singular) of *pouvoir*, *pourvoir*, *s'asseoir*, *faire*, *moudre*, *peindre*, *survivre*, *convenir*, *naitre*, *absoudre*.

Total 1,500

Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry.

Three hours allowed.

- Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle.
- Inscribe a circle in a given quadrant.
- Solve the equations—
 (a) $2x^4 - 16x^3 + 24x^2 + 32x = 32$.
 (b) $\sqrt{2x-1} + \sqrt{3x-2} = \sqrt{4x-3} + \sqrt{5x-4}$.
- In how many ways may 200 be divided into two parts such that if one of them be divided by 6 and the other by 11, the respective remainders may be 5 and 4?
- Define x^m when m is a positive integer; and prove that when n is also a positive integer, $x^m \div x^n = x^{m-n}$, and that $(x^m)^n = (x^n)^m$. Simplify $(x^b - c)^a$, $(x^c - a)^b$, $(x^a - b)^c$.
- Write down all the trigonometrical ratios for an angle of 15° .
- In the triangle ABC the angles A, B, C are in the ratio of 1:2:3, and c is greater than a by 100 yards; find the area.
- Prove that $\frac{\sin. 2A - 4 \sin. A}{\sin. 2A + 4 \sin. A} = \tan. A$.

Chemistry.

An hour and a half allowed.

- How is Carbon found in nature? Give the chemical formulae of two compounds of Carbon and Oxygen, and describe the preparation and properties of each.
- Give an equation representing the manufacture of Chlorine, showing the relative weights of the materials used and of the products. Describe the gas fully.
- Is the Air a chemical compound? Give your reasons.
- Give the chemical name and percentage composition of Oil of Vitriol, Spirits of Hartshorn, and Laughing Gas.

Physiology.

An hour and a half allowed.

- How is the air affected by a man's breathing? Hence deduce some useful rules as to ventilation in schools and dwellings.
- Show clearly, from a physiological point of view, the advantages of a Mixed Diet.
- Describe fully Human Blood and its functions.

Latin.

An hour and a half allowed.

- Translate into English, *without transcribing the Latin*.—
Cæsari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne quum ad arma concurrere oporteret signum tuba dandum, ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant, arcessendi, acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum. Quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitatis et successus hostium impediabat. His difficultatibus duæ res erant subsidio: scientia atque usus militum, quod superioribus preliis exercitati, quid fieri oporteret, non minus commode ipsi sibi prescribere quam ab aliis doceri poterant; et quod ab opere singulisque legionibus singulos legatos Cæsar discedere nisi munitis castris vetuerat. Hi propter propinquitatem et celeritatem hostium nihil jam Cæsaris imperium expectabant, sed per se quæ videbantur administrabant.
- Translate into Latin, *without transcribing the English*.—
 (a) Are you not of opinion that this camp will be taken by our troops?
 (b) Having killed Cæsar, Brutus asked the Romans for help against the Republic's enemies.
 (c) My dear son, do not hide from me the opinion I have asked for.
 (d) When you have finished this work we shall go to Rome, where we shall stay for twenty-two days.
 (e) If you value this field so highly, at what price is virtue to be valued?
- Write down the principal parts of *meto*, *cedo*, *occido*, *pello*, *metior*, *vincio*, *vinco*, *hæreo*, *haurio*, *quæro*,—giving the English of the infinitive of each.

Physics.

An hour and a half allowed.

- Define the terms Specific Heat and Latent Heat, and illustrate your answer. Describe Black's experiments on the latent heat of water and steam, and show the great practical utility of each.
- How would you make a Fahrenheit thermometer? What degrees on a F. scale correspond with 50 C.,—10 C.?
- Describe the action of a prism on a ray of sun-light.
- Describe a Galvanometer and its practical application.

ANNEX H.

CANDIDATES FOR CLASSIFICATION AND APPOINTMENT.

Grammar.

Three hours allowed.—Answer three questions—the first to be one.

- “*Let nothing adverse nothing unforeseen
 Impede the bark that ploughs the deep serene
 But ah! what wish can prosper or what prayer
 For merchants rich in cargoes of despair
 Who drive a loathsome traffic gauge and span
 And buy the muscles and the bones of man
 The tender ties of father husband friend
 All bonds of nature in that moment end
 And each endures while yet he draws his breath
 A stroke as fatal as the scythe of Death.*”

(a) Supply the punctuation in the above passage; write it once only.
 (b) Express the author's ideas in other language.
 (c) Parse the words in italics.
 (d) Analyse the last four lines.

2. Show, by the construction of simple sentences, the application of the following words :— Impediment, bark, diverse, span, durable, fatality, elude, mandible, prelude, tremor.
3. Give the meaning, and show, by the formation of words, the use of the following prefixes :— Be, en, fore, out, over, un, inter, intro, per, pre, prater, sub.
4. State the rules applicable to the use of Capital Letters in written composition.

Arithmetic.

Three hours allowed.

1. Divide £233 16s. 5½d. by 71½. Reduce the quotient to half-crowns.
2. Take 13 lbs. from 13 cwt., and divide the fifth part of the remainder into parcels, each containing 2½ ozs.
3. Supposing I purchase 180 yards of cloth at 15s. 9d. for three yards and a quarter, how am I to sell per yard, so as to gain 25 guineas by the transaction? Prove your answer correct.
4. By Practice. 238 cwt. 3 lbs. at £3 19s. 7½d. per ton?
5. The cost of 81 tons 19 cwt. 3 qrs. is £756 15s. 7d. What should be the price when 3½ tons 12 lbs. 14 ozs. are added?
6. Which is the greater, the product of 2½ and 3¼, or the product of 2⅙ and 3½; and what is the difference, if any?
7. Simplify to eight decimal places $\frac{1}{10.473654}$

Geography.

Three hours allowed.

1. Name, in consecutive order, all the marine waters, or portions of marine water, which wash the Western and Southern coasts of Europe.
2. Draw a map of European Turkey, or of Greece, or both together, showing the conformation, indentations, elevations, rivers, towns, and any other noteworthy features.
3. Describe the river system of the German Empire (within Europe).
4. Describe in words, or draw a map of, the Great Dividing Range of New South Wales and Victoria, indicating the ramifications and culminating points.
5. Describe how Queensland is drained.
6. Enumerate the plains connected with, or lying to the eastward of, the Dividing Range; and describe one of them fully.

School Management.

Three hours allowed.

Special attention should be given to the composition, more especially in the case of No. 5, which must be taken.

In the first lines of your first answer, give specimens of penmanship in three hands.

1. What is stated in the Regulations as to the duties of Public School Teachers?
2. Describe the place which Discipline occupies in school work, and its value when rightly administered.
3. What methods would you adopt to secure accuracy in Spelling?
4. Give notes of an object lesson upon a piece of woollen cloth.
5. Write an essay on the following :—
The principles or virtues which should guide the teacher, and which constitute the secret of success.

Domestic Economy.

Three hours allowed.

1. What articles of vegetable diet are most digestible and nutritious? Describe how they should be prepared for the table.
2. Describe how food is converted into blood.
3. How can sleeping apartments be properly ventilated?
4. How does soap, a fatty substance, remove oil and grease stains?
5. When were woollen garments first used in Great Britain? Show the advantages arising from their use, both in cool and warm climates.

Vocal Music.

An hour and a half allowed.

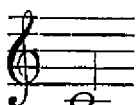
NOTE.—Answer either Part I or Part II, but not both.

PART I.—TONIC SOL-FA NOTATION.

1. Write a time exercise in four-pulse measure, showing notes of one, two, and three pulses, half and quarter pulse notes, and also silent pulses and half pulses.
2. Draw a modulator (of one column only), embracing an octave together with four notes above and four below. The long and short steps should be clearly shown.
3. Define the following terms :—*Octave, transition, tetrachord, discord, syncopation.*
4. How many accents are there in three and six-pulse measures respectively, and how are they distinguished? Write two measures of each.
5. Explain the use of the transition tones "fe" and "ta," accompanying your explanation by an appropriate diagram.

PART II.—STAFF NOTATION.

1. What is the staff? Construct one, and write upon it the major scale of F ascending and descending
2. Explain the meanings of the following signs and abbreviations :—
 \S , \leftarrow , \rightarrow , \frown , *sf*, *D.C.*, *ad lib.*
3. Write three measures in common time, introducing the triplet.
4. What is a clef? Name and explain the uses of the three most commonly used.

5. Write this note  in all the clefs with which your acquainted.

ANNEX J.

THIRD-CLASS TEACHERS.

Grammar.

Three hours allowed.

Three questions will be sufficient for the maximum number of marks; the first must be taken.

1. *Mountains interposed*
 Make *enemies* of nations *who had else*
Like kindred drops *been mingled into one*
 Thus man *devotes his* brother and *destroys*
 And *worse than all* and most to be deplored
 As human nature's broadest foulest blot
Chains him and tasks him] and exacts his *sweat*
 With stripes *that* Mercy with a bleeding heart
Weeps when she sees inflicted on a beast"
 —"THE TASK."
- (a) Supply the punctuation in the above passage. Write it *once only*.
 (b) Give its substance in your own words.
 (c) Parse the words in italics.
 (d) Analyse the portion within brackets.

2. Construct sentences showing the application of any *six* of the following words:—

interpose	cloister	solemnize	ellipse
localize	satire	fleet	concord
fabric	animate	fragile	meteor

3. Form nouns (three of each) showing the uses of the following affixes, giving also the meanings of the words so formed:—

an	ar	ary
ant	ard	eer

4. Write down the present and past subjunctive of "to be."

Arithmetic.

Three hours allowed.

Six questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks.

Candidates for 3:A are expected to solve the *last* six.

1. What is the difference between the sum of 4,715 added to itself 398 times, and the sum of 2,017 added to itself 408 times?
2. From 9 o'clock p.m., August 5, 1852, to 6 o'clock a.m., March 3, 1853, how many hours? and how many seconds?
3. Work in *two* ways, "Practice" to be one—5,109 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. at £4 16s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
4. How many yards of matting $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a yard wide, will cover a room whose length is 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and breadth is 16 feet.
5. Twenty masons build a wall 50 feet long, 2 feet thick, and 14 feet high, in 12 days of 7 hours each. In how many days, of 10 hours each, will 60 masons erect a wall 500 feet long, 16 feet high, and 4 feet in thickness?
6. Find the sum, difference, product, and quotient of 573·005 and '000754; and express the several results in terms of their corresponding vulgar fractions, &c.
7. If I buy goods at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. and sell them at £4 10s. per cwt., do I gain or lose by the transaction, and how much per cent.?

Geography.

Three hours allowed.

Five questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks; the second to be one.

1. Specify the minerals of Europe, and the localities where found.
2. Describe fully or draw a map of *one* of the following river basins, showing the tributary streams, and the position of the existing towns and villages:—
 a. The Hunter
 b. The Clarence
 c. The Manning.
3. Describe in words, or draw a map of Great Britain, or any of the "British Isles," showing its boundaries, mountains, rivers, and chief towns.
4. Give a full account of the natural productions of Victoria.
5. Describe the territory of South Australia as fully as possible.
6. Describe in words, or illustrate by means of a map, the south-east coast-line of Australia, extending from the mouth of the Shoalhaven to the Western boundary of South Australia, noticing the rivers, and where they enter the sea.

School Management.

Three hours allowed.

Five questions will be sufficient for the maximum number of marks.

NOTE.—In the first lines of your first answer give specimens of copy-lines in three hands.

1. Distinguish between a time-table and a programme of lessons. Construct one of the latter suitable for a Second Class in its first quarter.
2. In opening a school for the first time, what are the points to which you would give special attention?
3. What rules should guide a teacher in relation to his intercourse with the parents of his pupils?
4. Describe how you would teach English composition through its various stages, commencing with the First Class.
5. In method, what is meant by "searching interrogation"? Explain when and how it should be applied in order to secure or determine progress in knowledge.
6. Define the term "earnestness" as applied to school work. What degree of success may the teacher expect to achieve without it?

Domestic Economy.

Three hours allowed.

Four questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks.

1. Describe how articles of cutlery, in daily household use, should be cleaned, and kept in a satisfactory state.
2. Mention the dangers to health arising from the undue use of fires in a domicile.
3. By what signs would you know whether beef, mutton, pork, &c., were in a wholesome state, and fit for food.
4. Describe how a "Drawing-room" should be cleaned.
5. Describe the process of "Scrubbing"—1, as applied to a sitting-room; 2, as applied to a sleeping-room; 3, as applied to a hall or passage.

Total

Vocal Music.

One hour and a half allowed.

NOTE.—It is not necessary to write the questions. Answer either Part I or Part II, but not both.

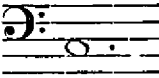
PART I.—TONIC SOL-FA NOTATION.

1. Show by diagram the method of transition from Key C to Key B \flat .
2. Explain fully the difference between a major and a minor scale.
3. Write in three-pulse measure a short passage showing *half-pulse notes*, *quarter-pulse notes*, and *syncopation*.
4. Describe briefly the mental effect of each tone of the scale.
5. Write a chromatic scale exhibiting all the accidentals with which you are acquainted.
6. What signs and terms are used to indicate the various shades of expression in music? Explain the meaning of each.

PART II.—STAFF NOTATION.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Write one octave of the scale of B \flat major, ascending and descending, in both the treble and bass clefs, prefixing the proper signature.
2. Write on the staff two measures in each of the following times:—
 $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$
 $\frac{8}{8}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$
3. How many semitones constitute (1) a major third, (2) a minor third, (3) a perfect fifth, and (4) an octave?

4. Divide this note (a dotted semibreve)  (1) into minims, (2) into crotchets, (3) into semiquavers. Write your answer upon the staff.

5. Re-write the following passage, completing the imperfect measures by means of rests only:—



History.

Three hours allowed.

Five questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks—the sixth to be one.

1. State what you know of the origin of the Domesday Book, the Curfew Bell, and the Forest Laws of William I.
2. Write down in order the Sovereigns of the Tudor dynasty, giving the date of accession of each, and the relationship of each to his predecessor.
3. Give a sketch of the reign of Queen Anne.
4. What do you know of Agincourt, Plassy, Alma, Blenheim?
5. In whose reign did each of these men live, and for what is each remarkable? Simon de Montfort, the Black Prince, Lord Bacon, George Washington, Sir Arthur Wellesley.
6. Describe concisely the rise and progress of Australian discovery up to the year 1787.

ANNEX K.

SECOND CLASS TEACHERS.

Grammar.

Three hours allowed.

Three questions will be sufficient for the maximum number of marks; the first must be answered.

1.

"Therefore good *Brutus* be prepared to hear
 [And *since* you know you cannot see yourself
 So well as by reflection I your *glass*
 Will modestly *discover* to yourself
 That of yourself *which* yet you know not of
 And be not *jealous* on me gentle *Brutus*]
 Were I a common laugher or did use
 To stale with ordinary oaths *my love*
 To every new protester if you know
 That I do fawn on men and hug them *hard*
 And *after scandal* them or if you know
 That I profess *myself* in banqueting
 To all the *roud* then *hold* me dangerous"

JULIUS CÆSAR, Scene ii.

- a. Supply the punctuation in the above passage (write the passage *once only*).
 - b. Give the author's meaning in your own words.
 - c. Parse the words in *italics*.
 - d. Analyse the portion in brackets.
2. Show, by the construction of sentences or otherwise, the various parts of speech which "like" may be. State briefly, if possible, the early form and application of this word.
 3. How can it be shown that the "preposition" has been developed out of the "adverb"?
 4. State as clearly as possible the rules for the use of "shall" and "will."
 5. In relation to analysis, show that the "substantival clause" may occupy the position of a noun in the nominative case, after the verb "to be." Illustrate by the formation of three sentences.

Arithmetic.

Three hours allowed.

Six questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks.

1. A garment is to contain $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard in width, but it is to be lined with serge three-quarters of a yard wide. Supposing there are 1,000 such garments, how many yards of serge will be necessary?
2. By practice: 7 tons 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs. 9 ozs. 5 drams, at £10 17s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.?
3. If the fourpenny loaf weigh 3 \cdot 35 lbs. when wheat is 4 \cdot 75s. per bushel, what should I pay for 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of bread when wheat is 13 \cdot 4s. per bushel?
4. A, B, and C rent a field for £11 6s. A puts in 70 oxen for 6 months; B, 40 for 9 months; and C, 50 for 7 months. What should C have to pay?

5. The area of a lake, circular in form, is 295,066.24 square yards. How many yards are contained in the side of a square, equal in area?
6. When the three per cents. are at 80, how much stock must be sold out in order to liquidate a bill of £690 8s. 9d., due nine months hence, at 3 per cent. ? (Simple interest.)
7. A stationer purchased 40 reams of paper at 12s. 6d. a ream, and 60 reams at 15s. 6d. a ream. At what average price per ream must it be sold to gain £4 17s. 11d. per cent. ?

Geography.

Three hours allowed.

Five questions will be sufficient for the maximum number of marks—the third to be one

1. Define the limits of the Torrid, Temperate, and Frigid Zones; and show how far these limits are reliable or otherwise, in questions affecting climate, &c.
2. Draw a map of Belgium, or describe it in detail.
3. Describe the courses of the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Rivers, noticing the townships on their banks, and the character of the country through which they flow.
4. Specify the Table-lands of North America. Describe fully that of Mexico.
5. Give a clear account of the physical aspect of the Asiatic Steppes.
6. Describe the nature and origin of the land and sea breezes.
7. Describe the surface of Tasmania as fully as possible.

Art of Teaching.

Three hours allowed.

Five questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks; answer the fifth if you can.

NOTE.—In the first lines of your first answer give specimens of penmanship in three forms at least.

1. Granting that a teacher has the highest attainments, show that satisfactory progress in school is all but impossible, where good order and habits of attention have not been secured.
2. What is the difference between "demonstrative" and "dogmatic" teaching? Illustrate your views on this head.
3. Describe the following methods—The interrogative, the elliptical, the simultaneous, the illustrative, the lecturing method, and show which is the best for elementary teachers—giving your reasons.
4. Describe fully how you would teach *English Composition*, and beginning with the youngest class.
5. Give notes of a Fourth Class Object Lesson on one of the following—
The Mirage
The Eye
The Wheel (as a mechanical power).
6. Describe the steps you would take to secure permanence and solidity in the instruction given to your classes.

Sanitary Science.

Three hours allowed.

Four questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks.

1. How may adulteration in flour be detected? Explain how, with reasonable accuracy, you could discover the amount of gluten in any given quantity (say a pound).
2. What are the reasons which exist for the purification of water used in a household? Explain how such purification may be effected.
3. What advantages have been claimed for the adoption of the "dry earth closet" system?
4. What adulterations are practised in the case of tea? State how some of them may be detected.
5. What are the signs by which wholesome "flesh" food (such as mutton, veal, &c.) may be known?

Vocal Music.

One hour and a half allowed.

NOTE.—It is not necessary to write the questions. Answer either Part I or Part II, but not both.

PART I.—TONIC SOL-FA NOTATION.

1. Give an account of the two modes used in modern music. What other modes are still occasionally heard in the traditional music of Wales and Scotland?
2. Explain fully the difference between *transition*, *modulation*, and *transitional modulation*.
3. Re-write the following passage, exhibiting the transition according to the better method:—

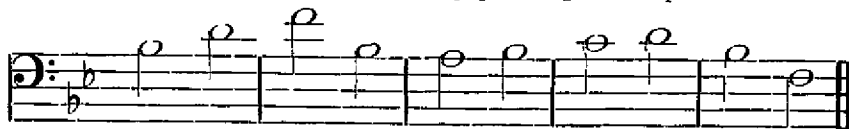
Key F.

| s : s | m : d | f : f | l : — | l . l , ta : l | (a . ta | l : — | s : l . t | d' : f | m : r | d : — ||

4. Show how to divide a pulse into *fourths*, *sixths*, *eighths*, and *ninths*.
5. Explain the meaning of the following terms:—*Swell*, *staccato*, *legato*, *sforzando*, *cadence*.
6. Give an account of the three positions of the common chord.

PART II.—STAFF NOTATION.

1. Re-write the following passage in the *treble clef*, preserving the same pitch:—



2. How can the effect of a note with a dot after it be expressed on a paper in another way? Write on the staff one or two measures exemplifying your answer.
3. Define the following terms:—*Strepitoso*, *appoggiatura*, *giusto stringendo*, *crescendo*; and explain the import of the qualifying words *piu*, *poco*, *meno*.
4. Re-write the following passage half a tone lower, making the necessary alterations:—



5. Write an *augmented second* from D, an *imperfect fifth* from G, a *minor sixth* from E \flat , and a *diminished seventh* from C.
6. Write three measures in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, introducing syncopation.
7. Write on the alto clef the key signatures of B major and C minor.

N.B.—Students in training are required to confine themselves to the staff notation. Ordinary teachers may take either.

British

British History and Literature.

Three hours allowed.

Three questions in each section will suffice for the maximum number of marks.

SECTION I.

1. What proofs have we that the earliest known inhabitants of Britain were of Celtic or Gallic origin?
2. Describe the fundamental principles of "Magna Charta."
3. Explain the circumstances which led to the First Crusade.
4. Describe as far as you can the nature of the struggle between Charles the First and his Parliament.
5. Describe the early history of New South Wales under Governor Phillip and under Governor Hunter.

SECTION II.

1. What is known of Queen Elizabeth's attainments as a scholar, and as the patroness of men of letters?
2. Describe the "Epithalmion" of Spenser, and give a quotation from it.
3. Explain as fully as possible the grounds upon which Bacon has been styled the "Father of Experimental Philosophy."
4. Give an account of the condition of Literature during the Commonwealth.
5. *The play of "Julius Cæsar."*—Delineate the character of Brutus.

Geometry.

Three hours allowed.

Five problems will suffice for the maximum number of marks; the seventh must be one.

1. Give the enunciations of the propositions in Book I, commencing at No. 27, treating of parallel lines; and account for their appearance in this particular portion of Euclid's "Elements."
2. The straight line joining the middle point of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle to the right angle, is equal to half the hypotenuse.
3. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.
4. Construct a rectangle equal to the difference of two given squares.
5. If, in a circle, two straight lines cut one another, which do not both pass through the centre, they do not bisect one another.
6. Two radii of a circle, at right angles to each other, when produced, are cut by a straight line which touches the circle. Show that the tangents drawn from the points of section are parallel to each other.
7. If two circles cut one another, the tangents drawn to the two circles from any point in the common chord produced, are equal.

Algebra.

Three hours allowed.

Six questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks; the eighth must be one of them.

1. Solve $\frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3x - \frac{1}{2}(1+x) \right\} + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}x}{5\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x(x-1)}{2\frac{1}{2}}$.
2. A can do a piece of work in 10 days which B can do in 8. After A has been at work upon it for 3 days B arrives to help him. In what time will they finish it?
3. Solve $\begin{cases} bx + ay = b, \\ ax - by = a. \end{cases}$
4. Solve $\begin{cases} xy = x + y, \\ xz = 2(x + z), \\ yz = 3(y + z). \end{cases}$
5. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Simplify } 2(n-1)\sqrt[3]{\left(-\frac{1}{2n^4 - 6n^3 + 6n^2 - 2n}\right)}, \\ \text{Extract the square root of } 75 - 12\sqrt{21}. \end{array} \right.$
6. Solve $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{10}(3x + 5y) + \frac{1}{5}(4x - 3y) = 6\frac{3}{10} \\ 3x^2 + 2y^2 = 179. \end{cases}$
7. What two numbers make up 14, so that the quotient of the less divided by the greater, is $\frac{1}{18}$ of the quotient of the greater divided by the less.
8. Divide the number 18 into two factors, so that the sum of their cubes shall be 243.

Latin.

Three hours allowed.

Examinees may select either piece of Latin for translation.

1. Translate into English the following, *Latin not to be transcribed*:—
 - a. Ubi vero moveri et appropinquare moribus viderunt, nova atque inusitata specie commoti, legatos ad Caesarem de pace miserunt, qui ad hunc modum locuti: "Non se existimare Romanos sine ope divina bellum gerere, qui tantae altitudinis machinationes tanta celeritate promovere, et ex propinquitate pugnare, possent; se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere" dixerunt. Unum petere ac deprecari: si forte, pro sua elementia ac mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset, Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret; sibi omnes fere finitimos esse inimicos, ac suae virtuti invidere, a quibus se defendere, traditis armis, non possent. Sibi prestare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a Populo Romano pati, quam ab his per cruciatum interfei, inter quos dominari consueverunt.
 - b. Hostes proelio superati, simul atque se ex fuga recuperunt, statim ad Caesarem legatos de pace miserunt; obsides duros, quaeque imperasset sese facturos, polliciti sunt. Una cum his legatis Commius Atrebas venit, quem supra demonstraveram a Caesare in Britanniam praemisum. Hunc illi e navi egressum, cum ad eos oratoris modo imperatoris mandata perferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula coniecerant: tum, proelio facto, remiserunt, et in petenda pace ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, et propter imprudentiam ut ignoscere petiverunt. Caesar questus, quod, cum ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab se petissent, bellum sine causa intulissent, ignoscere imprudentiae dixit, obsidesque imperavit: quorum illi partem statim dederunt, partem ex longinquioribus locis necessitam, paucis diebus sese duros interfecit. Interea suos remigare in agros jusserunt, principesque undique convenire, et se civitatesque suas Caesari commendare coeperunt.
2. Translate the following into Latin, *omitting to transcribe the English*:—
 1. Who are those men? They are very brave men who have been very serviceable to the commonwealth.
 2. What is more wretched than war? Men ought to strive to prevent it.
 3. Great poets procure the greatest praise for themselves when they have refreshed the minds of men with their songs.

4. There is no doubt that the enemy has plundered the camp.
 5. In the twentieth year of the war they made a very excellent road, that they might avoid the perils of the sea.
 6. All men should be able to meet death with equanimity.
 7. Those things which are right and honorable can be said in the presence of all.
 8. Praise and emulate those men who are not ashamed to die for their country.
 9. When the assembly had been dismissed, the same chiefs of States, who had been with Caesar on the precious occasion, returned and besought him that they might be allowed to treat with him in secret concerning their own safety and that of all.
 10. There is no doubt that the Consuls used to cast lots for the provinces.
 11. Some men whom I have spared have displeased me; others whom I have punished have obeyed me.
 12. The years of our youth when once they have gone past will never return.
 13. It cannot be doubted that the boys were taking care that assistance might be rendered as speedily as possible to their wounded companions.
 14. The more obliquely that the sun's rays fall upon the earth, they have the less force.
 15. All teachers ought to study diligently to train their pupils so that in after life they may excel.
 16. Do not let slip any opportunity of improving your mind, my dear boy.
3. By means of short sentences show the various ways in which the genitive case is governed.
 4. Write the third person singular of all the tenses of the indicative active of *seco*, *censeo*, *repro*, and the principal parts of *reor*, *labor*, *ulciscor*, *metior*, *mentior*, and *sortior*.

French.

Three hours allowed.

- 400 1. Translate into English, *without transcribing the French*.—
- a. Pendant tout ce temps le parti du roi Auguste traitait celui du cardinal, et en était traité réciproquement, de traître à la patrie. L'armée de la couronne était partagée entre les deux factions. Auguste, forcé enfin d'accepter le secours moscovite, se repentit de n'y avoir pas eu recours assez tôt: il courait tantôt en Saxe, où ses ressources étaient épuisées, tantôt il retournait en Pologne, où l'on n'osait le servir. D'un autre côté le roi de Suède, victorieux et tranquille, régnait en effet en Pologne.
 - b. Le roi lui donna rendez-vous auprès de la rivière de Desna; Mazeppa promit de s'y rendre avec trente mille hommes, des munitions de guerre, des provisions de bouche, et ses trésors, qui étaient immenses. L'armée suédoise marcha donc de ce côté, au grand regret de tous les officiers, qui ne savaient rien du traité du roi avec les Cosaques. Charles envoya ordre à Lerenhaupt de lui amener en diligence ses troupes et des provisions dans l'Ukraine, où il projetait de passer l'hiver, afin que s'étant assuré de ce pays il pût conquérir la Moscovie au printemps suivant; et cependant il s'avance vers la rivière de Desna, qui tombe dans le Borysthène à Kiovic.
- 800 2. Translate into French, *without transcribing the English*.—
- a. No one knows whether he deserves love or hatred.
 - b. Whatever great services you may have rendered mankind, rather depend upon their ingratitude than upon their acknowledgment.
 - c. The behaviour of these two girls seems to me very ridiculous; they are constantly laughing at one another.
 - d. When we apply ourselves to several sciences at one time we rarely succeed in any.
 - e. Of the great number of friends who surround us in prosperity, there often remains not one in adversity.
 - f. If you do not know how to moderate your desires you will always be unhappy.
 - g. This girl is of a good disposition, obliging every one whenever she can do so.
 - h. The heavy rains we had in the spring have been the cause of many diseases.
 - i. All the letters I have received confirm this very said news.
 - j. Do you think he will go and see his mother when the war is finished? Yes, I think so.
- 200 3. What do you know of the use in French of—
- a. The subjunctive mood,
 - b. The past participle?
- 100 4. Write down the primitive tenses (first person singular) of *pouvoir*, *pourvoir*, *s'asseoir*, *faire*, *moudre*, *peindre*, *survivre*, *convenir*, *naître*, *absoudre*.
- Total 1,500

ANNEX L.

FIRST CLASS TEACHERS.

Grammar.

Three hours allowed.

Three questions will be sufficient for the maximum number of marks; the first must be answered.

1.

Beelzebub

Thus answered "[Leader of those armies bright
Which but th' Omnipotent none could have foiled
 If once they *hear* that voice their liveliest *pledge*
 Of hope in fears or dangers *heard* so oft
 In worst extremes and on the perilous edge
 Of battle when it raged in all assaults
Their surest signal they will soon resume
 New courage and *revive* though now they lie
 Grovelling and prostrate on *yon* lake of fire
As we crechile astounded and amazed]
 No wonder fallen such a pernicious height."¹

PARADISE LOST, Book I.

 - a. Supply the punctuation in the above quotation. Write the passage *once only*.
 - b. Paraphrase the passage.
 - c. Scan it.
 - d. Parse the words italicised.
 - e. Analyse the portion within brackets.
2. Refer nine of the following words to their original languages, showing also their application by the formation of sentences:—

tirade	khan	tacl	caique	cowrie
cozen	gehenna	carnavel	hegira	cajeput
desperado	taffeta	paladin	shibbolctli	barbican

3. Write down the Anglo Saxon form of "also"; and explain Mason's views as to the relation of "as" and "so."
4. Give the forms of "hence" "thence" "whence" in Anglo Saxon; and trace some of the changes which these words have undergone, before arriving at their existing forms
5. Describe the origin of the "Preposition."

Arithmetic.

Three hours allowed.

Seven questions will be sufficient for the maximum number of marks.

1. The value of the paper required for the walls of a room, supposing it to be $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ a yard, is £2 3s. 14d. : What would it come to were the paper 2 feet wide and 44d. per yard?
2. Divide the product of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{5}$ by the difference of $2\frac{3}{5}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$. Explain further, why it is essential to reduce fractions to a common denominator in certain arithmetical operations.
3. Find, by Practice, the cost of 211 rods 27 per. $16\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yds. at £113 17s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d per acre.
4. A owes B a debt, payable in $7\frac{1}{10}$ months. He pays, however, a third in 4 months, a fourth in 6 months, and a fifth in 8 months: When should the remainder be paid?
5. A piece of work can be finished in 45 days by 35 men; the workmen, however, drop off, at the rate of seven at a time, at the end of every 15 days: How long will it take to finish the contract?
6. Two persons start from a certain point at the same time, one goes due north at the rate of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, and the other due east at the rate of $12\frac{1}{5}$ miles per hour: How far are they distant from each other at the close of six hours?
7. The solid content of a cubical apartment is 21,717,639 cubic feet. Find the cost of covering its floor with carpet, 21 inches broad at 35 shillings per yard.
8. In a municipal election $\frac{1}{6}$ of the ratepayers were disfranchised, and 1 of two candidates appearing, the one who was supported by $\frac{1}{10}$ of the electors was returned by a majority of 5. Find the number of votes recorded for each.

Geography.

Three hours allowed.

Five questions will be sufficient for the maximum number of marks.

1. Describe the Balkan Mountain System.
2. Describe fully the northern plains of the Old World.
3. Describe the currents of the Western Pacific (with special reference to Australian waters).
4. Sketch the basin, tributaries, and general character of the Ganges.
5. Show how light, nature of soil, slope, moisture, &c., may affect the distribution and character of vegetable life.
6. Describe the leading characteristics (Physical, Intellectual, and Moral) of the Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, and Malay varieties of the Race.
7. Explain how an accurate knowledge of the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites may be of essential service to navigators.

Principles of Teaching.

Three hours allowed.

Five questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks, the 6th to be one.

NOTE.—In the first lines of your first answer give specimens of penmanship in as many forms as you know.

1. In relation to method, distinguish between "analysis" and "synthesis," and give examples of their application to the subjects taught.
2. What evils may arise from an implicit confidence in any particular method?
3. In the case of the "conceptive" or representative faculties, what (according to "Tate's Philosophy") are the sections or individual faculties of the group or class?
4. In view of question 3, show how these faculties can best be cultivated.
5. Describe fully how you would teach English composition—beginning at the most elementary stage.
6. Give notes of a Fifth Class Object Lesson on one of the following:—
The human hand.
A mirror.
An hydraulic press.
A ray of light.

Sanitary Science.

Three hours allowed.

1. Mention the leading sanitary reformers of the last century, and give a summary of the labours of any among the number.
2. In the light of public health, specify those diseases which have been called "preventable," and state what has been recommended, or what could (in your own opinion) be done to prevent or to paralyse their evil effects.
3. How are the "organic" and "inorganic" constituents of food generally divided? State what is meant by or included under the term "nitrogenous constituents."
4. Why should water be thoroughly purified before use for culinary purposes? Explain the most effective modes of purification.
5. Account for the premature decay of floors in houses of comparatively recent erection, and state the lessons to be derived therefrom, especially those affecting the preservation of health.

Vocal Music.

One hour and a half allowed.

NOTE.—It is not necessary to write the questions. Answer either Part I or Part II, but not both.

PART I.—TONIC SOL-FA NOTATION.

1. Define each of the following musical forms:—*madrigal, glee, part song, fugue, canon, recitative, oratorio*,—naming, if possible, a composition of each kind.
2. Construct a modulator exhibiting transition of three flat removes and three sharp removes.
3. Name every chord in the following exercises:—

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d \\ l_1 \\ l_1 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} d : f_1 \\ l_1 : s_1 \\ l_1 : m_1 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} d : — \\ l_1 : — \\ l_1 : — \end{array} \right. \left\| \begin{array}{l} d \\ l_1 \\ l_1 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} f_1 : l_1 \\ s_1 : l_1 \\ m_1 : d_1 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} f_1 : f_1 \\ l_1 : s_1 \\ m_1 : m_1 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} d : — \\ l_1 : — \\ l_1 : — \end{array} \right. \left\| \right.$$

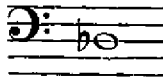
4. Give a brief description of the Tonic Sol-Fa *Time-names*.
5. Write a time exercise in four puls; measur., showing the ordinary sub-divisions of the pulse.

6. Transpose the following passage into the staff notation, *treble clef* (a crotchet = a pulse) :—
Key B \flat

$\left| d : t_1, l_1 \mid s_1 : d \mid m. : r. \mid s_1 : - \mid s : f \mid m r \mid l_1 : t_1, r \mid r : \mid d : - \mid : \right\|$

PART II.—STAFF NOTATION.

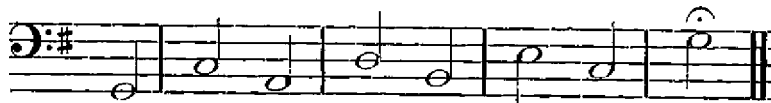
1. Explain clearly the difference between a *tritone* and a *diminished fifth*.
2. Write, both in the *treble* and *bass clefs*, the key signatures of C \flat major, F \sharp major, B \flat minor, and C \sharp minor.
3. Give an account of the origin of the syllabic names of the tones of the scale.

4. Write from this note  a *perfect fifth*, an *augmented sixth*, a *minor third*, a *diminished seventh*, and a *major second*.

5. Write this phrase in the *tenor clef*, preserving the same pitch :—



6. Add three parts to the following bass (*short score*) using *common chords* only :—



History.

Three hours allowed.

Five questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks.

1. The *History of the English Nation* begins with *Magna Charta*. Explain how this can be maintained.
2. Trace the character of one of the following Sovereigns, and, if possible, on the lines drawn by Bishop Gilbert Burnett :—Charles the Second, William the Third.
3. Distinguish between the Reformation in Scotland and the Reformation in England ; and point out the differences and results as affecting the two Kingdoms.
4. Describe the causes which led to the flight of James the Second, and the accession of William and Mary.
5. Describe the objects sought by the Union between England and Scotland, the circumstances which led to it, and the basis of the said Union.
6. Give an account of the Administration of Sir Richard Bourke as Governor of New South Wales.

English Literature.

Three hours allowed.

Five questions will be sufficient for the maximum number of marks.

1. Explain the views of Professor Morley (in chap. 1 of his work) as to the most distinctive mark of British Literature, and of the lessons to be learned from it.
2. Describe the translations of the Bible produced in the reign of Elizabeth.
3. Give an outline of the plot of the "*Merchant of Venice*," specifying more particularly the lessons intended to be taught by the author.
4. State what you know of any two of the following authors—their times, and literary works :—

John Locke,	Richard Baxter,
Thomas Hobbes,	John Howe,
Jeremy Taylor,	James Harrington.

5. Describe what is meant by the "period of French influence" in British Literature, and the results of that influence, as regards range, style, duration, &c.
6. Give the substance of any two essays of the following writers, or one of each author :—

Francis Bacon,
Joseph Addison.

7. What was the "*Eikon Basilike*" ? Describe the circumstances under which it was written, and the designs of its author.

Geometry.

Three hours allowed.

Six problems will suffice for the maximum number of marks.

1. Prove that the angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.
2. If from any point in the circumference of a circle, a chord and a tangent be drawn, the perpendiculars dropped on them from the middle point of the subtended arc are equal to one another.
3. In a given circle inscribe a triangle, equiangular to a given triangle.
4. From a given point as centre describe a circle cutting a given straight line in two points, so that the rectangle contained by their distances from a fixed point in the straight line may be equal to a given square.
5. Prove that the straight lines joining the centres of the circles touching one side of a triangle and the others produced, pass through the angular points of the triangle.
6. In the case of an equiangular and equilateral hexagon prove that its side is equal to the radius of the circle in which it is inscribed.
7. Equal parallelograms which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, and parallelograms which have one angle of the one equal to an angle of the other, and their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, are equal to one another.
8. Find a point in a side of a triangle from which two straight lines drawn, one to the opposite angle, and the other parallel to the base, shall cut off towards the vertex and towards the base, equal triangles.

Algebra.

Algebra.

Three hours allowed.

Seven questions will be sufficient for the maximum number of marks.

1. Solve one $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a. \frac{x}{4} (3\frac{1}{2}x + 2) - \frac{5}{8} \{ 1 - x (2\frac{1}{2} - x) \} = 4\frac{3}{8} \\ b. \frac{2}{9} (7x - 4) - \frac{3}{5} \{ 2\frac{1}{2}x - (1 - x) \} = \\ \frac{5}{6} (3x + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (7x + 4) \end{array} \right.$
2. Solve $\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}y = 12 - \frac{1}{4}z \\ \frac{1}{3}y + \frac{1}{4}z = 8 + \frac{1}{2}x \\ \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{3}z = 10 \end{array} \right\}$

3. Find a number of three digits, the last two alike, such that the number formed by the digits inverted may exceed twice the original number by 42, and also the number formed by putting the single figure in the midst by 27.

4. A tailor bought a piece of cloth for £147, from which he cut off 12 yards for his own use, and sold the remainder for £120 5s., charging 5s. per yard more than he gave for it. How many yards were there, and what did it cost him per yard.

5. A French louis contains 20 francs, of which 25 make £1 sterling; how can I pay a bill of 45 francs most easily, by paying English and receiving French gold only? Show that I cannot pay a debt of £2 6s

6. A. and B. trade with different sums. A. gains £200, B. loses £50; and now A.'s stock : B.'s : : 2 : $\frac{1}{2}$; but, if A. had gained £100, and B. had lost £85, their stocks would have been as 15 : 34. Find the original stock of each

7. Answer one of the following :—

a. Find the co-efficient of x^n in the expansion $\frac{(1+x)^2}{(1-x)^4}$

b. Expand $(1 - \alpha)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ into an infinite series.

8. Find three numbers in Geometrical Progression, such that the sum of the first and third shall be 52, and their product 100.

9. Find in how many years £100 will become £1,050 at 5 per cent. compound interest; having given $\log. 14 = 1.14613$, $\log. 15 = 1.17609$, $\log. 16 = 1.20412$.

Trigonometry.

Three hours allowed. Answer eight.

- Find the value of the sine, cosine, and tangent of 75° .
- If $\sin. 378' = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$ determine $\cos. 189^\circ$ and $\sin. 189^\circ$.
- Find the area and greatest angle of a triangle whose sides are respectively 22, 48, and 62.
- Solve one of the equations :—
A. $\sin. 3x = 2 \sin. 2x - \sin. x$.
B. $\sin. 2x = 3 \tan. x \cos. 2x$.
- At what distance would Dhawalagiri (28,000 feet high) first appear in the horizon?
- Compare the areas of two regular hexagons respectively inscribed in and described about the same circle.
- Find the sides and area of a right-angled field, of which one angle is 60° , and the line joining the right angle with the middle point of the hypotenuse is 100 yards.
- In a right-angle triangle, given the sum of the hypotenuse and perpendicular equal to the square of the base, and the value of the sine of the angle between the hypotenuse and base = .97561; find each side.
- Find the area (in terms of the sides) of a quadrilateral that can be inscribed in a circle, and the radius of a circle inscribed in a triangle.
- From the top of a hill I observed two consecutive mile-stones on a horizontal road running directly from the base. The angles of depression of the mile-stones were 45° and 30° ; find the height of the hill.

Latin.

Three hours allowed.

- Translate the two following passages into English. *Need not transcribe Latin :—*
 - Ad haec Caesar respondit :—“Se magis consuetudine sua, quam merito eorum, civitatem conservaturum, si prius quam murum aries attigisset, se dedidissent; sed deditiois nullam esse conditionem, nisi armis traditis; se id, quod in Nervii fecisset, facturum, finitimisque imperaturum, ne quam dedititiis Populi Romani injuriam inferrent” Re nunciata ad suos, “quae imperarentur, facere” dixerunt. Armorum magna multitudine de muro in fossam, quae erat ante oppidum, jacta, sic ut prope summam muri aggerisque altitudinem acervi armorum adaequarent; et tamen circumter parte tertia, ut postea perspectum est, celata atque in oppido retenta; portis patefactis, eo die pace sunt usi.
 - Obstupuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,
Casu deinde viri tanto; et sic ore locuta est:
Quis te, nate dea, per tanta pericula casus
Insequitur? quae vis immanibus applicat oris?
Tunc ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Anchisae
Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoentis ad undam?
Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire.
Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem
Auxilio Beli: genitor tum Belus opinam
Vastabat Cyprum, et victor ditione tenebat.
Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
Trojanac, nomenque tuum, regesque Pelasgi.
Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat,
Seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum ab stirpe volebat.
Quare agite, O, tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris.
Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
Jactatam, hac demum voluit consistere terra.

2. Translate into Latin the following. *Need not transcribe the English* :—
 Brutus, knowing the will of the Roman people, conspired against Caesar. The day before Caesar was slain, Porcia, the wife of Brutus, being cognisant of the design, asked for a little shaving-knife (razor), as if for the purpose of paring her nails, and letting it slip, as if by chance, from her hands, she wounded herself with it. Called into his wife's bed-room by the clamour of the maid-servants, Brutus began to chide her for having desired to anticipate the office of the barber, but Porcia said to him privately—“My Brutus, I did not inflict this wound upon myself by chance, but of design, for I wished to find out whether I had sufficient courage to face death if the deed entrusted to you should fail of its accomplishment.” On hearing these words, Brutus is said to have lifted up his hands and his eyes to Heaven, and to have exclaimed—“Would that I might appear a husband worthy of such a wife!”
3. Give twelve examples of the government of the genitive and dative by verbs.
4. Write all the interrogatives, and illustrate by short sentences. Explain also the meaning and use of *ut, ne, quin, quo, and quominus*.

French.

Three hours and a half allowed.

- 300 1. Translate into English, *without transcribing the French* :—

(a) Jéhu, qu'avoit choisi sa sagesse profonde,
 Jéhu, sur qui je vois que votre espoir se fonde,
 D'un oubli trop ingrat a payé ses bienfaits :
 Jéhu laisse d'Achab l'affreuse fille en paix,
 Suit des rois d'Israël les profanes exemples

Du vil Dieu de l'Égypte a conservé les temples ;
 Jéhu, sur les hauts lieux enfin osant offrir
 Un téméraire encens que Dieu ne peut souffrir,
 N'a pour servir sa cause et venger ses injures
 Ni le cœur assez droit, ni les mains assez pures.
 Non, non : c'est à Dieu seul qu'il nous faut attacher.

Montrons Éhacin : et, loin de le cacher,
 Que du bandeau royal sa tête soit ornée ;
 Je veux même avancer l'heure déterminée,
 Avant que de Mathan le complot soit formé.

(b) Qui sait si, en acceptant des puissants, nous n'avons pas obéi à la même inspiration ? A part les nécessités de la hiérarchie ou les conséquences de la conquête, les fous se plaisent à entourer leurs chefs de privilèges ; soit qu'elles mettent leur vanité à agrandir ainsi une de leurs œuvres, soit qu'elles s'efforcent de cacher l'humiliation de la dépendance en exagérant l'importance de ceux qui les dominent ! On veut se faire honneur de son maître : on l'élève sur ses épaules comme sur un piédestal ; on l'entoure de rayons afin d'en recevoir quelques reflets. C'est toujours la fable du chien qui accepte la chaîne et le collier, pourvu qu'ils soient d'or.

- 800 2. Translate into French, *without transcribing the English* :—

(a) When you have read this celebrated discourse on Universal History, and studied in it the causes of the grandeur and the fall of States, you will be less astonished at revolutions, more or less sudden, that the modern empires have experienced which appeared to you in the most flourishing state.

(b) Whatever be your power as a teacher, you cannot hope to increase, nor even to preserve it, if you be not very attentive to gain the affections of your pupils.

(c) The recollection of the pains we have suffered and the dangers we have run through is pleasant, because it is a blessing to be delivered from them.

(d) She could have finished her work as soon as you, if she would ; but then it would not have been done so well as it is.

(e) Have you read the books I had advised you to read ?

(f) Do you believe he will come and see me when he has finished this affair ? No, I do not.

(g) The parents of the deceased had resided in the village from childhood. They had inhabited one of the neatest cottages, and by various rural occupations and the assistance of a small garden, had supported themselves creditably and comfortably, and led a happy and blameless life. They had one son, who had grown up to be the staff and pride of their age. “Oh, sir !” said the good woman, “he was such a comely lad, so sweet-tempered, so kind to every one around him, so dutiful to his parents ! It did one's heart good to see him of a Sunday, dressed out in his best, so tall, so straight, so cheery, supporting his old mother to church, for she was always fonder of leaning on George's arm than on her goodman's, and, poor soul, she might be well proud of him, for a finer lad there was not in the country round.”

- 100 3. Explain *fully* the use of the definite article in French.

100 4. Write down the primitive tenses (first person singular) of *contraindre, prévaloir, confire, défaillir, pâtre, émoudre, astreindre, extraire, convenir, dépendre*.

- 200 5. Give the English of the following French idioms :—

Cela fera bien mon affaire, allons au fait, cet orateur bat la campagne, il nous a fermé la porte au nez, vous ne savez plus de quel bois faire flèche, je vois cela dans un autre jour, c'est une autre paire de manches, il mot la charrue devant les bœufs, cela fait dresser les cheveux, peu s'en fallut qu'il ne me frappât, il a des affaires par dessus la tête, vous lui avez donné la monnaie de sa pièce, je ne sais qu'y faire, je n'en puis plus, je pensai être tuc, je vous sais mauvais gré de cela, je viens de lire, je vous ferai punir, je m'en prendrai à vous, servez monsieur le premier.

Geology.

Three hours allowed.

- Under what circumstances can artesian wells be formed ?
- Give an account of the glacial period. What are the principal indications of its existence ?
- How do you account for the origin and formation of coral islands ?
- Enumerate the divisions of the Palæozoic rocks ; and mention the forms of life most characteristic of them.
- Who was the first and ablest exponent of the Old Red Sandstone ? Sum up his discoveries, and name six fossils peculiar to that formation.
- What are metamorphic rocks ? How have they probably been formed ? Mention the principal, giving their mineral constituents.
- What are mineral veins ; how have they been formed ?
- Give a short sketch of the geology of New South Wales.

Physiology.

Physiology.

Three hours allowed.

1. What are the distinctive characters of the following :—Mucous membrane, connective tissue, and cartilage?
2. What is the saliva ; in what way does it act upon the food?
3. Describe the functions of the liver.
4. Give an account of the development of the teeth.
5. How is the blood affected by the lungs?
6. Describe the structure of the eyeball.
7. What are the auditory ossicles? Describe their functions, and those of the cochlea.
8. Give a full account of the action of man's breathing upon the air, noticing the amount used and consequent changes in it ; hence deduce the importance of sufficient air-space and of ventilation.

Chemistry.

Three hours allowed. Answer eight questions.

1. Define the terms *element*, *molecule*, *chemical action*, *base*, *acid*, *salt*.
2. How is chlorine prepared? Describe its chief properties.
3. How much pure calcium carbonate would you require for the preparation of 10 grammes of carbon dioxide?
4. How is phosphorus prepared from bones?
5. How much oxygen (by weight and bulk) should be got from 7 lbs. of potassium chlorate? $K = 39$, $Cl = 35.5$, $O = 16$.
6. How is sulphuric acid prepared? Give equations to represent what probably takes place.
7. Briefly describe the common process for making steel from wrought iron ; also give an outline of Bessemer's process.
8. Give tests for the detection of the following metals when in solution :—Lead, iron, barium, silver, nickel.
9. Explain the following equation :—

$$Sb_2S_3 + 6 H Cl = 2 Sb Cl_3 + 3 H_2S.$$

Physics.

Three hours allowed. Answer eight questions.

1. What is the boiling point of a liquid? What are the chief circumstances which affect it?
2. A litre of air is measured at $15.5^\circ C.$ and 745 m.m. barometric pressure ; what volume will it occupy at $0^\circ C.$ and 760 m.m.?
3. What do you understand by the terms *dark heat* and *actinic rays*?
4. Describe Ruhmkorff's coil.
5. What are the differences between magnetic and diamagnetic bodies?
6. Express $40^\circ F.$ — $40^\circ F.$ on the Centigrade and Reaumur scales ; and $10^\circ C.$ — $10^\circ C.$ on the Fahrenheit scale.
7. A body weighs 252 grains in air, 36 in water, and 63 in spirit ; what is the specific gravity of the body and of the spirit?
8. Describe (with diagrams) the construction of the batteries of Daniell, Smee, and Grove.
9. What do you understand by the terms *specific heat*, *latent heat*, and *atomic heat*?

ANNEX M.

DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS UNDERGOING EXAMINATION.

1. The Examinee will write upon the Title-page of the Papers :—
 - (1.) The date and place of the Examination.
 - (2.) A distinguishing number. See paragraph 20 upon this point.
 - (3.) Name in full.
 - (4.) The name of the school, *in full*, if in charge of one.
 - (5.) The present rank, or Classification—if classified.
 - (6.) The date of last Examination, if previously examined.
 - (7.) The Classification now sought.
 - (8.) Professional experience, and schools held.
2. The above must be arranged clearly and consecutively on the title-page, which, having been attested by the officer in charge as to its completeness and accuracy, and *duly initialled by him*, is to be placed in an envelope provided for the purpose, and transmitted without delay to the *Under Secretary*, by the Examinee.
3. The time allowed for each paper cannot be exceeded. The Examinee is not permitted to consult books, maps, or notes ; and conversation during Examination is rigidly prohibited. Inattention to these cautions will necessitate the stoppage of the Examination, and the offending party will be reported to the Minister.
4. A margin of *two inches* on every page throughout, extending outwards from the binding edge of the paper, is not, *under any circumstances*, to be written upon.
5. Each paper will, when completed, be handed to the officer in charge, who will *add his initials to it*. The distinguishing number of the *Examination questions*, which is printed in the upper corner, left-hand side of the paper, should appear in the *same position* upon each page of the Examinee's answers.
6. Each question must be written down before commencing to answer it. It is not necessary to write any question twice.
7. Examinees are not to substitute questions of their own, nor are they to alter those given.
8. The lines of writing should be fully half an inch apart. The writing should not approach within one inch of the top and foot of the page.
9. *Ruled paper is inadmissible.*
10. The writing should be full, clear, and legible. The papers should be kept free from stains.
11. The style of composition should be simple and clear, following the best English models. Much importance will be attached to this point.
12. The Punctuation should be so plain as to leave no doubt of the writer's meaning.
13. In the Grammar papers the words to be parsed must be arranged singly in column, and the parsing of each word, in detail, placed opposite. The order of parsing and analysis sanctioned by the Department must be strictly followed. Abbreviations of the terms used are admissible ; but they must be perfectly intelligible, and contain so much of the whole word as to leave no doubt of the writer's meaning.
14. In Arithmetical and Algebraical processes the working must be clearly shown. If possible, examinees should work out the solutions at once, on paper. Working on slate, and copying out subsequently, tend to occupy time unduly, and cause error.
15. In working out Euclid, if a problem has to be continued on another page, it is well to re-describe the figure on the new page.
16. In answering Geographical questions, Examinees should guard against guessing at distances, measurements, latitudes, and longitudes, &c.
- 17.

17. The Teacher cannot rise from an incomplete Examination paper, retire, and resume again, without the express consent of the Officer in charge.
 18. To prevent confusion the *pages* should be carefully marked.
 19. Each paper should bear, at top, the distinguishing number of the writer.
 20. Examinees should use *consecutive distinguishing numbers*, under the direction of the *Officer in charge*.
 21. *The same number cannot be used by two or more Examinees.*
 22. Both questions and answers are the property of the Minister, and neither can be retained by the examinee.
 23. When the Examination papers are finally arranged for transmission, the following should be the order of attachment :—Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Art of Teaching, Writing, Domestic Economy, Drawing, Music, &c.
 24. Drawing, Music, and every Advanced Group of subjects should be written on papers entirely separate from each other.
 25. The Examinee will write his *number* at the close of the last answer, and the *date* of completion, *stating also the place of Examination*. This should appear at the *head of the first page also, as well as on the Title-page*.
 26. Teachers will do well to remember that bad spelling disqualifies for Classification; that slovenliness and neatness are both taken into account in estimating the value of Examination papers; and that no amount of knowledge will avail, when seeking promotion, if the requisite Practical Skill is wanting.
 27. Should any Teacher, during the progress of Examination, desire to refer to the Officer in charge, he must do so audibly, in order to prevent misconception or misunderstanding.
 28. Latin parsing should be done in the following order :
Substantive from (giving the genitive singular) declension, gender, number, case, reason,
Verb from (giving the principal parts) conjugation, voice, mood, tense, number,
 person, reason.
Adjective from (giving all the genders of the nominative singular) declensions, gender,
 number, case, reason.
Adverb from (giving comparative and superlative) modifying.
Pronoun from kind, gender, number, case, reason.
Preposition governing in the case.
 Conjunction—joining certain words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.
- NOTE.—This paper should be in the possession of the Examinee prior to the commencement of Examination.

APPENDIX XX.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 12th November, 1885.
 THE following Regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880 have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the 37th section of that Act. These Regulations are intended to supersede those of 4th May, 1880, and subsequent dates.
 W. J. TRICKETT.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. Application for the establishment of a Public School must be made in the following form :—

Application for the establishment of a Public School at
 Post Town,
 Date,
 The undersigned, on behalf of the residents at _____ hereby request that a Public School
 may be established at that place, under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act.

On behalf
 of the Residents. {

Information to be supplied by Applicants.

- (1.) Describe the position of the proposed School, namely :—
 County,—
 Parish,—
 Post Town,—
- (2.) What other Schools, maintained or aided by the State, are within two miles of the site of the proposed School?
- (3.) If none are within two miles, what is the distance to the nearest School?
- (4.) Are there any Primary Schools, not aided by the State, within two miles of the proposed School? If so, of what character, and how attended?
- (5.) State the number of children, from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two miles of the site of the proposed School, *v.g.* :—

Boys
 Girls
 Total.....

Religious Denominations—
 Church of England
 Roman Catholic
 Presbyterian
 Wesleyans
 Others
 Total.....

- (6.) What land is available for a site on which to erect the necessary School buildings? Give a Surveyor's description, and if possible, a plan of the ground.
Annex

Annex to Application for establishment of a Public School at

We, the undersigned Parents (or Guardians) of Children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Public School at _____, hereby undertake that our Children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the School.

Name of Parent or Guardian. (To be written by himself. *)	Distance from proposed School	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.

* If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by one of the Promoters of the School.

2. A Public School may be established in any locality where a regular attendance of twenty children between the ages of 6 and 14 years years can be guaranteed.

Inscription.

3. In the case of every Public School, whether the property be vested in the Minister or not, the inscription "Public School," and no other, shall be conspicuously put up on the outside of the building.

Uses of Public School Buildings.

4. No use shall be made of any Public School building tending to cause contention—such as the holding of political meetings, or bringing into it political petitions or documents for signature. And no such building shall be used as a place of public worship, unless built and kept in repair without aid from the Minister; nor in such case, if objected to in writing by one-fourth of the parents of the children attending the school.

SUPERIOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

5. Any Public School may be declared a Superior Public School, if, after due inquiry, it shall be found that the attendance thereat is sufficient to enable a class to be formed of not less than twenty pupils, who have been educated up to the standard that completes the course prescribed for a Fourth Class.

6. In addition to more advanced work in the ordinary subjects, lessons in other branches shall be given to the highest class, as under:—

To Boys.—In Mathematics, Latin, Science, and Drawing.

To Girls.—In French, Drawing, and Sanitary Science.

Instruction may also be given in such other branches as the Minister may from time to time consider expedient.

7. No special fee shall be charged.

8. Necessary text-books shall be supplied by the Minister.

9. In cases where the regular staff is unable to teach any prescribed subject efficiently, the Minister may employ a special teacher for such subject, and pay him such salary as he may deem expedient, provided that the special class so taught shall be drafted from the highest class, and contain not less than twenty pupils.

10. The course of instruction to be carried out in the highest class of a Superior Public School shall be that prescribed for a Fifth Class in the Standard of Proficiency; and such portions of the course shall be studied each year as will coincide with the subjects prescribed annually for the Junior or Senior Examinations of the Sydney University.

EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

11. Application for the establishment of Evening Public Schools must be made by petition to the Minister of Public Instruction in the form subjoined.

Signatures to Petition.

12. Every such petition must be signed, on behalf of not fewer than ten persons, by the parents, guardians, or other residents of the locality in which it is desired to establish an Evening Public School.

Persons not eligible to be Pupils.

13. No person below the age of fourteen years shall be received as a pupil in any Evening Public School, unless such person has received a certificate under section 35 of the Public Instruction Act; and no teacher or pupil-teacher employed in any school established or maintained under this Act shall be eligible for admission into such Evening Public School unless authorized by the District Inspector.

Appointment of Teachers.

14. Teachers of Evening Public Schools will be appointed by the Minister, but no teacher can be appointed unless he has been trained and classified.

Place of Holding Evening Public Schools.

15. An evening Public School may be conducted in any Public School-room or in any class-room attached thereto, or elsewhere in a suitable place.

Furniture and Apparatus.

16. The ordinary school furniture and apparatus of any such Public School may be used in the management of an Evening Public School.

Books.

17. Necessary supplies of reading books will be granted to Evening Public Schools.

Time of Meeting.

18. The pupils of an Evening Public School shall meet for instruction three times weekly at least, and every such meeting shall be of not less than two hours' duration.

Course of Instruction.

19. The course of instruction shall comprise Reading, Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography; but other subjects may be included with the sanction of the District Inspector.

Instruction to be Secular.

20. The instruction imparted must be secular, in accordance with section 7 of the Public Instruction Act.

Feis.

Fees.

21. Every pupil in an Evening Public School shall pay to the teacher weekly, in advance, a fee not exceeding one shilling; but the Minister may relieve pupils from the payment of school fees in cases where inability to pay is satisfactorily shown, and make good the payment to the teacher.

Salaries.

22. The salaries of teachers of Evening Public Schools shall be at the following rates :—

For an average attendance of 10 to 15,	£20	per annum.
" "	15 to 20,	£26 "
" "	20 to 30,	£32 "
" "	30 to 40,	£38 "

Fuel and light

23. The expense of providing fuel and lights must be borne by the Teacher.

Registers.

24. A class roll for recording the attendance of pupils, and a lesson register, shall be kept in every Evening Public School.

Returns.

25. Quarterly and annual returns shall be furnished in the same form as in Public Schools.

Inspection and control.

26. Evening Public Schools shall be subject to the same inspection and control as Public Schools.

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Honorable the Minister for Public Instruction.

The petition of the undersigned parents, guardians, and other residents, humbly sheweth :—

THAT your petitioners desire that an Evening Public School may be established at _____ in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

That your Petitioners guarantee the regular attendance for _____ months at such school, when established, of the persons named in the annexed Schedule.

That your Petitioners undertake, on behalf of the said persons, that they shall conform to the Regulations for the conduct of Evening Public Schools now in force or that may hereafter be framed by authority.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

SCHEDULE showing the names of persons who will attend an Evening Public School at _____

Name.	Age next birthday.	Occupation (if any).	Signature of parents, guardians, or employers.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

27. The standard of attainments for the admission of pupils to High Schools shall be as follows :—

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Reading.—To read a passage from some standard author, pronouncing every word distinctly, and giving due emphasis and modulation to each sentence as a whole. To have an acquaintance with the meanings of words selected from the passage read.

Dictation.—To write a passage of about fourteen lines dictated from some standard author, or an ordinary newspaper, with correct spelling and punctuation.

Arithmetic.—To solve questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Discount.

NOTE.—In the case of girls, Interest and Discount to be omitted.

Grammar.—To parse the more difficult words in a passage of about six lines. To distinguish the true subjects and the true predicates in sentences. To correct inelegant or ungrammatical expressions. To exemplify the correct usage of picked words.

BOYS.

Euclid.—Book I, Definitions, &c., Propositions 1 to 20 inclusive.

Algebra.—First Four Rules.

Latin.—Smith's Principia Latina, Part I, to Exercise 15 inclusive.

GIRLS.

French.—Schneider's First French Course, Exercises 1 to 60 inclusive.

28. The School fee shall be two guineas per quarter, payable in advance. Candidates whose parents are duly certified to be unable to pay the fee may be admitted free, provided they pass the entrance examination.

29. The fees shall in no case be the property of the Teachers, but shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

30. The ten candidates of each sex, and not over fourteen years of age, who gain most marks and show the necessary proficiency at the examination held at the beginning of each year for admission to the Sydney High Schools, shall be awarded Scholarships entitling them to free education therein for that year, and, subject to the Teacher's annual favourable report on their proficiency and conduct, for the two following years. In each of the other High Schools, the first three successful candidates shall be awarded like Scholarships.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

31. Application for the establishment of a Provisional School must be made in the form contained in the subjoined Schedule.

32. A Provisional School may be established in any locality where not fewer than twelve, but not more than nineteen, children between the ages of six and fourteen years can regularly attend such school: provided that no Provisional School shall be established within four miles by the nearest route practicable for children of any existing Public, Provisional, or Half-time School.

33. The necessary school buildings and furniture for a Provisional School, as well as the requisite books and apparatus, will be provided at the cost of the Department, subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) That the grant in aid of the building and furniture shall be limited to £45, when, in the opinion of the Inspector, the average attendance will be from 12 to 15, and to £60 when the average attendance is likely to be 18 ; that payment shall not be made until the building has been erected, and reported by an Inspector or other officer of the Department of Public Instruction to be ready for occupation.
- (b) That the building shall be placed on Crown Lands, if sites thereon central to the school population and otherwise suitable can be obtained, and that, if built on private land, the right-of-way shall be secured, and the property leased to the Minister of Public Instruction for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, at a peppercorn rent, the Minister having the right to remove the building before or at the expiration of that term.
- (c) That where the average attendance is expected to range from 12 to 15, the school-room shall measure 14 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fireplace ; two out-offices must also be provided, and the following articles of furniture supplied, viz. :—
 2 desks, each 10 feet 6 inches long.
 2 forms, each 10 feet 6 inches long.
 1 book-press or box.
 1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet.
 1 chair.
- (d) That when the average attendance is expected to be 18, the school-room shall measure 17 feet in length, 14 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fireplace ; two out-offices must also be provided, together with the following articles of furniture, viz. :—
 4 desks, each 7 feet 6 inches long.
 4 forms, each 7 feet 6 inches long.
 1 book-press or box.
 1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet.
 1 chair.
- (e) That the applicants for a Provisional School state, on the usual form of application, the arrangements which they deem best for having the building erected, and the furniture supplied, with the least possible delay.

34. Teachers of Provisional Schools will be appointed by the Minister, after their competency for the office has been ascertained.

35. To ensure the continuance of a Provisional School, the provisions of the Public Instruction Act must be duly observed, and an average attendance of not fewer than 12 pupils maintained.

36. Provisional Schools shall be classified in the following manner :—

Schools with an average attendance below 20, but not below 18.	} First-class Provisional Schools.	
Schools with an average attendance below 18, but not below 15.		} Second-class Provisional Schools.
Schools with an average attendance below 15, but not below 12.			} Third-class Provisional Schools.

37. The Salaries of Teachers of Provisional Schools shall be at the following rates :—

- In First-class Provisional Schools, £90 per annum.
- In Second-class Provisional Schools, £75 per annum.
- In Third-class Provisional Schools, £60 per annum.

38. School fees shall be paid at the same rate as prescribed for Public Schools, and the sums received shall be paid to the Consolidated Revenue.

39. Provisional Schools must be conducted in every respect as Public Schools, and be subject to all the provisions of the Public Instruction Act with respect to religious instruction.

40. The course of secular education shall embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History, with needlework for girls, whenever practicable ; and the instruction must be imparted in accordance with the prescribed standard of proficiency.

SCHEDULE.

Form of application for the establishment of Provisional School at

Post Town,

Date,

THE undersigned, on the behalf of the residents at _____ request that a Provisional School may be established at that place, in accordance with the 22nd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

.....

Information to be supplied by Applicants.

Where is the proposed school situated ?

In what county ?

In what parish ?

What other schools, maintained or aided by the Minister of Public Instruction, are within four miles of the site of the proposed school by the nearest practicable route ?

If none are within four miles, what is the distance of the nearest school ?

Are there any primary schools, not aided by the Minister, within four miles of the proposed school ? If so, what is their character, and by what number of pupils are they attended ?

State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two miles of the site of the proposed school, e.g. :—

Boys
 Girls

Total.....

Religious denominations—

Church of England.....
 Roman Catholic
 Presbyterian
 Wesleyan.....
 Other

Total.....

If a school building has been provided without cost to the Department, or can be rented, describe it. Can a suitable and central site be obtained on Crown Lands? If not, is there a site on private property that can be rented by the Department for a term of years at a peppercorn rental, on the understanding that a building erected by the Minister can be removed before or at the expiration of that term?

What arrangements are deemed best for having the requisite building erected and furniture supplied, with the least possible delay, in accordance with Article 3 of the Regulations for Provisional Schools.

Annex to Application for the establishment of a Provisional School.

We the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances of the proposed Provisional School at _____, hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school :—

Name of Parent or Guardian. (*To be written by himself.)	Distance from proposed school.	Distance from nearest State School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.

* If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by a Member of the Local Committee.

SCHOOLS TAUGHT BY ITINERANT TEACHERS.

(A.) Half-time Schools.

41. Wherever twenty children, between the ages of six and fourteen years are residing within an estimated radius of 10 miles from a central point, and can be collected in groups of not less than ten children in each, the Itinerating Teacher will visit two such places only, and the schools so established will be designated Half-time Schools.

42. Applications for the establishment of Half-time Schools must be made in the form appended; but aid will not be granted towards the maintenance of such schools unless suitable school-houses be provided by the applicants.

43. No school-room will be approved unless it be 10 feet at least in width, be floored, be provided with a fireplace, and be properly lighted and ventilated.

44. A full supply of furniture and school books will be granted as a first stock to all schools newly established, and further grants will be made from time to time, as may be deemed expedient.

45. The same Registers are to be kept and the same Returns furnished as in Public Schools.

46. Every teacher must divide his time between the schools under his charge, with the view of effecting the largest amount of good. Where practicable, he is to devote the mornings to the teaching of one school, and the afternoons to the teaching of the other; but, if found more suitable, other arrangements may be adopted, under the authority of the Inspector charged with the supervision of the school. In any case, the parent or guardian of each child is to be supplied with a time-table showing the hours at which school will open and close.

47. Half-time Schools will be classified in the same manner as Public Schools, according to the total average attendance of pupils at the stations at which teacher gives instruction.

48. Teachers will be paid the full rates of salary attached to the classification of their schools.

49. The scale of fees for Half-time Schools shall be, for five days teaching—

- For one child in a family, three pence.
- For two children in a family, six pence.
- For three children in a family, nine pence.
- For four or more children in a family, one shilling.

50. Teachers will be paid a sufficient annual allowance, where necessary, for horse forage, irrespective of the salary attached to their schools.

51. As regards instruction, every Half-time School is to be conducted in all respects as a Public School.

52. Teachers are required to insist on the carrying out of a systematic course of Home Lessons.

53. Teachers will hold themselves directly responsible to the Inspectors under whose supervision they are placed.

54. At the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by each Teacher to the Inspector.

Application for the establishment of a Half-time School at _____ and _____
 Post Town _____
 Date _____

Sir,
 beg to apply to the Minister for Public Instruction for the establishment of Half-time Schools at _____ and _____ under the 23rd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880. have the honor to be,
 Sir,

The Under Secretary,
 Department of Public Instruction. Your most obedient Servant,

Information to be supplied by Applicants.

Describe the position of the proposed schools from each other.

What other schools maintained or aided by the Minister are within two miles of the site of the proposed school.

If none are within two miles, what is the distance of the nearest school.

Are there any Primary Schools not aided by the Minister within two miles of the proposed school? If so, of what character, and how attended?

State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of each of the proposed schools, e.g. :—

At	At
Boys .....	.....
Girls .....	.....
Total	Total
Religious Denominations—	.....
Church of England .....	.....
Roman Catholic.....	.....
Presbyterian .....	.....
Wesleyan .....	.....
Other .....	.....
Total.....	Total.....

What is the character of the proposed school building at each place? *Annex*

Annex to application for establishment of a Half-time School at

WE, the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Half-time School at _____ hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian. (*To be written by himself.)	Distance from School.	Name of child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.

* If the parent or guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed.

(B.) House-to-house Schools.

55. Teachers not necessarily trained may be employed in house-to-house teaching; they must be persons of good moral character, and must satisfy the Inspector that they are capable of imparting the rudiments of an English education.

56. The mode in which their time shall be apportioned to the several families visited by them will be determined by the Minister, on information furnished by the Inspector.

57. The subjects of Instruction shall be limited to Reading, Writing Dictation and Arithmetic.

58. It is required that the teacher shall supplement his oral instruction by a systematic course of Home Lessons.

59. At the end of each month, a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by the Teacher to the Inspector.

60. The remuneration of teachers engaged in the work will be at the rate of £5 per annum for each pupil in average attendance, up to a maximum salary of £100 per annum.

61. In addition to such remuneration, they will be allowed a sum of £10 per annum as forage allowance. Application for payment should be made at the end of each quarter.

62. As a condition to payment of salary, they must keep a record of the pupils' attendance in a satisfactory manner, and furnish punctually and accurately such returns as may be required by the Department.

63. Necessary text-books and materials will be supplied on requisition, as in the case of other schools.

Application for the appointment of an Itinerating Teacher for the District of

Sir,

Date

We hereby request that the Minister of Public Instruction, in accordance with the provisions of section 23 of the Public Instruction Act, will be pleased to appoint an Itinerating Teacher to instruct the children residing in the vicinity of _____, and within 10 miles of that place.

The information necessary for the Minister's decision is appended hereto.

We remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servants.

The Under Secretary,
Department of Public Instruction.

Information to be supplied by Applicants for the appointment of an Itinerating Teacher.

NAMES of Teaching Stations, their distances from the most central position, and the number of children to be instructed at each:—

Name.	Distance.	No. of Children.
1.—Residence of _____
2.— Do _____
3.— Do _____
4.— Do _____
5.— _____
6.— _____

Nature of provision made at each station for school accommodation. Local provision towards the support of Teacher.

WE, the undersigned, hereby promise that we will place under the instruction of the Itinerating Teacher to be appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, the children whose names are inserted in the subjoined Schedule, and send them regularly and punctually to school:—

Place (if named)	Children's Names.	Ages.	Parents' Signatures.

Grants of School Books, &c.

64. Grants of school books and apparatus will be made from time to time as may be deemed expedient, to all schools under supervision of the Minister, in proportion to the average number of children in attendance. A full supply will be granted to schools newly established.

Requisitions for School Materials.

65. Requisitions for supplies should be forwarded at the end of a quarter only.

Character of School Books.

66. Such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Minister shall be used in any school for ordinary instruction.

Apparatus.

67. The term Apparatus will include maps, diagrams, pictures, black-boards, easels, and ball-frames.

Registers, &c., to be kept.

68. The undermentioned Registers and Forms shall be kept, according to directions supplied with them, by every teacher: (a) an Admission Register, (b) a Class Roll, (c) a Daily Report Book, (d) Punishment Book, (e) a Lesson Register, (f) a Time-table, and (g) a Programme of Lessons for each Class.

Returns.

Returns

69. Quarterly and Annual Returns shall be furnished from every school. Each Quarterly Return must be neatly made out in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the teacher as a record and the other to be furnished to the Inspector on the Saturdays preceeding the Midwinter and Christmas vacations, and in other cases on the last Saturdays in the months of March and September. The Annual Return must be forwarded, with the Quarterly Return, immediately after the close of the December quarter.

Default in sending Returns.

70. Negligence in compiling or sending Returns, or in keeping School Registers, will render a teacher liable to a fine, or, if repeated, to a loss of classification. Any teacher guilty of fraudulently making false entries in any Register or Return will be dismissed.

Training of Teachers.

71. Every applicant for employment as a teacher must undergo a course of training before being permanently appointed, unless he shall have previously been trained in some recognized Training School. He must sign an undertaking to accept such employment in any locality indicated by the Minister.

Position of Teachers.

72. Teachers employed under the Department of Public Instruction are Civil Servants of the Crown, and are entitled to all the advantages and subject to all the restrictions of that position.

General Qualifications.

73. As a general rule, no person will be appointed as a teacher unless he has been examined and classified. In some cases a teacher may be appointed provisionally who has not undergone examination; but his appointment will not be ratified until his competency has been tested in that manner.

Examination and Classification.

74. The attainments of teachers, students of the Training School, and candidates for employment as teachers, will be tested by oral and written examinations, and their skill in teaching will be determined by their ability to manage a school or class; and according to such attainments and skill they will be classified in the following grades:—The first or highest class will have two grades, distinguished as A and B; the second class will have two grades, distinguished as A and B; and the third class will have three grades, distinguished as A, B, and C. A classification awarded to a teacher, a student of the Training School, or a candidate for employment, after his first successful examination, will be provisional only, and will be confirmed at the end of three years from the date of examination if the Inspector's reports upon his school work be fully satisfactory: Provided that the classification of any teacher in the school service shall be liable to reduction or cancellation for inefficiency, gross neglect of duty, or serious misconduct on the part of the person holding such classification.

Commencement of duty.

75. When a teacher is appointed to a school, he must report to the Inspector of the District the fact of arrival at his post, and the date of commencing duty.

Resignation of Teachers.

76. Teachers are required to give not less than one month's notice of their intended resignation, which will take effect on the last day of the month indicated. Before receiving salary for the last month, they must hand over to a person duly authorized all school property belonging to the Minister, and make out, in duplicate, an inventory of the same: one copy, to be forwarded to the Inspector, the other to be left with the School Records.

Teachers' Occupation.

77. Teachers in the service of the Minister are prohibited from engaging in any occupation not having a distinctly educational character, unless the sanction of the Minister has been previously obtained.

Duties of Teachers.

78. The duties of Teachers are the following:—

To observe faithfully these Regulations.

To carry out the suggestions of Inspectors to the best of their ability.

To teach according to the Course of Secular Instruction.

To maintain the discipline prescribed in the Regulations.

To keep the School Records neatly, and to furnish Returns punctually.

To see that the undermentioned documents are kept posted in a conspicuous place in the school-room, namely:—(a) The Regulations; (b) Notice to Visitors; (c) Course of Secular Instruction; (d) Time-table; (e) Programme of Lessons; (f) Scale of Fees.

To take charge of the school buildings and all property belonging to the Minister, and to be responsible for keeping the school premises in good order and tenantable repair—reasonable wear and tear excepted.

Teachers' Wives.

79. In schools containing female children but no female teacher, it will be the duty of the teacher's wife to teach needle-work to the girls during at least four hours in each week. In forming an estimate of the efficiency of schools, the competency and usefulness of teachers' wives, and the time they devote to school duties, will be taken into account.

Assistant teachers.

80. Assistant teachers may be appointed to schools in which the average daily attendance exceeds seventy. They may be (a) persons who have served for three years at least as a pupil-teacher, or, (b) persons who have been examined and classified.

Pupil teachers.

81. Pupil-teachers may be employed to serve for not less than three years in any school in which the average attendance has not been less than fifty for the three months preceding, provided that the teacher holds a classification not lower than Class II.

Conditions of Appointment.

82. Candidates for the office of pupil-teacher must not be less than thirteen nor more than seventeen years of age, and free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness. They must also pass an examination in the subjects specified in Regulation 84.

Remuneration.

83. The remuneration of pupil-teachers will consist partly of instruction to be given by the teacher, for at least one hour on every school day, and partly in a yearly salary.

SUBJECTS

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.

84. The subjects in which teachers, students of Training Schools, and pupil-teachers shall be examined for classification are those stated hereunder.

FOR A THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATE.

- Reading*—Full value, 800 marks. Prose and Poetry.
Writing—Full value, 800 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting in round hand, half-text, and small hand.
Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Proportion, Practice, Simple and Compound Interest, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Punctuation, Paraphrasing, Parsing, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings and Applications of Words, Saxon and Latin Prefixes and Affixes, Dictation and Composition.
Text Books—M'Leod's Grammar, and Laurie's Composition.
Geography—Full value, 1,000 marks. Europe and Australia in detail. Mapping in connection with those Continents.
Text Books—Hughes' Class Book of Geography. Geography of New South Wales (Wilkins').
History—Full value, 600 marks. Outlines of British History from the Conquest to the reign of Victoria inclusive; date of Accession of each Sovereign; leading Men; and most important Events. General sketch of Australian History.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England. Sutherland's History of Australia.
School Management—Full value, 800 marks. Organization, Discipline, and Instruction of Schools—in outline.
Text Books—Gladman's School Method. Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
Domestic Economy—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks. Plain Needlework, Food, Clothing, Household Management.
Text Book—Hassall's Domestic Economy.
Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Black-board, Freehand.
Text Books—As prescribed in the Standard of Proficiency.
Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.
Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or Sutton's Theory of Music.

FOR A SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE.

- Reading*—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from any English Reading Book.
Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-lines, Letter-writing, Ornamental Writing.
Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The full Course, with Elementary Mensuration.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic. Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic. Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males), Chap. I to XX inclusive. For Females Chap. I to XIII inclusive.
Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Spelling, Punctuation, Parsing, Paraphrasing, Meaning and uses of Words, Etymology and Analysis.
Text Books—Hunter's Grammar. Lennie's Grammar (revised). Morell's Grammar and Analysis.
Subject for Special Study—"Julius Cæsar."—(Shakespeare.)
Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography. Europe, Australasia, and North America, in detail. Mapping within these limits.
Text Books—W. Hughes's Class Book of Geography, and Edward Hughes' Physical Geography, or Geikie's Physical Geography.
History and English Literature—Full value, 700 marks.
 History— { British History, from the Conquest to the present times.
 { Australian History.
 Literature—Elizabeth to Cromwell inclusive.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History. Sutherland's History of Australia. Smith's Smaller History of English Literature.
Art of Teaching—Full value, 500 marks. Organization, Discipline, Method, and Instruction of Schools, in greater detail.
Text Books—Gladman's School Method. Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
Sanitary Science (Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.
Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.
Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Geometrical and Model Drawing.
Text Books—Nesbit and Brown's Handbook of Model and Object Drawing. Rawle's Practical Plane Geometry.
Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation, with increased proficiency.
Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or Sutton's Theory of Music.
 * *Alternative Groups for Males.*
 Group I.
Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. First three Books of Euclid's Elements, with Deductions.
Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.
Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Algebra. Todhunter's Euclid.
 Group II.
Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico. Books I to IV inclusive.
Text Books—Dr. Smith's Smaller Grammar. "Principia Latina," Part I; and Ihne's Latin Syntax, Part I.
 * *Alternative Group for Females.*
 Group I.
French—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Composition. Translation from an easy author.
Text Books—Voltaire's Charles XII. Books I to IV inclusive. Havet's French Class Book (complete), or Hallard's French Grammar. Group

* *NOTE.*—These groups of subjects are styled Alternative, because candidates are allowed to choose from them the group in which they wish to be examined. Candidates are required to confine themselves to one group.

Group II.

Latin—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Composition. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico. Books I, II.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Euclid—Full value, 750 marks. Books I and II, with easy Deductions on them.
Text Books—As for Males.

Algebra—Full value, 750 marks. To Quadratics, omitting Surds.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

Any two of the following Sciences:—

Experimental Physics—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Balfour Stewart's Lessons on Elementary Physics.

Chemistry—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.
Text Book—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.

Geology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology.

Zoology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Zoology.

Botany—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.

Physiology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology.

FOR A FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from a standard author.

Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting and Letter-writing, Ornamental Printing, Principles of Writing.

Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The whole theory and practice.

Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
 Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
 Colenso's Arithmetic (as revised by Hunter).
 Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males only).

Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Orthography, Punctuation, Parsing, Paraphrasing Analysis, Composition, Etymology, Prosody, and Style.

Text Books—Mason's English Grammar.
 Bain's Higher English Grammar.
 Meiklejohn's Book of English.

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.

Text Books—Geikie's Physical Geography.
 Lockyer's Astronomy.

Art of Teaching—Full value, 700 marks. Organization, Method, Discipline, with a knowledge of the Constitution of the Human Mind.

Text Books—Gladman's School Method.
 Tate's Philosophy of Education, or
 Morell's Mental Philosophy.

Sanitary Science—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks
Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. The full D Certificate.

Text Book—Dennis' Perspective.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or Sutton's Theory of Music.

History—Full value, 700 marks. History of England in detail. History of Australia.

Text Books—Smith's Student's Hume.
 Creasy on the English Constitution. Chapters 10, 11, 15, 16.
 Sutherland's History of Australia.

English Literature—Full value, 800 marks. Elizabeth to Anne.

Text Book—Morley's English Literature. Chapters VII to XI inclusive.

For Special Study—Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Milton's "Paradise Lost." Book I.

Addison's Essays, 12 (Clarendon edition), Nos. 3, 15, 25, 61, 105, 106, 135, 159,
 165, 409, 458, 487.

Bacon's Essays, 6, Blackie's edition, Civil and Moral.

Alternative Groups for Males.

Group I.

Algebra.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—Colenso's Algebra, or
 Hamblin Smith's Algebra.

Euclid.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books—Potts' Euclid, or
 Todhunter's Euclid.

Plane Trigonometry.—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books—Todhunter's Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges, or
 Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry.

Group II.

Latin.—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil, first two Books of *Æneid*; Livy, Book 21. Questions on Grammar. Composition.

Text Books—Dr. Smith's Larger Latin Grammar.
 Abbott's Latin Prose Composition.
 Ihne's Latin Syntax.

Greek.—Full value 1,000 marks.

Text Books—Xenophon's "Anabasis." Books I and II.
 Smith's Larger Greek Grammar.
 Abbott's Greek Prose Composition.

French.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Souvestre's "Un Philosophe sous les Toits."
 Racine's "Athalie."
 Havet's French Grammar.
 Hallard's French Grammar.

German.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Schiller's "History of the Thirty Years' War." Chapters oIV
 Goethe's "Faust."
 Otto's German Grammar.

Note.—In this group at least two languages must be taken, one of them being Latin.

Group III.

- Natural Science*.—Full value, 750 marks. Experimental Physics.
Text Book—Ganot's Physics.
- Chemistry*.—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.
Text Book—Roscoe's Class-book of Elementary Chemistry (Macmillan).
- Geology*.—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Jukes' or Geikie's Geology.
- Zoology*.—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Zoology.
- Botany*.—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Oliver's Manual of Botany.
- Physiology*.—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Physiology.
- Sanitary Science*.—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Wilson's Handbook of Hygiene.

NOTE.—Any four of these Sciences may be taken.

Group IV.

- Euclid*.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.
Text Books—As in Group I.
- Algebra*.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.
Text Books—As in Group I.
- Latin*.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Caesar, De Bello Gallico. First two books.
Virgil's *Æneid*. Book I.
Text Books—As in Group II.

Group V.

- Euclid*.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.
Text Books—As in Group I.
 - Algebra*.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.
Text Books—As in Group I.
- And any two Sciences of the Science Group already specified in Group III. Full value, 1,000 marks.

Group VI.

- Latin*.—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil's *Æneid*. Books I, II.
Livy. Book XXI.
Horace's Odes. Books I, II.
Grammar and Composition.
Text Books—As in Group II.
- Together with any two of the following Sciences, namely, Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, Geology.
Full value 1,000 marks.
Text Books—As in Group III.

Alternative Groups for Females.

Group I.

- French*.—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—Souvestre's "Un Philosophe sous les Toits."
Corneille's "Le Cid."
Racine's "Athalie."
Havet's French Grammar.
Hallard's French Grammar.

Group II.

- German*.—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

- Latin*.—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

- Euclid*.—Full value, 800 marks. Books I to IV, with Deductions.
Text Books—As for Males.
- Algebra*.—Full value, 700 marks. To Quadratic Equations inclusive.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group V.

- Any three of the following Sciences :—
- Experimental Physics*.—Full value, 500 marks.
 - Chemistry*.—Full value, 500 marks.
 - Geology*.—Full value, 500 marks.
 - Zoology*.—Full value, 500 marks.
 - Botany*.—Full value, 500 marks.
 - Physiology*.—Full value 500 marks.
- Text Books*—As for Males of First Class.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY FOR PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Before Appointment—Candidates.

- Reading*.—Full value, 50 marks. To Read an advanced Class Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with ease, fluency, and expression, to Spell well, and to understand the meaning of the passage read.
- Writing*.—Full value, 50 marks. To write from Dictation, in a neat hand, a simple Prose Narrative, with correct spelling and punctuation.
- Dictation*.—Full value 100 marks.
- Arithmetic*.—Full value, 100 marks. To know the Arithmetical Tables, and to work the rules in Vulgar Fractions, Proportion and Practice, as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
- Grammar*.—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse and Analyze correctly a passage taken from an ordinary Class-book; to know the Elements of Grammar.
- Geography*.—Full value 100 marks. To understand the Geographical Terms, to be acquainted with the Map of the World, and to have a knowledge of the Geography of Australia.
- Drawing*.—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Tests, as prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.
- Vocal Music*.—Full value, 50 marks. As provided for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.
- Skill in Teaching*.—To Teach a Junior Class in the presence of an Inspector.

Pupil-teachers—Class IV.

- Reading*.—Full value, 50 marks. To Read the Fifth Reading Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with fluency and expression, give synonymous words and phrases, and answer upon the subject matter; to repeat from memory fifty lines of Poetry.
- Writing*.—Full value, 50 marks. To write neatly and correctly from Dictation or from Memory.
- Dictation*.—Full value, 50 marks. *Arithmetic*—

- Arithmetic*—Full value, 100 marks. To work Questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice.
Text Book—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
- Grammar*—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse, Paraphrase, and Analyze a Passage; Meanings of Words; Etymology.
Text Books—Lennie's Grammar (revised).
 Laurie's Spelling, and
 Dictation Class Book.
- Geography*—Full value, 80 marks. New South Wales, in detail; Europe. The Physical Features and Chief Towns in each Country.
Text Books—Wilkins' Geography of New South Wales.
 Hughes' Class Book of Geography.
- History*—Full value, 70 marks. English History to William I.
Text Book—Nelson's Royal History of England.
 Australian History—Sutherland's. Chap. I to V.
- Drawing*—Full value, 50 marks. Black-board Practice.
- Vocal Music*—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chap. I to VIII.
- Geometry* (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I. Propositions I to XXVI.
Text Book—Todhunter's Geometry.
- Algebra* (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Hamblin Smith's Algebra. Chap. I to V inclusive.
- Latin* (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina" to Exercise XXIV inclusive.
- **French* (for Females)—Full value, 100 marks. De Fivas' "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise XXX inclusive.
- School Management*—Full value, 50 marks. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska). Gladman's School Method.
- Needlework* (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers.—Class III.

- Reading*—Full value, 50 marks. To read with improved intonation and expression.
- Writing*—Full value, 50 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands.
- Arithmetic*—Full value, 100 marks. Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, and Square Root—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
- Grammar*—Full value, 100 marks. Parsing of Difficult Sentences, with a good knowledge of Syntax, and the Analysis of Sentences; Meanings of Words; Force of Affixes; Latin Roots; Composition.
Text Book—Lennie's Grammar (revised).
- Geography*—Full value, 80 marks. Australia; Polynesia.
 Mapping, confined within these limits.
Text Books—Collins' Geography of Australia and Pacific Ocean.
 Collins' Australian and Primary Atlas.
- History*—Full value, 70 marks. English History: William I to Richard III inclusive.
 Australian History—Sutherland's. Chap. VI to X.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.
 Sutherland's History of Australia.
- Drawing*—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Drawing.
- Vocal Music*—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chap. IX to XII inclusive.
- Geometry*—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I.
- Algebra*—Full value, 100 marks. Fractions and Simple Equations, to Chap. XIV inclusive.
- Latin*—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise XXXIII.
- French* (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise LX. (See note*, Fourth Class Pupil-teachers.)
- School Management*—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska).
- Needlework* (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers—Class II.

- Reading*—Full value, 50 marks. A standard author, with correct intonation and emphasis.
- Writing*—Full value, 50 marks. Specimen of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.
- Arithmetic*—Full value, 100 marks. Cube Root, Discount, Stocks, Proportional Parts—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
- Grammar*—Full value, 100 marks. Increased skill in Parsing, Paraphrasing, and in the Analysis of Sentences; Meanings of Words; Affixes; Roots; Composition.
Text Book—Hunter's Grammar.
- Geography*—Full value, 80 marks. Asia: Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country of Asia and North America.
 Physical Geography: Waves, Tides, Currents.
- History*—Full value 70 marks. English History: Henry VII to Anne, inclusive.
 Australian History—Sutherland's. Chapters XI to XVI.
- Drawing*—Full value, 50 marks. Model Drawing.
- Vocal Music*—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chap. XIII to XV inclusive.
- Geometry*—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with Deductions in Book I.
- Algebra*—Full value, 100 marks. Simple Equations and Surds, to Chapter XXIV inclusive.
- Latin*—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise XLVIII.
- French* (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise XC. (See note*, Fourth Class Pupil-teachers.)
- School Management*—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska).
- Needlework* (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers—Class I.

- Reading*—Full value, 50 marks. To read with ease and expression from a standard author.
- Writing*—Full value, 50 marks. Specimen of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.
- Arithmetic*—Full value, 100 marks. Application of Rules and Principles. Mensuration of Surfaces.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
 Todhunter's Mensuration.
- Grammar*—Full value, 100 marks. Parsing, Paraphrasing, Prosody, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings of Words, Formation of Words, Derivations, Composition.
Text Book—Hunter's Grammar.
- Geography*—Full value, 80 marks. Physical Geography. Physical Features and Chief Towns of each of the Countries of Africa and South America.
 Mapping within these limits.
- History*—Full value, 70 marks. English History: George I to present time. *Australian History*—Sutherland's. Chapters XVII to XXII. *Drawing*

*NOTE.—From female pupil-teachers in country districts the following will be accepted in lieu of French, where it can be shown that the examinee has no means of acquiring a knowledge of the language in question:—

Latin, or Euclid and Algebra.	}	As for Males,
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Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Advanced proficiency expected in the three sections.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chap. XVI to end.
Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with Deductions.
Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Quadratic Equations, with Surds, to Chap. XXVI, inclusive.
Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to end. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico. Chap. I to III. Easy translations.
French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires," to the end. (See note*, Fourth Class Pupil-teachers.)
School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska).
Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Annual Examinations.

85. Examination of teachers will be held half-yearly in each Inspector's District. Teachers who desire to be examined, with a view to a higher certificate, must at least one month before the date of examination apprise the Inspector of their wish, and furnish him with a list of the alternative subjects upon which they are prepared for examination.

Promotion for Good Service.

86. Teachers can only be promoted from one class to another by examination. But in each class a teacher may, without examination, be advanced to a higher grade for good service, counting from 1885; that is to say, if his school, in the last five years during which he has held the classification, has increased in efficiency, if the Inspectors' Reports throughout that period have been satisfactory, and the Report for the fifth year indicates that the applicant's practical skill is equal to that required for the grade sought, and if his general conduct has merited the Minister's approval.

Promotion by Removal.

87. Teachers desirous of being promoted to more important schools must intimate their wishes to the Inspector of the district, in writing. A list of such teachers will be kept in the Department of Public Instruction; and, except in special cases, promotions will be made in accordance with the principle of classification and seniority.

Classification of Schools.

88. Primary schools established or maintained under this Act shall be classed as follows —

First Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than six hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Second Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than four hundred children nor more than six hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Third Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than three hundred nor more than four hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Fourth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than two hundred nor more than three hundred in two departments, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Fifth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred children in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Sixth Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than fifty nor more than a hundred children in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Seventh Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than forty nor more than fifty in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Eighth Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than thirty nor more than forty children, in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Ninth Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than twenty nor more than thirty children, in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Tenth Class Schools.

All Public Schools in which the daily average attendance does not exceed twenty.

Condition of Retention in Class.

89. If a school fail to meet any one of the conditions before specified for its class, the Minister may remove such school to a lower class.

Eligibility of Teachers for appointment to certain Schools.

90. Teachers who have gained their classifications by examination, or by promotion under Regulation 86, shall be eligible for appointment to any school or department, in accordance with the following Schedule:—

Class of School or Department.	Teacher's Classification.
I	I. A.
II	I. B.
III	II. A.
IV	II. A.
V	II. B.
VI	II. B.
VII	III. A.
VIII	III. B.
IX	III. C.
X	III. C.

91. A teacher may be removed from the school in which he is employed to another of a lower class, should he fail, through any default on his part, to maintain the requisite number of pupils in average attendance, or to satisfy the conditions of the standard of proficiency.

Teachers' Emoluments.

92. The salaries of male teachers shall be according to the following scale :—

For a teacher in charge of a school of the First Class	£100
Do do do Second Class.....	336
Do do do Third Class	252
Do do do Fourth Class	240
Do do do Fifth Class.....	228
Do do do Sixth Class	216
Do do do Seventh Class	180
Do do do Eighth Class.....	156
Do do do Ninth Class	132
Do do do Tenth Class	108

In schools ranking below the fourth class, the salaries of unmarried male teachers, of married teachers who are not assisted by their wives, as required by regulation, and of female teachers in charge of schools, shall be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates.

Mistresses.

93. The salaries of mistresses shall be according to the following scale :—

For a mistress in charge of a girls' or infants' department of a	
School of the First Class	£300
Do Second Class	252
Do Third Class	204
Do Fourth Class	192
Do Fifth Class.....	180

94. In addition to these salaries, residences, vested or rented, will be provided for married men in charge of Public Schools ; but a residence rented for a teacher shall be as near as practicable to his school. Mistresses of departments and unmarried teachers in charge of Public Schools may be paid such allowances in lieu of rent as the Minister may direct.

Assistant Teachers.

95. Salaries shall be paid to assistant teachers as follows :—

	Male	Female.
To a First Assistant, holding a First Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	£250	£168
To a Second Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	150	120
To a Third Assistant, holding a Third Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	108	100
To a First Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Second Class	180	144
To an Assistant holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Third Class	150	114
To an Assistant holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Fourth Class	150	114

Pupil-teachers.

96. Salaries shall be paid to Pupil-teachers at the following rates :—

	Male	Female.
First Class	£66	£48
Second Class	54	36
Third Class	42	30
Fourth Class	36	24

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Classes of Candidates.

97. The Minister will authorize to be received into the Training Schools three classes of candidates, namely:—*First Class* Pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, and teachers who have already been trained elsewhere. *Second Class*—Untrained teachers who have been in charge of schools. *Third Class*—Persons entering the teaching profession for the first time.

Qualifications.

98. Candidates must apply for admission in a form prescribed by the Minister. They must, except in the case of pupil-teachers, be not less than twenty years of age, and, as a general rule, not more than thirty; they must be free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness as teachers, and be persons of active habits and unblemished reputation. They must also satisfy the Minister as to their previous history and qualifications.

Conditions of Admission.

99. Before admission, every candidate must make a declaration that he intends, in good faith, to follow the profession of a teacher in schools under the Minister, and that he will accept a situation in any district, as the Minister may see fit. He must also procure a guarantee from two responsible persons that the whole expense of his training will be refunded, if, from any cause whatever, he shall not enter the service of the Minister, or shall leave it in less than a period to be agreed upon at the time of his admission to training.

Terms of Training.

100. Entrance examinations will be held half-yearly, in June and December; and the periods of training will be six or twelve months, as may be found necessary.

Allowances during Training.

101. The following allowances may be made to students who satisfy the afore-mentioned conditions and pass successfully the prescribed examinations :—To married couples, £8 per month; to unmarried persons, £6 per month. When the school is prepared to receive students into residence, these allowances are not paid; board and lodgings being provided instead.

Practical Training.

102. The students will be trained in the practical management of schools by attendance at the practising school.

Examinations.

103. Oral examinations of the students will be held periodically to test their attention and progress; and written examinations will take place half-yearly, in June and December, when classifications will be awarded according to attainments and teaching skill. No certificate will be given until the Inspector's Report shows that the student is successful in the management of a school.

GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

Public School Boards.

104. The Minister reserves to himself the power of controlling, through his officers, the internal management of schools; but, for other purposes, he will avail himself of the assistance of Public School Boards, whenever suitable persons are found to fill the office.

105. Every Public School Board, at the first meeting thereof, shall elect from the members a chairman, whose duty will be to correspond with the Minister on behalf of the Board; and the Board may in like manner appoint such other honorary officers, being members of the Board, as the Board may deem expedient.

106. A Public School Board may, by resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting thereof, appoint any member or members to perform the duty, prescribed by the 19th section of the Public Instruction Act, of visiting any of the schools placed under the supervision of the Board; and it shall be the duty of the member or members so appointed to report the results of any such visitation to the Board.

107. In the visitation of schools placed under the supervision of a Public School Board in accordance with the aforesaid section of the Act, the Board may be represented by a quorum thereof, and the Board may, if it see fit, report the result of such visit to the Minister.

108. The grounds upon which any Public School Board shall exercise the power conferred on it by the section beforementioned to suspend a teacher for misconduct, should be the following:—Unfitness on the part of such teacher to perform his duties from intemperance; immoral conduct; gross neglect of duty; or continued absence from duty without leave.

109. Public School Boards shall, before leaving the school under visitation, report to the Minister any case in which a teacher is suspended by them, and apprise the Inspector having charge of such school by letter.

110. Public School Boards should use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and should report, in cases coming under their notice, the names of any parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children, for which purpose necessary forms will be provided.

111. When the course laid down in Regulations under the 13th section of the Public Instruction Act for relieving parents and guardians from payment of school fees by the Minister is not convenient, application may be made by parents or guardians to the Public School Board of the district; and, if satisfied as to the inability of the applicants to pay school fees, such Public School Board may issue a certificate of exemption from payment thereof for a period not exceeding three months and shall thereupon report the case to the Minister.

112. In fixing, in consultation with any teacher, the hour for special religious instruction, in accordance with section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, the Public School Board should take care that the daily routine of the school, as laid down in the Regulations, is not unduly interfered with.

113. In addition to the powers conferred on such Boards by the Public Instruction Act, the Minister entrusts to them the following duties:—(a) To take care that the school buildings are not used for any improper purpose. (b) To see that a sufficient quantity of suitable furniture and apparatus is provided. (c) To take precautions for excluding from the school, during its ordinary business, all books not sanctioned by the Minister. (d) To inspect periodically the School Registers and Records. (e) To see that the school is open on all the usual school-days, and that the teacher is present at his work. (f) To observe whether the teacher discharges his duties; to report his conduct to the Minister when he is in fault; and to protect him from vexatious complaints.

Inspectors of Schools.

114. Inspectors and other persons deputed by the Minister to visit any school will be furnished with proper credentials. Every teacher is required to treat such persons with deference; to carry out their suggestions for the improvement of the school; and to obey their instructions in all matters relating to the Public Instruction Act and these Regulations.

Duties of Inspectors.

115. Inspectors are to enforce observance of the provisions of the Public Instruction Act and of the Regulations; but their decisions are subject to appeal to the Minister. They are to examine into the condition of schools, and to inquire into all matters which it may be expedient to report to the Minister. They are authorized to determine all questions of school management, and to take the teaching of a class or of a school into their own hands for a time, to show the teacher how defective methods may be improved.

Annual Inspections.

116. Once at least in the year, every school in each Inspector's district shall be visited by him, and the pupils be examined as to their proficiency in the several branches of instruction which are authoritatively prescribed. He will, within six days' of such inspection, send a report thereupon to the Minister, together with such observations on the state of the school generally as shall appear to him to be called for.

Conduct of Inspectors.

117. In their intercourse with teachers, Inspectors should be guided by feelings of respect for the teacher's office, and of sympathy with his labours. They will exhibit towards teachers every possible courtesy, treating them at all times with the consideration and kindness which the difficulties of their position demand.

Observation Book.

118. The Inspector's remarks upon the state of a school visited by him, will, at the close of the examination, be entered in the Observation Book of the school, which, as a record, is to be carefully preserved. Entries therein are not to be erased or altered.

SCHOOL ROUTINE AND DISCIPLINE.

Punctuality.

119. With a view to the proper training of their pupils, teachers must conduct the operations of their schools with punctuality and regularity.

Cleanliness.

120. Habits of personal neatness and cleanliness are to be encouraged among the pupils, not only by precept, but by the personal example of the teachers, and, if necessary, may be enforced. Teachers are also responsible for keeping the school-rooms and furniture clean and arranged in an orderly manner.

Order and Conduct.

121. Teachers are to instil into the minds of their pupils the necessity for habits of orderly and modest behaviour, as well as of obedience to teachers and to the rules of the school. Pupils should also be trained to exhibit respect for the property of others, whether public or private; to regard the feelings of their fellows; to be honest and truthful, diligent under instruction, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

Government of Pupils.

122. In the government of pupils all degrading punishments are to be avoided. The teacher's discipline should be mild but firm, his manner kindly, his demeanour cheerful, and his language marked on all occasions by strict propriety. While overlooking no offence, his aim should be to prevent the necessity of punishment by effecting the improvement of the offender.

Corporal Punishment.

123. Corporal punishment may be inflicted, but by the Principal Teacher only, or by an Assistant with his approval. It should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases; and the Teacher must keep a record of the time and place of punishment, its amount, and the nature of the offence.

Expulsion of Pupils.

124. No pupil shall be expelled from any school unless by the direction or with the express concurrence of the Inspector or the Public School Board, in writing; subject in every case to appeal to the Minister.

Suspension.

125. A pupil may, nevertheless, for gross insolence, persistent disobedience, profanity, or immoral conduct, be, by the teacher, forthwith removed from the school: provided that, in every such case, the matter shall be reported without delay to the Minister; and, until its settlement by him, the pupil shall not be re-admitted.

Playground Supervision.

126. The conduct of pupils in the playground must be carefully supervised by the teacher; and he must see that, in proceeding to school and returning from it, their behaviour is orderly.

Religious Views of Pupils or Parents.

127. Nothing must ever be said or done by any teacher, in a pupil's hearing or presence, calculated to offend the religious views of that pupil, or of any other in the school, or of the parents of any such pupil.

Daily Routine.

128. In all schools maintained or aided by the Minister, the daily routine shall be that specified hereunder: provided that, by permission of the Minister, the time of assembling may be half an hour later than so specified; in which case, the several times stated will be later in the same proportion.

Morning.

- At 8.45. Pupils to assemble in the playground. All school materials to be prepared for lessons.
- At 8.55. Pupils to be arranged in ranks, inspected as to cleanliness, and marched into school.
- At 9. Lessons (or Special Religious Instruction) to commence; as noted in the Time-table prescribed by Rule 131.
- At 10.30. Recess for ten minutes, to be spent in the playground by pupils and teachers.
- At 10.45. Lessons to be resumed according to the Time-table.
- At 11.55. Class-roll to be called and marked.
- At 12. The school to be dismissed for mid-day recess.

Afternoon.

- From 12 to 1.20. Recess for dinner and recreation, under the superintendence of the teachers.
- At 1.20. Pupils to re-assemble in the playground. School materials to be prepared for lessons.
- At 1.25. Pupils to be arranged, inspected, and march into school.
- At 1.30. Lessons to re-commence as noted in the Time-table.
- At 3.25. The Roll to be called and marked.
- At 3.30. The school to be dismissed.

Time-table.

129. The Time-table to be observed in the schools is the following, except that, in cases within the Proviso to the preceding Regulation, the time in each instance will be half an hour later than specified:—

- From 9 to 10. Special Religious Instruction; or, in Public and Provisional Schools, where no Religious Teacher is in attendance, Ordinary Instruction.
- From 10 to 12. Ordinary Instruction.
- From 12 to 1.30. Recess for dinner and re-assembling.
- From 1.30 to 3.30. Ordinary Instruction.

Special Religious Instruction.

130. The hour appropriated to Special Religious Instruction is to be fixed by mutual agreement between the Public School Board, the teacher, and the person giving such instruction.

Vacations and Holidays.

131. The vacations sanctioned by the Minister are—three weeks at Christmas, and a fortnight at Mid-winter. The holidays allowed, other than those occurring in vacation, are—the Anniversary of the Colony, and of the Queen's Birthday, Good Friday, and Easter Monday. Teachers are to state on their Time-tables these Vacations and Holidays.

Closing Schools.

132. No school is to be closed upon any school-day without the written direction of the Minister or other person duly authorized by him on that behalf.

Infectious Diseases.

133. The attendance of any pupil suffering from any contagious, offensive or infectious disease, may be temporarily suspended by the Teacher.

INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

Course of Instruction.

134. The Course of Secular Instruction, as the term is defined in the Public Instruction Act, shall, for each class be as follows:—

1.—*Infants' Department.*

(Course, 2 years.)

Reading—Primer, Reader I and Reader II to Lesson 24—"Australian School Series"; or (in last half-year) "I.N.B. Series," Book II, to end of Section III

Writing—On slates, from copies and dictation, using capitals.

Arithmetic—Notation to four places, and Simple Addition on slates; easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction, and the Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Object Lessons—Familiar Objects, Domestic Animals, Common Vegetables, Common Materials.

Form—

Form—Lines and Angles, Three and Four-sided Figures, Curved-line and other Plain Figures.
Colour—Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Colours; Combination, Shades and Tints.
Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.
Geography—School-premises and surrounding neighbourhood.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

2.—*First Class.*

(Course, 1½ years.)

Reading—Primer, Reader I, Reader II to Lesson 24—A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series as far as Book II, Section III, inclusive.

Writing—On slates from copy.

Dictation—From Lessons read, using capitals.

Arithmetic—
Singing—
Scripture— } As in Infants' Department.

Second Class.

(Course, 1½ year.)

Reading—Readers II and III—A.S. Series, or I.N.B. Series, Book II, with Sequel I, and Book III; Repetition of Poetry—50 lines.

Writing—On slates from copy; in copy-books—round-hand, half-text, and small-hand, with capitals.

Dictation—From Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation; Simple Rules; Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication of Money by two figures. Mental Arithmetic:—Tables, Money, Weights, and Measures, Prices of Dozens, easy Reduction.

Grammar—(In last half-year)—Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, and Verb, Parts of Speech.

Geography—(In last half-year)—School Locality, Cardinal Points; Continents, Oceans, and Chief Divisions marked on Map of the World.

Object Lessons—(In last half-year)—Domestic Animals, Common Objects, &c.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear; Scale Exercises, Intervals, Two-part Songs.

Scripture—I.N.B., Old Testament No. I to end of Lesson 18; Moral Lessons.

Third Class.

(Course, 1½ year.)

Reading—Reader IV, A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series, Book IV. Repetition of Poetry, 150 lines.

Writing—In copy-books—three hands.

Dictation—From the Reading Lessons, with correct spelling and punctuation.

Arithmetic—Compound Rules and Reduction; Vulgar and easy Decimal Fractions; Simple and Compound Proportion. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of Dozens and Scores, Exercises in Buying and Selling Transactions, and in Proportion and Fractions.

Grammar—All the Parts of Speech; Accidence, Parsing and Analysis of simple Sentences; the Rules of Syntax; Composition—Letter-writing, description of places and events.

Geography—Outlines of the Geography of Australasia and Polynesia; Physical Geography and Towns of New South Wales, Europe, and Asia; Tides, Winds, Currents, Climates, Mapping.

Object Lessons—Common Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals; the Human Frame, and Laws of Health Elementary Physiology; Important Manufactures.

History—Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, to page 122; Sutherland's History of Australia, to end of Chapter III.

Singing—Part-singing; Notation, Pitch, Accent, Length of Sound; Double, Triple, and Quadruple Measures; Time Signatures; Scale, &c.

Drawing—"Royal Drawing Books," Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10; Miscellaneous Freehand Exercises.

Scripture—I.N.B. Old Testament No. 1 and No. II to Lesson 27; New Testament No. I.

Fourth Class.

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading—Reader V to Lesson 56, A.S. Series; or I.N.B. 4th Supplement, to page 155. Repetition of Poetry—100 lines.

Writing—On unruled paper; three hands; Ornamental Writing; Commercial Forms.

Dictation—From any portion of books read, with punctuation.

Arithmetic—Practical; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces; Mental Arithmetic.

Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; framing Sentences; simple Essays.

Geography—Physical features and Chief Towns of North America. Outlines of the Geography of Africa, South America, and West Indies. Ocean; Atmosphere.

Object Lessons—As in Third Class, with Light, Heat, and Air in relation to Health; Elementary Physical Science.

History—Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, to page 232; Sutherland's History of Australia, Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Singing—As in Third Class; Sharps, Flats, Transition, Staff Notation, Key and Time; Signatures and Intervals fully.

Drawing—"Royal Drawing Books," Nos. 11 and 12; Collins' Advanced Books, Nos. 1 and 2; Wire Models—cube, cone, prism, pyramid.

Scripture—I.N.B. Old Testament, No. 2, to end; New Testament, No. 2 to end.

Euclid—Book I, to Proposition XXVI.

Fifth Class.

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading—Reader V to the end, A.S. Series; or I.N.B. 4th Supplement to the end.

Writing—As in Fourth Class.

Dictation—On unruled paper—difficult passages.

Arithmetic—Full course, from Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent.

Mensuration—Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.

Grammar—

Geography—
History— } As prescribed for Junior and Senior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.

Natural Science—Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics; or Huxley's Elementary Physiology.

Geometry—Euclid, Books I, II, III, and IV, with Exercises.

Algebra—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, to Chapter XXII inclusive.

Latin—Smith's "Principia Latina," Part I, to Exercise 28 inclusive.

French—(For Girls) Schneider's First Year's French Course; Caron's French Reader to Exercise 152.

Drawing—(Geometrical Drawing)—Royal, Vere Foster's, or Collins' Series; Collins' Advanced Books, Nos. 22 and 24; Wire Models—hexagon, pyramid, cylinder, flat circle, and square; Plaster Models, or grouping of Wire Models.

Music—As in Third and Fourth Classes; Major and Minor Modes; Inversions, &c.

Scripture—As in Fourth Class.

Values

Note—Where there are not as many as ten pupils to form a Fourth Class or a Fifth Class, as required, the Fourth Class and Fifth Class courses are to be taken as additions to the courses of the Third and Fourth Classes respectively; and where pupils remain in the Fifth Class beyond a year, Trigonometry is to be taken in that class as an additional subject.

The Standards of Proficiency for the several Classes in Schools shall be as follow :—

FOR INFANTS' SCHOOLS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

For children enrolled one half-year, and being $5\frac{1}{2}$ years old :—

- Reading*—To read Primer, Part I (Australian School Series), to Lesson 26.
Writing—To write on slates—i. n. n, m. v. r, w.
Arithmetic—To count and read up to 10. to know Ball-frame exercises in Addition, and addition of other concrete quantities as far as 10.
Object Lessons—Familiar Objects.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Form—The different kinds of lines and angles.
Colour—First (Primary) Colours.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Second Half-year of Enrolment. (Age, 6 years.)

- Reading*—To read Primer (Part I), to end; Primer (Part II), to Lesson 70.
Writing—To write on slates all the letters of the Alphabet, with easy combinations.
Arithmetic—To count and read as far as 20; addition in single column to 20; add and subtract, mentally, numbers not involving higher results than 20.
Object Lessons—Domestic Animals.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Form—Three and four sided figures.
Colour—Secondary Colours.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Third Half-year of Enrolment. (Age, 6½ years.)

- Reading*—Primer (Part II), to end; and Reader I (A.S.S.), to Lesson 10.
Writing—To write on slates from copies, and Monosyllables from Dictation.
Arithmetic—To read and notate to three places; addition to three places—4 addends; Mental Arithmetic, up to 40; tables to "4 times."
Object Lessons—Common Vegetables.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Form—Curved-line figures.
Colour—Tertiary Colours.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Fourth Half-year of Enrolment. (Age, 7 years.)

- Reading*—(A.S.S.) Reader I, to the end; and Reader II, to Lesson 24. (I.N.B.) Book II, to the end of Section III.
Writing—On slates from Copies and Dictation, using Capitals.
Arithmetic—To read and notate as far as four places; addition—6 places, 6 lines; mental operations in Addition, Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to "7 times."
Geography—The School premises and surrounding neighbourhood.
Object Lessons—Common materials.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Form—Other plain figures.
Colour—Combination, Shades, and Tints.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

NOTE.—The enrolment of each Pupil in the several Classes must show the time of such Pupil in the School and not in the Class.

Values of Subjects taught in Infants' Schools.

Reading	100
Writing	100
Arithmetic	100
Object Lessons	30
Form	20
Colour	20
Singing	40
Geography	20
Scripture	30

FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

FIRST CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year and being six years old must have completed the following course :—

- Reading*—One of the following books or an authorized equivalent :—1. (A.S.S.) Primer I. 2. (I.N.B.) Book I, Sections I and II.
Writing—To write on slates from the black-board the following letters with their combinations in words of four letters—i, u, n, m, o, a, c, e, v, w, r, t, d, l, b, h, j, f, y, g, p, q.
Arithmetic—To count and read any number as far as 20; to add in single column numbers not involving a higher result than 20; to notate as far as 20; to add and subtract, mentally, numbers not involving results higher than 20.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

NOTE.—Object Lessons are to be included in the instruction to the First Class in all schools above Class 7.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

- Reading*—1. (A.S.S.) Primer II, to the end; and Reader I, to Lesson 10. 2. (I.N.B.) Book I, to the end; and Book II, Section I.
Writing—To write on slates from copies and Dictation—Monosyllables, and Sentences consisting of Monosyllables.
Arithmetic—To read and notate easy numbers as far as three places; to work sums in addition—four addends; to add mentally numbers involving results not higher than 40; Tables to "4 times."
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Scripture—Narrative and Moral Lessons.

Third Half-year of Enrolment.

- Reading*—1. (A.S.S.) Reader I, to the end; and Reader II, to Lesson 24. 2. (I.N.B.) Book II, Sections II and III.
Writing—On slates from copy.
Dictation—From Lessons read, using capitals.
Arithmetic—To read and notate numbers as far as four places; to work sums in Addition to six places, 6 lines; to perform easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction; to know the Multiplication Tables to "7 times."
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Value

Values of Subjects taught to First Class.

Reading (Reading, 80 ; Spellings and Meanings, 20)	100
Writing	60
Dictation	60
Arithmetic (Notation, 20 ; Slate work, 60 ; Mental, 20)	100
Singing	30
Scripture Narratives and Moral Lessons	30

SECOND CLASS

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year, and being seven and a half years old, must have completed the following course :—

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent :—(A.S.S.) Reader II, to Lesson 70. 2. (I.N.B.) Book II, to the end.

Writing—On slates from copy ; in copy-books—Round-hand, with capitals.

Dictation—8 lines from Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation as far as seven places—4 lines ; Subtraction ; Multiplication by two digits. Mental Arithmetic—More difficult operations in Addition and Subtraction. Multiplication Tables to “12 times.”

Singing—Simple Melodies by ear. Scale Exercises on Modulator.

Scripture—(I.N.B.) Old Testament, No. 1, to the end of Lesson 6. Moral Lessons.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader II, to the end ; and Reader III, to Lesson 25. 2. (I.N.B.) Sequel I, to the end ; and Book III, to Lesson 25. Repetition from memory of twenty lines of poetry.

Writing—On slates from copy. In copy-books—Half-text and Round-hand.

Dictation—8 lines from Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation to 9 places—5 lines ; Multiplication in full ; Division by 3 figures. Mental Arithmetic—Exercises in Simple Rules. Tables—Money, Weights, and Measures.

Singing—Scale Exercises and Simple Melodies.

Scripture—Old Testament No. 1, to the end of Lesson 12. Moral Lessons.

Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader III, to the end. 2. (I.N.B.) Book III, to the end. Repetition from memory of 30 additional lines of Poetry.

Writing—In copy books—Round-hand, Half-text, and Small-hand.

Dictation—8 lines from Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation ; Long Division ; Compound Addition ; Subtraction ; and Multiplication of Money by 2 figures. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of Dozens ; Easy Exercises in Reduction.

Geography—To know the School locality and the Cardinal Points, and the names and positions of the Continents, Oceans, and chief divisions of Land and Water, marked on a Map of the World.

Grammar—To define the Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, and Verb, and to distinguish them in easy sentences.

Singing—Scale Exercises ; Intervals ; Two-part Songs.

Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1, to the end of Lesson 18. Moral Lessons.

Object Lessons should be given to the Second Class twice a week.

Values of Subjects taught to Second Class.

Reading (Reading, 80 ; Meaning, &c., 20)	100
Writing	60
Dictation	60
Arithmetic (Notation, 10 ; Slate-work, 80 ; Mental, 10)	100
Grammar	40
Geography	40
Object Lessons	30
Singing	30
Scripture	30

THIRD CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year must have completed the following course :—

Reading—One of the following books or an authorized equivalent :—1. (A.S.S.) Reader IV, to the end of Lesson 27. 2. (I.N.B.) Book IV, to Lesson 18, Section II. Repetition from memory of 40 lines of Poetry.

Writing—In copy-books—Round-hand, Half-text, and Small-hand.

Dictation—12 lines from the Reading Lessons, marking periods.

Arithmetic—All the Compound Rules and Reduction. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of dozens and scores.

Grammar—To distinguish readily all the Parts of Speech ; to know the Accidence of the Noun ; to be able to point out the Subject and Predicate ; and to construct Simple Sentences.

Composition—To write a letter of not less than 12 lines.

Geography—To know the outlines of the Geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ; and the Physical Geography of New South Wales and its Towns.

Object Lesson—On common Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals.

English History—To page 58, Nelson's “History of England for Junior Classes.”

Singing—Two-part Songs, and Rounds in three parts ; Notation of Pitch ; Accent.

Drawing—Royal Drawing Book No. 7, and Miscellaneous Free-hand Exercises in straight line figures.

Scripture Lessons—(I.N.B.) Old Testament, No. I, Lesson 1 to 23. New Testament, No. 1 Lessons, 1 to 12.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader IV, to the end of Lesson 50. 2. (I.N.B.) Book IV to the end of Section III. Repetition from memory of 40 additional lines of Poetry.

Writing—In copy-books, three hands.

Dictation—12 lines from the Reading Lessons, with proper punctuation.

Arithmetic—Vulgar Fractions—Addition and Subtraction ; Simple Proportion by First Principles. Mental Arithmetic—Questions in Buying and Selling, and easy questions in Proportion and Vulgar Fractions.

Grammar—Parsing of Simple Sentences, Accidence, and Analysis of Simple Sentences.

Composition—To write a letter, on paper, of not less than 12 lines.

Geography—Europe—Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country ; Tides, Winds, and Mapping.

Object Lessons—Elementary Lessons on the Human Frame and on the Laws of Health.

English History—Nelson's “History of England for Junior Classes,” to page 84.

Singing—As in last half-year ; and also Length of Sound ; Double and Treble Measures ; Notation.

Drawing—Royal Drawing Book, No. 8, and Miscellaneous Free-hand Exercises in curved figures.

Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1, to the end. New Testament, No. 1, to Lesson 24.

Form—

Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader IV, to the end. 2. (I.N.B.) Book IV, to the end. Synonyms, Meanings, Derivations; Repetition from memory of 50 additional lines of poetry.
Writing—In copy-books, three hands.
Dictation—12 lines on paper, with correct spelling and punctuation.
Arithmetic—Vulgar and easy Decimal Fractions, Simple and Compound Proportion. Mental Arithmetic—exercises in the foregoing.
Grammar—Increased skill in Parsing and Analysis of Sentences, with a knowledge of the Rules of Syntax. Composition—description of places and events.
Geography—Asia—Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country. Polynesia in outline; Currents, Climate, Mapping.
Object Lessons—Elementary Physiology; Important Manufactures.
English History—Nelson's "History for Junior Classes," to page 122. History of Australia—Sutherland's "History of Australia," Chapters I, II, III.
Singing—Scale and Voices Exercise; Two-part Songs from Notation; Quadruple Measure; Time Signatures; Structure of the Scale.
Drawing—Royal Drawing Books, Nos. 9 and 10, with Miscellaneous Free-hand Exercises in figures of corresponding difficulty.
Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. II, to Lesson 27. New Testament, No. 1, to the end.

Values of Subjects taught to Third Class.

Reading (Reading, 80; Meanings, &c., 20).....	100
Writing	50
Dictation	50
Arithmetic	100
Grammar (Accidence, 20; Parsing, 40; Analysis, 10; Composition, 30) ...	100
Geography	70
Object Lessons	40
History.....	60
Singing.....	30
Drawing	30
Scripture Lessons	60

NOTE.—Where there are not ten pupils to form a Fourth Class, the Standard prescribed for the First Half year in a Fourth Class shall become that for the Fourth Half-year in the Third-class.

FOURTH CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year must have completed the following course:—

Reading—One of the following books or an authorized equivalent:—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end of Lesson 22. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement to page 63. Repetition from memory of 50 lines of Poetry.
Writing—On unruled paper, three hands; Ornamental Writing; Ordinary Commercial Forms.
Dictation—As in last half-year—12 lines on unruled paper.
Arithmetic—Practice; Interest; Mensuration of Surfaces. Mental Arithmetic as in last half-year.
Grammar—Parsing passages from Reading Lessons; Analysis of a Compound Sentence; Framing Sentences; Composition of Simple Essays.
Geography—North America—Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country. South America, West Indian Islands, and Africa, in outline.
Object Lessons—As in previous half-year, with Light, Heat, and Air in relation to Health.
History—English History—Nelson's "History for Junior Classes" to page 155. History of Australia—Sutherland's, Chapters IV, V, and VI.
Singing—As before; Sharpened and Flattened Sounds; Transition; Expression Marks.
Drawing—Royal Drawing Book, No. 11. Drawing from Wire Models—Cube and Cone.
Scripture Lessons—Old Testament (I.N.B.), No. 2, to end. New Testament (I.N.B.), No. 2, to Lesson 21.
Euclid—Definitions—Book I, Propositions I to VII.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end of Lesson 56. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement, to page 155. Repetition from memory of additional 50 lines.
Writing—As in last half-year.
Dictation—Selected passages and separate words from any portion of the books read, with punctuation.
Arithmetic—Compound Interest; Discount; Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces.
Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; Framing Sentences; Simple Essays.
Geography—Physical—Ocean and Atmosphere.
Object Lessons—Elementary Physical Science.
History—English History—Nelson's Junior, to page 232. History of Australia—Sutherland's, Chapters VII, VIII, IX, and X.
Singing— { Staff Notation; Sol-faing.
 { Key and Time; Signatures fully; Three-part Songs.
 { The Intervals fully.
Drawing—Royal Drawing Book, No. 12, Collins's Advanced Drawing Books, Nos. 1 and 2. Drawing from Wire Models—Prism and Pyramid.
Scripture Lessons—New Testament, No. 2, to end.
Euclid—Book I, to Proposition XXVI.

Values of Subjects taught to Fourth Class.

Reading (Reading, 70; Meanings, &c., 30)	100
Writing	50
Dictation	50
Arithmetic	100
Grammar (Accident, 20; Parsing, 40; Analysis, 10; Composition, 30) ...	100
Geography	60
Object Lessons	40
History.....	60
Singing	30
Drawing	30
Scripture	60
Euclid	60

NOTE.—Where there are not ten pupils to form a Fifth Class, the Standard prescribed for the First Half-year in Fifth Class shall become that for the Third Half-year of the Fourth Class.

FIFTH CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year must have completed the following course :--
Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent :—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end of Lesson 114. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement, to page 275.
Writing—Ornamental, and three hands.
Dictation—On unruled paper—Difficult passages.
Arithmetic—The Full Course as treated in Hamblin Smith's Manual, or an equivalent. *Mensuration*—Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners, to page 120.
Grammar—
Geography— } As prescribed for the Senior or Junior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.
History— }
Natural Science—Physics or Physiology. *Physics*—Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics. *Physiology*—Huxley's Lesson's in Elementary Physiology.
Euclid—Books I and II, with Exercises.
Algebra—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, to Chapter IX.
Latin (for Boys)—Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise 21, Part I.
French (for Girls)—Schneider's "First Year's French Course," to Exercise 85, or an equivalent.
Drawing—Geometrical Drawing; Royal, Vere Foster's, or Collins's Series. Collins's Advanced Drawing Books, Nos. 22 and 24. Drawing from Wire Models; Hexagon, Pyramid, Cylinder, Flat, Circle, and Square.
Music—Staff Notation, Major and Minor Modes; Part Singing; Consonant and Dissonant Intervals; Inversions.
Scripture Lessons—As in Fourth Class.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement, to the end.
Writing— } As in last year.
Dictation— }
Arithmetic—As before. *Mensuration*—Todhunter's, to end.
Grammar—
Geography— } As in last year.
History— }
Natural Science— }
Music— }
Scripture Lessons— }
Drawing—From Plaster Models, or from Groupings of Wire Models.
Euclid—Books III and IV, with Exercises.
Algebra—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, to Chapter XXII inclusive.
Latin—Smith's "Principia Latina," Part I, to Exercise 28 inclusive.
French—Schneider's "First Year's French Course," to end. Caron's "French Reader," to Exercise 152.

NOTE.—Where there are pupils in a Fifth Class in Third Half-year it is expected that Trigonometry will be introduced; and provided the pupils are able to work as far as page 104 of Todhunter's Trigonometry for Beginners, full marks (100) will be awarded.

Values of Subjects taught to Fifth Class.

Reading (Reading, 20; Derivations, &c., 30)	50
Writing	30
Dictation	50
Arithmetic (Arithmetic, 70; Mensuration, 30)	100
Grammar (Accidence, 10; Parsing, 20; Analysis, 10; Prosody, 10; Composition, 30)	80
Geography	40
History	50
Natural Science	70
Geometry (Euclid, 70; Exercises, 30)	100
Algebra	70
Latin	100
French	100
Drawing	30
Music	30
Scripture	60

NOTE.—Teacher's are required to see that the two Series of Reading Books specified are duly read by their Pupils.

Provisional Schools.

135. The last preceding Regulation, with all others respecting routine, discipline, and inspection, shall apply equally to Provisional as to other schools.

Special Religious Instruction.

136. No pupil is to be required to receive Special Religious Instruction if the parents or guardians of such pupil object to such religious instruction being given.

Denominational Books.

137. The Teacher, in all schools under the superintendence of the Minister, shall see that the religious books employed in the Classes for Special Religious Instruction are confined to the time and place of such instruction, and not left in the way of children whose parents may object to them.

Methods of Teaching.

138. Every Teacher is required to make himself acquainted with improved methods of teaching, and to practice them in his schools; and, as the efficiency of Teachers will be judged of by the attainments, as well as the moral improvement of their pupils, results, as well as the mode of instruction should be kept in view.

Teaching power to be justly distributed.

139. Teachers are to provide for the equitable distribution of their time through all the Classes, so that the instruction of no pupil shall be neglected.

Persons visiting Schools.

140. Visitors shall have access to every school maintained or aided by the Minister, during the hours of Secular Instruction—not to take part in the business or interrupt it, but simply to observe how it is conducted.

Duty of Teachers to Visitors.

141. Every Teacher is required to receive courteously visitors seeking to inspect his school, to afford them access to the schoolroom, and liberty to observe what books are in the hands of the children or on the desks, what tablets are on the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but teachers should not permit any person to interrupt the business of the school by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers, or in any way diverting attention from the usual business.

Official Visits.

142. The restriction expressed in the preceding Rule, will, of course, not interfere with the provision in Section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, whereby access is afforded to Religious Teachers for the purpose of communicating Special Religious Instruction.

Visitors' Book.

143. Every Teacher is required to have the Visitors' Book lying upon his desk, in which the visitors may enter their names, and, if they think proper, any remarks. Teachers are by no means to erase or alter any remark so made.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

THE following Instructions, issued for the information and guidance of Principal Teachers of Schools comprising two or more Departments, and of Mistresses of Girls' and Infants' Departments, are also to be acted upon as far as practicable by Teachers generally.

I. INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS ONLY.

The Principal Teacher will keep a Teachers' Time Book, and will see that all Teachers enter therein the time of their arrival at and departure from school.

2. He will report to the Inspector all Teachers absent from duty without leave, and any who are habitually unpunctual.

3. He will visit the other School Departments once a day at least, to ascertain that the Teachers are at their posts and are observing the Time-tables. He will see that all documents required by the Regulations are exhibited in their proper places. It is not intended that he shall interfere with the teaching, the discipline, or the internal management of the other departments; nor is he at liberty to remove children therefrom to his own department without the sanction of the Inspector; but he is empowered to decide questions relating to the general order and routine of the entire school, subject to appeal to higher authority.

4. He will, with the concurrence and aid of the Heads of Departments, arrange for the regular cleaning of the schoolrooms, will see that the water-closets and all external premises are kept clean, and that the fences and gates are uninjured by the pupils. He will report promptly any damage done to the school buildings, as also any necessity for emptying the water-closets. If the water for the use of the pupils should become bad, the Inspector should be informed to that effect; and, in dry seasons, care is to be taken to prevent any persons, other than the pupils or the Teacher's family, from obtaining water from the school tanks or wells.

5. He will receive all letters addressed to Teachers at the School, and deliver them to the owners as soon as convenient. At the same time he will impress upon Teachers that having private letters addressed to them at the School is an inconvenient arrangement, justified only by urgent circumstances. Letters intended for Pupils, and non-official letters addressed to Pupil-teachers, should be forwarded to the parents of the persons concerned.

6. Persons visiting the School, or calling upon Teachers, should in the first instance be brought to the Principal Teacher.

7. He will receive and investigate complaints from parents and others. It is expected that he will attentively consider such complaints, that he will endeavour to ascertain whether they are well founded, and that he will afford the redress which their nature may require or suggest.

8. The Principal Teacher will register all children applying for admission to the School, and will determine the department for which they are fit.

9. Under the heading in the Annual Return, "Number of Scholars on the Records," pupils who have left, but who have subsequently been re-enrolled in the same school during the year, should only be counted once. A School with two or more departments is to furnish but *one* Annual Return, in which children transferred from one department to another during the year are only to be counted once.

II. INSTRUCTIONS RELATING ALIKE TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS AND MISTRESSES OF DEPARTMENTS.

10. He will give vigilant attention to the ventilation and temperature of the rooms, and will especially avoid an excessive degree of heat. At each recess the doors and windows should be opened so as to secure an effectual change of air. Windows should be opened, where practicable, by lowering them from the top; and children must not be allowed to sit in a strong current of air.

11. He will note methods employed and the discipline maintained by the several Teachers under his immediate supervision, and will have power to interfere whenever he may consider either to be defective.

12. He will arrange his classes, if four or more, in sections, each section to contain two or three classes; and will place in charge of each section an Assistant Teacher, who, when the staff admits, will be aided by a Pupil-teacher.

When a subordinate Teacher relinquishes the charge of a class or section, it should be examined by the Head of the Department in the presence of the outgoing Teacher and his successor. A record of the condition of the class or section, as elicited by such examination, should be entered in the Lesson Register, and be attested by the signatures of all the persons concerned.

14. A similar course should be followed with respect to the materials used by the class or section in charge of the outgoing Teacher.

15. He will carefully preserve in the School all completed records and duplicate returns, for the use of future Teachers.

16. Corporal punishment must not be inflicted except by the Head of the Department, or—under his direction and responsibility—by an Assistant Teacher. Pupil-teachers are, under no circumstances, to be permitted to inflict corporal punishment. Careful attention must be paid to the Regulation which provides that corporal punishment "should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases." The frequent infliction of such punishment will be regarded as evidence of a Teacher's want of disciplinary power. The boxing of pupils' ears is strictly forbidden, as is also the infliction of corporal punishment upon female pupils twelve years of age and over. It must be distinctly understood that *all* cases of corporal punishment are to be recorded at the time the punishment is inflicted. A book for that purpose may be obtained by requisition in the usual way, and should be preserved in the Department.

17. Pupils shall not be detained in School for study or for punishment during any part of the forenoon recess.

18. During recesses, the Teacher will make the necessary arrangements for the proper oversight of the playground. It is competent for the Head of a School or of a Department, the staff of which contains more than one Teacher, to so arrange that each half of the staff shall be relieved of playground supervision during an equal portion of the recess for dinner. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments must undertake playground duty equally with the other Teachers.

19. He will construct Programmes of Lessons for classes in his department taught by Pupil-teachers, and will decide upon the suitability of those framed by Assistant Teachers. His signature is to be attached to these documents, in evidence that they have been examined by him and have received his approval.

20. He will devote a portion of his time weekly to the instruction of each class in his department.

21. He will examine each class in his department at least once a month, and will record the results, note the defects, and enter suggestions for their remedy in a book kept for the purpose. Such entries should be signed by himself and the teacher of the class.

22. He will be responsible for the progress of all children in his department, and for the condition of the department in all other matters, excepting those points of organization for which he cannot reasonably be held accountable.

23. He will devote at least one hour daily to the instruction of pupil-teachers, and will see that all the prescribed subjects are duly studied by them. Suitable programmes are to be prepared, and a Register is to be kept showing (a) the time of commencing the daily lesson and the time at which it was concluded, (b) the exercise or home-lesson appointed for the day. It must be clearly understood that mistresses of departments are to perform a fair share of the work of instructing pupil-teachers.

24. He will be responsible for posting Quarterly Returns on the Saturdays preceding the Mid-winter and Christmas vacations; and, in other cases, on the last Saturdays of the months of March and September. In country places where no post leaves on Saturday or the preceding Friday evening, the Returns must be sent, without fail, by the first subsequent opportunity.

25. In making application for increased assistance, he will give attention to the following rules, by which the numerical strength of teaching staffs is regulated:—

In a mixed school, or in a separate boys' or girls' department, having an average attendance of—

50 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and Pupil-teacher.

80 to 110 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.

110 to 140 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teacher.

140 to 180 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

180 to 220 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

220 to 270 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

270 to 310 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

310 to 350 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.

350 to 400 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.

400 to 450 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.

450 to 500 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.

In every separate Infants' Department having an average attendance of—

60 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and a Pupil-teacher.

100 to 120 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.

120 to 160 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teacher.

160 to 200 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

200 to 240 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

240 to 300 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

300 to 340 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.

340 to 380 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.

380 to 440 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.

440 to 480 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.

480 to 550 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 7 Pupil-teachers.

26. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments are empowered to grant leave of absence to Assistants and Pupil-teachers employed under their supervision, respectively, for a period not exceeding one day, subject to the conditions stated in paragraph 3 of the rules regulating leave of absence. It must, however, be distinctly understood that such leave of absence can only be granted in cases where the necessity for it is clearly shown. In forwarding applications for leave of absence for more than one day, the Principal Teacher or Mistress of a Department, will state thereon the arrangements proposed for the performance of the duties of those applying; will express an opinion as to whether such arrangements are satisfactory; and will state what previous leave has been granted, and on what terms, during the past twelve months. Applications for sick leave for three or more days should be accompanied by medical certificates.

27. All correspondence and returns (except those relating to fees) should be sent to the Inspector under whose immediate supervision the school is placed. Salary abstracts should be sent direct to the accountant.

28. Teachers of all ranks are required to abstain from public discussions on political or religious topics, and from public controversy upon the merits of the system of education now in force, as also from acting as local preachers, lay readers, or local correspondents of newspapers.

29. No sectarian or denominational publications of any kind whatsoever shall be used in school, nor shall any denominational or sectarian doctrines be inculcated.

30. It shall be the duty of all teachers to impress on the minds of their pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice, and patriotism; to teach them to avoid idleness, profanity and falsehood; to instruct them in the principles of a free Government; and to train them up to a true comprehension of the rights, duties, and dignity of citizenship.

APPENDIX XXI.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the Department of Public Instruction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1885.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance from 1884	2,189 3 11	MINISTERIAL OFFICE.	
" Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1885	662,969 12 5	By Salaries	10,910 17 7
" Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1884	538 17 6	" Repairs and furniture	227 11 11
		" Rent of office, Macquarie-street	337 10 0
		" Books, printing, and stationery	30 2 7
		" Miscellaneous expenses:—	
		Fuel and light	20 0 0
		Travelling expenses, freight, cartage, and cab hire	72 0 4
		Sundry small expenses	11 4 8
			103 5 0
		EXAMINER'S BRANCH.	
		" Salaries	2,170 0 0
		" Rent, repairs, and furniture	102 2 6
		" Fuel and light	13 7 2
		" Books, printing, and stationery	78 3 7
		" Examination fees	102 0 0
			2,465 13 3
		INSPECTOR GENERAL'S BRANCH.	
		" Salaries	20,100 3 3
		" Rent, repairs, and furniture	528 1 10
		" Fuel and light	22 15 0
		" Books, printing, and stationery	283 3 5
		" Travelling expenses	5,672 8 2
		" Sundry small expenses	12 2 6
			26,618 14 1
		ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.	
		" Salaries	6,650 5 8
		" Rent, repairs, and furniture	2 7 0
		" Books, printing, and stationery	4 13 5
		" Travelling expenses	2,443 2 7
			9,100 9 0
		SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND PAYMENTS BRANCH.	
		By Salaries	10,595 4 8
		" Travelling expenses	3,218 8 7
		" Small sundry expenses	2 4 0
			13,816 17 3
		TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT-STREET.	
		" Salaries and allowances	5,800 0 0
		" Repairs and furniture	78 11 6
		" Books, printing and stationery, &c.	96 15 0
		" Medical fees	40 0 0
		" Fuel and light	3 4 0
		" Lectures	19 10 0
			6,098 0 6
		TRAINING SCHOOL, HURLSTONE.	
		" Salaries	1,580 10 1
		" Buildings, repairs, and furniture	1,081 2 0
		" Books, printing and stationery	57 13 3
		" House expenses	1,524 6 0
		" Lectures	28 15 0
		" Medical fees	40 0 0
			4,307 15 4
		HIGH SCHOOLS.	
		" Salaries	5,212 12 0
		" Rent, repairs and furniture	1,327 19 2
		" Books, printing and stationery	36 2 9
		" Travelling expenses	29 5 3
		" Advertising	51 12 1
		" Sundry small expenses	48 11 11
			6,706 3 8
		PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	
		" Salaries and allowances	357,673 1 1
		" Buildings, repairs, rent, furniture, and sites	162,470 18 8
		" Cleaning allowance	8,617 19 7
		" Fuel	731 3 0
		" Books, printing and stationery	11,327 18 6
		" Advertising	674 1 0
		" Travelling expenses	1,741 5 8
		" Retiring allowance for aged and infirm teachers, 1884 account	360 19 0
		" Medical fees	42 17 0
		" Lectures	21 0 0
		" Sundry small expenses	42 1 2
			544,293 4 8
		PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.	
		" Salaries and allowances	19,101 15 1
		" Buildings, repairs, rent, furniture, and sites	5,041 6 5
		" Fuel	65 0 0
		" Books, printing, and stationery	1,050 19 2
		" Forage allowance	11 13 4
		" Travelling expenses	246 4 8
		" Advertising	1 4 0
			25,508 2 8
		HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.	
		" Salaries and allowances	8,063 8 8
		" Buildings, repairs, and furniture	61 2 4
		" Fuel	17 10 0
		" Books, printing, and stationery	227 18 1
		" Travelling expenses	49 13 9
		" Forage allowance	646 8 0
			9,066 7 4
		HOUSE-TO-HOUSE TEACHING.	
		" Salaries and allowances	3,190 8 7
		" Books, printing, and stationery	82 2 4
		" Travelling expenses	30 17 9
		" Forage allowance	365 6 10
		" Fuel	1 0 0
			3,600 16 6
		EVENING SCHOOLS.	
		" Salaries	72 0 5
		" Advertising	0 18 0
			72 18 6
		COOKERY INSTRUCTION.	
		" Salaries	250 0 0
		" Wages and materials	146 19 0
		" Repairs	0 15 0
			397 14 0
		Refund of balance of vote to Treasury for 1882	1,620 10 0
		" " " " 1883	54 1 8
		" " " " 1884	81 1 0
		By Balance	1,755 18 8
			245 3 6
			£ 665,697 13 10

Department of Public Instruction,
17th February, 1886.

J. GIBSON,
Accountant.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880. (REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 23, sec. 37.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 12th November, 1885.

THE following Regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880 have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the 37th section of that Act. These Regulations are intended to supersede those dated 4th May, 1880.

W. J. TRICKETT.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. Application for the establishment of a Public School must be made in the following form:—

Application for the Establishment of a Public School at Post Town Date

The undersigned, on behalf of the residents at hereby request that a Public School may be established at that place, under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act.

On behalf of the Residents... {

Information to be supplied by Applicants.

- 1. Describe the position of the proposed School, namely:— County,— Parish,— Post Town,—
2. What other Schools, maintained or aided by the State, are within two miles of the site of the proposed School?
3. If none are within two miles, what is the distance to the nearest School?
4. Are there any Primary Schools, not aided by the State, within two miles of the proposed School? If so, of what character, and how attended?
5. State the number of children, from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two miles of the site of the proposed School, e.g. :—

Boys Girls

Total

Religious Denominations—

Church of England Roman Catholic Presbyterian Wesleyans Others

Total

67—A

6. What land is available for a site on which to erect the necessary School Buildings? Give a Surveyor's description, and if possible, a plan of the ground.

Annex to Application for establishment of a Public School at

We, the undersigned Parents (or Guardians) of Children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Public School at , hereby undertake that our Children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said School.

Table with 6 columns: Name of Parent or Guardian, Distance from proposed School, Distance from nearest existing State School, Name of Child, Age, Religious Denomination.

* If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by one of the Promoters of the School.

2. A Public School may be established in any locality where a regular attendance of twenty children between the ages of 6 and 14 years can be guaranteed.

Inscription.

3. In the case of every Public School, whether the property be vested in the Minister or not, the inscription "Public School," and no other, shall be conspicuously put up on the outside of the building.

Uses of Public School Buildings.

4. No use shall be made of any Public School building tending to cause contention—such as the holding of political meetings, or bringing into it political petitions or documents for signature. And no such building shall be used as a place of public worship, unless built and kept in repair without aid from the Minister; nor in such case, if objected to in writing by one-fourth of the parents of the children attending the school.

SUPERIOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

5. Any Public School may be declared a Superior Public School, if, after due inquiry, it shall be found that the attendance thereat is

sufficient to enable a class to be formed of not less than twenty pupils, who have been educated up to the standard that completes the course prescribed for a Fourth Class.

6. In addition to more advanced work in the ordinary subjects, lessons in other branches shall be given to the highest class, as under :—

To Boys.—In Mathematics, Latin, Science, and Drawing.

To Girls.—In French, Drawing, and Sanitary Science. Instruction may also be given in such other branches as the Minister may from time to time consider expedient.

7. No special fee shall be charged.

8. Necessary text-books shall be supplied by the Minister.

9. In cases where the regular staff is unable to teach any prescribed subject efficiently, the Minister may employ a special teacher for such subject, and pay him such salary as he may deem expedient, provided that the special class so taught shall be drafted from the highest class, and contain not less than twenty pupils.

10. The course of instruction to be carried out in the highest class of a Superior Public School shall be that prescribed for a Fifth Class in the standard of proficiency; and such portions of the course shall be studied each year as will coincide with the subjects prescribed annually for the Junior or Senior Examinations of the Sydney University.

EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

11. Application for the establishment of Evening Public Schools must be made by Petition to the Minister of Public Instruction in the form subjoined.

Signature to Petition.

12. Every such Petition must be signed, on behalf of not fewer than ten persons, by the parents, guardians, or other residents of the locality in which it is desired to establish an Evening Public School.

Persons not eligible to be Pupils.

13. No person below the age of fourteen years shall be received as a pupil in any Evening Public School, unless such person has received a certificate under section 35 of the Public Instruction Act; and no Teacher or Pupil-teacher employed in any school established or maintained under this Act shall be eligible for admission into such Evening Public School unless authorized by the District Inspector.

Appointment of Teachers.

14. Teachers of Evening Public Schools will be appointed by the Minister, but no Teacher can be appointed unless he has been trained and classified.

Place of Holding Evening Public Schools.

15. An Evening Public School may be conducted in any Public School-room or in any class-room attached thereto, or elsewhere in a suitable place.

Furniture and Apparatus.

16. The ordinary School furniture and apparatus of any such Public School may be used in the management of an Evening Public School.

Books.

17. Necessary supplies of reading books will be granted to Evening Public Schools.

Time of Meeting.

18. The pupils of an Evening Public School shall meet for instruction three times weekly at least, and every such meeting shall be of not less than two hours' duration.

Course of Instruction.

19. The course of instruction shall comprise Reading, Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography; but other subjects may be included with the sanction of the District Inspector.

Instruction to be secular.

20. The instruction imparted must be secular, in accordance with section 7 of the Public Instruction Act.

Fees.

21. Every pupil in an Evening Public School shall pay to the Teacher weekly, in advance, a fee not exceeding one shilling; but the Minister may relieve pupils from the payment of school fees in cases where inability to pay is satisfactorily shown, and make good the payment to the Teacher.

Salaries.

22. The salaries of teachers of Evening Public Schools shall be at the following rates :—

For an average attendance of 10 to 15,	£20 per annum.
“ “ 15 to 20,	£26 “
“ “ 20 to 30,	£32 “
“ “ 30 to 40,	£38 “

Fuel and light.

23. The expense of providing fuel and lights must be borne by the Teacher.

Registers.

24. A class roll for recording the attendance of pupils, and a lesson register, shall be kept in every Evening Public School.

Returns.

25. Quarterly and annual returns shall be furnished in the same form as in Public Schools.

Inspection and control.

26. Evening Public Schools shall be subject to the same inspection and control as Public Schools.

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Honorable the Minister for Public Instruction.

The petition of the undersigned parents, guardians, and other residents, humbly sheweth :—

THAT your Petitioners desire that an Evening Public School may be established at _____ in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

That your Petitioners guarantee the regular attendance for months at such school, when established, of the persons named in the annexed Schedule.

That your Petitioners undertake, on behalf of the said persons, that they shall conform to the Regulations for the conduct of Evening Public Schools now in force or that may hereafter be framed by authority.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

SCHEDULE showing the names of persons who will attend an Evening Public School at _____

Name.	Age next birthday.	Occupation (if any).	Signature of parents, guardians, or employers.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

27. The standard of attainments for the admission of pupils to High Schools shall be as follows :—

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Reading.—To read a passage from some standard author, pronouncing every word distinctly, and giving due emphasis and modulation to each sentence as a whole. To have an acquaintance with the meanings of words selected from the passage read.

Dictation.—To write a passage of about fourteen lines dictated from some standard author, or an ordinary newspaper, with correct spelling and punctuation.

Arithmetic.—To solve questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Discount.

NOTE.—In the case of girls, interest and discount to be omitted.

Grammar.—To parse the more difficult words in a passage of about six lines. To distinguish the true subjects and the true predicates in sentences. To correct inelegant or ungrammatical expressions. To exemplify the correct usage of picked words.

BOYS.

Euclid.—Book I, Definitions, &c., Propositions 1 to 20 inclusive.

Algebra.—First Four Rules.

Latin.—Smith's Principia Latina, Part I, to Exercise 15 inclusive.

GIRLS.

French.—Schneider's First French Course, Exercises 1 to 60 inclusive.

28. The School fee shall be two guineas per quarter, payable in advance. Candidates whose parents are duly certified to be unable to pay the fee may be admitted free, provided they pass the entrance examination.

29. The fees shall in no case be the property of the Teachers, but shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

30. The ten candidates of each sex, and not over fourteen years of age, who gain most marks and show the necessary proficiency at the examination held at the beginning of each year for admission to the Sydney High Schools, shall be awarded Scholarships entitling them to free education therein for that year, and, subject to the Teacher's annual favourable report on their proficiency and conduct, for the two following years. In each of the other High Schools, the first three successful candidates shall be awarded like Scholarships.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

31. Application for the establishment of a Provisional School must be made in the form contained in the subjoined Schedule.

32. A Provisional School may be established in any locality where not fewer than twelve, but not more than nineteen, children between the ages of six and fourteen years can regularly attend such school: provided that no Provisional School shall be established within four miles by the nearest route practicable for children of any existing Public, Provisional, or Half-time School.

33. The necessary school buildings and furniture for a Provisional School, as well as the requisite books and apparatus, will be provided at the cost of the Department, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) That the grant in aid of the building and furniture shall be limited to £45, when, in the opinion of the Inspector, the average attendance will be from 12 to 15, and to £60 when the average attendance is likely to be 18; that payment shall not be made until the building has been erected and reported by an Inspector or other officer of the Department of Public Instruction to be ready for occupation.

(b) That the building shall be placed on Crown Lands, if sites thereon central to the school population and otherwise suitable can be obtained, and that if built on private land the right-of-way shall be secured, and the property leased to the Minister of Public Instruction for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, at a peppercorn rent, the Minister having the right to remove the building before or at the expiration of that term.

(c) That where the average attendance is expected to range from 12 to 15, the school-room shall measure 14 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fireplace; two out-offices must also be provided, and the following articles of furniture supplied, viz. :—

- 2 desks, each 10 feet 6 inches long.
2 forms, each 10 feet 6 inches long.
1 book-press or box.
1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet.
1 chair.

(d) That where the average attendance is expected to be 18, the school-room shall measure 17 feet in length, 14 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fireplace; two out-offices must also be provided, together with the following articles of furniture, viz. :—

- 4 desks, each 7 feet 6 inches long.
4 forms, each 7 feet 6 inches long.
1 book-press or box.
1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet.
1 chair.

(e) That the applicants for a Provisional School state on the usual form of application the arrangements which they deem best for having the building erected, and the furniture supplied, with the least possible delay.

34. Teachers of Provisional Schools will be appointed by the Minister, after their competency for the office has been ascertained.

35. To ensure the continuance of a Provisional School, the provisions of the Public Instruction Act must be duly observed, and an average attendance of not fewer than 12 pupils maintained.

36. Provisional Schools shall be classified in the following manner:—

- Schools with an average attendance below 20, but not below 18. First-class Provisional Schools.
Schools with an average attendance below 18, but not below 15. Second-class Provisional Schools.
Schools with an average attendance below 15, but not below 12. Third-class Provisional Schools.

37. The Salaries of Teachers of Provisional Schools shall be at the following rates:—

- In First-class Provisional Schools, £90 per annum.
In Second-class Provisional Schools, £75 per annum.
In Third-class Provisional Schools, £60 per annum.

38. School fees shall be paid at the same rate as prescribed for Public Schools, and the sums received shall be paid to the Consolidated Revenue.

39. Provisional Schools must be conducted in every respect as Public Schools, and be subject to all the provisions of the Public Instruction Act with respect to religious instruction.

40. The course of secular education shall embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History, with needlework for girls, whenever practicable; and the instruction must be imparted in accordance with the prescribed standard of proficiency.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Application for the establishment of Provisional School at

Post Town Date

The undersigned, on behalf of the residents at request that a Provisional School may be established at that place, in accordance with the 22nd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

.....
.....
.....

Information to be supplied by Applicants.

Where is the proposed school situated?

In what county?

In what parish?

What other schools, maintained or aided by the Minister of Public Instruction, are within four miles of the site of the proposed school by the nearest practicable route?

If none are within four miles, what is the distance of the nearest school?

Are there any primary schools, not aided by the Minister, within four miles of the proposed school? If so, what is their character, and by what number of pupils are they attended?

State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two miles of the site of the proposed school, e.g. :—

Boys
Girls
Total

Religious denominations—

Church of England
Roman Catholics ..
Presbyterians
Wesleyans.....
Others
Total

If a school building has been provided without cost to the Department, or can be rented, describe it.

Can a suitable and central site be obtained on Crown Land? If not, is there a site on private property that can be rented by the Department for a term of years at a peppercorn rental, on the understanding that a building erected by the Minister can be removed before or at the expiration of that term?

What arrangements are deemed best for having the requisite building erected and furniture supplied, with the least possible delay, in accordance with Article 3 of the Regulations for Provisional Schools?

Annex to Application for the establishment of a Provisional School.

We the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances of the proposed Provisional School at , hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school :—

Table with 6 columns: Name of Parent or Guardian, Distance from proposed school, Distance from nearest State School, Name of Child, Age, Religious Denomination.

* If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by a Member of the Local Committee.

SCHOOLS TAUGHT BY ITINERANT TEACHERS.

(A.) Half-time Schools.

41. Wherever twenty children, between the ages of six and fourteen years are residing within an estimated radius of ten miles from a central point, and can be collected in groups of not less than ten children in each, the Itinerant Teacher will visit two such places only, and the schools so established will be designated Half-time Schools.

42. Applications for the establishment of Half-time Schools must be made in the form appended; but aid will not be granted towards the maintenance of such schools unless suitable school-houses be provided by the applicants.

43. No school-room will be approved unless it be ten feet at least in width, be floored, be provided with a fireplace, and be properly lighted and ventilated.

44. A full supply of furniture and school books will be granted as a first stock to all schools newly established, and further grants will be made from time to time, as may be deemed expedient.

45. The same Registers are to be kept and the same Returns furnished as in Public Schools.

46. Every Teacher must divide his time between the schools under his charge, with the view of effecting the largest amount of good. Where practicable, he is to devote the mornings to the teaching of one school, and the afternoons to the teaching of the other; but, if found more suitable, other arrangements may be adopted, under the authority of the Inspector charged with the supervision of the school. In any case, the parent or guardian of each child is to be supplied with a time-table showing the hours at which school will open and close.

47. Half-time Schools will be classified in the same manner as Public Schools, according to the total average attendance of pupils at the stations at which a Teacher gives instruction.

48. Teachers will be paid the full rates of salary attached to the classification of their schools.

49. The scale of fees for Half-time Schools shall be, for five days' teaching—

- For one child in a family, three pence.
- For two children in a family, six pence.
- For three children in a family, nine pence.
- For four or more children in a family, one shilling.

50. Teachers will be paid a sufficient annual allowance where necessary for horse forage, irrespective of the salary attached to their schools.

51. As regards instruction, every Half-time School is to be conducted in all respects as a Public School.

52. Teachers are required to insist on the carrying out of a systematic course of Home Lessons.

53. Teachers will hold themselves directly responsible to the Inspectors under whose supervision they are placed.

54. At the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by each Teacher to the Inspector.

Application for the establishment of a Half-time School at and

Post Town
Date

Sir,
I beg to apply to the Minister for Public Instruction for the establishment of Half-time Schools at _____ and _____ under the 23rd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

The Under Secretary,
Department of Public Instruction.

Information to be supplied by Applicants.

Describe the position of the proposed schools from each other. What other schools maintained or aided by the Minister are within two miles of the site of the proposed school.

If none are within two miles, what is the distance of the nearest school.

Are there any Primary Schools not aided by the Minister within two miles of the proposed school? If so, of what character, and how attended?

State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two miles of the site of each of the proposed schools, e.g. :—

At _____		At _____	
Boys .....	.....	.....	.....
Girls .....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	Total .....	.....
Religious Denominations —			
Church of England .....	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic .....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian .....	.....	.....	.....
Wesleyan .....	.....	.....	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	Total .....	.....

What is the character of proposed school buildings at each place?

Annex to application for establishment of a Half-time School at _____

We, the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Half-time School at _____ hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian. (*To be written by himself)	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.

* If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed.

(B.) *House-to-house Schools.*

55. Teachers not necessarily trained may be employed in house-to-house teaching; they must be persons of good moral character, and must satisfy the Inspector that they are capable of imparting the rudiments of an English education.

56. The mode in which their time shall be apportioned to the several families visited by them will be determined by the Minister, on information furnished by the Inspector.

57. The subjects of instruction shall be limited to Reading, Writing, Dictation, and Arithmetic.

58. It is required that the Teacher shall supplement his oral instruction by a systematic course of home lessons.

59. At the end of each month, a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by the Teacher to the Inspector.

60. The remuneration of Teachers engaged in the work will be at the rate of £5 per annum for each pupil in average attendance, up to a maximum salary of £100 per annum.

61. In addition to such remuneration, they will be allowed a sum of £10 per annum as forage allowance. Application for payment should be made at the end of each quarter.

62. As a condition to payment of salary, they must keep a record of the pupils' attendance in a satisfactory manner, and furnish punctually and accurately such returns as may be required by the Department.

63. Necessary text-books and materials will be supplied on requisition, as in the case of other schools.

Application for the appointment of an Itinerating Teacher for the District of _____

Sir, _____ Date

We hereby request that the Minister of Public Instruction, in accordance with the provisions of section 23 of the Public Instruction Act, will be pleased to appoint an Itinerating Teacher to instruct the children residing in the vicinity of _____, and within ten miles of that place.

The information necessary for the Minister's decision is appended hereto.

We remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

The Under Secretary,
Department of Public Instruction.

Information to be supplied by Applicants for the appointment of an Itinerating Teacher.

Names of Teaching Stations, their distances from the most central position, and the number of children to be instructed at each :—

No.	Name.	Distance.	No. of Children.
1.—	Residence of _____	.....	.....
2.—	Do _____	.....	.....
3.—	Do _____	.....	.....
4.—	Do _____	.....	.....
5.—	_____	.....	.....
6.—	_____	.....	.....

Nature of provision made at each station for school accommodation.

Local provision towards the support of Teachers.

We, the undersigned, hereby promise that we will place under the instruction of the Itinerating Teacher to be appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, the children whose names are inserted in the subjoined Schedule, and send them regularly and punctually to school :—

Place (if named).	Children's Names.	Ages.	Parents' Signatures.

Grants of School Books, &c.

64. Grants of School Books and Apparatus will be made from time to time as may be deemed expedient, to all Schools under supervision of the Minister, in proportion to the average number of children in attendance. A full supply will be granted to Schools newly established.

Requisitions for School Materials.

65. Requisitions for supplies should be forwarded at the end of a quarter only.

Character of School Books.

66. Such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Minister shall be used in any School for ordinary instruction.

Apparatus.

67. The term Apparatus will include maps, diagrams, pictures, black-boards, easels, and ball-frames.

Registers, &c., to be kept.

68. The undermentioned Registers and Forms shall be kept, according to directions supplied with them, by every Teacher: (a) an Admission Register, (b) a Class Roll, (c) a Daily Report Book, (d) Punishment Book, (e) a Lesson Register, (f) a Time-table, and (g) a Programme of Lessons for each Class.

Returns.

69. Quarterly and Annual Returns shall be furnished from every School. Each Quarterly Return must be neatly made out in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the Teacher as a record and the other to be furnished to the Inspector on the Saturdays preceding the Midwinter and Christmas vacations, and in other cases on the last Saturdays in the months of March and September. The Annual Return must be forwarded, with the Quarterly Return, immediately after the close of the December quarter.

Default in sending Returns.

70. Negligence in compiling or sending Returns, or in keeping School Registers, will render a Teacher liable to a fine, or, if repeated, to a loss of classification. Any Teacher guilty of fraudulently making false entries in any Register or Return will be dismissed.

Training of Teachers.

71. Every Applicant for employment as a Teacher must undergo a course of training before being permanently appointed, unless he shall have previously been trained in some recognized Training School. He must sign an undertaking to accept such employment in any locality indicated by the Minister.

Position of Teachers.

72. Teachers employed under the Department of Public Instruction are Civil Servants of the Crown, and are entitled to all the advantages and subject to all the restrictions of that position.

General Qualifications.

73. As a general rule, no person will be appointed as a Teacher unless he has been examined and classified. In some cases a Teacher may be appointed provisionally who has not undergone examination; but his appointment will not be ratified until his competency has been tested in that manner.

Examination and Classification.

74. The attainments of Teachers, Students of the Training School, and Candidates for employment as Teachers, will be tested by oral and written examinations, and their skill in teaching will be determined by their ability to manage a school or class; and according to such attainments and skill they will be classified in the following grades:—The first or highest class will have two grades, distinguished as A and B; the second class will have two grades, distinguished as A and B; and the third class will have three grades, distinguished as A, B, and C. A classification awarded to a Teacher, a Student of the Training School, or a Candidate for employment, after his first successful examination, will be provisional only, and will be confirmed at the end of three years from the date of examination if the Inspectors' reports upon his school work be fully satisfactory: Provided that the classification of any Teacher in the School service shall be liable to reduction or cancellation for inefficiency, gross neglect of duty, or serious misconduct on the part of the person holding such classification.

Commencement of duty.

75. When a Teacher is appointed to a School, he must report to the Inspector of the District the fact of arrival at his post, and the date of commencing duty.

Resignation of Teachers.

76. Teachers are required to give not less than one month's notice of their intended resignation, which will take effect on the last day of the month indicated. Before receiving salary for the last month, they must hand over to a person duly authorized all School property belonging to the Minister, and make out, in duplicate, an inventory of the same: one copy, to be forwarded to the Inspector, the other to be left with the School Records.

Teachers' occupation.

77. Teachers in the service of the Minister are prohibited from engaging in any occupation not having a distinctly educational character, unless the sanction of the Minister has been previously obtained.

Duties of Teachers.

78. The duties of Teachers are the following:—

- To observe faithfully these Regulations.
- To carry out the suggestions of Inspectors to the best of their ability.
- To teach according to the Course of Secular Instruction.
- To maintain the discipline prescribed in the Regulations.
- To keep the School Records neatly, and to furnish returns punctually.
- To see that the undermentioned documents are kept posted in a conspicuous place in the School-room, namely:—(a) The Regulations; (b) Notice to Visitors; (c) Course of Secular Instruction; (d) Time-table; (e) Programme of Lessons; (f) Scale of Fees.
- To take charge of the School buildings and all property belonging to the Minister, and to be responsible for keeping the school premises in good order and tenantable repair—reasonable wear and tear excepted.

Teachers' Wives.

79. In schools containing female children but no female Teacher, it will be the duty of the Teacher's Wife to teach needlework to the girls during at least four hours in each week. In forming an estimate of the efficiency of schools, the competency and usefulness of Teachers' Wives, and the time they devote to school duties, will be taken into account.

Assistant-teachers.

80. Assistant-teachers may be appointed to schools in which the average daily attendance exceeds seventy. They may be (a) persons who have served for three years at least as a Pupil-teacher, or, (b) persons who have been examined and classified.

Pupil-teachers.

81. Pupil-teachers may be employed to serve for not less than three years in any school in which the average attendance has been not less than fifty for the three months preceding, provided that the Teacher holds a classification not lower than Class II.

Conditions of Appointment.

82. Candidates for the office of Pupil-teacher must be not less than thirteen nor more than seventeen years of age, and free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness. They must also pass an examination in the subjects specified in Regulation 84.

Remuneration.

83. The remuneration of Pupil-teachers will consist partly of instruction to be given by the Teacher, for at least one hour on every school day, and partly in a yearly salary.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.

84. THE subjects in which Teachers, Students of Training Schools, and Pupil-teachers shall be examined for classification are those stated hereunder.

FOR A THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATE.

- Reading*—Full value, 800 marks. Prose and Poetry.
Writing—Full value, 800 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting in round hand, half-text, and small hand.
Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Proportion, Practice, Simple and Compound Interest, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Punctuation, Paraphrasing, Parsing, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings and Applications of Words, Saxon and Latin Prefixes and Affixes, Dictation, and Composition.
Text Books—M'Leod's Grammar, and Laurie's Composition.
Geography—Full value, 1,000 marks. Europe and Australia in detail. Mapping in connection with those Continents.
Text Books—Hughes' Class Book of Geography, Geography of New South Wales (Wilkins').
History—Full value, 600 marks. Outlines of British History from the Conquest to the reign of Victoria inclusive; date of Accession of each Sovereign; leading Men; and most important Events. General sketch of Australian History.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England, Sutherland's History of Australia.
School Management—Full value, 800 marks. Organization, Discipline, and Instruction of Schools—in outline.
Text Books—Gladman's School Method, Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
Domestic Economy (Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks. Plain Needlework, Food, Clothing, Household Management.
Text Book—Hassall's Domestic Economy.
Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Black-board, Freehand.
Text Books—As prescribed in the Standard of Proficiency.
Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.
Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or Sutton's Theory of Music.

For a Second Class Certificate.

- Reading*—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from any English Reading Book.
Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-lines, Letter-writing, Ornamental Writing.
Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The full Course, with Elementary Mensuration.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic, Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males); Chap. I to XX inclusive. For Females; Chap. I to XIII inclusive.
Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Spelling, Punctuation, Parsing, Paraphrasing, Meaning and Uses of Words, Etymology, and Analysis.
Text Books—Hunter's Grammar, Lennie's Grammar (revised), Morell's Grammar and Analysis,
Subject for Special Study—"Julius Cæsar."—(Shakespeare.)
Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography. Europe, Australasia, and North America, in detail. Mapping within these limits.
Text Books—W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography, and Edward Hughes' Physical Geography, or Geikie's Physical Geography.
History and English Literature—Full value, 700 marks.
History—{ British History, from the Conquest to the present times.
 { Australian History.
Literature—Elizabeth to Cromwell inclusive.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History, Sutherland's History of Australia, Smith's Smaller History of English Literature.

Art of Teaching—Full value, 500 marks. Organization, Discipline, Method, and Instruction of Schools, in greater detail.

Text Books—Gladman's School Method.

Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

Sanitary Science (Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Geometrical and Model Drawing.

Text Books—Nesbit and Brown's Handbook of Model and Object Drawing.

Rawle's Practical Plane Geometry.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation, with increased proficiency.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or Sutton's Theory of Music.

* *Alternative Groups for Males.*

Group I.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. First three Books of Euclid's Elements, with Deductions.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.

Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Algebra. Todhunter's Euclid.

Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Caesar, De Bello Gallico. Books I to IV inclusive.

Text Books—Dr. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar. "Principia Latina," Part I; and Ihue's Latin Syntax, Part I.

* *Alternative Groups for Females.*

Group I.

French—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Composition. Translation from an easy author.

Text Books—Voltaire's Charles XII. Books I to IV inclusive. Havet's French Class Book (complete), or Hallard's French Grammar.

Group II.

Latin—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Composition. Caesar, De Bello Gallico. Books I, II.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Euclid—Full value, 750 marks. Books I and II, with easy Deductions on them.

Text Books—As for Males.

Algebra—Full value, 750 marks. To Quadratics, omitting Surds.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

Any two of the following Sciences:—

Experimental Physics—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Balfour Stewart's Lessons on Elementary Physics.

Chemistry—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.

Text Book—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.

Geology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Lycell's Student's Elements of Geology.

Zoology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Zoology.

Botany—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.

Physiology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology.

For a First-class Certificate.

Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from a standard author.

Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting and Letter-writing, Ornamental Printing, Principles of Writing.

Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The whole theory and practice.

Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Colenso's Arithmetic (as revised by Hunter).

Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males only).

Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Orthography, Punctuation, Parsing, Paraphrasing, Analysis, Composition, Etymology, Prosody, and Style.

Text Books—Mason's English Grammar.

Bain's Higher English Grammar.

Meiklejohn's Book of English.

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.

Astronomical Geography.

Text Books—Goikie's Physical Geography.

Lockyer's Astronomy.

Art of Teaching—Full value, 700 marks. Organization, Method, Discipline, with a knowledge of the Constitution of the Human Mind.

Text Books—Gladman's School Method.

Tate's Philosophy of Education, or

Morell's Mental Philosophy.

Sanitary Science—(Female Teachers only).—Full value, 500 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. The full D Certificate.

Text Book—Dennis' Perspective.

* *NOTE*.—These groups of subjects are styled Alternative, because candidates are allowed to choose from them the group in which they wish to be examined. Candidates are required to confine themselves to one group.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or Sutton's Theory of Music.

History—Full value, 700 marks. History of England in detail. History of Australia.

Text Books—Smith's Student's Home.

Creasy on the English Constitution. Chapters 10, 11, 15, 16.

Sutherland's History of Australia.

English Literature—Full value, 800 marks. Elizabeth to Anne.

Text Book—Morley's English Literature. Chapters VII to XI inclusive.

For Special Study—Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Milton's "Paradise Lost." Book I.

Addison's Essays, 12 (Clarendon edition), Nos.

3, 15, 25, 61, 105, 106, 135, 159, 165, 409, 458, 487.

Bacon's Essays, 6, Blackie's edition, Civil and Moral.

ALTERNATIVE GROUPS FOR MALES.

Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—Colenso's Algebra, or

Hamblin Smith's Algebra.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books—Potts' Euclid, or

Todhunter's Euclid.

Plane Trigonometry—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books—Todhunter's Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges, or

Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry.

Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil, first two Books of *Aeneid*; Livy, Book 21. Questions on Grammar. Composition.

Text Books—Dr. Smith's Larger Latin Grammar.

Abbott's Latin Prose Composition.

Ihuc's Latin Syntax.

Greek—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books—Xenophon's "Anabasis." Books I and II.

Smith's Larger Greek Grammar.

Abbott's Greek Prose Composition.

French—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Souvestre's "Un Philosophe sous les Toits."

Racine's "Athalie."

Havet's French Grammar.

Hallard's French Grammar.

German—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Schiller's "History of the Thirty Years' War."

Chaps. I to IV.

Goethe's "Faust."

Otto's German Grammar.

NOTE.—In this group at least two languages must be taken, one of them being Latin.

Group III.

Natural Science—Full value, 750 marks. Experimental Physics.

Text Book—Ganot's Physics.

Chemistry—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.

Text Book—Roscoe's Class-book of Elementary Chemistry (Macmillan).

Geology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Jukes' or Geikie's Geology.

Zoology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Zoology.

Botany—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Oliver's Manual of Botany.

Physiology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Physiology.

Sanitary Science—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Handbook of Hygiene.

NOTE.—Any four of these Sciences may be taken.

Group IV.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books—As in Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—As in Group I.

Latin—Full value, 1,000 marks. Caesar, De Bello Gallico. First two Books.

Virgil's *Aeneid*. Book I.

Text Books—As in Group II.

Group V.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books—As in Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—As in Group I.

And any two Sciences of the Science Group already specified in Group III. Full value, 1,000 marks.

Group VI.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil's *Aeneid*. Books I, II.

Livy. Book XXI.

Horace's Odes. Books I, II.

Grammar and Composition.

Text Books—As in Group II.

Together with any two of the following Sciences, namely, Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, Geology. Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books—As in Group III.

Alternative Groups for Females.

Group I.

French—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Souvestre's "Un Philosophe sous les Toits."

Corneille's "Le Cid."

Racine's "Athalie."

Havet's French Grammar.

Hallard's French Grammar.

Group II.

German—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Latin—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

Euclid—Full value, 800 marks. Books I to IV, with Deductions.

Text Books—As for Males.

Algebra—Full value, 700 marks. To Quadratic Equations inclusive.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group V.

Any three of the following Sciences :—

Experimental Physics—Full value, 500 marks.

Chemistry—Full value, 500 marks.

Geology—Full value, 500 marks.

Zoology—Full value, 500 marks.

Botany—Full value, 500 marks.

Physiology—Full value, 500 marks.

Text Books—As for Males of First Class.

Subjects of Study for Pupil-teachers.

Before Appointment—Candidates.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To Read an advanced Class Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with ease, fluency, and expression, to Spell well, and to understand the meaning of the passage read.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. To Write from Dictation, in a neat hand, a simple Prose Narrative, with correct spelling and punctuation.

Dictation—Full value, 100 marks.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To know the Arithmetical Tables, and to work the Rules in Vulgar Fractions, Proportion, and Practice, as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse and Analyze correctly a passage taken from an ordinary Class Book; to know the Elements of Grammar.

Geography—Full value, 100 marks. To understand the Geographical Terms, to be acquainted with the Map of the World, and to have a knowledge of the Geography of Australia.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Tests, as prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. As prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.

Skill in Teaching—To teach a Junior Class in the presence of an Inspector.

Pupil-teachers—Class IV.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To Read the Fifth Reading Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with fluency and expression, give synonymous words and phrases, and answer upon the subject matter; to repeat from memory fifty lines of Poetry.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. To Write neatly and correctly from Dictation or from Memory.

Dictation—Full value, 50 marks.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To work Questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice.

Text Book—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse, Paraphrase, and Analyze a Passage; Meanings of Words, Etymology.

Text Books—Lennie's Grammar (revised).

Laurie's Spelling, and

Dictation Class Book.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. New South Wales, in detail; Europe. The Physical Features and Chief Towns in each Country.

Text Books—Wilkins' Geography of New South Wales.

Hughes' Class Book of Geography.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History to William I.

Text Book—Nelson's Royal History of England.

Australian History—Sutherland's. Chap. I to V.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Black-board Practice.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Simpson's Singing Class Book, Chap. I to VIII.

Geometry (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I. Propositions I to XXVI.

Text Book—Todhunter's Geometry.

Algebra (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Hamblin Smith's Algebra. Chap. I to V inclusive.

Latin (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina" to Exercise XXIV inclusive.

* *French* (for Females)—Full value, 100 marks. De Fivas' "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise XXX inclusive.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska). Gladman's School Method.

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers.—Class III.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To Read with improved intonation and expression.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, and Square Root—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Parsing of Difficult Sentences, with a good knowledge of Syntax, and the Analysis of Sentences; Meanings of Words; Force of Affixes; Latin Roots; Composition.

Text Book—Lennie's Grammar (revised).

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Australia, Polynesia.

Mapping, confined within these limits.

Text Books—Collins' Geography of Australia and Pacific Ocean.

Collins' Australian and Primary Atlas.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History; William I to Richard III inclusive.

Australian History—Sutherland's. Chap. VI to X.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.

Sutherland's History of Australia.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Drawing.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chap. IX to XII inclusive.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Fractions and Simple Equations, to Chap. XIV inclusive.

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise XXXIII.

French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise LX. (See note*, Fourth Class Pupil-teachers.)

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska).

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers.—Class II.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. A standard author, with correct intonation and emphasis.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimen of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Cube Root, Discount, Stocks, Proportional Parts—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Increased skill in Parsing, Paraphrasing, and in the Analysis of Sentences; Meanings of Words, Affixes, Roots, Composition.

Text Books—Hunter's Grammar.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Asia: Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country of Asia and North America.

Physical Geography: Waves, Tides, Currents.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History: Henry VII to Anne, inclusive.

Australian History—Sutherland's. Chapters XI to XVI.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Model Drawing.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chap. XIII to XV inclusive.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with Deductions in Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Simple Equations and Surds, to Chapter XXIV inclusive.

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise XLVIII.

French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise XC. (See note*, Fourth Class Pupil-teachers.)

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska).

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers.—Class I.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To Read with ease and expression from a standard author.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimen of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Application of Rules and Principles. Mensuration of Surfaces.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Todhunter's Mensuration.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Parsing, Paraphrasing, Prosody, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings of Words, Formation of Words, Derivations, Composition.

Text Book—Hunter's Grammar.

* NOTE.—From Female Pupil-teachers in Country Districts the following will be accepted in lieu of French, where it can be shown that the examinee has no means of acquiring a knowledge of the language in question :—

Latin,
or
Euclid and
Algebra. } As for Males.

Geography.—Full value, 80 marks. Physical Geography. Physical Features and Chief Towns of each of the Countries of Africa and South America. Mapping, within these limits.

History.—Full value, 70 marks. English History: George I to present time. Australian History—Sutherland's. Chapters XVII to XXII.

Drawing.—Full value, 50 marks. Advanced proficiency expected in the three sections.

Vocal Music.—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chap. XVI to end.

Geometry.—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with Deductions.

Algebra.—Full value, 100 marks. Quadratic Equations, with Surds, to Chap. XXVI inclusive.

Latin.—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to end. Caesar, De Bello Gallico. Chap. I to III. Easy translations.

French (for Females).—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires," to the end. (See note*, Fourth Class Pupil-teachers.)

School Management.—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska.)

Needlework (for Females).—Full value, 50 marks.

Annual Examinations.

85. Examinations of Teachers will be held half-yearly in each Inspector's District. Teachers who desire to be examined, with a view to a higher certificate, must at least one month before the date of examination apprise the Inspector of their wish, and furnish him with a list of the alternative subjects upon which they are prepared for examination.

Promotion for Good Service.

86. Teachers can only be promoted from one class to another by examination. But in each Class a Teacher may without examination be advanced to a higher grade for Good Service, counting from the end of 1885; that is to say, if his school, in the last five years during which he has held the classification, has increased in efficiency, if the Inspectors' Reports throughout that period have been satisfactory, and the Report for the fifth year indicates that the applicant's practical skill is equal to that required for the grade sought, and if his general conduct has merited the Minister's approval.

Promotion by Removal.

87. Teachers desirous of being promoted to more important schools must intimate their wishes to the Inspector of the district, in writing. A list of such Teachers will be kept in the Department of Public Instruction; and, except in special cases, promotions will be made in accordance with the principle of classification and seniority.

Classification of Schools.

88. Primary schools established or maintained under this Act shall be classed as follows:—

First Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than six hundred in three departments, Boys', Girls', and Infants', and in which the Standard of Proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Second Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than four hundred children nor more than six hundred in three departments, Boys', Girls', and Infants', and in which the Standard of Proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Third Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than three hundred nor more than four hundred, in three departments, Boys', Girls', and Infants', and in which the Standard of Proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Fourth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than two hundred nor more than three hundred in two departments, and in which the Standard of Proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

* *Fifth Class Schools.*

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred children in one department, and in which the Standard of Proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Sixth Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than fifty nor more than a hundred children in one department, and in which the Standard of Proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Seventh Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than forty nor more than fifty, in one department, and in which the Standard of Proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Eighth Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than thirty nor more than forty children, in one department, and in which the Standard of Proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Ninth Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than twenty nor more than thirty children, in one department, and in which the Standard of Proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Tenth Class Schools.

All Public Schools in which the daily average attendance does not exceed twenty.

Condition of Retention in Class.

89. If a school fail to meet any one of the conditions before specified for its class, the Minister may remove such school to a lower class.

Eligibility of Teachers for appointment to certain Schools.

90. Teachers who have gained their classifications by examination, or by promotion under Regulation 86, shall be eligible for appointment to any school or department, in accordance with the following Schedule:—

Class of Schools or Department.	Teacher's Classification
I.....	I. A.
II.....	I. B.
III.....	II. A.
IV.....	II. A.
V.....	II. B.
VI.....	II. B.
VII.....	III. A.
VIII.....	III. B.
IX.....	III. C.
X.....	III. C.

91. A Teacher may be removed from the school in which he is employed to another of a lower class, should he fail, through any default on his part, to maintain the requisite number of pupils in average attendance, or to satisfy the conditions of the Standard of Proficiency.

Teachers' Emoluments.

92. The salaries of Male Teachers shall be according to the following scale:—

For a Teacher in charge of a school of the First Class	£400
Do do do Second Class	336
Do do do Third Class	252
Do do do Fourth Class	240
Do do do Fifth Class	228
Do do do Sixth Class	216
Do do do Seventh Class	180
Do do do Eighth Class	156
Do do do Ninth Class	132
Do do do Tenth Class	108

In Schools ranking below the Fourth Class, the salaries of unmarried Male Teachers, of married Teachers who are not assisted by their wives, as required by Regulation, and of Female Teachers in charge of Schools, shall be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates.

Mistresses.

93. The Salaries of Mistresses shall be according to the following scale:—

For a Mistress in charge of a Girls' or Infants' Department of a School of the First Class	£300
Do Second Class	252
Do Third Class	204
Do Fourth Class	192
Do Fifth Class	180

94. In addition to these salaries, residences, vested or rented, will be provided for married men in charge of Public Schools; but a residence rented for a Teacher shall be as near as practicable to his School. Mistresses of Departments and unmarried Teachers in charge of Public Schools may be paid such allowances in lieu of rent as the Minister may direct.

Assistant Teachers.

95. Salaries shall be paid to Assistant Teachers as follows:—

	Male	Female
To a First Assistant, holding a First Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	£250	£168
To a Second Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	150	120
To a Third Assistant, holding a Third Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	108	100
To a First Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Second Class	180	144
To an Assistant holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Third Class	150	114
To an Assistant holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Fourth Class	150	114

Pupil-teachers.

96. Salaries shall be paid to Pupil-teachers at the following rates:—

	Male	Female
First Class	£66	£48
Second „	54	36
Third „	42	30
Fourth „	36	24

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Classes of Candidates.

97. The Minister will authorize to be received into the Training Schools three Classes of Candidates, namely, *First Class*—Pupil-Teachers whose term of service has expired, and Teachers who have already been trained elsewhere. *Second Class*—Untrained Teachers who have been in charge of Schools. *Third Class*—Persons entering the teaching profession for the first time.

Qualifications.

98. Candidates must apply for admission in a form prescribed by the Minister. They must, except in the case of Pupil-teachers, be not less than twenty years of age, and, as a general rule, not more than thirty; they must be free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness as Teachers, and be persons of active habits and unblemished reputation. They must also satisfy the Minister as to their previous history, and qualifications.

Conditions of Admission.

99. Before admission, every Candidate must make a declaration that he intends, in good faith, to follow the profession of a Teacher in Schools under the Minister, and that he will accept a situation in any District, as the Minister may see fit. He must also procure a guarantee from two responsible persons that the whole expense of his training will be refunded, if, from any cause whatever, he shall not enter the service of the Minister, or shall leave it in less than a period to be agreed upon at the time of his admission to training.

Term of Training.

100. Entrance Examinations will be held half-yearly, in June and December; and the periods of training will be six or twelve months, as may be found necessary.

Allowances during Training.

101. The following allowances may be made to Students who satisfy the afore-mentioned conditions and pass successfully the prescribed examinations.—To married couples, £8 per month; to unmarried persons, £6 per month. When the School is prepared to receive Students into residence, these allowances are not paid; board and lodging being provided instead.

Practical Training.

102. The Students will be trained in the practical management of Schools by attendance at the Practising School.

Examinations.

103. Oral examinations of the Students will be held periodically to test their attention and progress; and written examinations will take place half-yearly, in June and December—when Classifications will be awarded according to attainments and teaching skill. No certificate will be given until the Inspector's Report shows that the Student is successful in the management of a School.

GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

Public School Boards.

104. The Minister reserves to himself the power of controlling, through his Officers, the internal management of Schools. But, for other purposes, he will avail himself of the assistance of Public School Boards, whenever suitable persons are found to fill the office.

105. Every Public School Board at the first meeting thereof shall elect from the members a Chairman, whose duty will be to correspond with the Minister on behalf of the Board; and the Board may in like manner appoint such other honorary officers, being members of the Board, as the Board may deem expedient.

106. A Public School Board may, by resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting thereof, appoint any member or members to perform the duty, prescribed by the 19th section of the Public Instruction Act, of visiting any of the Schools placed under the supervision of the Board; and it shall be the duty of the member or members so appointed to report the results of any such visitation to the Board.

107. In the visitation of schools placed under the supervision of a Public School Board in accordance with the aforesaid section of the Act, the Board may be represented by a quorum thereof, and the Board may, if it see fit, report the result of such visit to the Minister.

108. The grounds upon which any Public School Board shall exercise the power conferred on it by the section before-mentioned to suspend a Teacher for misconduct should be the following:—Unfitness on the part of such Teacher to perform his duties from intemperance; immoral conduct; gross neglect of duty; or, continued absence from duty without leave.

109. Public School Boards shall before leaving the school under visitation report to the Minister any case in which a Teacher is suspended by them, and apprise the Inspector having charge of such school by letter.

110. Public School Boards should use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and should report, in cases coming under their notice, the names of any parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children, for which purpose necessary forms will be provided.

111. When the course laid down in Regulations under the 13th section of the Public Instruction Act for relieving parents and guardians from payment of school fees by the Minister is not convenient, application may be made by parents or guardians to the

Public School Board of the district; and if satisfied as to the inability of the applicants to pay school fees, such Public School Board may issue a certificate of exemption from payment thereof for a period not exceeding three months, and shall thereupon report the case to the Minister.

112. In fixing, in consultation with any Teacher, the hour for Special Religious Instruction, in accordance with section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, the Public School Board should take care that the daily routine of the school as laid down in the Regulations is not unduly interfered with.

113. In addition to the powers conferred on such Boards by the Public Instruction Act, the Minister entrusts to them the following duties:—(a) To take care that the school buildings are not used for any improper purpose. (b) To see that a sufficient quantity of suitable furniture and apparatus is provided. (c) To take precautions for excluding from the School, during its ordinary business, all books not sanctioned by the Minister. (d) To inspect periodically the School Registers and Records. (e) To see that the School is open on all the usual School days, and that the Teacher is present at his work. (f) To observe whether the Teacher discharges his duties; to report his conduct to the Minister when he is in fault; and to protect him from vexatious complaints.

Inspectors of Schools.

114. Inspectors and other persons deputed by the Minister to visit any School will be furnished with proper credentials. Every Teacher is required to treat such persons with deference; to carry out their suggestions for the improvement of the School; and to obey their instructions in all matters relating to the Public Instruction Act and these Regulations.

Duties of Inspectors.

115. Inspectors are to enforce observance of the provisions of the Public Instruction Act and of the Regulations; but their decisions are subject to appeal to the Minister. They are to examine into the condition of Schools, and to inquire into all matters which it may be expedient to report to the Minister. They are authorized to determine all questions of School management, and to take the teaching of a Class or of a School into their own hands for a time, to show the Teacher how defective methods may be improved.

Annual Inspections.

116. Once at least in the year, every School in each Inspector's district shall be visited by him, and the pupils be examined as to their proficiency in the several branches of instruction which are authoritatively prescribed. He will, within six days of such inspection, send a Report thereupon to the Minister, together with such observations on the state of the School generally as shall appear to him to be called for.

Conduct of Inspectors.

117. In their intercourse with Teachers, Inspectors should be guided by feelings of respect for the Teacher's office, and of sympathy with his labours. They will exhibit towards Teachers every possible courtesy, treating them at all times with the consideration and kindness which the difficulties of their position demand.

Observation Book.

118. The Inspector's remarks upon the state of a School visited by him will at the close of the examination be entered in the Observation Book of the School, which, as a record, is to be carefully preserved. Entries therein are not to be erased or altered.

SCHOOL ROUTINE AND DISCIPLINE.

Punctuality.

119. With a view to the proper training of their pupils, Teachers must conduct the operations of their Schools with punctuality and regularity.

Cleanliness.

120. Habits of personal neatness and cleanliness are to be encouraged among the pupils, not only by precept, but by the personal example of the Teachers, and, if necessary, may be enforced. Teachers are also responsible for keeping the school-rooms and furniture clean and arranged in an orderly manner.

Order and Conduct.

121. Teachers are to instil into the minds of their pupils the necessity for habits of orderly and modest behaviour, as well as of obedience to Teachers and to the rules of the School. Pupils should also be trained to exhibit respect for the property of others, whether public or private; to regard the feelings of their fellows; to be honest and truthful, diligent under instruction, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

Government of Pupils.

122. In the government of pupils all degrading punishments are to be avoided. The Teacher's discipline should be mild but firm, his manner kindly, his demeanour cheerful, and his language marked on all occasions by strict propriety. While overlooking no offence, his aim should be to prevent the necessity of punishment by effecting the improvement of the offender.

Corporal Punishment.

123. Corporal punishment may be inflicted, but by the Principal Teacher only, or by an Assistant with his approval. It should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases; and the Teacher must keep a record of the time and place of punishment, its amount, and the nature of the offence.

Expulsion of Pupils.

124. No pupil shall be expelled from any School unless by the direction or with the express concurrence of the Inspector or the Public School Board, in writing; subject in every case to appeal to the Minister.

Suspension.

125. A pupil may, nevertheless, for gross insolence, persistent disobedience, profanity, or immoral conduct, be by the Teacher forthwith removed from the School: provided that, in every such case, the matter shall be reported without delay to the Minister; and, until its settlement by him, the pupil shall not be re-admitted.

Playground Supervision.

126. The conduct of pupils in the playground must be carefully supervised by the Teacher; and he must see that, in proceeding to School and returning from it, their behaviour is orderly.

Religious Views of Pupils or Parents.

127. Nothing must ever be said or done by any Teacher, in a pupil's hearing or presence, calculated to offend the religious views of that pupil, or of any other in the School, or of the parents of any such pupil.

Daily Routine.

128. In all Schools maintained or aided by the Minister, the Daily Routine shall be that specified hereunder: provided that, by permission of the Minister, the time of assembling may be half an hour later than that so specified; in which case, the several times stated will be later in the same proportion.

Morning.

At 8.45. Pupils to assemble in the Playground. All School materials to be prepared for lessons.

At 8.55. Pupils to be arranged in ranks, inspected as to cleanliness, and marched into School.

At 9. Lessons (or Special Religious Instruction) to commence; as noted in the Time-table prescribed by Rule 131.

At 10.30. Recess for ten minutes, to be spent in the Playground by Pupils and Teachers.

At 10.45. Lessons to be resumed according to the Time-table.

At 11.55. Class Roll to be called and marked.

At 12. The School to be dismissed for mid-day recess.

Afternoon.

From 12 to 1.20. Recess for dinner and recreation, under the superintendence of the Teachers.

At 1.20. Pupils to re-assemble in the Playground. School Materials to be prepared for lessons.

At 1.25. Pupils to be arranged, inspected, and marched into School.

At 1.30. Lessons to re-commence as noted in the Time-table.

At 3.25. The Roll be called and marked.

At 3.30. The School to be dismissed.

Time-table.

129. The Time-table to be observed in the Schools is the following; except that, in cases within the Proviso to the preceding Regulation, the time in each instance will be half an hour later than specified:—

From 9 to 10. Special Religious Instruction; or, in Public and Provisional Schools, where no Religious Teacher is in attendance, Ordinary Instruction.

From 10 to 12. Ordinary Instruction.

From 12 to 1.30. Recess for dinner and re-assembling.

From 1.30 to 3.30. Ordinary Instruction.

Special Religious Instruction.

130. The hour appropriated to Special Religious Instruction is to be fixed by mutual agreement between the Public School Board, the Teacher, and the person giving such instruction.

Vacations and Holidays.

131. The Vacations sanctioned by the Minister are—three weeks at Christmas, and a fortnight at Mid-Winter. The Holidays allowed, other than those occurring in Vacation, are—the Anniversary of the Colony, and of the Queen's Birthday, Good Friday, and Easter Monday.

Teachers are to state on their Time-tables these Vacations and Holidays.

Closing Schools.

132. No School is to be closed upon any School-day without the written direction of the Minister or other person duly authorized by him on that behalf.

Infectious Diseases.

133. The attendance of any pupil suffering from any contagious, offensive or infectious disease, may be temporarily suspended by the Teacher.

INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

Course of Instruction.

134. The Course of Secular Instruction, as the term is defined in the Public Instruction Act, shall, for each Class be as follows:—

1.—*Infants' Department.*

(Course, 2 years.)

Reading—Primer, Reader I and Reader II to Lesson 24—"Australian School Series"; or (in last half-year) "I.N.B. Series," Book II, to end of Section III.

Writing—On slates, from copies and dictation, using capitals.

Arithmetic—Notation to four places, and Simple Addition on slates; easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction, and the Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Object Lessons—Familiar Objects, Domestic Animals, Common Vegetables, Common Materials.

Form—Lines and Angles, Three and Four-sided Figures, Curved-line and other Plain Figures.

Colour—Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Colours; Combination, Shades and Tints.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.

Geography—School-premises and surrounding neighbourhood.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

2.—*First Class.*

(Course, 1½ year.)

Reading—Primer, Reader I, Reader II to Lesson 24—A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series as far as Book II, Section III, inclusive.

Writing—On slates from copy.

Dictation—From Lessons read, using capitals.

Arithmetic—

Singing—

Scripture—

As in Infants' Department.

3.—*Second Class.*

(Course, 1½ year.)

Reading—Readers II and III—A. S. Series, or I.N.B. Series, Book II with Sequel I, and Book III; Repetition of Poetry—50 lines.

Writing—On slates from copy; in copy-books, round-hand, half-text, and small-hand, with capitals.

Dictation—From Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation; Simple Rules; Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication of Money by two figures. Mental Arithmetic:—Tables, Money, Weights and Measures; Prices of dozens, easy reduction.

Grammar—(In last half-year)—Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, and Verb, Parts of Speech.

Geography—(In last half-year)—School Locality, Cardinal Points; Continents, Oceans, and Chief Divisions marked on Map of the World.

Object Lessons—(In last half-year)—Domestic Animals, Common Objects, &c.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear; Scale Exercises, Intervals, Two-part Songs.

Scripture—I.N.B., Old Testament No. I to end of Lesson 18; Moral Lessons.

4.—*Third Class.*

(Course, 1½ year.)

Reading—Reader IV, A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series, Book IV. Repetition of Poetry, 150 lines.

Writing—In copy-books—three hands.

Dictation—From the Reading Lessons, with correct spelling and punctuation.

Arithmetic—Compound Rules and Reduction; Vulgar and easy Decimal Fractions; Simple and Compound Proportion. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of Dozens and Scores, Exercises in Buying and Selling Transactions, and in Proportion and Fractions.

Grammar—All the Parts of Speech; Accidence, Parsing and Analysis of simple Sentences; the rules of Syntax; Composition—Letter-writing, description of places and events.

Geography—Outlines of the Geography of Australasia and Polynesia; Physical Geography and Towns of New South Wales, Europe, and Asia; Tides, Winds, Currents, Climate, Mapping.

Object Lessons—Common Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals; the Human Frame, and laws of health; Elementary Physiology; Important Manufactures.

History—Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, to page 122; Sutherland's History of Australia, to end of Chapter III.

Singing—Part-singing; Notation, Pitch, Accent, Length of Sound; Double, Triple, and Quadruple Measures; Time Signatures; Scale, &c.

Drawing—"Royal Drawing Books" Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10; Miscellaneous Freehand Exercises.

Scripture—I.N.B. Old Testament No. I, and No. II to Lesson 27; New Testament No. I.

5.—*Fourth Class.*

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading—Reader V to Lesson 56, A. S. Series; or I.N.B. 4th Supplement, to page 155. Repetition of Poetry—100 lines.

Writing—On unruled paper; three hands; Ornamental Writing; Commercial Forms.

Dictation—From any portion of books read, with punctuation.

Arithmetic—Practice; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces; Mental Arithmetic.

Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; framing Sentences; simple Essays.

Geography—Physical features and Chief Towns of North America. Outlines of the Geography of Africa, South America, and West Indies. Ocean; Atmosphere.

Object Lessons—As in Third Class, with light, heat, and air in relation to health; Elementary Physical Science.

History—Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, to page 232; Sutherland's History of Australia, Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Singing—As in Third Class; Sharps, Flats, Transition, Staff Notation, Key and Time; Signatures and Intervals fully.

Drawing—"Royal Drawing Books," Nos. 11 and 12; Collins' Advanced Books, Nos. 1 and 2; Wire Models—cube, cone, prism, pyramid.
Scripture—I.N.B. Old Testament, No. 2, to end; New Testament, No. 2, to end.
Euclid—Book I, to Proposition XXVI.

Fifth Class.
 (Course, 1 year.)

Reading—Reader V to the end, A.S. Series; or I.N.B. 4th Supplement, to the end.
Writing—As in Fourth Class.
Dictation—On unruled paper—difficult passages.
Arithmetic—Full course, from Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent.
Mensuration—Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
Grammar— } As prescribed for Junior and Senior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.
Geography— }
History— }
Natural Science—Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics; or Huxley's Elementary Physiology.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I, II, III, and IV, with Exercises.
Algebra—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, to Chapter XXII inclusive.
Latin—Smith's "Principia Latina," Part I, to Exercise 28 inclusive.
French—(For Girls) Schucider's First Year's French Course; Caron's French Reader, to Exercise 152.
Drawing—Geometrical Drawing—Royal, Vere Foster's, or Collins' Series; Collins' Advanced Books, Nos. 22 and 24; Wire Models—hexagon, pyramid, cylinder, flat circle, and square; Plaster Models, or grouping of Wire Models.
Music—As in Third and Fourth Classes; Major and Minor Modes; Inversions, &c.
Scripture—As in Fourth Class.

NOTE—Where there are not as many as ten pupils to form a Fourth Class or a Fifth Class, as required, the Fourth Class and Fifth Class courses are to be taken as additions to the courses of the Third and Fourth Classes respectively; and where pupils remain in the Fifth Class beyond a year, Trigonometry is to be taken in that class as an additional subject.

The Standards of Proficiency for the several Classes in Schools shall be as follow:—

FOR INFANTS' SCHOOLS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

For children enrolled one half-year, and being 5½ years old:—
Reading—To read Primer, Part I (Australian School Series), to Lesson 26.
Writing—To write on slates—i, u, n, m, v, r, w.
Arithmetic—To count and read up to 10; to know Ball-frame exercises in Addition, and addition of other concrete quantities as far as 10.
Object Lessons—Familiar Objects.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Form—The different kinds of lines and angles.
Colour—First (Primary) colours.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Second Half-year of Enrolment. (Age 6 years.)

Reading—To read Primer (Part I) to end, Primer (Part II) to Lesson 70.
Writing—To write on slates all the letters of the Alphabet, with easy combinations.
Arithmetic—To count and read as far as 20. Addition in single column to 20. Add and subtract mentally numbers not involving higher results than 20.
Object Lessons—Domestic Animals.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Form—Three and four sided figures.
Colour—Secondary Colours.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Third Half-year of Enrolment. (Age 6½ years.)

Reading—Primer (Part II) to end, and Reader I (A.S.S.) to Lesson 10.
Writing—To write on slates from copies, and Monosyllables from Dictation.
Arithmetic—To read and notate to three places. Addition to three places; 4 addends. Mental Arithmetic—up to 40. Tables to "4 times."
Object Lessons—Common Vegetables.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Form—Curved-line figures.
Colour—Tertiary Colours.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Fourth Half-year of Enrolment. (Age 7 years.)

Reading—(A.S.S.) Reader I, to the end; and Reader II, to Lesson 24. (I.N.B.) Book II, to the end of Section III.
Writing—On slates from Copies and Dictation, using Capitals.
Arithmetic—To read and notate as far as four places. Addition—6 places, 6 lines. Mental operations in Addition, Subtraction. Multiplication Tables to "7 times."
Geography—The School premises and surrounding neighbourhood.
Object Lessons—Common materials.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Form—Other plain figures.
Colour—Combination, Shades and Tints.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

NOTE—The enrolment of each Pupil in the several Classes must show the time of such Pupil in the School and not in the Class.

Values of Subjects taught in Infants' Schools.

Reading	100
Writing	100
Arithmetic	100
Object Lessons	30
Form	20
Colour	20
Singing	40
Geography	20
Scripture	30

FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

FIRST CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year and being six years old must have completed the following course:—
Reading—One of the following books or an authorized equivalent:—
 1. (A.S.S.) Primer I. 2. (I.N.B.) Book I, Sections I and II.
Writing—To write on slates from the black-board the following letters with their combinations in words of four letters—i, u, n, m, o, a, c, e, v, w, r, t, d, l, b, h, j, f, y, g, p, q.
Arithmetic—To count and read any number as far as 20; to add in single column numbers not involving a higher result than 20; to notate as far as 20; to add and subtract, mentally, numbers not involving results higher than 20.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.
NOTE—Object Lessons are to be included in the instruction to the First Class in all Schools above Class 7.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Primer II, to the end; and Reader I, to Lesson 10. 2. (I.N.B.) Book I, to the end; and Book II, Section I.
Writing—To write on slates from Copies and Dictation Monosyllables and Sentences consisting of Monosyllables.
Arithmetic—To read and notate easy numbers as far as three places; to work sums in Addition—four addends; to add mentally numbers involving results not higher than 40. Tables to "4 times."
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader I, to end; and Reader II, to Lesson 24. 2. (I.N.B.) Book II, Sections II and III.
Writing—On slates from Copy.
Dictation—From Lessons read, using capitals.
Arithmetic—To read and notate numbers as far as 4 places; to work sums in Addition to 6 places, 6 lines; to perform easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction; to know the Multiplication Tables to "7 times."
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Values of Subjects taught to First Class.

Reading (Reading, 80; Spelling and Meanings, 20)	100
Writing	60
Dictation	60
Arithmetic (Notation, 20; Slate work, 60; Mental, 20)	100
Singing	30
Scripture Narratives and Moral Lessons	30

SECOND CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year, and being seven and a half years old, must have completed the following course:—
Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:—
 1. (A.S.S.) Reader II, to Lesson 70. 2. (I.N.B.) Book II, to the end.
Writing—On slates—from Copy. In copy-books—Round hand—with Capitals.
Dictation—8 lines from Lessons read.
Arithmetic—Notation as far as 7 places, 4 lines. Subtraction, Multiplication by two digits. *Mental Arithmetic*—More difficult operations in Addition and Subtraction. Multiplication Tables to "12 times."
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear. Scale Exercises on Modulator.
Scripture—(I.N.B.) Old Testament No. 1, to the end of Lesson 6. Moral Lessons.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader II, to the end; and Reader III, to Lesson 25. 2. (I.N.B.) Sequel I, to the end; and Book III, to Lesson 25. Repetition from memory of 20 lines of Poetry.
Writing—On slates—from Copy. In copy-books—Half-text and Round hand.
Dictation—8 lines from Lessons read.
Arithmetic—Notation to 9 places, 5 lines. Multiplication in full, Division by 3 figures. *Mental Arithmetic*—Exercises in Simple Rules. *Tables*—Money, Weights, and Measures.
Singing—Scale Exercises and Simple Melodies.
Scripture—Old Testament No. 1, to the end of Lesson 12. Moral Lessons.

Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading.—1. (A.S.S.) Reader III, to the end. 2. (I.N.B.) Book III, to the end. Repetition from memory of 30 additional lines of Poetry.

Writing.—In copy-books—Round hand, half-text, and small hand.

Dictation.—8 lines from Lessons read.

Arithmetic.—Notation; Long Division, Compound Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication of Money by 2 figures. *Mental Arithmetic*.—Prices of Dozens, Easy Exercises in Reduction.

Geography.—To know the School locality and the Cardinal Points and the names and positions of the Continents, Oceans, and chief divisions of Land and Water, marked on a Map of the World.

Grammar.—To define the Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, and Verb, and to distinguish them in easy sentences.

Singing.—Scale Exercises, Intervals, Two-part Songs.

Scripture.—Old Testament No. 1, to the end of Lesson 18. Moral Lessons.

Object Lessons should be given to the Second Class twice a week.

Values of Subjects taught to Second Class.

Reading (Reading, 80; Meanings, &c., 20)	100
Writing	60
Dictation	60
Arithmetic (Notation, 10; Slate work, 80; Mental, 10)	100
Grammar	40
Geography	40
Object Lessons	30
Singing	30
Scripture	30

THIRD CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year must have completed the following course:—

Reading.—One of the following books or an authorized equivalent:—1. (A.S.S.) Reader IV, to the end of Lesson 27. 2. (I.N.B.) Book IV, to Lesson 18, Section II. Repetition from memory of 40 lines of Poetry.

Writing.—In copy-books—Round hand, half-text, and small hand.

Dictation.—12 lines from the Reading Lessons, marking periods.

Arithmetic.—All the Compound Rules and Reduction. *Mental Arithmetic*. Prices of dozens and scores.

Grammar.—To distinguish readily all the Parts of Speech; to know the accident of the Noun; to be able to point out the Subject and Predicate, and to construct Simple Sentences.

Composition.—To write a letter of not less than 12 lines.

Geography.—To know the outlines of the Geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand; and the Physical Geography of New South Wales and its towns.

Object Lesson.—On common Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals.

English History.—To page 58, Nelson's "History of England for Junior Classes."

Singing.—Two-part Songs, and Rounds in three parts. Notation of Pitch. Accent.

Drawing.—Royal Drawing Book No. 7, and Miscellaneous free-hand exercises in straight line figures.

Scripture Lessons.—(I.N.B.) Old Testament, No. I, Lessons 1 to 23. New Testament, No. I, Lessons 1 to 12.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading.—1. (A.S.S.) Reader IV, to the end of Lesson 50. 2. (I.N.B.) Book IV to the end of Section III. Repetition from memory of 40 additional lines of Poetry.

Writing.—In copy-books, three hands.

Dictation.—12 lines from the Reading Lessons, with proper punctuation.

Arithmetic.—Vulgar Fractions—Addition and Subtraction. Simple Proportion by First Principles. *Mental Arithmetic*: Questions in Buying and Selling, and easy questions in Proportion and Vulgar Fractions.

Grammar.—Parsing of Simple Sentences, Accidence, and Analysis of Simple Sentences.

Composition.—To write a letter, on paper, of not less than 12 lines.

Geography.—Europe—physical features and chief towns of each country. Tides, Winds, and Mapping.

Object Lessons.—Elementary Lessons on the Human Frame and on the Laws of Health.

English History.—Nelson's "History of England for Junior Classes," to page 84.

Singing.—As in last half-year; and also Length of Sound; Double and Treble Measures; Notation.

Drawing.—Royal Drawing Book, No. 8, and Miscellaneous free-hand exercises in curved figures.

Scripture Lessons.—Old Testament, No. I, to the end. New Testament, No. I, to Lesson 24.

Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading.—1. (A.S.S.) Reader IV, to the end. 2. (I.N.B.) Book IV, to the end. Synonyms, Meanings, Derivations, Repetition from memory of 50 additional lines of poetry.

Writing.—In copy-books, three hands,

Dictation.—12 lines on paper, with correct spelling and punctuation.

Arithmetic.—Vulgar and easy Decimal Fractions, Simple and Compound Proportion. *Mental Arithmetic*: Exercises in the foregoing.

Grammar.—Increased skill in Parsing and Analysis of Sentences, with a knowledge of the Rules of Syntax. *Composition*: Description of places and events.

Geography.—Asia—Physical features and chief towns of each country. Polynesia in outline. Currents, Climate, Mapping.

Object Lessons.—Elementary Physiology, Important Manufactures.

English History.—Nelson's "History for Junior Classes," to page 122. History of Australia: Sutherland's "History of Australia," Chapters I, II, and III.

Singing.—Scale and Voice Exercises; Two-part Songs from Notation. Quadruple Measure. Time Signatures. Structure of the Scale.

Drawing.—Royal Drawing Books, Nos. 9 and 10, with Miscellaneous free-hand exercises in figures of corresponding difficulty.

Scripture Lessons.—Old Testament, No. II, to Lesson 27. New Testament, No. 1, to the end.

Values of Subjects taught to Third Class.

Reading (Reading, 80; Meanings, &c., 20)	100
Writing	50
Dictation	50
Arithmetic	100
Grammar (Accidence, 20; Parsing, 40; Analysis, 10; Composition, 30)	100
Geography	70
Object Lessons	40
History	60
Singing	30
Drawing	30
Scripture Lessons	60

NOTE.—Where there are not ten pupils to form a Fourth Class, the Standard prescribed for the First Half-year in the Fourth Class shall become that for the Fourth Half-year in the Third Class.

FOURTH CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year must have completed the following course:—

Reading.—One of the following books or an authorized equivalent:—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end of Lesson 22. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement to page 63. Repetition from memory of 50 lines of Poetry.

Writing.—On unruled paper, three hands; Ornamental Writing; Ordinary Commercial Forms.

Dictation.—As in last half-year, 12 lines on unruled paper.

Arithmetic.—Practice; Interest; Mensuration of Surfaces. *Mental Arithmetic* as in last half-year.

Grammar.—Parsing passages from Reading Lessons; Analysis of a Compound Sentence; Framing Sentences; Composition of Simple Essays.

Geography.—North America—Physical features and chief towns of each country. South America, West Indian Islands, and Africa, in outline.

Object Lessons.—As in previous half-year, with Light, Heat, and Air in relation to Health.

History.—English History—Nelson's "History for Junior Classes" to page 155. History of Australia—Sutherland's, Chapters IV, V, and VI.

Singing.—As before; Sharpened and Flattened Sounds; Transition; Expression Marks.

Drawing.—Royal Drawing Book, No. 11. Drawing from Wire Models—Cube and Cone.

Scripture Lessons.—Old Testament (I.N.B.), No. 2, to end. New Testament (I.N.B.), No. 2, to Lesson 21.

Euclid.—Definitions—Book I, Propositions I to VII.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading.—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end of Lesson 56. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement, to page 155. Repetition from memory of additional 50 lines.

Writing.—As in last half-year.

Dictation.—Selected passages and separate words from any portion of the books read, with punctuation.

Arithmetic.—Compound Interest; Discount; Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces.

Grammar.—Accidence—Parsing and Analysis generally; Framing Sentences; Simple Essays.

Geography.—Physical—Ocean and Atmosphere.

Object Lessons.—Elementary Physical Science.

History.—English History—Nelson's Junior, to page 232. History of Australia—Sutherland's, Chapters VII, VIII, IX, and X.

Singing.— { Staff Notation. Sol-faing.
 { Key and Time. Signatures fully. Three-part Songs.
 { The Intervals fully.

Drawing.—Royal Drawing Book, No. 12. Collins's Advanced Drawing Books, Nos. 1 and 2. Drawing from Wire Models—Prism and Pyramid.

Scripture Lessons.—New Testament, No. 2 to end.

Euclid.—Book I, to Proposition XXVI.

Values of Subjects taught to Fourth Class.

Reading (Reading, 70 ; Meanings, &c., 30)	100
Writing	50
Dictation	50
Arithmetic	100
Grammar (Accidence, 20 ; Parsing, 40 ; Analysis, 10 ; Composition, 30)	100
Geography	60
Object Lessons	40
History	60
Singing	30
Drawing	30
Scripture	60
Euclid	60

NOTE.—Where there are not ten pupils to form a Fifth Class, the Standard prescribed for the First Half-year in Fifth Class shall become that for the Third Half-year of the Fourth Class.

FIFTH CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year must have completed the following course :—

- Reading.*—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent :—
1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end of Lesson 114. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement to page 275.
- Writing.*—Ornamental and three hands.
- Dictation.*—On unruled paper—Difficult Passages.
- Arithmetic.*—The Full Course as treated in Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent. *Mensuration.*—Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners, to page 120.
- Grammar.*— } As prescribed for the Senior or Junior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.
Geography.— }
History.— }
- Natural Science.*—Physics or Physiology. Physics—Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics. Physiology—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology.
- Euclid.*—Books I and II, with Exercises.
- Algebra.*—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, to Chapter IX.
- Latin* (for Boys).—Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise 21, Part 1).
- French* (for Girls).—Schneider's "First Year's French Course," to Exercise 85 ; or an equivalent.
- Drawing.*—Geometrical Drawing : Royal, Vere Foster's, or Collins's Series. Collins's Advanced Drawing Books Nos. 22 and 24. Drawing from Wire Models : Hexagon, Pyramid, Cylinder, Flat, Circle, and Square.
- Music.*—Staff Notation, Major and Minor Modes, Part Singing, Consonant and Dissonant Intervals, Inversions.
- Scripture Lessons.*—As in Fourth Class.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

- Reading.*—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement, to the end.
- Writing.*— } As in last half-year.
Dictation.— }
- Arithmetic.*—As before. *Mensuration.*—Todhunter's, to end.
- Grammar.*— }
Geography.— } As in last half-year.
History.— }
Natural Science.— }
- Music.*— }
Scripture Lessons.— }
- Drawing.*—From Plaster Models, or from Groupings of Wire Models.
- Euclid.*—Books III and IV, with Exercises.
- Algebra.*—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, to Chapter XXII inclusive.
- Latin.*—Smith's "Principia Latina," Part I, to Exercise 28 inclusive.
- French.*—Schneider's "First Year's French Course," to end. Caron's "French Reader," to Exercise 152.

NOTE.—Where there are pupils in a Fifth Class in Third Half-year it is expected that Trigonometry will be introduced ; and provided the pupils are able to work as far as page 104 of Todhunter's Trigonometry for Beginners, full marks (100) will be awarded

Values of Subjects taught to Fifth Class.

Reading (Reading, 20 ; Derivations, &c., 30)	50
Writing	30
Dictation	50
Arithmetic (Arithmetic, 70 ; Mensuration, 30)	100
Grammar (Accidence, 10 ; Parsing, 20 ; Analysis, 10 ; Prosody, 10 ; Composition, 30)	80
Geography	40
History	50
Natural Science	70
Geometry (Euclid, 70 ; Exercises, 30)	100
Algebra	70
Latin	100
French	100
Drawing	30
Music	30
Scripture	60

NOTE.—Teachers are required to see that the two Series of Reading Books specified are duly read by their Pupils.

Provisional Schools.

135. The last preceding Regulation, with all others respecting routine, discipline, and inspection, shall apply equally to Provisional as to other schools.

Special Religious Instruction.

136. No pupil is to be required to receive Special Religious Instruction if the parents or guardians of such pupil object to such religious instruction being given.

Denominational Books.

137. The Teacher, in all schools under the superintendence of the Minister, shall see that the religious books employed in the Classes for Special Religious Instruction are confined to the time and place of such instruction, and not left in the way of children whose parents may object to them.

Methods of Teaching.

138. Every Teacher is required to make himself acquainted with improved methods of teaching, and to practise them in his school ; and, as the efficiency of Teachers will be judged of by the attainments, as well as the moral improvement of their pupils, results as well as the mode of instruction should be kept in view.

Teaching power to be justly distributed.

139. Teachers are to provide for the equitable distribution of their time through all the Classes, so that the instruction of no pupil shall be neglected.

Persons visiting Schools.

140. Visitors shall have access to every school maintained or aided by the Minister, during the hours of Secular Instruction—not to take part in the business or interrupt it, but simply to observe how it is conducted.

Duty of Teachers to Visitors.

141. Every Teacher is required to receive courteously visitors seeking to inspect his school, to afford them access to the schoolroom, and liberty to observe what books are in the hands of the children or on the desks, what tablets are on the walls, and what is the method of teaching. But teachers should not permit any person to interrupt the business of the school, by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers, or in any way diverting attention from the usual business.

Official Visits.

142. The restriction expressed in the preceding Rule will, of course, not interfere with the provision in Section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, whereby access is afforded to Religious Teachers for the purpose of communicating Special Religious Instruction.

Visitors' Book.

143. Every Teacher is required to have the Visitors' Book lying upon his desk, in which the visitors may enter their names, and, if they think proper, any remarks. Teachers are by no means to erase or alter any remark so made.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

THE following Instructions, issued for the information and guidance of Principal Teachers of Schools comprising two or more Departments, and of Mistresses of Girls' and Infants' Departments, are also to be acted upon as far as practicable by Teachers generally.

1. INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS ONLY.

The Principal Teacher will keep a Teachers' Time Book, and will see that all Teachers enter therein the time of their arrival at and departure from school.

2. He will report to the Inspector all Teachers absent from duty without leave, and any who are habitually unpunctual.

3. He will visit the other School Departments once a day at least, to ascertain that the Teachers are at their posts and are observing the Time-tables. He will see that all documents required by the Regulations are exhibited in their proper places. It is not intended that he shall interfere with the teaching, the discipline, or the internal management of the other departments ; nor is he at liberty to remove children therefrom to his own department without the sanction of the Inspector ; but he is empowered to decide questions relating to the general order and routine of the entire school, subject to appeal to higher authority.

4. He will, with the concurrence and aid of the Heads of Departments, arrange for the regular cleaning of the schoolrooms, will see that the water-closets and all external premises are kept clean, and that the fences and gates are uninjured by the pupils. He will report promptly any damage done to the school buildings, as also any necessity for emptying the water-closets. If the water for the use of the pupils should become bad, the Inspector should be informed to that effect ; and, in dry seasons, care is to be taken to prevent any persons, other than the pupils or the Teacher's family, from obtaining water from the school tanks or wells.

5. He will receive all letters addressed to Teachers at the School, and deliver them to the owners as soon as convenient. At the same time he will impress upon Teachers that having private letters addressed to them at the School is an inconvenient arrangement, justified only by urgent circumstances. Letters intended for Pupils, and non-official letters addressed to Pupil-teachers, should be forwarded to the parents of the persons concerned.

6. Persons visiting the School, or calling upon Teachers, should in the first instance be brought to the Principal Teacher.

7. He will receive and investigate complaints from parents and others. It is expected that he will attentively consider such complaints, that he will endeavour to ascertain whether they are well founded, and that he will afford the redress which their nature may require or suggest.

8. The Principal Teacher will register all children applying for admission to the School, and will determine the department for which they are fit.

9. Under the heading in the Annual Return, "Number of Scholars on the Records," pupils who have left but who have subsequently been re-enrolled in the same school during the year, should only be counted once. A School with two or more departments is to furnish but one Annual Return, in which children transferred from one department to another during the year are only to be counted once.

II. INSTRUCTIONS RELATING ALIKE TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS AND MISTRESSES OF DEPARTMENTS.

10. He will give vigilant attention to the ventilation and temperature of the rooms, and will especially avoid an excessive degree of heat. At each recess the doors and windows should be opened so as to secure an effectual change of air. Windows should be opened, where practicable, by lowering them from the top; and children must not be allowed to sit in a strong current of air.

11. He will note the methods employed and the discipline maintained by the several Teachers under his immediate supervision, and will have power to interfere whenever he may consider either to be defective.

12. He will arrange his classes, if four or more, in sections, each section to contain two or three classes; and will place in charge of each section an Assistant Teacher, who, when the staff admits, will be aided by a Pupil-teacher.

13. When a subordinate Teacher relinquishes the charge of a class or section, it should be examined by the Head of the Department in the presence of the outgoing Teacher and his successor. A record of the condition of the class or section, as elicited by such examination, should be entered in the Lesson Register, and be attested by the signatures of all the persons concerned.

14. A similar course should be followed with respect to the materials used by the class or section in charge of the outgoing Teacher.

15. He will carefully preserve in the School all completed records and duplicate returns, for the use of future Teachers.

16. Corporal punishment must not be inflicted except by the Head of the Department, or—under his direction and responsibility—by an Assistant Teacher. Pupil-teachers are, under no circumstances, to be permitted to inflict corporal punishment. Careful attention must be paid to the Regulation which provides that corporal punishment "should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases." The frequent infliction of such punishment will be regarded as evidence of a Teacher's want of disciplinary power. The boxing of pupils' ears is strictly forbidden, as is also the infliction of corporal punishment upon female pupils twelve years of age and over. It must be distinctly understood that all cases of corporal punishment are to be recorded at the time the punishment is inflicted. A book for that purpose may be obtained by requisition in the usual way, and should be preserved in the department.

17. Pupils shall not be detained in school for study or for punishment during any part of the forenoon recess.

18. During recesses, the Teacher will make the necessary arrangements for the proper oversight of the playground. It is competent for the Head of a School or of a Department, the staff of which contains more than one Teacher, to so arrange that each half of the staff shall be relieved of playground supervision during an equal portion of the recess for dinner. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments must undertake playground duty equally with the other Teachers.

19. He will construct Programmes of Lessons for classes in his department taught by Pupil-teachers, and will decide upon the suitability of those framed by Assistant Teachers. His signature is to be attached to these documents, in evidence that they have been examined by him and have received his approval.

20. He will devote a portion of his time weekly to the instruction of each class in his department.

21. He will examine each class in his department at least once a month, and will record the results, note the defects, and enter suggestions for their remedy in a book kept for the purpose. Such entries should be signed by himself and the Teacher of the class.

22. He will be responsible for the progress of all children in his department, and for the condition of the department in all other matters, excepting those points of organization for which he cannot reasonably be held accountable.

23. He will devote at least one hour daily to the instruction of Pupil-teachers, and will see that all the prescribed subjects are duly studied by them. Suitable programmes are to be prepared, and a Register is to be kept showing (a) the time of commencing the daily lesson and the time at which it was concluded, (b) the exercise or home-lesson appointed for the day. It must be clearly understood that Mistresses of Departments are to perform a fair share of the work of instructing Pupil-teachers.

24. He will be responsible for posting Quarterly Returns on the Saturdays preceding the Midwinter and Christmas vacations; and, in other cases, on the last Saturdays of the months of March and

September. In country places where no post leaves on Saturday or the preceding Friday evening, the Returns must be sent, without fail, by the first subsequent opportunity.

25. In making application for increased assistance, he will give attention to the following rules, by which the numerical strength of teaching staffs is regulated.

In a mixed School, or in a separate Boys' or Girls' Department, having an average attendance of—

- 50 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and Pupil-teacher.
- 80 to 110 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.
- 110 to 140 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teacher.
- 140 to 180 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.
- 180 to 220 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.
- 220 to 270 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 2 Pupil-teachers.
- 270 to 310 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.
- 310 to 350 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, and 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.
- 350 to 400 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.
- 400 to 450 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.
- 450 to 500 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.

In every separate Infants' Department having an average attendance of—

- 60 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and a Pupil-teacher.
- 100 to 120 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.
- 120 to 160 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teacher.
- 160 to 200 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.
- 200 to 240 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.
- 240 to 300 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.
- 300 to 340 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.
- 340 to 380 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.
- 380 to 440 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.
- 440 to 480 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.
- 480 to 550 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 7 Pupil-teachers.

26. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments are empowered to grant leave of absence to Assistants and Pupil-teachers employed under their supervision, respectively, for a period not exceeding one day, subject to the conditions stated in paragraph 3 of the rules regulating leave of absence. It must, however, be distinctly understood that such leave of absence can only be granted in cases where the necessity for it is clearly shown. In forwarding applications for leave of absence for more than one day, the Principal Teacher, or Mistress of a Department, will state thereon the arrangements proposed for the performance of the duties of those applying, will express an opinion as to whether such arrangements are satisfactory, and will state what previous leave has been granted, and on what terms, during the past twelve months. Applications for sick leave for three or more days should be accompanied by medical certificates.

27. All correspondence and returns (except those relating to fees) should be sent to the Inspector under whose immediate supervision the School is placed. Salary abstracts should be sent direct to the Accountant.

28. Teachers of all ranks are required to abstain from public discussions on political or religious topics, and from public controversy upon the merits of the system of education now in force, as also from acting as local preachers, lay readers, or local correspondents of newspapers.

29. No sectarian or denominational publications of any kind whatsoever shall be used in School, nor shall any denominational or sectarian doctrines be inculcated.

30. It shall be the duty of all Teachers to impress on the minds of their pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice, and patriotism; to teach them to avoid idleness, profanity, and falsehood; to instruct them in the principles of a free government, and to train them up to a true comprehension of the rights, duties, and dignity of citizenship.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

INFORMATION RESPECTING "EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT"

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 April, 1886.

[Submitted in pursuance of promise made by Mr. W. J. TRICKETT on 25th June, 1884.]

Questions.

Expenditure under Public Instruction Act:—Mr. Copeland asked the Minister for Public Instruction,—
Has he any objection to lay upon the Table of this House, with reference to a Return moved for by the Honorable Member for Bathurst, Mr. F. B. Suttor, and printed on the 5th instant, a Return showing,—

- (1.) The difference (if any) between the General Estimates of Expenditure under the Public Instruction Act for 1883, as prepared by the late Administration, and those as prepared by the present Administration.
- (2.) The increase in the number of children attending Schools under the Public Instruction Act during the year 1883 over the number attending the same schools during 1882.
- (3.) The number of such children taught in tents during the last quarter of the year 1882.
- (4.) The number of such children taught in tents during the last quarter of 1883.
- (5.) The number of School buildings erected in 1883 to replace the Tent Schools.
- (6.) The names of the places for which plans and specifications for new School buildings and additions, &c., were submitted to the Minister during the year 1883, on authorities for the works given prior to 31st December, 1882, showing (a) nature of the work, (b) estimated expenditure, and (c) accommodation for pupils proposed in each case; also, whether the plans so submitted were approved or rejected; and if the latter, for what reason, and the directions (if any) as to new plans; also, in each case, the estimated cost of the works according to such new plans, and the accommodation to be provided for pupils.
- (7.) The total number of School buildings, whether of brick, stone, or wood, for which plans were ordered in 1882, showing the number of each, description, estimated cost thereof, and the accommodation for pupils proposed.
- (8.) The total number of such buildings initiated in 1883, and similar information in connection therewith.

Replies.

- (1.) The General Estimates for 1883, under the Public Instruction Act, as prepared by the Parkes Administration, showed a net increase in salaries of £115 when compared with the Estimates for the same year as prepared by the Stuart Administration; at the same time, however, the Estimates as prepared by the Stuart Administration contained an increase of £3,000 for High Schools, and hence such Estimates in the total amount show a net increase on the Parkes estimates of £2,885.

	No. attending in 1882.	No. attending in 1883.	Increase or decrease for 1883. Increase. Decrease.*
(2.) Public Schools, &c., under the Act	141,860	155,824	13,964
Certified Denominational Schools under the Act	26,129	Nil.	26,129
Total for all Schools under the Act... ..	167,989	155,824	12,165 Decrease.*

* This decrease is explained by the fact that State aid to all certified Denominational Schools was withdrawn at the end of 1882.

(3.) 4,822.

(4.) 2,191.

(5.) School buildings erected to replace school tents:—

Permanent buildings commenced in 1882 and completed in 1883			15
Do do commenced and completed in 1883			8
Temporary buildings commenced and completed in 1883			9
Total number of buildings completed in 1883 to replace tents			32

(6.) See Appendix A.

(7.) See Appendix B.

(8.) See Appendix C.

A.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for new School Buildings, Additions, &c., ordered prior to 31st December, 1882, and submitted to the Minister during 1883.

Name of place where new Buildings, &c., were to be erected.	Nature of the work.	Estimated Expenditure.	Accommodation to be provided.	Whether plans, &c., so submitted were approved.	If rejected, for what reason.	What directions (if any) were given as to new plans.	Estimated cost according to new plans.	Accommodation to be provided under new plans.
		£ s. d.					£ s. d.	
Argyle	New buildings.....	750 0 0	45	No	Necessity for economy in public funds	Wooden building to be erected	220 0 0	40
Back Creek	do	760 0 0	36	No	do do	Small wooden building, without residence, to be erected.	197 0 0	34
Berry Jerry	do	450 0 0	40	Yes.				
Big Hill	do	680 0 0	45	No	Expenditure not warranted by circumstances of the locality.	Wooden building, without residence, to be erected.	220 0 0	40
Big Ridge	do	896 0 0	40	No	Necessity for economy in public funds	Wooden building to be erected	249 0 0	40
Blackman's Point.....	do	700 0 0	69	No	do do	do do	460 0 0	40
Botany Road West	do	8,500 0 0	800	Yes.				
Broken Shaft Creek.....	do	1,033 18 0	39	No	Expenditure not warranted by circumstances of locality	do do	200 0 0	48
Buckendoon	do	1,150 0 0	63	No	Necessity for economy in public funds	do do	350 0 0	57
Bullit	Additions and repairs	274 13 0	28	Yes.				
Bumbury	New buildings.....	1,125 0 0	48	No	Circumstances of locality do not warrant expenditure ...	Matter to be deferred for two years.		
Carcoar	do	1,150 0 0	150	Yes.				
Castle Doyle	do	750 0 0	39	No	Expenditure not warranted by circumstances of locality	Wooden building, without residence, to be erected.	225 0 0	40
Charleyong	do	435 0 0	40	Yes.				
Clifton	Additions, &c.	339 0 0	120	Yes.				
Coolongook	New buildings	700 0 0	45	No	Necessity for economy in public funds	Wooden building to be erected	350 0 0	42
Coolamundra.....	New buildings and additions to residence.	2,500 0 0	200	Yes.				
Courabyra	New buildings.....	760 10 0	40	Yes.				
Croome	do	897 10 0	54	Yes.				
Cundumbul	do	933 0 0	36	Yes.				
Donald	do	750 0 0	45	No	Expenditure not warranted by circumstances of locality	do do	315 0 0	48
Elsmore	do	1,461 0 0	45	Yes.				
Farinbla	do	480 0 0	40	No	Not sufficient children in locality to warrant any further steps being taken.			
Euroka	Additions.....	160 0 0	40	Yes.				
Fitzgerald's Valley	New buildings.....	800 0 0	45	No	Necessity for economy in public funds	do do	220 0 0	40
Galgubba	do	500 0 0	40	No	Expenditure not warranted by circumstances of locality	Wooden building to be erected; afterwards decided to continue school in rented premises, in consequence of low attendance.		
Gerogery	do	1,192 10 0	48	Yes.				
Granville	Additions	1,124 0 0	190	Yes.				
Greenwell Point	New buildings.....	1,200 0 0	54	No	No further action to be taken at present, as present building is fairly suitable.			
Goonellebah	Additions and improvements	200 0 0	50	Yes.				
Gullen Flat	New buildings.....	1,159 10 0	61	No	Necessity for economy in public funds	Wooden building to be erected	295 17 6	60
Hartford	do	800 0 0	40	No	Expenditure not warranted by circumstances of locality	do do	210 0 0	40
Kempsey West.....	Additions	1,000 0 0	130	Yes.				
Longbottom	Converting buildings on site into school and residence.	222 0 0	400	Yes.				
Macquarie-st. South	New buildings.....	10,000 0 0	830	No	Necessity for economy in public funds	do do	990 0 0	380
Maitland West	Additions and improvements	485 0 0	84	Yes.				
Manic s Creek	Additions	385 0 0	45	Yes.				
McDonald's Creek.....	New buildings.....	1,195 0 0	36	No	Expenditure not warranted by circumstances of locality	do do	250 0 0	45
Millsville	do	690 0 0	36	Yes.				
Molloy	do	895 0 0	45	No	do do do	do do	220 0 0	40
Mount Russell	do	1,019 0 0	50	No	do do do	Wooden building to be erected, under the District Inspector.	150 0 0	40

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS for new School Buildings, Additions, &c.—continued.

Name of place where new Buildings, &c., were to be erected.	Nature of the work.	Estimated Expenditure.	Accommodation to be provided	Whether plans, &c., so submitted were approved	If rejected, for what reason.	What directions (if any) were given as to new plans.	Estimated cost according to new plans.	Accommodation to be provided under new plans.
		£ s. d.					£ s. d.	
Mudgee	Classroom and Inspector's office.	1,900 0 0	172	No	Office not needed	Detached wooden classroom to be erected.	450 0 0	200
Murroo	New buildings	800 0 0	36	No	Necessity for economy in public funds	Wooden building to be erected; subsequently premises were rented.		
Murrumburrah	do	3,500 0 0	250	Yes.				
Murwillumbah	do	953 0 0	51	Yes.				
Newtown North	do	11,000 0 0	605	Yes	But after full plans were prepared no action was taken, as wooden buildings had been provided, costing		1,250 0 0	400
Numba	do	1,550 0 0	129	No	No further action to be taken at present, as the existing building is fairly suitable.			
Nyngan	do	1,348 0 0	60	No	Necessity for economy in public funds	Wooden building to be erected	230 0 0	66
Oruodumbi	do	500 0 0	36	No	do do	do do	225 0 0	48
Parramatta North	do	13,000 0 0	1,040	Yes	Full plans made out, but wooden building was finally approved of.		406 0 0	200
Peat's Ferry Road	do	900 0 0	42	No	Necessity for economy in public funds	Wooden building to be erected	438 10 0	100
Pyangle	do	450 0 0	30	No	do do	do do	200 0 0	40
Pyrmont	do	10,388 0 0	970	Yes.				
Raleigh East	do	480 0 0	45	No	Average attendance justify expenditure	Wooden buildings to be erected under Inspector's supervision.	75 0 0	35
Richmond	Additions	500 0 0	100	No	Sufficient accommodation provided in present building.			
Rocky Mouth	Additions and improvements	200 0 0	50	Yes.				
Rockwood	Additions	984 0 0	70	Yes.				
Rosewood	New buildings	1,122 9 0	45	No	Necessity for economy in public funds	Wooden building to be erected	200 0 0	48
Rushford	do	745 0 0	45	No	do do	do do	220 0 0	40
Rylstone	Additions and repairs	520 0 0	90	Yes.				
Salisbury	New buildings	800 0 0	42	No	do do	do do	250 0 0	40
Sauey Creek	do	800 0 0	36	No	do do	do do	200 0 0	40
Summer Hill	do	6,995 0 0	500	Yes.				
Sunnyside	do	750 0 0	36	No	Cheaper building will suffice for requirements of place (built of wood).		195 0 0	40
Swashfield	do	670 0 0	36	No	Expenditure not warranted by attendance of pupils	Wooden building to be erected	173 0 0	40
Tareutta, Upper	do	800 0 0	45	Yes.				
Tumut Plains	do	850 0 0	45	No	Necessity for economy in public funds	Wooden building to be substituted for brick, and classroom to be added.	694 10 0	85
Urana	Additions	396 0 0	30	Yes.				
Wallalong	New buildings	1,200 0 0	100	No	do do	Wooden building to be substituted for brick, and residence to be omitted.	275 0 0	100
Wardell	Additions	135 0 0	65	Yes.				
Warne	New buildings	800 0 0	30	No	Kind of building too expensive for place	Wooden building to be erected	230 0 0	51
Weetalaba	do	520 0 0	36	No	No further action to be taken at present in consequence of low attendance.			
Willandra	do	300 0 0	36	No	do do do			
Wilson	do	230 0 0	40	Yes.				
Wooloman	do	950 0 0	45	Yes.				
Yatteyattah	New building and additions to residence.	1,357 0 0	170	Yes.				
Young	New buildings	8,250 0 0	860	Yes.				
		£ 127,146 0 0					£ 10,923 17 6	2,647

cc

TOTAL number of School-buildings for which plans were ordered in 1882.

Name of place where Buildings were to be erected.	Materials of construction.	Description of Buildings.	Estimated cost of Buildings.	Accommodation to be provided.
			£ s. d.	
Albion-street.....	Brick.....	School of three departments, and residence of six rooms and kitchen.	4,000 0 0	550
Arahook.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	350 0 0	30
Argyle.....	do.....	do do	750 0 0	45
Armidale.....	Brick.....	School of two departments ...	4,000 0 0	707
Barmedman.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom only	220 15 0	80
Batlow.....	Brick.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	780 0 0	50
Beaufort.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	675 0 0	45
Bective.....	do.....	do do	400 0 0	30
Bellinger River.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	624 10 0	130
Bendolba.....	do.....	do do	550 0 0	50
Bibbenluka.....	do.....	do do	400 0 0	30
Big Ridge.....	do.....	Schoolroom only	249 0 0	40
Blackman's Point.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen ..	700 0 0	69
Black Range.....	do.....	Residence only of three rooms and kitchen...	400 0 0	.....
Black Swamp.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	540 0 0	30
Blandford.....	do.....	Schoolroom only.....	200 8 6	40
Blue-gum Flat.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	750 0 0	50
Boerami Creek.....	do.....	do do	450 0 0	50
Borambil.....	do.....	Schoolroom only	300 0 0	40
Botoholar.....	Stone.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	350 0 0	30
Broadwater.....	Brick.....	do do	1,200 0 0	130
Brookstead.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	500 0 0	30
Buckendoon.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	1,150 0 0	63
Burwood North.....	Brick.....	Schoolroom and residence of five rooms and kitchen..	3,000 0 0	340
Cambewarra West.....	Stone.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen..	500 0 0	35
Camdenville.....	Brick.....	Two departments and residence of five rooms and kitchen.	3,800 0 0	400
Cape Hawke.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	200 0 0	30
Carcoar.....	Brick.....	Schoolroom only	1,150 0 0	150
Charleyong.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	435 0 0	40
Chatsworth Island.....	Brick.....	Schoolroom and residence of five rooms and kitchen..	1,500 0 0	190
Chatwood.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen..	800 0 0	70
Clarendon.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	600 0 0	36
Cobbara.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	400 0 0	35
Condobolin.....	Brick.....	do do	1,500 0 0	150
Coolongolook.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	700 0 0	45
Cootamundra.....	Brick.....	Boys' department and one room and kitchen to residence	2,500 0 0	260
Courabyra.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen..	500 0 0	40
Croydon.....	Brick.....	P. and I. departments, and residence of five rooms and kitchen.	4,000 0 0	420
Cudgebong.....	Stone.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	600 0 0	40
Cullarin.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	600 0 0	36
Cundumbul.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	933 0 0	36
Dark Corner.....	do.....	Schoolroom only	500 0 0	40
Donald.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	750 0 0	45
Elsmore.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	1,461 0 0	45
Emu Valley.....	do.....	Schoolroom only	235 12 0	40
Eskbank.....	Stone.....	Girls' school only	2,313 0 0	240
Evans' Plains.....	Brick.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	750 0 0	50
Falbrook.....	do.....	do do	550 0 0	50
Fernglan.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	490 0 0	35
Fitzgerald's Valley.....	do.....	do do	800 0 0	45
Four-mile Creek.....	Wood.....	Residence of four rooms and kitchen	300 0 0	.....
Galgabba.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	500 0 0	94
Gerogery.....	Brick.....	do do	1,192 10 0	48
Glenburn.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	695 0 0	50
Glencoe.....	do.....	do do	480 0 0	50
Granville.....	Brick.....	Infants' department	1,124 0 0	190
Gullen Flat.....	Stone.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	1,159 10 0	72
Gundagai.....	Brick.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms	1,200 0 0	160
Hartford.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	500 0 0	50
Havilah.....	Stone.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	580 0 0	51
Hay.....	Brick.....	Primary school	2,600 0 0	355
Hill View.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	525 0 0	30
Huskisson North.....	Brick.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	400 0 0	40
Kangaroo Valley.....	Stone.....	do do	1,693 5 6	120
Kent and Argyle Streets.....	Brick.....	School of two departments and residence of five rooms and kitchen.	2,500 0 0	380
Koree.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	560 0 0	74
Leichhardt West.....	Brick.....	Schoolroom of two Departments, and residence of five rooms and kitchen.	2,000 0 0	250
Lismore.....	do.....	Schoolroom of two departments (B. and I.) and residence of six rooms and kitchen.	3,786 0 0	425
Lostock.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	450 0 0	40
Macquarie-street South.....	do.....	School of three departments	10,000 0 0	830
Martindale.....	do.....	Schoolroom only	200 0 0	25
Meadow Flat.....	do.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	700 0 0	40
Millville.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	690 0 0	36
Moorwatha.....	Brick.....	do do	650 0 0	35
Mount George.....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen..	600 0 0	47
Mulgoa.....	Brick.....	do do	750 0 0	75
New Line.....	Wood.....	do do	540 0 0	30
Newtown North.....	Brick.....	Three departments and residence of five rooms and kitchen.	4,500 0 0	605
North Rocks (Windsor).....	Wood.....	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	450 0 0	36

B—continued.

Name of place where Buildings were to be erected.	Materials of construction.	Description of Buildings.	Estimated cost of Buildings.	Accommodation to be provided.
			£ s. d.	
Nullamanna	Wood	Schoolroom and residence of two rooms and kitchen...	500 0 0	30
Numba	Stone	Schoolroom and residence of five rooms and kitchen...	1,550 0 0	100
Nyngan	Wood	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	1,348 0 0	60
Oaks, The	do	do do	495 0 0	45
Orundumbi	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	500 0 0	36
Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo Park	Brick	Three departments	8,000 0 0	950
Parramatta North	Wood	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	450 0 0	30
	Brick	Three departments and residence of six rooms and kitchen.	13,000 0 0	1,040
Peats' Ferry Road	do	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	900 0 0	42
Penrith	do	Girls' school	600 0 0	190
Piper's Flat	Wood	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	500 0 0	53
Pymont	Brick	Schoolroom of three departments	10,388 0 0	970
Raleigh East	Wood	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	480 0 0	45
Rocky Ponds	do	do do	450 0 0	40
Rosewood	Brick	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	1,122 9 0	52
Rothbury	do	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	970 0 0	55
Salisbury	Wood	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	800 0 0	42
Saucy Creek	Brick	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	800 0 0	35
Shark's Creek	Wood	do do	650 0 0	40
Shaw's Creek	Stone	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	450 0 0	30
Sparko's Creek	Wood	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	450 0 0	40
Stannifer	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	900 0 0	80
St. Leonards West	do	Schoolroom only	745 10 0	200
Stroud	Brick	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	1,807 16 6	130
Sugarloaf	Wood	do do	870 0 0	50
Summerhill (Ashfield)	Brick	Schoolroom of two departments and residence of six rooms and kitchen.	6,995 0 0	500
Summerhill (Vacy)	Wood	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen ..	500 0 0	50
Sunmyside	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	750 0 0	36
Tallawang (Lower)	do	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	400 0 0	32
Tallawang (Upper)	do	do do	500 0 0	52
Tarentia (Upper)	Brick	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	800 0 0	45
Temora	do	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	900 0 0	250
Three-mile Waterhole	Wood	do do	800 0 0	40
Tongarra	do	do do	450 0 0	40
Triangle Flat	Brick	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	450 0 0	36
Tumut Plains	do	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	800 0 0	45
Tynedale	Wood	do do	600 0 0	40
Umaralla	Stone	do do	600 0 0	40
Vacy	Brick	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	1,215 0 0	52
Vere	Wood	do do	840 0 0	52
Wallalong	Brick	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	1,200 0 0	130
Wallaroo	do	do do	600 0 0	50
Wallendbeen	Stone	do do	750 0 0	60
Wardell East	Wood	do do	500 0 0	50
Waterloo	Brick	School of three departments and residence of six rooms and kitchen.	8,500 0 0	850
Wee Waa	do	Schoolroom only	560 0 0	90
Weddin	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	1,095 7 9	52
Weetalabah	Wood	do do	520 0 0	36
Wellington	Brick	Residence of five rooms and kitchen	800 0 0	.....
Werombi	do	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen...	600 0 0	40
Willow Tree	Wood	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	775 0 0	57
Wilson	do	Schoolroom only	230 0 0	40
Wombramurra	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	550 0 0	30
Yallama	do	Schoolroom only	120 0 0	25
Yerong Creek	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen...	600 0 0	34
Young	do	Three departments and residence of six rooms and kitchen.	8,250 0 0	860
Total			£ 183,409 14 3	17,599

C.

TOTAL number of School Buildings for which plans were ordered in 1883.

Name of place where Buildings were to be erected.	Materials of construction.	Description of Buildings.	Estimated cost of Buildings.	Accommodation to be provided.
			£ s. d.	
Arakoon	Wood	Schoolroom only	220 0 0	40
Albion-street	do	do	435 0 0	250
Allandale	do	do	200 0 0	25
Anson	do	do	231 0 0	48
Argent's Hill	do	do	250 0 0	35
Argyle	do	do	220 0 0	40
Australian Farm	do	do	200 0 0	40
Avoca Vale	do	do	165 0 0	36
Ballarah	do	do	95 0 0	40
Bayly	do	do	220 0 0	30
Beaufort	do	do	262 0 0	52
Belarbigill	do	do	220 0 0	40
Bellinger South	do	do	248 10 0	40
Bendenine	do	do	290 0 0	40

C—continued.

Name of place where Buildings were to be erected.	Materials of construction.	Description of Buildings.	Estimated cost of Buildings.			Accommodation to be provided.
			£	s.	d.	
Berridale	Wood	Schoolroom only	230	0	0	50
Rex Hill	do	do	250	0	0	50
Bibbenluke	do	do	290	12	0	40
Big Hill	do	do	220	12	0	40
Big Ridge	do	do	249	0	0	40
Binglebrah	do	Schoolroom and residence of two rooms and kitchen.	550	0	0	40
Blackman's Point	do	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms	450	0	0	40
Bloom Hill	do	do do	500	0	0	50
Bo Bo Creek	do	Schoolroom only	240	10	0	35
Bomaderry	Stone	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	480	0	0	36
Bombowlee	Wood	Schoolroom only	220	0	0	40
Boomey	do	do	197	0	0	30
Boothtown	do	do	238	0	0	40
Borambil	do	do	300	0	0	25
Boree	do	do	220	0	0	30
Botobolar	do	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen.	450	0	0	35
Broken Shaft Creek	do	Schoolroom only	200	0	0	48
Brookstead	do	do	220	0	0	30
Broughtonsworth	do	do	256	10	0	30
Buccarabandini	do	do	281	0	0	35
Bullanaming-street	Brick	School of three departments	3,000	0	0	660
Burrage	Wood	Schoolroom (purchase of residence included in amount)	740	0	0	112
Burra Lake	do	Schoolroom only	229	15	0	48
Burrumbuttock	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	550	0	0	30
Burwood	do	Girls' school	400	0	0	150
Cambewarra	do	Schoolroom only	400	0	0	90
Canley Vale	do	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms with kitchen	550	0	0	50
Capertee	do	Schoolroom only	300	0	0	100
Carwababy	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	450	0	0	40
Casino South	Brick	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms	992	19	0	74
Castlereagh-street	Galvanized Iron.	Schoolroom only	2,079	0	0	670
Castle Doyle	Wood	do	225	0	0	30
Cave Creek	do	do	200	0	0	40
Chain of Ponds	Brick	do	300	0	0	35
Chalkerville	Wood	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen.	600	0	0	40
Chatswood	do	Schoolroom only	415	0	0	55
Clarendon	do	do	250	0	0	40
Codrington	do	do	200	0	0	40
Comleroy Road	do	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen.	650	0	0	100
Comobella	do	Schoolroom only	247	10	0	48
Cooba Creek	do	do	200	0	0	30
Cook's Hill	do	do	1,794	0	0	500
Coolongolook	do	do	350	0	0	30
Craigie	do	do	290	12	0	30
Crookwell River	do	do	225	0	0	35
Cullarin	do	do	220	0	0	30
Cudgebegong	do	do	292	16	0	35
Cullen	do	do	200	0	0	35
Diamond	do	do	200	0	0	30
Dingo Creek	do	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen.	650	0	0	50
Donald	do	Schoolroom only	225	0	0	48
Douglas	do	do	275	0	0	40
Duckmaloi	do	do	220	0	0	30
Dungowan Lower	do	Schoolroom and altering present one to a residence of two rooms and kitchen.	400	0	0	40
Dungowan Upper	do	Schoolroom only	236	10	0	40
Dunoon	do	do	200	0	0	30
Eccleston	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	525	0	0	50
Edwardstown	do	Schoolroom only	230	0	0	74
Emu Valley	do	do	235	12	0	40
Eschol	do	do	265	0	0	45
Eulah Creek	do	do	230	0	0	30
Farrington	do	do	240	0	0	40
Felled Timber Creek	do	do	227	5	0	52
Ferndale	do	do	189	8	0	40
Fernglen	do	do	250	0	0	48
Fitzgerald's Valley	do	do	180	0	0	40
Five Islands	do	do	216	0	0	40
Fladbury	do	do	295	0	0	40
Flowerburn	do	do	220	0	0	46
Gadara	do	do	180	12	6	40
Galgabba	do	do	150	0	0	40
Galwadgerie	do	do	195	0	0	40
Ganbenang	do	do	150	0	0	40
Gardiner's Road	do	Additional building	586	10	0	130
Gaspard	do	Schoolroom only	256	0	0	30
Gilgandra	do	do	225	10	0	48
Girilambone	do	do	247	0	0	80
Glenfield	do	do	197	15	0	40
Glen Logan	do	do	204	10	0	40
Gondarin	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	370	0	0	40
Good Hope	do	Schoolroom only	250	0	0	40
Goodooga	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	450	0	0	60
Goulburn South	do	Girls' department	525	0	0	150
Green Grove	do	Schoolroom only	240	0	0	48
Green Valley	do	do	130	0	0	40
Groombridge Swamp	do	do	237	0	0	40

C—continued.

Name of place where Buildings were to be erected.	Materials of construction.	Description of Buildings.	Estimated cost of Buildings.			Accommodation to be provided.
			£	s.	d.	
Gulargambone	Wood	Schoolroom only	225	10	0	40
Gullen Flat	do	do	295	17	6	60
Gunnedah	do	do	420	0	0	130
Gunnenbene	do	do	262	0	0	52
Halton	do	do	260	0	0	46
Hannah Bay	do	do	220	0	0	30
Hartford	do	do	210	0	0	40
Hawkins' Creek	do	do	220	0	0	30
Hill Top	do	do	110	0	0	36
Hill View	do	do	238	0	0	40
Hinchinbrook	do	do	360	0	0	75
Hulong	do	do	344	13	9	48
Huon	do	do	300	0	0	40
Hurlstone Training School	do	Practising School for Students	600	0	0	200
Illiwa	do	Schoolroom only	230	19	9	40
Ironbong	do	do	210	10	0	40
Jannung	do	do	200	0	0	40
Jasper's Brush	do	do	280	15	0	66
Jeir	do	do	185	0	0	40
Jellat Jellat	do	do	242	10	0	60
Katoomba	do	do	349	0	0	90
Keepit	do	do	261	0	0	46
Kent and Erskine Streets.	Brick	School of three departments	6,500	0	0	650
Kiandra	Wood	School building only	320	0	0	40
King Vale	do	do	197	0	0	34
Kogarah	do	do	138	0	0	50
Koppin Yarrat	do	do	230	10	0	40
Lagoons	do	do	192	0	0	48
Lambing Hill	do	do	299	10	6	40
Lang's Creek	do	do	188	15	6	40
Leichhardt	do	do	375	0	0	150
Lost River	do	do	230	0	0	40
Lowther	do	School and residence of three rooms and kitchen	580	0	0	50
Main Camp	do	School and residence of two rooms	240	0	0	75
Major's Plains	do	School building only	202	10	0	40
Manildra	do	do	250	10	0	60
Maloga	do	do	150	0	0	35
Manilla Upper	do	School and residence of three rooms and kitchen	500	0	0	54
Marina	do	School building only	149	10	0	40
McDonald's Creek	do	do	260	0	0	45
McDonald Upper	do	do	220	0	0	40
Macquarie-street South	do	do	900	0	0	550
Meadow Flat	do	School and residence of three rooms and kitchen	536	0	0	50
Meerschaum Vale	do	School building only	197	0	0	30
Meroo	do	do	290	5	0	40
Millwindi	do	do	197	0	0	40
Milltown	Brick	Infants' school and additions to residence (two rooms)	954	2	6	120
Mimosa Park	Wood	School building only	220	0	0	40
Monteagle	do	do	148	5	0	30
Molley	do	do	234	10	0	40
Moonbi	do	do	240	0	0	40
Morongla Creek	do	do	216	10	0	40
Mount Tamar	do	do	182	0	0	48
Mumbil	do	do	200	0	0	40
Mundonga	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen	650	0	0	60
Munghorn	do	do do do	513	10	8	40
Murroo	do	do do do	450	0	0	50
Muttama	do	School building only	136	0	0	30
Narrabri	do	do	295	0	0	100
Narrabri Railway Station.	do	do	272	0	0	66
Nambucca Heads	do	do	120	0	0	40
New Italy	do	do	150	0	0	40
Newtown	do	do	239	0	0	80
Nora Creek	do	do	190	0	0	40
Norton	do	do	172	0	0	30
Norwood	do	do	215	0	0	40
Nubba	do	do	185	0	0	60
Nubba	do	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms	450	0	0	50
Nullamanna	do	Schoolroom only	60	0	0	30
Nunbla	do	do	252	0	0	66
Nyngan	do	do	495	0	0	45
Oaks	do	Schoolroom and residence of four rooms and kitchen	190	0	0	40
Obley	do	Schoolroom only	179	0	0	40
Off Flats	do	do	150	17	6	40
Osborne	do	do	381	0	0	40
Pallamallawa	do	do	164	0	0	60
Parkesborough	do	do	443	15	7	200
Parramatta North	do	Boys department	248	10	0	100
Parramatta South	do	Schoolroom only	357	15	0	80
Peat's Ferry	do	School building only	400	0	0	74
Peat's Ferry Road	do	Schoolroom and one room for teacher	400	0	0	74
Pennant Hills South.	Brick	Schoolroom and residence of five rooms and kitchen	1,800	0	0	140
Piper's Flat	Wood	Schoolroom only	159	17	6	40
Pyangle	do	do	265	0	0	30
Quandong	do	do	203	15	0	40
Quipolly Creek	do	do	248	0	0	40
Raleigh East	do	do	75	0	0	30
Redfern	do	New School for Infants	438	0	0	210
Riley-street	do	do	594	0	0	184

C—continued.

Name of place where Buildings were to be erected.	Materials of construction.	Description of Buildings.	Estimated cost of Buildings.			Accommodation to be provided.
			£	s.	d.	
Rocky Ponds.....	Wood	School building only.....	225	0	0	51
Rolland's Plains.....	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen.....	577	0	0	40
Rosewood.....	do	Schoolroom only.....	200	0	0	48
Rushford.....	do	do.....	187	0	0	40
Rye Park.....	do	Schoolroom, kitchen, and covered way to residence.....	614	10	6	80
Salisbury.....	do	Schoolroom only.....	253	10	0	40
Saucy Creek.....	do	do.....	208	0	0	40
Saw-pit Gully.....	do	do.....	215	10	0	50
Seven Hills.....	do	Schoolroom and class-room.....	550	3	0	160
Shaw's Creek.....	do	Schoolroom only.....	173	5	0	40
Sherwin's Flats.....	do	do.....	185	10	6	45
Sherwood.....	do	do.....	250	0	0	40
Spring Valley.....	do	do.....	213	19	0	49
Stony Creek, Lower.....	do	do.....	148	5	0	40
St. Peters.....	do	do.....	474	0	0	200
Stubbo.....	do	do.....	285	0	0	30
Sunnyside.....	do	do.....	195	10	0	40
Swanbrook.....	do	do.....	268	15	0	40
Swashfield.....	do	do.....	173	0	0	30
Tallawang, Lower.....	do	School building only.....	264	10	0	40
Tallawang, Upper.....	do	do.....	285	10	0	48
Tangley.....	do	do.....	190	0	0	40
Tomerong.....	do	do.....	250	0	0	54
Tomingley.....	do	do.....	232	0	0	45
Toogong.....	do	do.....	177	15	0	40
Toorooka.....	do	do.....	215	10	0	30
Trajere.....	do	do.....	220	0	0	40
Triangle Flat.....	do	do.....	210	0	0	40
Tynedale.....	do	do.....	272	15	0	48
Umbango.....	do	do.....	339	17	0	90
Wagra.....	do	do.....	185	12	6	40
Wallaceton.....	do	do.....	220	0	0	40
Wallalong.....	do	do.....	600	0	0	100
Wallendbeen.....	do	do.....	800	0	0	100
Warangesda.....	do	do.....	300	0	0	60
Waterloo.....	do	do.....	396	0	0	200
Wattagon.....	do	do.....	230	0	0	40
Wee Waa.....	do	do.....	390	0	0	80
Westbrook.....	do	Schoolroom and residence of three rooms and kitchen.....	550	0	0	60
Whiteley's Flat.....	do	Schoolroom only.....	217	10	0	48
Wilpinjong.....	do	do.....	268	0	0	40
Wilson.....	do	do.....	250	0	0	40
Windsor.....	Brick	Girls' Department.....	672	0	0	215
Winduella.....	Wood	School building only.....	210	0	0	40
Woonona.....	do	do.....	872	9	0	214
Worinora.....	do	do.....	199	4	0	30
Wybong.....	do	do.....	206	0	0	40
Yerriyong.....	do	do.....	210	0	0	40
			£33,845	13	9	15,804

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(STATISTICAL INFORMATION RESPECTING SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 May, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th February, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The following particulars regarding the Principal Teachers in charge of 5th and 6th class schools:—(a), Name of teacher; (b), name of school; (c), average attendance of the Department under the direct control of the teacher for last quarter of 1885; (d), age of teacher; (e), salary; (f), classification (by examination); (g), length of service (omitting pupil-teachership and training). An average to be struck of particulars c, d, e, and g.
- “(2.) Similar particulars regarding Mistresses in charge of girls’ departments, in 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class schools, with averages.
- “(3.) Similar particulars regarding Mistresses in charge of infants’ departments, in 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class schools, with averages.
- “(4.) Similar particulars regarding Mistresses of departments in 5th class schools, with averages.”

(*Mr. Kidd.*)

EDUCATION.

TEACHERS in charge of Fifth Class Schools.

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance of the department under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.
			Yrs.	£		Yrs. Mths.
Alcock, Thomas	Randwick	111.6	40	228	II A	19 6½
Bardsley, James	Manly	172.7	56	228	III A*	32 4½
Blackmore, John	Balranald	97.3	24	228	II A	2 1½
Bloore, Frederick	Dungog	129.6	38	228	II A	8 10½
Board, William	Druitt Town	143.0	63	228	II B	28 7½
Bousfield, Robert	Moss Vale	101.8	47	228	II A	20 2½
Brierly, James W.	Yass	73.1	54	228	II B	19 6½
Brown, Albert A.	Cobar	91.5	26	228	II B	5 1½
Buggy, Jonathan P.	Corowa	90.3	33	216	II B	11 10
Campbell, Frederick	Bondi	141.0	37	228	II B	15 8½
Carmody, John	Wilcannia	102.3	28	228	II B	6 7½
Chapman, Alfred	Woonona	130.0	23	228	II A	3 7½
Churchill, Richard	Tarco	81.3	55	228	II B	20 6
Clarke, John J.	Rylstone	100.8	58	228	II B	7 9½
Cole, John	Braidwood	158.9	41	228	II A	21 8
Creigan, John J.	Coomamble	87.9	39	228	II B	7 7½
Crasley, Jeremiah	North St. Leonards	167.2	49	228	II B	23 8½
Dart, George	Frederickton	108.4	22	228	II A	4 1½
Dennis, James	Ulmarra	106.6	26	228	II A	5 1½
Dent, Thomas F.	East Kempsey	96.1	39	228	II B	9 1½
Dryhurst, Thomas	St. Mary's	108.0	43	228	III B*	18 7½
Edmunds, Henry	Bungendore	123.4	42	228	II B	7 7½
Forrest, William	Clarence Town	106.9	32	228	II B	13 1½
Forsyth, George	Gundagai	94.8	35	228	II A	12 10½
Gardner, Andrew	Chatsworth Island	104.1	22	228	II A	1 1½
Gilchrist, Alexander	North Sydney	118.3	48	228	II B	21 3½
Goard, William S.	Murrurundi	117.3	28	228	II B	9 6½
Gow, Charles S.	Pennant Hills South	120.9	47	228	III A	14 0½
Green, John P.	Raymond Terrace	96.3	39	228	II A	12 4½
Hayter, Reuben	Queanbeyan	132.6	39	228	II A	17 7½
Henderson, Richard	Port Macquarie	140.5	26	228	II A	5 7½
Henry, Thomas W.	Bowral	162.4	35	228	II B	13 7½
Herlihy, John J.	Arncliffe	165.2	30	228	II A	10 7½
Herlihy, Thomas	Bulli	119.4	28	228	II A	9 1½
Hunt, Edwin	Stockton	128.8	49	228	I B	5 10½
Kellick, William	Bank's Meadow	99.2	58	228	II B	23 7½
Law, John C.	Casino	165.8	36	228	II B	13 7½
M'Creddie, John	Emmaville	161.8	29	228	II B	9 1½
M'Donald, Lachlan	West Kempsey	159.2	24	216	II A	5 1½
M'Donnell, John	Milton	107.6	51	228	II B	27 4½
M'Kean, Matthew	Murrumburrah	98.3	30	228	II B	9 1½
M'Laren, Walter	Clifton	98.7	27	228	II B	8 1½
M'Naught, Archibald	Mittagong	153.8	31	228	II A	11 7½
M'Naught, Thomas	Broughton Creek	99.4	59	228	II B	19 7½
Mason, Thomas W.	Tingha	96.2	27	228	II A	6 7½
Mawson, Ernest	Bingera	121.2	24	228	II B	4 7½
Meyrick, John R.	Cootamundra	139.5	30	228	II A	9 10½
Middenway, John S.	Greta	159.1	31	228	II A	10 7½
Mills, Thomas	Smithfield	101.6	45	228	II B	20 1½
Maloney, John	Gardener's Road	162.5	45	228	II A	19 10½
Montgomery, William	Gunnedah	170.3	23	228	II A	4 1½
Murphy, James P.	Mt. Keira	129.3	36	228	II B	17 7½
Murphy, James	Nymagee	165.9	24	228	II B	4 7½
Nelson, Andrew	South Grafton	62.0	46	228	II B	12 8½
Nevin, Mary	Kogarah	122.2	38	216	II B	19 4½
Newman, Patrick	Campbelltown	157.8	56	228	..... †	26 7½
Nicholls, Frederick	Rocky Mouth	139.1	22	228	II A	3 7½
Peak, Levi	Rookwood	166.6	48	228	II B	20 7½
Peck, Charles	Hartley Vale	104.7	36	228	II A	8 1½
Pegum, Stephen	Morpeth	148.0	42	228	II A	13 10
Price, Louis	Blayney	182.6	32	228	II A	12 3½
Reay, William	Gunning	107.4	24	228	II A	5 7½
Reeve, Henry P.	Camden	137.7	55	228	..... †	30 7½
Rickard, James	Cowra	151.8	23	228	I B §	3 7½
Richie, David	Dulwich Hill	170.6	56	252	II A	21 7½
Roberts, Arthur R.	St. Ethel's	142.6	49	228	II A	24 4½
Roberts, William	Molong	128.0	30	228	II A	9 1½
Robertson, Donald	Muswellbrook	166.9	31	228	II B	10 1½
Rudd, Henry	Parkes	160.7	24	228	II A	3 7½
Skinner, Frederick	Mt. M'Donald	102.5	26	228	II A	4 7½
Sluman, Frederick	Narandera	87.8	24	228	II A	4 1½

* Awarded II B for service by late Council of Education. School increased to Fifth Class since appointment.

† Awarded II A for service by late Council of Education.

‡ Awarded II B for service by late Council of Education.

§ Certificate to be awarded when he passes in Drawing.

Teachers in charge of Fifth Class Schools—*continued.*

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance of the department under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.	
						Yrs.	Mths.
Small, Herbert.....	Uralla	126.0	26	228	II A	4	7½
Smith, Stephen	Bourke	147.6	21	216	II A	1	1½
Snipe, William	Tamworth West	175.8	31	228	II B	12	7½
Stafford, Thomas	Wallerawang	98.5	31	228	II A	10	1½
Stokes, Benjamin.....	Gulgong	96.7	43	228	II B	20	7½
Strange, William	Pictou	124.6	66	228	II B	23	7½
Swann, William	Temora	86.4	41	228	II A	9	11
Thompson, Matthew	Hinton	106.0	45	228	II A	7	4½
Tyler, Edwin	Onybigumbah	178.3	44	228	II A	22	3½
Vick, John W.	Scone	103.5	50	228	II B	22	1½
Vick, Robert E.	Burruga	103.7	26	228	II B	5	1½
Walker, Thomas	Nowra	140.5	24	228	II A	4	1½
Whitehead, John	Botany	120.0	29	228	II A	9	1½
Williams, John	Wellington	174.1	25	228	II A	6	7½
Willis, Charles	Tumut	152.1	31	228	II B	10	7½

TEACHERS of Sixth Class Schools.

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance of the department under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.	
						Yrs.	Mths.
Abernethy, Thomas.....	Mount Tarana	51.1	26	216	II B	5	2½
Agnew, Robert.....	Cundletown	62.0	26	216	II A	2	5
Ainsworth, John	Jerry's Plains.....	58.1	35	216	II A	6	1½
Allan, Joseph	Robertson	60.6	39	216	II A	11	5½
Anderson, John H.	Boggabri	79.2	32	216	II B	12	7½
Anderson, Robert.....	Pitt Town.....	96.2	26	216	II A	7	1½
Anstey, John	Saumarez	32.6	29	216	II B	5	7½
Archibald, William	Cowper	61.8	36	216	II B	18	1½
Arkins, Thomas	Jembacumbene	52.5	30	216	II A	7	1½
Atkinson, Henry	Summer Island	47.9	43	180	III A†	14	10½
Barnes, Fanny	Harwood Island*	51.0	37	168	III A	14	1½
Barrett, Dennis	Barnedman	50.0	24	216	II A	3	7½
Bayliss, Joseph	Gladesville	87.5	45	216	III A†	18	7½
Bluet, Maria	Hurlstone	74.6	24	204	II A	6	6½
Booth Archibald	Toolegoos	49.5	29	216	II A	10	7½
Bourke, Edmund J.....	Southgate	77.4	36	216	II A	16	4½
Bourke, John D.	Ironbarks	53.8	38	216	II A	14	0½
Bruce, Albert H.	Moama	92.8	23	216	II B	2	1½
Brewer, William T.	Carr's Creek	53.3	31	216	II A†	10	1½
Breyley, William	Emu	79.4	48	216	II B	23	1½
Bourke, Martin J.	Woodford Leigh	60.2	24	216	II A	4	7½
Burt, Agnes	Chatswood	62.5	33	204	II B	11	7½
Byrnes, Sydney	Walcha	76.6	24	216	II A§	5	1½
Calor, Randolph J.	Peat's Ferry*	53.7	26	180	III A	6	5½
Cameron, William	Coogee	69.1	56	216	III A¶	22	4½
Campbell, Alexander	West Dapto*	54.1	40	180	III A	14	1½
Campbell, Patrick	Walgett	81.0	27	216	II B	7	9½
Campbell, Samuel	South Arm*	51.1	37	216	III A	11	0½
Canoe, William H.	North Bulli	61.6	24	216	II B	3	7½
Chapman, Thos. D.	Spring Hill	84.7	31	216	II A	8	1½
Connelly, Patrick.....	Wyrallah	54.0	24	216	II A	2	7½
Connelly, Thomas	Howlong	35.2	26	216	II B	9	2½
Corcoran, Thomas	Adelong Crossing.....	48.3	66	216	II B	18	10½
Corner, Jones G.	Tumberumba	87.3	31	216	II B	11	1½
Cox, William	Mount Kembla	90.3	31	216	II A	12	1½
Cragg, Edward B.	Roughit	54.7	48	204	II B	21	1½
Crag, John J.	Merriwa	42.6	27	216	II A	2	7½
Creagh, John	Burrows	54.0	39	216	II B	17	7½
Crawford, William A.	Peakhurst	61.0	30	216	II B	16	1½
Crean, Thomas	Merco	43.9	24	216	II B	2	7½
Cullen, Peter.....	Kelso	57.3	45	216	II B	19	10½
Davis, John T.	Warren	61.5	27	216	II B	6	7½
Densley, William	Copeland North	61.6	24	216	II A	5	7½
Dingwall, Henry	Branxton	68.0	27	216	II B	8	1½
Dobbie, John.....	Hunter's Hill.....	68.2	52	216	II A	24	7½
Dodds, Sydney	Mulbring	53.1	31	216	II A	7	2½
Douglass John	Katoomba	45.3	25	216	II A	4	1½
Doyle, Michael J.	Manilla	52.3	41	216	II B	15	2½
Doyle, Michael J.	Warragee*	50.5	43	180	III A	12	4½
Doyle, Charles	North Richmond	37.0	31	216	II B	11	1
Dunne, Morgan	Narrabri Railway Station.....	54.8	24	216	II B	3	3
Dwyer, Cornelius J.	Moruya.....	72.9	37	216	II B	12	11½
Dwyer, Thomas	Denman.....	55.5	29	216	II A†	9	7½

* School increased to Sixth Class since appointment. † Awarded II B for service by late Council of Education. ‡ Certificate to be awarded when he passes in Music and Drawing. § Certificate to be awarded when he passes in Drawing. ¶ Awarded II A for service by late Council of Education.

Teachers of Sixth Class Schools—*continued.*

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil- teachingship and training.	
			Teacher.			Yrs.	Mths.
Eggins, Herbert	Gladstone	74.5	31	216	II B	9	7½
Englehardt, Bruno	Urana	67.4	39	216	II A	9	7½
Epthorp, Hugh	Hornsby	55.1	34	216	II B	9	10½
Farrell, John J.	Wollombi	48.7	28	216	II B	8	8½
Ferguson, Donald M.	Mossman's Bay*	53.8	53	180	III B†	38	4½
Foott, George	Woy Woy*	55.2	23	168	III A	4	4½
Frazer, Alexander D.	Wingham	82.3	27	216	II A	6	1½
Fuller, Andrew	Sutton Forest	49.8	34	216	II B	12	7½
Gale, Albert	Gordon	58.3	51	216	III A‡	17	7½
Galloway, William J.	Rocky River	61.8	28	216	II A	9	4½
Gillespie, John	Waratah	82.9	42	216	III A‡	20	2½
Glynn, James Joseph	Lawrence	52.8	38	216	II A	12	1½
Godfrey, James H. S.	Hillston*	51.0	29	204§	III A	7	7½
Graham, George	Rawdon Island	52.7	34	216	II B	8	10
Grieve, John T.	Moree	69.0	28	216	II B	6	4½
Haddock, Alfred E.	Hexham	60.1	40	216	II B	11	10½
Hamilton, Allen	Mobellah	58.7	54	216	II B	28	9½
Hattersley, William	Swan Creek	61.7	38	216	II A ¶	13	8½
Haydon, James	Warialda	48.2	30	216	II A	5	4½
Hayes, Thomas	Laguna	50.0	30	216	II A	8	7½
Hazelwood, John	Palmer's Island	54.6	24	216	II B	8	7½
Healey, William	Cathcart	54.5	24	216	II B	5	7½
Hennessy, Maurice J.	Garna	42.8	43	216	II A	11	7
Hinder, Edward R.	Enfield	63.9	57	216	III A‡	31	2½
Hogg, George	Major's Creek	69.9	29	216	II B	12	1½
Hollis, Robert	Wattle Flat	64.6	25	204	II A	5	7½
Hopper, Robert	Oxley Island	51.8	26	216	II B	4	7½
Hume, Kendal	Cudal	87.0	35	216	II A	16	10½
Hutchenson, Nicholas	Three-mile Waterhole*	51.2	32	180	III A	6	0½
Hynds, John J.	Araluen	71.1	24	216	II A	5	7½
Jackson, John	Ash Island*	60.8	45	180	III B	11	10½
Jarvie, Walter	Joadga	68.0	27	216	II A	8	1½
Jobson, Edwin	Rockley*	47.7	43	180	III A	16	1½
Keeble, William B.	Crookwell	99.8	29	216	II B	8	7½
King, William H.	Stannifer	53.1	34	216	II B	13	5½
Kohlhoff, Christian	Newbridge*	55.0	40	180	III A	17	6½
Lambert, Alfred P.	Springside	41.2	25	216	II A ¶	1	7½
Langlands, George	Tambarooma	55.0	31	216	II B	6	1½
Langton, William	Riverstone*	58.1	59	180	III A	29	7½
Larkin, William	Marulan	50.1	33	216	II A	12	7½
Lewis, Frederick T.	Seven Oaks	71.1	28	216	II B	4	7½
Lobban, Donald J.	Broadwater	67.6	28	216	II B	8	1½
Longley, Frederick J.	Nundle	75.8	31	216	II B	12	1½
Lovell, Henry	Bundanoon	62.4	36	216	II A||	6	7½
Lynch, Joseph	Brewarrina	75.4	22	204	II A	2	1½
M'Alpine, Jasper	Bundarra	57.5	24	216	II A	2	1½
M'Corquodale, Malcolm	Bodalla*	50.3	26	180	III A	1	2½
M'Donald, William	Gerringong	59.7	45	216	II A	17	4½
M'Donnell, Edward	Tumut Plains	51.0	45	216	II B	12	0½
M'Donnell, John L.	Bryan's Gap	42.1	29	216	II A	4	4½
M'Gregor, Roderick	Cambewarra*	80.0	44	216	III A**	21	10½
M'Keagnc, John	Pelican Island	55.4	31	216	II B	1	0
M'Leod, Dugald	Bankstown	86.6	37	216	II B	13	6½
M'Nicol, Colin	Trunkey	35.7	42	216	II B	2	4½
M'Phail, Francis	Mitchell	91.2	32	216	II B	14	7½
M'Phie, Alexander	Double Bay	64.8	52	216	II B	22	4½
Marchant, Charles	Dunmore	81.3	37	216	II A	17	7½
Memes, James	Concord	89.2	47	216	III A**	18	7½
Miller, Samuel K.	Burrawang	49.2	55	216	II B	31	1½
Mills, John	Shellharbour	71.6	39	216	II A	17	7½
Mills, John	Blacktown	57.6	66	216	II A	19	7½
Mitchell, Edward	Stroud	79.3	27	204	II B	10	1½
Mitchell, John	Bowning	52.8	38	216	II B	12	1½
Moran, Michael	Cooperwull	63.1	27	216	II A	5	1½
Moore, Albert	Thalaba	44.5	42	216	II A	13	1½
Morley, James H.	Tinonee	57.5	46	216	II B	17	7½
Morrissey, Pierce	Cudgegong*	52.2	33	180	III A	5	1
Munday, James F.	Iona	56.4	43	216	II B	20	1½
Murray, Patrick	Currabubula	55.2	41	216	II A	7	1½
Murray, William	Taralga	45.0	34	216	II B	6	7½
Myers, John G.	Ramornie	48.6	33	216	II B	7	1½
Myers, Michael	Wilton	45.3	34	216	II B	11	7½
Naylor, James	Bombala	61.0	42	216	II A	0	7½
Nicholas, John	Wallalong	54.9	43	216	II B	7	7
Nicholls, Timothy	South Gundagai	58.1	40	216	II A	6	6½
Nicholson, Christopher	Peterborough	43.7	28	216	II B	8	7½
Norris, Edwin	Mount Victoria	51.7	32	216	II B	8	9½
O'Ryan, Jeremiah	Yatheyattah	61.0	48	216	II B	22	7½
Page, Thomas	Bowling Alley Point	41.6	32	216	II B	8	4
Palmer, George	Springwood	44.0	55	216	II B	21	7½
Parker, William	Gresford*	53.6	29	180	III A	12	2½
Parsons, Henry	Gosford	99.0	49	216	II B	18	1½

* School increased to Class VI, since appointment. † Awarded Class III A for service by late Council of Education. ‡ Awarded Class II B for service by late Council of Education. § Including £24 special allowance. ¶ Certificate to be awarded when he passes in Music and Drawing. †† Certificate to be awarded when he passes in Drawing. ** Awarded Class II A for service by late Council of Education.

Teachers of Sixth Class Schools—*continued.*

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.	
			Yrs.			Yrs.	Mths.
Pearson, James.....	Fairy Meadow.....	75.5	34	216	II B	11	1½
Plunkett, George.....	North Wagga Wagga.....	62.3	28	216	II B	6	7½
Price, Rowland.....	Comleroy Road*.....	58.6	30	180	III A	9	1½
Purdy, Walter.....	Quirindi.....	95.1	24	204	II B	4	7½
Rudford, William.....	Barraba.....	49.6	26	180	II B	5	1½
Richardson, David.....	Jamberoo.....	92.7	30	216	II A	11	7½
Richardson, John.....	Charcoal Creek.....	56.8	62	216	II B	18	3½
Richardson, John.....	Euroka.....	64.9	46	216	III A†	17	10½
Richardson, Stewart.....	Pyree.....	62.8	30	216	II B	9	7½
Riley, Geo. D.....	Watson's Bay.....	72.2	33	216	II B	16	3½
Rockcliff, John.....	Wardell.....	57.3	26	216	II B	5	7½
Rocks, Patrick.....	Cullinga.....	55.5	22	216	II A	3	7½
Schave, Charles.....	Pennant Hills.....	69.0	40	216	II B	12	4½
Schumacher, Carl.....	Paterson.....	75.5	28	216	II B	10	1½
Sharp Jonathan P.....	Dundas.....	85.1	59	216	II B	23	7½
Simonds, Peter.....	Stonehenge.....	47.7	33	216	II B	5	8½
Simpson, James.....	Condobolin.....	81.5	27	216	II B	6	7½
Stillman, George.....	Canadian Lead.....	62.0	28	216	II B	7	1½
Small, William.....	Prospect Reservoir*.....	82.8	31	180	III A	9	7½
Smith, Wright.....	Candelo.....	67.0	27	216	II B	1	11½
Smith, William.....	Maryvale*.....	55.0	53	180	III A	16	10½
Smythe, Charles.....	Ballina.....	89.2	56	216	II B	17	5½
Snodgrass, Charles.....	Smith's Flat.....	55.8	29	216	II A	6	3½
Souter, John.....	Five Dock.....	71.3	50	216	II B	18	7½
Spring, Edward D.....	Coraki*.....	86.1	32	180	III A	4	7½
Stevenson, James.....	Homebush.....	85.2	59	216	III A‡	26	3
Sullivan, Reginald.....	Nyngan.....	73.8	25	216§	II A	5	7½
Taylor, Charles A.....	Kineumber*.....	49.8	36	180	III A	12	6½
Taylor, Thomas.....	Wilberforce.....	57.7	46	216	II B	18	2½
Taylor, Thos. H.....	Berrima.....	51.4	36	216	II B	7	7½
Telfer, Helen.....	Horseshoe Bend.....	47.2	36	180	II B	16	4½
Thomas, Henry.....	Mount Hope.....	58.2	22	193	II A	1	1½
Thompson, George S.....	Charlestown*.....	64.9	34	180	III A	13	10½
Thomson, Daniel G.....	Wombat.....	55.4	25	216	II B	4	7½
Tiddy, Loerin.....	Hurstville*.....	70.3	50	180	III A	23	7½
Tomkinson, George.....	Coonabarabran.....	73.1	30	216	II B	8	1½
Ussher, John.....	Castle Hill.....	47.7	56	216	II B	22	1½
Van Epen, Pierre.....	Woodburn.....	63.7	41	216	II A	9	0½
Walker, John.....	Freeman's Reach.....	48.5	31	216	II A¶	9	1½
Walsh, William B.....	Lochinvar*.....	51.6	33	180	III A†	18	7½
Ward, Samuel P.....	Cobargo.....	52.9	26	216	II B	7	3
Webb, William.....	Millthorpe*.....	61.5	56	216	III A	22	4½
Wellings, Thos. H.....	Terrara.....	65.6	35	216	II B	15	4½
Wilson, Edward G.....	Glen.....	56.0	24	216	II A	4	0½
Witts, Louis.....	Shepardstown.....	90.7	28	216	II B	6	7½
Wrightson, Osborn.....	Pambula*.....	62.8	50	216	III A†	15	6½
Woodward, Alfred.....	Yarrunga*.....	49.8	35	216	III A	10	8
Yonll, John.....	Carcoar.....	79.5	28	216	II B	9	7½
Young, Lawrence C.....	Lucknow.....	64.2	46	216	II B	22	2½

* School increased to Class VI since appointment. † Awarded Class II B for service by late Council of Education. ‡ Awarded class II A for service by late Council of Education. § Including £25 special allowance. ¶ Certificate to be awarded when he passes in Drawing.

MISTRESSES of Girls' Departments, Second Class Schools.

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.	
			Yrs.			Yrs.	Mths.
Alderton, Lizzie.....	St. Peters.....	118.0	22	204	II A	4	1½
Aspinall, Millicent.....	Albury*.....	127.9	22	204	II A	1	7½
Berry, Emily.....	Dubbo*.....	96.7	24	180	II B	4	1½
Boothe, Mary.....	Hamilton*.....	114.6	25	204	II A	5	7½
Chandler Esther.....	Waterloo*.....	107.5	24	204	II A	6	1½
Clarke, Alice J.....	Sussex-street.....	111.1	45	252	I B	22	7½
Coghill, Elizabeth.....	Waverley*.....	130.0	27	252	II B	6	7½
Cox, Charlotte.....	West Maitland.....	173.4	26	252	II A	6	1½
Crooks, Jane H.....	Cook's Hill.....	137.3	22	204	II A	2	7½
D'Arcy, Helena.....	Grafton.....	148.7	22	252	II A	2	7½
Griffiths, Mary.....	Lambton.....	147.2	26	180	II B	7	1½
Hanigan, Mary.....	Marrickville.....	135.1	37	180	II B	16	1½
Hooke, Laura.....	Goulburn.....	171.2	23	204	II A	4	7½
Hooper, Elizabeth.....	Plattsburg.....	132.1	25	204	II A†	1	7½
Hurst, Elizabeth.....	Stanmore.....	122.7	34	204	II A	14	1½
Lockett, Jane.....	Camperdown*.....	166.0	36	204	II A	8	1½
M'Call, Agnes.....	Orange.....	176.5	22	204	II A	1	7½
M'Mahon, Eliza.....	South Newcastle.....	157.8	27	252	II B	5	1½

* School increased to Class II since appointment. † Certificate to be awarded when she passes in Drawing.

Mistresses of Girls' Departments, Second Class Schools—*continued.*

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance of the department under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.
			Yrs.	£		Yrs. Mths.
Partridge, Ada.....	Wagga Wagga.....	122.9	23	204	II A	4 7½
Ferrier, Mary A.....	North Parramatta.....	91.2	36	252	I B	14 4½
Primrose, Fanny.....	Esk Bank.....	101.6	23	204	II A	4 7½
Proudlock, Annie.....	Burwood.....	93.2	24	204	II A	5 1½
Smith, Mary.....	Darlinghurst.....	128.8	35	252	II A	12 0½
Sullivan, Mary.....	Macquarie-street South.....	118.7	37	252	II A	12 1½
Tilley, Margaret.....	Mudgee.....	134.3	22	204	II A	0 7½
Williams, Kate.....	Woollahra*.....	147.7	28	180	II B	8 1½

* School increased to Class II since appointment.

MISTRESSES of Girls' Departments, Third Class Schools.

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance of the department under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.
			Yrs.	£		Yrs. Mths.
Bluett, Jessie.....	Young.....	82.5	22	204	II A	2 7½
Cahill, Kate.....	Minmi.....	81.0	23	204	II A*	1 7½
Fitzgerald, Mary.....	Windsor.....	112.0	26	204	II A	7 1½
Hadfield, Mary.....	Bullanamung-street.....	87.4	28	204	II B	9 7
Hooper, Anna.....	Penrith.....	99.9	28	180	II B	6 1½
M'Neilly, Eliza.....	Albion-street.....	95.6	27	204	II B	7 7½
Melville, Tencelba.....	North Newtown.....	105.7	27	204	II A	6 7½
Miller, Alice.....	Plunkett-street.....	65.6	24	204	II A	5 1½
Owen, Susannah.....	Ashfield.....	116.0	29	204	II A	11 1½
Rush, Maria.....	Singleton.....	126.1	26	204	II A	1 7½

* Certificate to be awarded when she passes in Drawing.

MISTRESSES of Girls' Departments, Fourth Class Schools.

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance of the department under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.
			Yrs.	£		Yrs. Mths.
Bond, Ellen.....	Hill End.....	86.7	22	180	II B	2 7½
Hay, Helen.....	Randwick Asylum.....	63.4	31	130	II B	8 7½
Kelly, Margaret.....	East Maitland.....	118.2	27	180	II B	6 1½
Stuart, Mary.....	Wollongong.....	88.1	27	192	II A	2 7½

MISTRESSES of Infants' Departments, Second Class Schools.

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance of the department under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.
			Yrs.	£		Yrs. Mths.
Barton, Florence.....	Plattsburg*.....	197.1	24	204	II A	2 7½
Beale, Priscilla.....	Hamilton*.....	192.6	26	180	II B	5 1½
Caldwell, Mary.....	Darlinghurst.....	160.8	27	204	II A	6 7½
Chambers, Eliza.....	Orange.....	176.4	23	252	II A	2 7½
Clarke, Mary A.....	West Maitland.....	155.8	29	180	II B	6 7½
Coghlan, Fanny.....	Goulburn.....	223.9	24	252	II A	4 7½
De Courcy, Frances.....	Marrickville*.....	207.0	42	252	II B	16 4½
Doyle, Fanny.....	North Parramatta*.....	151.2	28	180	II B†	8 7½
Farr, Mary J.....	St. Peters*.....	189.4	32	180	II B	2 7½
Fitzgerald, Mary.....	Macquarie-street, South*.....	215.5	39	204	II A	17 10½
Galbraith, Bridget.....	Sussex-street.....	135.9	37	252	I B	18 2½
Galloway, Grace.....	Woollahra*.....	152.7	41	252	III A‡	16 1½
Halley, Ellen.....	Stanmore*.....	188.9	29	252	II A	10 7½
Harris, Ellen Jane.....	Lambton*.....	173.4	31	180	II B†	11 7½
Johnson, Emma.....	Forest Lodge*.....	173.3	26	204	II A	7 7½

* School increased to Class II since appointment.

† Awarded Class II A for service by late Council of Education.

‡ Awarded Class II B for service by late Council of Education.

Mistresses of Infants' Departments, Second Class Schools—*continued*.

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance of the department under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.
			Yrs.	£		Yrs. Mths.
Law, Janet	Waverley	216.5	38	252	I B	14 7½
Loveridge, Amy	Dubbo	193.4	22	204	II A	3 7½
Lucas, Ruth	Waterloo*	201.2	27	192	II B	6 7½
Lynch, Annie	Wagga Wagga	158.3	28	252	I B	9 7½
M ^r Limont, Mary	Cook's Hill	223.6	25	252	II B	5 1½
Pickering, Emily	Grafton	169.4	24	204	II A	1 7½
Pinnington, Mary	Burwood*	147.8	28	180	II B	9 7½
Quinn, Jessie	Camperdown*	273.6	32	204	II A	11 1½
Robertson, Agnes E.	Albury*	177.3	27	204	II B	6 7½
Robertson, Mary	Birchgrove	228.2	28	180	II B	6 7½
Sluman, Emily	Mudgee	174.9	26	204	II A	2 7½
Stonham, Mary	Esk Bank*	203.7	25	204	II A	6 1½
Verncy, Agnes	South Newcastle*	183.5	29	252	II A†	8 1½

* School increased to Class II since appointment.

† Certificate to be awarded when she passes in Music and Drawing.

MISTRESSES of Infants' Departments, Third Class Schools.

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance of the department under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.
			Yrs.	£		Yrs. Mths.
Baker, Minnie	Penrith	131.5	24	204	II A†	4 7½
Broadfoot, Jennie	Tamworth	144.6	25	204	II A†	5 1½
Collins, Matilda	Windsor	96.6	32	204	II A†	10 7½
Dalyell, Elizabeth	Camdonville*	150.0	40	192	II B	13 1½
Dean, Emma	Ashfield	156.3	33	180	II B	13 1½
Kellick, Annie	Singleton*	127.7	29	180	II B	8 1½
Mackness, Amelia	Young	188.7	24	180	II B	4 7½
Moses, Margaret	Minni	145.0	21	204	II A	1 7½
Roberts, Wilhelmina	North Newtown*	172.0	44	204	III A	23 3½
Robson, Emily	Granville	185.5	26	204	II A†	6 1½
Shaw, Elizabeth	Albion-street*	161.0	36	204	II B	16 4½
Southwell, Annie	Plunkett-street*	183.6	26	180	II B	5 1½
Warner, Elizabeth	Adamstown	132.4	22	204	II A†	1 7½
Wilson, Minnie	Bullnaming-street	164.9	25	204	II B	6 7½

* Certificate to be awarded when she passes in Drawing.

† School increased to Class III since appointment.

MISTRESSES of Infants' Departments, Fourth Class Schools.

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance of the department under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.
			Yrs.	£		Yrs. Mths.
Adnum, Frances	Croydon	118.3	36	192	II A	14 10½
Chaffer, Elizabeth	Castloreagh-street	81.7	27	192	II B	7 1½
Cowie, Annie P.	Cooma	94.6	25	192	II A	2 6½
Cowan, Elizabeth	Lismore	119.5	28	180	II B	6 7½
Dawson, Janealla	Tenterfield	61.7	25	192	II B	4 1½
Dixon, Lucy P.	Grenfell	82.3	27	180	II B	6 1½
Done, Marion	Lower Fort-street*	102.0	44	192	III A	22 10½
Doyle, Elizabeth	Adelong	66.5	23	180	II B	2 7½
Gorman, Agnes	Armidale	144.1	31	192	II A	8 7½
Hennessy, Ellen	New Lambton	127.7	31	192	II A	2 4½
Holmes, Helen	Richmond	74.2	24	192	II A	7 1½
Kerr, Isabella	Hanbury	86.3	27	192	II B	7 1½
Kilminster, Agnes	Juncce Junction	96.8	22	192	II A	1 7½
Laird, Mary	Wollongong	109.9	23	192	II A	4 7½
Lamont, Julia	Ryde	89.5	25	180	II B	4 7½
Landreth, Kate	South Goulburn	108.0	31	192	II A	11 3½
Mackay, Christina	Hay	103.7	25	180	II B	4 1½
Moffatt, Ada	Summer Hill	113.3	56	180	III A	26 7½
Moon, Emily	Bega	109.2	23	130	III A	4 7½
O'Brien, Maggie	Kiama	91.2	28	180	II B	7 7½
Perry, Lucy	Nicholson-street	93.1	26	192	II A	6 1½
Phillips, Mary	Glenmore Road	134.8	27	180	II B	10 4
Rushforth, Emily	North Goulburn*	139.3	27	192	II B	7 1½
Sullivan, Susan	Forbes	103.7	23	192	II A	4 1½
Thompson, Mary J.	Milltown	106.4	21	192	II A	1 7½
Thomson, Sara	Deniliquin	103.3	22	180	II B	2 7½

* School increased to Class IV since appointment.

MISTRESSES of Departments in Fifth Class Schools.

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Average attendance of the department under the direct control of the Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Classification by examination.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.
<i>Girls' Departments.</i>						
Gray, Margaret	Narandera	62.4	23	£ 180	II B	Yrs. 3 Mths. 7½
Ross, Alice	Yass	62.4	30	180	II B	10 1½
<i>Infants' Departments.</i>						
Cox, Mary	South Grafton	58.2	25	180	II B	5 1½
Flashman, Fanny	Riley-street	153.8	30	180	II B	11 4½
Prescott, Isabella.....	St. Mary's.....	63.8	26	180	II B	6 1½
Wooley, Harriet	Gulgong	72.9	25	180	II B	4 1½

AVERAGES.

	Average attendance of the Department under direct control of Teacher for last quarter of 1885.	Age of Teacher.	Salary.	Length of service, omitting pupil-teachership and training.
		Yrs.	£ s. d.	Yrs. Mths.
Teachers in charge of 5th Class Schools.....	126.6	36½	227 14 5½	12 5½
" " 6th " 	61.7	35½	210 6 7½	11 4½
Mistresses in charge of Girls' Departments in 2nd Class Schools...	131.2	27½	215 1 6½	7 0½
" " 3rd " 	97.1	26	201 12 0	5 11½
" " 4th " 	89.1	26½	170 10 0	4 11½
" Infants' Departments in 2nd " 	187.3	29½	214 14 3½	8 2½
" " 3rd " 	152.8	29½	196 5 8½	8 7
" " 4th " 	102.6	27½	185 9 2½	7 3½
" Departments in 5th Class Schools	78.9	26½	180 0 0	6 8½

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(PROSECUTIONS BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 May, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21st April, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing:—

- “ (1.) The number of convictions obtained by School Attendance Officers in the Metropolitan Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively; also the number of dismissals.
“ (2.) The cost of the prosecutions, and the amount of the fines imposed in each of the districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.”)

(Mr. Abigail.)

RETURN showing total number of convictions and dismissals, together with the fines and costs obtained by S. A. Officers in Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4, during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885.

District.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Fines.	Costs.	Total.
No. 1	712	6	£ s. d. 175 15 0	£ s. d. 214 6 0	£ s. d. 390 1 0
No. 2	714	14	197 13 6	267 17 4	465 10 10
No. 3	674	3	261 17 0	124 14 0	386 11 0
No. 4	989	7	425 7 0	375 16 4	801 3 4
	3,089	30	1,060 12 6	985 15 6	2,046 8 0

A. L. W. SLADEN,
P.S.A. Officer.
28/4/86.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(REPORTS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS HAVING REFERENCE TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 May, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th April, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of those portions of the reports of the School Attendance Officers having reference to Private Schools in their different districts, the number of such Schools, and dealing with the sanitary conditions of the same, and any other particulars referring to such Schools.”

(Mr. Abigail.)

District No. 1.

School Attendance Office, 14, Pitt-street, Redfern, 10 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to furnish extracts of my reports on Private Schools within my district.

GEORGE TURNER,
School Attendance and Payment Officer.

Extract of report on Private Schools in District No. 1, for the year 1883.

I VISITED, on the 29th August, a Private School to ascertain the attendance of some pupils, whose parents had stated to me that they had attended the said school. I made inquiries about these pupils, and found that the teacher did not keep any records of attendance, but only a fee-book, and I understood that if the fee is paid it is considered a week's attendance. You will perceive this is a serious evasion of the compulsory clause of the Public Instruction Act. I was surprised, however, to be informed by the teacher that there were 150 pupils names on the fee-book. I counted 43 present in a room, which I estimated to have a cubic capacity of 1,080 (12 × 10 × 9) feet, 800 feet being the capacity allowed for one adult to live in healthy. The teacher stated there was a room above, of a similar capacity to the one named, full of younger pupils. I consider these statements to be a grave breach of the commonest rules of sanitary regulations, tending to stunt the growth and healthful development of such young children and favouring the communication and dissemination of contagious disease, which anyone of such children may be incipiently suffering from. When the door of the room, where the pupils were seated, was opened, the current rushing out was loaded with heated effete organic matter, producing a sensation of nausea; the only provision that I could see for ventilation was the open lower sash of the window; the part of the room above the door must have been loaded with gaseous matter of a dangerous character. Parents send their children to this class of schools to enable them to utilise the labour of their children during two, three, and sometimes more days in a week for their own sordid purposes, and thus neglect and imperil the training of mind and body. I visited another school not far from the above, of a similar character; and these are samples of some of the Private Schools which are met with in several parts of the city, particularly in the most thickly populated localities. I observed during this year twenty-eight Private Schools.

G. TURNER,
School Attendance and Payment Officer.

Observations on Private or Venture Schools in my reports for the year 1884, of District No. 1.

A DEMORALIZING habit is forming in the children of school age and destroying the habits of order and regularity, which I attribute to the desultory attendance at Private Schools. These habits result in an idle and truant disposition, which influence banefully the more orderly and well regulated home habits of the children who have the misfortune to reside in such localities; the parents of these disorderly conducted children do not care to insist on attendance at school with regularity from the selfish considerations to assist at home work or sell newspapers, which out-weigh the future well-being of their offspring.

There

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[811 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £18 9s. 9d.]

There are a few well conducted and sanitarly cared-for Private Schools that keep records of attendance, but the majority do not keep any reliable records. The sanitary condition of the majority of this class of schools do not manifest any improvement on my report for the year 1883.

I have observed forty-eight such schools during the year, some of a short and mischievous existence. Four-fifths of the children that I have seen in the streets, sale-yards, markets, and places of amusements, stated when questioned that they attend Private Schools which are known to me.

G. TURNER,
School Attendance and Payment Officer.

Observations on Private or Venture Schools in my reports for the year 1885—District No. 1.

THIS class of schools are on the increase in my district. There are fifty such schools. Some of these have come into existence in the little streets and lanes of the city, and the sanitary condition is therefore more dangerous to the pupils and inhabitants of the locality; the air capacity is of a very limited character.

Some of these seminaries of mental, moral, and physical disease are opened as night-schools, and the pupils consist of the mixed sexes.

Some of the Private Schools in District No. 1 are thoughtfully cared for in sanitary arrangements, and keep records of attendance, but the majority are not thus considered and ordered, and do not keep any reliable records of attendance.

G. TURNER,
School Attendance and Payment Officer.

District No. 2.

School Attendance Office, 10 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to furnish copies of those portions of my half-yearly reports, commencing with the 31st December, 1883, having reference to Private Schools.

Extract from half-yearly report of 31st December, 1883.

THE great majority of children seen in the streets, public places, and recreation grounds during school hours, were found to be attending some school more or less regularly, nine-tenths of them being from Denominational or petty Private Schools; and I am convinced that no effective check can be got against this class of default until the schools above indicated be "registered," and compelled to make periodical returns of defective attendance.

Extract from report of 30th June, 1884.

It will be seen by reference to former half-yearly returns from No. 2 District, that the number of defaulters has materially lessened. This is accounted for (first) by the increasing regularity of the attendance at the Public Schools, and (secondly) by the withdrawal, by parents, of many irregular attendants at Public Schools, for the purpose of sending them to Private Schools, where they say, in reply to my inquiries, "We can have them handy when we want them, and no questions asked."

I can only reiterate my former suggestion respecting the necessity for the registration of all Private and Denominational Schools so that they may be placed under proper surveillance.

Extract from report of 31st December, 1884.

OWING to greater regularity in the attendance at Public Schools the number of defaulters has considerably decreased; but another reason which perhaps goes quite as far towards accounting for this seeming decrease of defaulters, is the fact that the majority of persons prosecuted at once remove their children to Private Schools where the law, as they know, ceases to have any direct control, no returns being required.

I beg most respectfully to repeat my former suggestion respecting the necessity which exists for the "registration" of all Private and Denominational Schools, so that they may be compelled to make returns, and be placed under proper supervision, both as regards attendance and sanitary arrangements.

Extract from report of 30th June, 1885.

It is worthy of remark, that owing to the operations of the compulsory clauses much greater regularity in the attendance at the Public Schools in No. 2 District is observable, but it must be confessed that a largely contributing cause to this effect is the gradual weeding out of irregular attendants, whose parents have either already been prosecuted, or fearing to be brought under the law for default, have removed their children to Private or Denominational Schools, where all direct control of the Government ceases.

In order to meet the above evasion of the law, I beg again to repeat my former suggestion as to the absolute necessity which exists for the "registration" of all such schools.

Extract from report of 31st December, 1885.

WITH all the advantages which the Public Schools derive from the State it is a remarkable fact that as a general rule the proportional attendance at Private and Denominational Schools is steadily increasing. This can be largely accounted for by the number of defaulters removed from the Public Schools and sent to those Private Schools where the people are aware that the law ceases to have any direct control.

Until the teachers of all such schools are compelled to make "defaulting attendance returns," no improvement need be expected in the working of the compulsory clauses of the Education Act of 1880.

There are in No. 2 District about twenty-five of the schools above referred to, which I have no official authority to visit, and into which I am seldom permitted to enter; consequently I am not in a position to speak with certainty as to their sanitary condition, but the small and badly ventilated rooms in which many of them are conducted I believe to be unfit for school purposes.

R. GEORGE,
School Attendance Officer.

District No. 3.

Re Private Schools.

12 April, 1886.

I HAVE now the honor to report on the subject stated,—

In District No. 3 (which is part of Sydney and the eastern suburbs) there are twenty-seven tenements called Private Schools, and none of them render reliable information to aid in the effective administration of the Public Instruction Act.

I have often reported on this subject during the last five years, and would now repeat a part, and explain others more fully. Early in July and January each year I receive copies of the records of thirteen Public Schools in No. 3 district; these furnish the names of such pupils as have attended only a part of seventy days during the preceding half-year; the parents or guardians are then visited; they name some Private School at which the pupil has also been attending; that teacher is then visited, and requested to show how many days' attendance has been given. The answers are generally given at the street-door, *viva voce*, by the teacher, and often with evident reluctance. I never see with them a regularly-kept roll-book, and believe that few keep such records, but only keep a fee-book; and if the fees have been paid satisfactorily, and the pupil not gone away to any other school, the attendance is stated as being full. My strong impressions are often very different

The

The style of these twenty-seven schools I would arrange as Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

No. 1.—These are kept in dwelling-houses, and other buildings of a good class, several of which are called "Ladies' Schools," and the fees are paid monthly or quarterly. I cannot state as to the sanitary conditions, or other adjuncts to proper teaching, for I never get beyond the street-door or parlours.

No. 2.—These are an intermediate class, and the establishments generally consist of either one or two rooms in a dwelling-house (of five or six rooms). The schoolrooms are packed closely with young boys and girls, many of whom know that they are there on purpose to avoid the discipline and regularities maintained at the Public Schools, and to escape the compulsory clause of the Act. The parents retain these children at home as many days or half-days each week as may be convenient for going messages, tending babies, minding a shop, &c., &c.; and the teacher knows that the object of the parent is to have this loose, irregular schooling, so that the attendance is always stated to be full if the weekly fees are paid. There is an absence of sufficient or proper books, or appliances for effective teaching; there is no guarantee for the qualifications of these teachers, no inspection impelling to proficiency; sanitary arrangements have not been provided for more than the household required, and here is added twenty to thirty children of both sexes, who must often suffer injury.

No. 3.—These are kept by a very miscellaneous people, who rent or appropriate an ordinary room or two in a dwelling-house, and put up a placard in a front window—"Day and Night School." The usual charge is 1s. per week for each name in the fee-book; and I have frequently found pupils attending quarter or half days only now and again, and yet the person called "teacher" would maintain that the pupil in question was present the full time.

Nos. 2 & 3.—Neither of these have any playgrounds but the public street; and on wet days the air in these places is foul and unwholesome, caused by the damp, steaming clothes and breaths of so many children confined in these small rooms with low ceilings and deficient ventilation; and I have learned that in some of these places there is not more than one water-closet or urinal-place for children sometimes numbering twenty or thirty, of ages from five to eleven years.

All these three classes look upon my visits as an undue interference with what they term "their private concerns," and over which "the Government has no legal control."

Very many parents and guardians are systematically using these places as a subterfuge, and the children—especially the boys—soon understand all the circumstances, and turn it to their own liking; for they become adepts at deceiving both parents and teacher, take a day or two in the Randwick or Waverley bush, or on the beach of Coogee or Bondi, and they not unfrequently entice with them the boys of well-disposed parents, who do not for a time know of their young ones truantiug, until evil habits are thus acquired, and so difficult to eradicate in some boys.

These places I have referred to have become an increasing evil, especially the No. 2 class, that are in no way diminished.

I find that some of the No. 3 class have shifted quarters, or given up during the past twelve months, which may partly have been caused by the number of prosecutions risked on assumptions sometimes, that were accepted by the magistrates having confidence in our statements in lieu of rigid proof.

WM. G. WILSON,
School Attendance and Payment Officer.

District No. 4.

School Attendance Office, 17 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to furnish you with the undermentioned particulars:—

Sanitary Condition.—There are forty-one Private Schools in my district (omitting Marrickville and Petersham), only six of which were built for school purposes; the thirty-five others are in most instances schools which are conducted in the back rooms of private houses. They are only provided with one closet for the household and scholars. The yards are, as a rule, very small, and in many instances several closets are very close together. The only ventilation is through the back door, and in most cases that is in close proximity to the closet. Should the weather be cold or wet the whole of the house is closed; if hot, the children are subject to a draught by the front and back doors being left open. I have seen thirty children, with the lady who keeps the school, in a room 12 ft. x 12 ft. x 9 ft. high, on a very hot day, with all the house closed, excepting the front door, which was open about 3 inches, with the sun shining direct on the room. There is now a school kept by an old lady, about seventy years old, in a small kitchen about 10 ft. x 10 ft. x 8 ft. high, into which from fifteen to twenty children are put.

In none of the thirty-five small schools have I noticed any maps, and only in a few schools have they any desks for the children. Most of the teachers only keep a record of the school-fees; none for attendance, such as required for the Public Schools.

I have seen a master in a school so destitute of school furniture that he was teaching two children their letters from a leaf out of a small book pinned upon the wall; while he was thus engaged the other children were amusing themselves as they chose. Some of the teachers allow the children to leave the school any time the parents send for them; perhaps the child may have been at school only half an hour. Should the master or mistress wish to go out the children are given a half or whole holiday, as it suits the teacher. Some of the teachers would not (in my opinion), if examined, be able to pass the standard required to pass a pupil into the High School.

From what I have seen of the Private Schools they are, as a rule, deficient in conveniences for teaching purposes, viz., maps, desks, playground, ventilation. When the children are sent out to play the only place for them is the streets. I have seen a lad go out of school about 3 o'clock, go home, and return with a piece of meat in one hand and a large slice of bread in the other, and take his place in the class.

My

My opinion is, that any person who keeps or teaches in a school other than a Public one should be compelled to pass some examination, be it ever so low, and the school carry a license, which may be forfeited if the records are not properly kept, and school conducted in good order.

I also wish to draw your attention to the fact that the Public Instruction Act does not give any officer of the Department any power to enter or inspect the school for mental and sanitary purposes.

I have also the honor to forward, attached hereto, a return of the Private Schools in No. 4 District, now under my care, as Marrickville and Petersham are attended to by No. 5 School Attendance Officer.

ROWLAND T. SUTTON,
School Attendance and Payments Officer.

RETURN of Private Schools in No. 4 District (omitting Marrickville and Petersham) for
1884.

Schools.		Teachers.		Scholars.	
Boys	5.	Males	6	Boys... ..	991
Girls	3	Females	78	Girls... ..	1,122
Mixed	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	42	Total	84	Total	2,113

1885.

Schools.		Teachers.		Scholars.	
Boys	2	Males	6	Boys... ..	935
Girls	3	Females	66	Girls... ..	1,113
Mixed	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	41	Total	72	Total	2,048

R. T. SUTTON,
School Attendance and Payments Officer.

District No. 5.

Report on Private Schools.

12 April, 1886.

THE Private Schools in this district are about fifty in number. The majority of them are intended for the education of girls, but in many of the schools boys of ten years and under are admitted. Some few are mixed schools, admitting both boys and girls up to the age of fourteen years and over. The classes are mostly conducted in the private houses of the teachers. "School buildings" are few in number, and most of the schools are without playgrounds. The sanitary condition of the majority of the schools, especially those conducted in the dining or sitting room of a private dwelling, cannot be considered as satisfactory. The proper amount of space cannot be given to each child attending schools of the latter class. The light also is defective, the rooms not having been built for the purpose for which they are now used. In many of the schools the supply of furniture, educational apparatus, &c., is insufficient, and must interfere with the effective working of the school. Few of the teachers seem to know the value of a time-table or programme of lessons, or at least they do not make use of such in their schools.

Although a roll-book of some kind is kept in most of these schools the teachers are frequently unwilling, through interested motives, to give the attendance of children at their schools to the School Attendance Officer. In some cases, when given, the information has been found unreliable. As there is no enactment in force in the Colony providing for the registration of Private Schools, the obligation to keep a record of attendance, or to furnish to the Government periodically returns of the number of children in attendance at each, many parents aware of this manage to evade the law by sending their children to these schools for a short period only in the half-year. These cases are fortunately not numerous in this district, as the Private Schools are mostly of the better class.

JNO. J. CAROLAN,
School Attendance Officer.

District No. 6.

School Attendance Office, Liverpool, 15 April, 1886.

Private Schools.

I HAVE the honor to report on the Private Schools situate in this district as follow :—

1. *Liverpool, Sisters' School.*—Average attendance, fifty pupils; spacious room; ample playground; condition, fair.

2. *Granville, St. Joseph's*.—Forty average; held in church and schoolroom attached; good playground; sanitary condition, good.

3. *St. Joseph's, Rookwood*.—Forty-three average; conducted in an old cottage, bad repair, three rooms; offices not in good condition; much exposed; ample playground, but not enclosed. In a few weeks this school will be held in a commodious new brick building.

4. *Miss Shepherd, Protestant Hall, Smithfield*.—Twenty average; large room, and ample playground; sanitary condition, good.

5. *Rev. J. Bertram, Avoca Vale, near Fairfield*.—Average attendance, thirteen; held in brick building, "Christian Church;" sanitary condition, satisfactory.

6. *Miss Agnew, Meat Works, near Auburn*.—Average, twenty; C.E. School-Church; sanitary condition, good.

7. *Mr. John O'Connor, Prospect Reservoir*.—Average, forty; conducted in a large hall; out-offices in a very bad condition; exposed; situate in middle of camp.

8. *Mrs. Harrison, Woodville Road, near Granville*.—Average, twenty; private cottage; small rooms; back yard used as a playground; healthy site, not crowded; offices very satisfactory.

9. *Miss Jones, Sydney Road, near Granville Station*.—Forty-eight pupils present my last visit; children are taught in two rooms over a shop, rooms 14 x 13 each; small back yard used for playground; office (one) used by children of both sexes; house is not in a crowded locality; healthy site; not in a satisfactory condition.

10. *Miss Carron, Guildford Post Office*.—50 yards from P. School; six children attend; room 10 x 10; private apartment; ample playground; office satisfactory.

11. *Miss Albury, Auburn Crossing*.—Average attendance, thirty; held in two rooms, 12 x 10, 8 x 10; ample playground, but not enclosed. *Note*.—This school is now closed permanently, many of pupils attending new P.S., Auburn, recently opened.

In all the schools, excepting Nos. 4 and 10, roll-books are kept in a very creditable manner, and a very fair supply of school furniture, &c., provided.

WILLIAM LONG,
School Attendance Officer.

District No. 7.

RETURN relative to Private Schools in this District.

ST. LEONARDS.

No	Name of School or Teacher.	Male.	Female.	Mixed	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	S. A. Officer's Report.
1	Miss M'Arthur, High-street ...	...	G	...	5	45	High-class, well-appointed ladies' boarding and day school; ten boarders; three resident teachers. Fine mansion.
2	Miss Collins, Milson's lane.....	...	...	M	1	44	Respectable school, but premises unsuited; domestic cooking in schoolroom on my visit.
3	Miss M'Quinn, Convent .....	...	G	...	5	40	High-class, well-appointed boarding and day school in a fine mansion and grounds.
4	Miss Bowden, Miller-street.....	...	...	M	2	39	Ample accommodation—a respectable school for superior class of young children.
5	T. A. Baker, High School	B	...	...	2	50	Superior school in premises amply suitable, spacious and well ventilated.
6	Miss Cameron, Berry-street ..	...	..	M	5	24	High-class school in superior premises; quarterly pupils.
7	Mr. Buchanan, C.E.S.....	...	...	M	1	57	Superior school in suitable premises; formerly C.E. Denominational School, St. Thomas's.
8	Mr. and Mrs. Horniman, Berry-street.	...	...	M	2	5	Premises quite suitable for high-class school. Mr. H. declined "on principle" to render any information.
9	Miss Cousens, Richmond- terrace.	...	..	M	1	18	High-class school in very spacious premises for superior class of children.
10	R.C. School, Lavender Bay.....	...	...	M	5	273	Conducted in very spacious well appointed premises; formerly R.C. Denominational School.
11	Miss Torrance, Bay-view- street.	...	...	M	3	26	Highly respectable school, in well appointed premises, for superior class of children.
12	Jesuit College, Riverview ...	B	..	...	13	100	Not in my district I think; but a report on this College can hardly be necessary.
13	R.C. School, Lane Cove .....	...	...	M	2	53	Conducted in premises specially built for a school and formerly R.C. Denominational School.
14	Miss Thompson, High-street...	...	G	...	1	5	Premises spacious, situated in well laid out grounds.
15	Mrs. Kirby, High-street.....	...	..	M	1	11	Ample room for twenty pupils; elegant premises for a superior class of children.
16	Miss Lee, Campbell-street.....	...	...	M	3	15	Well appointed school in spacious house; a ladies' boarding and day school.
17	Miss Younger, Arthur-street...	...	...	M	1	10	For a respectable class of young children; premises ample and well appointed.
18	Miss Liggins and Miss Arnold, Jeffrey-street.	...	G	...	2	30	A high-class ladies' school, in very spacious premises specially built for the purpose.
19	Miss Clarke, Mount-street.....	...	...	M	2	20	A high-class ladies' boarding and day school in spacious and suitable premises.
20	R.C. School, Mossman's Bay...	...	...	M	2	42	Ample space for double the number; formerly Public School.
21	Miss Badham, Mossman's Bay	...	...	M	1	7	A preparatory school for young children of a superior class, conducted in Masonic Hall in St. Leonards, not Mossman's Bay, which is Miss Badham's residence (daughter of the late Dr. Badham).

BALMAIN (in No. 2 District).

No.	Name of School or Teacher.	Male.	Female.	Mixed.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	S. A. Officer's Report.
22	Catherine Storey, Johnstone-street.	...	...	M	3	16	Sufficient for fifty pupils; ventilation good; out-offices unobjectionable.
23	Ellef Chilcott, Darling and Ewenton Streets.	...	...	M	5	35	Sufficient for sixty pupils; spacious grounds; good site; out-offices satisfactory.
24	Eliza Whitehead, Beattie and Mullens Streets.	...	...	M	2	60	Average attendance, fifty; ventilation deficient; playground and out-offices insufficient; about to be closed.
25	Agnes Philips, Caroline-street	...	...	M	2	22	Sufficient for thirty-five pupils; ventilation good; good site; spacious grounds; out-offices satisfactory.
26	Jane English, Little Nicholson-street.	...	...	M	2	45	Small cottage; schoolroom about 12 ft. square, quite insufficient; bad site; no playground; out-offices unsuitable.
27	St. Augustine's R.C., Thames-street.	...	...	M	4	100	These departments are each conducted in buildings in every respect amply suitable and satisfactory.
28	Do Convent, Darling-street.	...	G	...	3	104	
29	Do Boys ...	B	...	...	1	71	
30	St. Joseph's R.C.S., Gordon and Weston Streets.	...	...	M	9	324	The same remarks (except as to a weathershed) apply to this school.
31	St. John's C.E., Birchgrove Road and Cove-street.	...	...	M	1	7	Sufficient for 200 pupils; newly erected as a school; attendance merely nominal, owing to vicinity of Public School, Birchgrove Road.
32	James A. Morrison, B.A., Darling Road.	...	...	M	2	36	Spacious and thoroughly suitable in every respect; ample grounds.
33	Bridget O'Mara, C.E.S. ....	...	...	M	4	162	Sufficient for 400 pupils; lofty and well ventilated; out-offices satisfactory; no class-roll being kept renders this school a refuge for truants and negligent parents.
34	Minnie Redhead, Darling-street	...	...	M	2	15	School for young children; space sufficient; site bad; blocked in by neighbouring buildings; sanitary condition of locality unsatisfactory.
35	Mary Davis, Darling-street.....	...	...	M	2	15	Space for about twenty pupils; ventilation good; site and sanitary surroundings unexceptionable.
36	Alice Falconer, George-street...	...	...	M	2	71	School space and out-offices very insufficient; a small cottage of three rooms, but situated in open space of about an acre.
37	Lucy White, Reynolds-street...	...	...	M	2	30	Too crowded; out-offices unsuitable.
38	Fanny Jeffress, Oxford-street...	...	...	M	1	45	Too crowded; out-offices deficient; no playground.
39	Superior Convent School, Darling-street.	...	G	...	5	54	A splendid structure; thoroughly appointed; in every respect satisfactory.

MANLY (in No. 7 District).

40	Good Samaritan, off Sydney Road.	...	...	M	3	64	Spacious premises, and ample grounds; in every respect thoroughly satisfactory.
41	Convent R.C. School, Whistler-street.	...	...	M	2	92	Building used also as a Church; sufficient space; not in very good repair, and out-offices insufficient.
42	Miss Marshall, Corso .....	...	...	M	1	12	Formerly a Church School; large enough for 100 pupils; not in good repair; a mere infant school.
43	Queen's School, Mrs. Hall .....	...	...	M	3	14	Closed.
44	Hulbert's School, Belgrave-street.	...	...	M	2	8	Building a rather small but comfortable cottage; pleasant surroundings; quite equal to requirements.
45	Greylands School (Mrs. Martin's), Belgrave-street.	...	...	M	2	27	A handsome house, abundant space; accessories quite equal to the requirements of a medium school for children of a superior class.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There appears to be about 2,355 children in more or less regular attendance at the Private Schools in No. 7 District *cum* Balmain, to which 1,224 of them are due. The schoolrooms and out-buildings of the great majority are suitable for teaching purposes and from a sanitary point of view. My report only refers, I think, to four cases which appeared to be of a contrary character. They are all genuine schools however. Most of them now keep class rolls, and all furnish information when requested, though in some instances it has been misleading if not disingenuous.

P.S.—I find I have omitted to mention that there seems to be a very decided decrease in the attendance at Private Schools in this District.

EDWARD SHARP,
School Attendance Officer.

District No. 8.

School Attendance Office, Parramatta, 10 April, 1886.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

I HAVE the honor to state that in School District No. 8 there are twenty-two private schools, seven of which are Church schools; that the enrolment is about 1,300 children; and that the sanitary condition of the schools is good.

WILLIAM DEANE,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 9 and 11.

School Attendance Office, Rooty Hill, 10 April, 1886.

Re the Sanitary Condition, &c., of Private Schools in my Districts.

THERE are nine Private Schools in my districts, of which four are Roman Catholic. Of the latter three are conducted by nuns—one at Camden, one at St. Mary's, and one at Penrith; the other is at Menangle, and conducted by Miss Marion Armstrong, who was trained at the Public Normal School, Melbourne.

These

These schools are all commodious, have large playgrounds and the necessary out-offices. I find the teachers of them at all times willing to furnish information as to defaulting or irregular attendance.

Of the other five schools one is at Douglas Park, conducted by Mrs. William Cate. Last year she had about a dozen pupils, but the appointment of a new teacher to Spaniard's Hill Public School, about 1½ mile distant, has reduced this number to her own four. The schoolroom, though humble, was sufficiently large, and the sanitary condition of the place satisfactory.

The next Private School is about 3½ miles from Appin, towards Campbelltown. It is conducted by Miss Mary Bourke, who was educated at the Convent of the Good Samaritan, Sydney. She began teaching her younger brothers some six months ago—the distance to Appin Public School being considered too far—and the neighbouring farmers, being in a similar predicament as to distance, induced her to teach their children also. She has about twenty pupils; the school is held in a large room in her father's house, and the surroundings of the place seem to be very healthy.

Miss Goodin conducts the next Private School at Rooty Hill. She has about fifteen pupils at present. The schoolroom is fairly commodious; there is the necessary out-offices, and any extent of playground. This young lady passed as pupil-teacher at Newtown Public School.

The next two schools are "young ladies" schools, at Campbelltown, conducted respectively by a Miss Barclay and a Miss Story. They have, I believe, only a few pupils each, of the well-to-do classes. I have not yet visited Miss Story's school, but Miss Barclay had only six pupils when I called upon her some time back. It is unnecessary to say these schools are surrounded by sanitary condition.

PATK. DOWNEY,
School Attendance Officer.

LIST of Private Schools in No. 10 District.

Locality.	Name of School.	Principal.	No. of Pupils.	Accommodation.	Other sanitary conditions.
Windsor	Grammar School.....	Rev. B. Keenan	60	For about 115	Very good.
"	Grammar School for girls ..	Mrs. Olsen	11	" 50	"
"	Sunbury School	The Misses Edwards ..	2	" 20	"
"	Ladies' School.....	Miss Payn	22	" 30	"
"	Convent School	Mother Ceelia	100	" 160	"
"	R.C. School for boys	Mr. Connington	30	" 60	"
Richmond.....	Convent School	Mother Walburg	70	" 125	"
Wilberforce	Private School.....	Miss Robinson.....	20	Held in a shed, in very bad state of repair.	Fair.

HENRY EVANS,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 12 and 13.

Newcastle, 14 April, 1886.

I BEG to forward a copy of my last report, touching on the matter of Private Schools, and dated 29th June, 1885, in which is embodied all that I have hitherto written on the subject of Private Schools. I am not aware of any alteration having taken place since that time. "There are now many children attending Private Schools, and no returns from such schools being furnished to the Government, the Attendance Officers have no means of knowing whether such children attend school regularly or not, except in a few instances, such as when the children have attended both the Public and Private Schools during the half-year. In these cases the officer obtains from the parent the name of the Private School at which the child has attended; he afterwards goes to the school named to obtain from it the number of days the child has attended during the period asked for; then a difficulty sometimes arises, namely, some schools keep no record of attendance; some others refuse to give the information required, believing that the law cannot compel them to do so. Until a few months ago, in what had been a part of my district, two schools were kept by ladies, one of which was a septuagenarian, the other an octogenarian; neither of these ladies was able to keep a proper record of the children's attendance at school. The octogenarian lady has now given up teaching. Also that holidays have been given at Roman Catholic schools for periods of a fortnight, three weeks, and sometimes for a longer period. And the holidays being given at other times than those given by the Public Schools, as a consequence that, while other children are attending school, the Roman Catholic children are running the streets." "In England all proprietors of schools other than those supported by the State are compelled to furnish periodically to the Government returns of attendance at such schools." My suggestions were: "That all schools other than Public Schools should be registered, have certificated teachers, keep a roll-book, and furnish Attendance Officers with the necessary information they required for the proper performance of their duties. The proprietors of such schools should be compelled to supply the Government with a bi-annual return of all defaulting children."

I have gleaned the undermentioned information respecting the sanitary condition of the schools in my districts: 1st. Mrs. M'Lean's Private School at Stockton is a wooden building on level ground and on a sandy soil; length of building, 75 feet; width, 40 feet; height, 30 feet; gable roof; containing six doors and ten windows; about thirty children attend; no privy; no water for drinking; drainage from the surface.

2nd. Roman Catholic School, Hamilton, situated on level ground, nearly half-an-acre in extent; brick building; length, about 60 feet; width, about 35 feet; height, about 25 feet; gable roof; cruciform; four doors, eight windows; about sixty children attend; one double privy, distant about 25 feet from schoolroom; a sufficiency of water for drinking; surface drainage. No. 12 District.

3rd. Private School, Hanbury, kept by the Misses Cross; wooden building, situated on moderately high ground, in a large paddock; length of building, about 30 feet; width, about 20 feet; height, about 20 feet; gable roof; one door, four windows; about twenty children, mostly females, attend; privy a considerable distance from the school; a sufficiency of water for drinking; surface drainage

4th.

4th. Roman Catholic School, Lambton; wooden building, situated on a declivity, in a large yard, surrounded by dwellings; length of building, 66 feet; width, 23 feet; height, 20 feet; gable roof; three ventilators in the roof, two doors, six windows on one side, five on the other, and one in front; one double privy, about 40 feet from the schoolroom; nearly 100 children attend; water for drinking obtained in bucketfuls from the adjoining convent; surface drainage. No. 13 District.

I have, &c.,

EMANUEL LYNE.

Districts Nos. 12, 13, and 14.

School Attendance Office, Newcastle, 16 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to report that there are eleven Private Schools, including Roman Catholic schools, in my districts, and, with one exception, they may be described as being of a high class character, the one exception being that of a school conducted by a lady now well advanced in years, but as this lady only takes in young children, nothing, I think, can be said even against the character of this one, except that it is of a lower standard.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED ASHER.

Districts Nos. 15 and 18.

School Attendance Office, East Maitland, 15 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report upon the condition of Private Schools (primary) in School Districts 15 and 18:—

EAST MAITLAND.

Roman Catholic School.—Number enrolled, 116.

The schoolroom is a wooden structure, commodious, and suitable for school purposes. The playground is large, and all necessary out-buildings have been provided.

Miss Barber's School.—Number enrolled, 20.

The schoolroom is large, fairly ventilated, but poorly lighted. No playground.

Mrs. Hunt's School.—Number enrolled, 13.

The schoolroom is suitable. Tolerably lighted and ventilated. No playground.

WEST MAITLAND.

Roman Catholic Schools.—Number enrolled, 414.

The premises are large, in good condition, and fairly lighted and ventilated. They are fully equipped with all necessary working appliances. Playgrounds and the necessary out-offices have been provided.

Mrs. Tinson's School.—Number enrolled, 25.

The school is held in an old wooden building, totally unfit for school purposes.

Mrs. Coleman's School.—Number enrolled, 26.

The schoolroom is small, moderately lighted and ventilated. Furniture unsuitable. External organization unsatisfactory.

MORPETH.

Roman Catholic School.—Number enrolled, 150.

The schoolroom is a commodious building, well lighted and ventilated. All the necessary out-offices have been provided.

Mrs. Tearnie's School.—Number enrolled, 64.

The schoolroom is a small wooden building, unfit for educational purposes. External organization very unsatisfactory.

LARGS.

Roman Catholic School.—Number enrolled, 61.

The building is constructed of sawn timber. It is tolerably suitable.

LOCHINVAR.

Roman Catholic School.—Number enrolled, 45.

The school is conducted in the Roman Catholic Church. The material condition and organization are tolerable.

Total number enrolled, 934.

D. SWAN,

School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 16, 17, 105, and 106.

School Attendance Office, Department of Public Instruction,
Raymond Terrace, 16 April, 1886.

Re Private Schools.

Re Private Schools in my districts I have the honor to inform you there are only three (3)—two Convent Schools, one at Raymond Terrace, one at Miller's Forest, and a school conducted by Miss Richardson at Raymond Terrace.

The Convent Schools are conducted by Sisters. The building at Raymond Terrace is stone, 40 x 20 x 14; the sanitary conditions are good; enrolment, sixty; average attendance, forty-five.

The Miller's Forest school building is wood, 60 x 18 x 10; sanitary condition, fair; enrolment, 102; average attendance, ninety.

Miss Richardson keeps school in the old Church of England school building, which is stone, 60 x 20 x 12; sanitary condition, good; enrolment, seventeen; average attendance, twelve.

These are the only Private Schools in my districts.

W. L. BERNARD,

School Attendance and Payment Officer.

District

District No. 20.

Schools Attendance Office, Singleton, 14 April, 1886.

I BEG to furnish the following report on the Private Schools in No. 20 District, and which are now in full operation :—

1. *Singleton Grammar School*, conducted by C. T. Norton, Esq., and two resident masters, and visited by three visiting masters, is situated in York-street, Singleton. It is a fine two-storied building, built of brick. The schoolroom is 50 ft. x 25 ft., with a class-room 30 ft. by 15 ft., the whole capable of accommodating 200 pupils. The present enrolment is forty pupils, twenty of whom are resident pupils. The grounds are large, and beautifully laid out in gardens. There is also a large playground on the western side of the school, the whole area being 4 acres. There is ample accommodation in the main building for seventy resident pupils. The sanitary condition of the school is complete, water being plentiful. The out-houses are clean, and in good order. This school is in a flourishing condition.

2. *St. Xavier's Roman Catholic School, Singleton*, is conducted by four Sisters. It is situated in Cambridge-street, and is a large brick building, formerly used as a Denominational School, prior to the closing of the same in 1882. The number of pupils enrolled this quarter is ninety-five, while that for last quarter (March) was 112. The building is well ventilated, and well supplied with water. The playground is large, and ornamented with trees. The out-houses are clean and kept in good order. The sanitary condition of this school is complete. There is ample accommodation in this school for 150 pupils.

3. *St. Joseph Roman Catholic High School for Girls* is conducted at the Convent, Singleton, and is attended by twelve pupils. The building is of brick, and is situated in the middle of the garden. The sanitary condition of this building appears to be complete.

4. *Mrs. Eaton's Young Ladies School* is situated in Castlereagh-street, Singleton, near the Grammar School. Number of pupils enrolled, thirteen. It is conducted by Mrs. Julia Eaton and a governess, Miss Newton. The schoolroom is 24 ft. by 10 ft., capable of accommodating thirty pupils. The playgrounds are large, and are being laid out into gardens and lawn-tennis grounds. The sanitary condition of this school is complete.

5. *Mrs. Walker's Private School, Hunter-street, Singleton*, has been in existence for many years, and is chiefly attended by children of tender years. The schoolroom is 20 ft. square, capable of accommodating fifty pupils. The number of pupils enrolled this quarter (April) is twelve; for March quarter it was seventeen. The school is conducted by Mrs. Elizabeth Walker and Miss Margaret Walker. The playgrounds are large, and the out-houses are new. There is ample supply of water. The sanitary condition of this school is complete.

6. *Mrs. Hubbard's Smith's Private School, Jerry's Plains*, is conducted in the old wooden building formerly used as a certified Denominational School. The building is capable of seating forty pupils. The number of pupils now attending is twenty. The out-houses are clean, and in fair order. There is a sufficient supply of water. The playground is large and clean, dotted here and there with a few trees. The sanitary condition of this school is in a fair state.

In conclusion, I believe the Private Schools in the Patrick's Plains district are conducted by teachers whose sole aim is to raise the standard of education, morally and intellectually.

ABRAHAM S. LING,
School Attendance Officer.

District No. 21.

Report re Private Schools.

I HAVE the honor to report that there are eleven Private Schools in this district, having a total attendance of 370 children. Of this number 300 attend four Convent Schools—Murrurundi, Muswellbrook, Merriwa, and Blandford—and twelve attend a Church of England School, Murrurundi.

These five schools are large, well ventilated, supplied with furniture and school material.

The six other Private Schools—four at Scone, and two at Muswellbrook, having a total attendance of fifty-eight children—are held in small rooms, but large enough for the small attendance.

Except in the four Convent Schools no record of attendance is kept in these Private Schools, hence many cases of default necessarily escape the provisions of the compulsory clauses of the Act.

The Private Schools in this district are conducted by respectable persons, and with regularity.

D. DWYER,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 22 and 23.

School Attendance and Payments Office, Mittagong, 12 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following Report of Private Schools in my Districts :—

District.	Locality.	Teacher.	Number enrolled.	Average attendance.	Accommodation.	Sanitary condition.
22	Picton	Sisters, R.C.	40	35	Sufficient ...	Good.
22	Redbank	Miss Faulks	22	19	" ...	"
23	Moss Vale	Sisters, R.C.	57	40	" ...	"
23	"	Miss Jackson	17	16	" ...	"
23	Bowral	Mrs. West	12	10	" ...	"
23	Mittagong	Miss Webb	10	9	" ...	"

There are no proper records kept in these schools, therefore the number of pupils must be taken as approximate.

C. STRATFORD,
School Attendance and Payment Officer.

Districts Nos. 24 and 25.

Wollongong, 12 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to report that there are nine Private Schools in my Districts, as under :—

Young Ladies' Schools at Kiama (2.)
 Grammar School at Wollongong.
 Girls' High School at Bulli.
 Convent School at Bulli.
 " " Wollongong.
 " " Dapto.
 " " Albion Park.
 " " Jamberoo.

All the above schools are well conducted.

There is nothing to report in any way unfavourable about them. The sanitary conditions of all are very good.

Records of attendances are kept in all these schools, and all information I require is willingly and promptly given to me by the teachers.

GEO. C. JAMES,
 School Attendance and Payment Officer.

District No. 26.

School Attendance Office, 8 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to report that in my District there are no Private Schools at present.

During the early part of half-year ending 31st December, 1885, a Private School was kept by Mr. Mathew Craig at Tomerong, at which 10 or 12 children attended. This school was not a success, and it dwindled away until the latter part of the period referred to, when it was closed, the children having left to attend the Public School at Tomerong and Jannung.

The premises in which instruction was given is a weatherboard building 30 x 14, situated in a healthy and pleasant position, and surrounded by trees and shrubs.

W. TURNER,
 School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 27 and 30.

Report re Private Schools in the Braidwood and Queanbeyan Districts.

Braidwood, 18 April, 1886.

THERE are Four Private Schools in the Braidwood District.

1. The *Convent School, Braidwood*, contains a high and low school. The first is conducted by three trained Sisters with an attendance of forty pupils. The second is conducted by two secular trained teachers, and the attendance is between seventy and ninety. I have access to the class roll, and find the attendance good. The schools are well ventilated and the sanitary conditions, as far as I can judge, are good.

2. The *Catholic School, Araluen*, conducted by a trained teacher; attendance between eighty and ninety; school well ventilated and the sanitary conditions seem good. I have access to the records here.

3. *Private School in Araluen*.—Attendance twelve to fifteen; conducted by a young lady; sanitary arrangements good.

4. *Private School, Braidwood*.—Attendance ten to twelve; conducted by a young lady; sanitary condition good.

There are three Private Schools in the Queanbeyan District :—

1. *Convent School, Queanbeyan* contains a high and low school. The first has fourteen pupils and is conducted by a trained Sister. The second the attendance is between eighty and ninety, and is also conducted by a trained Sister. Well ventilated, and the sanitary condition good. I have access to the books, and see the teaching in progress.

2. *Private School, Queanbeyan*, conducted by young lady, trained teacher; about thirty pupils. This school was only opened this year; I was in it once and found it well ventilated and the sanitary conditions good.

3. *Private School, Canberra*, conducted by a young lady. About twenty pupils. This school is well ventilated and the sanitary conditions are good.

THOS. H. CROMMELIN,
 School Attendance Officer.

District No. 28.

School Attendance Office, Goulburn, 22 April, 1886.

Private Schools.

THERE are but two schools unaided by the State in the districts under my charge, namely, the Convent School at Taralga, and a Private School at Crookwell.

The former is taught, I believe, by the Sisters of St. Joseph in the building formerly used as a Certified Roman Catholic Denominational School.

The average attendance is about fifty. The building is quite suitable in a sanitary point of view. The school at Crookwell is only in operation since October last; it is taught by a Mrs. Stevens. The largest attendance as yet has been twenty-four. The schoolroom is of brick with iron roof, 24 feet by 14 feet, and is very fairly suitable for the purpose.

W. J. HUGGART,
 School Attendance and Payment Officer.

District

11

District No. 29.

School Attendance Office, Goulburn, 12 April, 1886.

Private Schools.

I do myself the honor to report as follows :—(1) That there are fourteen, viz.—

Miss Sweeting's, Montague-street,	(visited).
Miss Harrison's, Newtown,	"
Miss Renton's, Auburn-street South,	"
Miss Kelly's, Beppo-street,	"
Miss Franklin's, Lithgow-street,	"
Mrs. Miller's, Bourke and Clifford streets,	(not visited).
Mrs. Ross, Cowper-street,	"
St. Patrick's College, Goulburn,	"
Dr. Sly's College, Hurstville,	"
Rev. Canon Irvine's High School, North Goulburn,	"
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Roman Catholic (visited.)	
St. Peter's Convent Schools (high) and three departments (elementary) (visited).	
St. Peter's (boys'), Bourke-street	"
St. Agnes (mixed), Lagoon-street, North Goulburn,	"

Material condition.—All the abovenamed schools are conducted in large airy buildings or rooms, with the exception of Miss Franklin's, which is, notwithstanding, a very clean, healthy place.

Organization and discipline.—With one exception, that of Miss Kelly's, the children seem to be grouped so as to be easily taught, and the government to be that in a well-conducted family. I have always, on occasions of visits, found full and honest work being done.

School rolls.—Rolls are very nicely kept, called, and marked daily in all the schools I have visited. Most of these rolls have been supplied to the teachers by the officers of the Department.

General Remarks.—Your officers, on all occasions of their visits to these schools, as well as by the children whom they meet in the streets, are treated with the greatest respect and courtesy. The roll is produced whenever asked for, and often without such a request. Your officers cannot speak too highly of the manner in which their services are received and availed of by the teachers and promoters of the Private Schools of Goulburn.

HENRY GOLDSMITH.

District No. 31.

School Attendance Office, Wallerawang, 10 April, 1886.

Re Private Schools, I have the honor to report that there are "four" such schools in this District, viz. :—

School.	Principal.	Where Situate.
Sisters St. Joseph	Sister Germaine	Lithgow.
The School... ..	H. G. Rienits	Mount Victoria.
Coerwull Academy	H. S. Page	Bowenfels.
Katoomba College... ..	J. W. Fletcher	Katoomba.

The "first" abovenamed is Denominational for both sexes, the last "three" named are Secular for boys only.

At all of the abovenamed, children of all ages are in attendance, the buildings commodious, the sanitary conditions of which is all that could be desired and are in every respect praiseworthy Institutions of the kind.

W. R. CURRAN,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 32, 33, and 34.

School Attendance Office, Bathurst, 10 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to state that, beyond furnishing a list of Private Schools, in the several districts Nos. 32, 33, and 34, under my charge, I have not otherwise reported thereon at any time. There are at present twenty-five Private Schools in these districts; four Superior or Collegiate Schools; thirteen Roman Catholic Denominational Schools; eight private unconnected Schools. All of these so far as I can judge are being conducted in a legitimate manner, and their sanitary condition is fairly satisfactory.

JOHN KEALY,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 36 and 37.

Rylstone, 9 April, 1886.

Memorandum to Principal School Attendance Officer, *re* Private Schools.

THERE were up to the end of last year three Private Schools in my districts, viz. :—

Hill End Roman Catholic School.—Under the management of three Sisters of Mercy there is an attendance of thirty-five children; the room is clean and spacious, the children tidy in appearance, and attentive to their work; I was not permitted to notice their lessons; no record of attendance is kept; on my first visit I made the suggestion, but found afterwards that it was not carried out (this ought to be done); the Sisters informed that the attendance was regular, which from personal observation during the year I know to be correct.

Rylstone

Rylstone Private School.—Taught by a young lady assisted by her brother; thirteen children attend; the room is clean and well ventilated; attendance is regular; great attention is paid to the children by the teachers; no record is kept; I found the young lady willing to give me any information I required.

Collaroy Private School.—Is in charge of a young lady; twelve children attend; the schoolroom was clean and well ventilated; used only as a school; the instruction was effective; the pupils very well advanced; no record was kept; this school was closed in December last year, to be converted into a Public School.

G. M. FITZPATRICK,
School Attendance Officer.

District No. 38.

Mudgee, 9 April, 1886.

Re the number of Private Schools in my districts, I have the honor to inform you that there are seven. Sanitary conditions appear to be very good at all of them, the children look clean and healthy, and have plenty of room.

F. A. H. CORK,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 40 and 41.

Gosford, 12 April, 1886.

Of Private Schools I have to state that there is only one Private School in my districts, and that is the school at Cooranbong, conducted by the Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph. This school is held in the Catholic Church at Cooranbong—a large, dry, roomy, well lighted and well ventilated apartment, fully capable of accommodating the scholars, and with every proper convenience, such as separate closets, &c.

CHARLES E. FAGAN,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 42, 43, and 44.

(1.) *Grafton Grammar School and Ladies College—District No. 42.*

This is a large and handsome brick building situated in extensive grounds, and is the private property of the head-master, Mr. I. M'Intosh.

It contains two large and lofty schoolrooms, suitably furnished and well lighted and ventilated, as also two smaller rooms for special classes.

The number of pupils at present enrolled is eighty-five, twenty of these being girls, the work of the school being carried on by four assistants in addition to head-master.

The playgrounds are large and well-kept, and the pupils supervised by teachers during play-hours. The supply of water is ample, provision being made for 2,500 gallons, and lavatories are provided both for boys and girls.

The out-offices consist of double brick closets in each playground, clean and well ordered.

Due attention has been given by the Principal to the matter of drainage, and the whole arrangements of the school are highly satisfactory. Pupils of both sexes are prepared for matriculation, and hitherto results have been very encouraging.

(2.) *Roman Catholic School, Grafton—District No. 42.*

The R.C. School, Grafton, is a large and commodious brick building, lofty and well ventilated, the Infant Department being separated from the Primary by wooden partition.

It will comfortably accommodate 250 pupils; the number at present on roll is 220, and average about 155.

The business of the school is conducted by one principal and four assistants, all being ladies, and great attention seems to be paid both to the usual subjects taught in schools and also to the manners of the pupils, their behaviour towards a visitor being most respectful.

The rooms are kept neat and clean, and a plentiful supply of water is available in tanks, of which there are three.

A separate playground is provided for boys and girls, and both are under the supervision of teachers during play-hours. There are also separate closets (of wood), which are kept fairly clean, and the teachers seem very careful to prevent any possibility of impropriety in connection therewith.

There are four classes, and a roll-book similar to that formerly used in Public Schools is marked daily.

A High School for girls is also carried on in the Convent attached to the school premises, where at present forty pupils (of which some are boarders) are instructed in the higher branches of education.

(3.) *Mr. O. Nash's Private School, Grafton—District No. 42.*

This school is held in the old Baptist Church, a wooden building lighted by six windows, and containing ventilation in roof.

It seems well supplied with furniture, &c., there being nine desks and stools, as also two black-boards and some maps.

The number of pupils enrolled is twenty-seven, five being girls, and the attendance is fairly regular, from twenty-two to twenty-five forming the general average. A simple roll-book is kept and marked daily.

The pupils are attentive, and the teacher seems painstaking, but the discipline is weak, and sufficient attention is not paid to the way in which the scholars are dismissed.

There is a good playground, but no weathershed, and during the time the teacher is away at his lunch those boys and girls who bring their dinner are left entirely to themselves.

There is one closet only, but the teacher assures me he takes every precaution to avoid any unseemly conduct with regard thereto.

No lavatory is provided, but an ample supply of water exists in the Baptistery, to which the teacher has access, and a basin is available for necessary ablutions.

The school is in a healthy position.

(4.)

(4.) *Miss Hill's Private School, Grafton—District No. 42.*

This school is held in side-room of private boarding-house in a central position in the town. The room itself is about 28 feet by 21 feet, with ceiled roof, and is fairly adapted for a small school.

The furniture consists of five desks and six stools, two small black-boards and easels, a few maps and reading cards.

There are five windows and two doors, consequently it is both well lighted and ventilated; the room is swept out every day, and having been lately fresh painted is both clean and healthy.

The number of pupils on roll is thirty-three, and average about twenty-seven, the ages ranging from three to twelve years.

The teacher is a young lady from England, and the teaching is earnest and effective, corporal punishment being almost unknown.

There is no playground attached, but the pupils are allowed the use of paddock on opposite side of street, the teacher always remaining with them at play.

The supply of water is sufficient, and is obtained from underground tank, the pupils being provided with dishes and towels for necessary ablutions.

There are two brick closets in fair order, and the teacher makes provision for their being kept clean. Religious instruction is given once every week by either the Archdeacon or Curator of the Church of England.

(5.) *Miss Tucker's Private School, Maclean—District No. 43.*

The building is the private property and residence of the teacher, one room being set apart for school purposes. The position is high and healthy, a strong breeze off the water rendering the air cool and pleasant at all times.

Pupils are very young, and consequently only the elementary subjects are taught. At present fifteen names are enrolled, and the usual attendance is twelve or thirteen.

The supply of water is contained in two tanks, and satisfactory arrangements are made for washing hands and faces when required.

There are four small desks and stools, and a few pictures of animals on the walls; the room is kept clean and tidy, the teacher being evidently alive to the importance of cleanliness.

One closet only is provided, but boys are kept as much as possible apart from girls; a small paddock serves as playground.

The school being on a hill there can be no fear of imperfect drainage.

(6.) *Mrs. Holden's Private School, Lawrence—District No. 44.*

This school is carried on in private residence of teacher, and is attended by sixteen pupils, principally girls. The room is fairly ventilated, and is kept clean. There are, however, no desks, a table in the centre being used instead.

There is one tank (800 gallons), and the building being roofed with iron the water is always clear; pupils can obtain sufficient for all purposes.

A large paddock fenced in affords a nice playground, but there is not enough shelter from the hot sun during the summer months.

One closet only is provided, but as it is really a girl's school this is sufficient.

In addition to the usual subjects both botany, science, ancient history, and Latin are taught.

The school is in a good position on a hill overlooking the town.

(7.) *The Misses Gibson's Private School, Brushgrove—District No. 44.*

This school is held in rented building at Brushgrove, near the point of Woodford Island. One room is used for school purposes, and is furnished with two desks and three stools.

There are twenty-two children enrolled, most of them being very young, their parents preferring to send them to the Misses Gibson rather than risk their crossing the river to Cowper Public School.

The supply of water is from a well which has never been known to fail, and the pupils are allowed tin basins for washing their hands if required.

There are two closets (of wood), one set apart for boys and one for girls, and teachers do their utmost to prevent any unseemly conduct in the use of them.

No playground is attached to premises, but pupils can play on Government Reserve exactly opposite the door.

I have not heard of any cases of sickness in the neighbourhood, and I believe the school is in a fairly healthy situation.

W. H. BAYLY,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 45 and 46.

School Attendance Office, Taree, 12 April, 1886.

RE Private Schools, I have the honor to report,—

In No. 45 District there is no Private School, but in No. 46 there are two Private Schools, one in Port Macquarie, kept by Miss Caroline Partridge, with an average attendance of about twenty children. The school is, as far as I can judge, efficiently managed; complete class roll of attendance is kept, and the teacher gives me every information required on my visits. The schoolroom is about 14 x 12 x 9, giving 75½ cubic feet of air to each child, and is fairly ventilated.

The other school is kept at Blackman's Point by Mrs. Webber, and, as I understand, attended by an average of six children. The sanitary condition of the schoolroom, as far as I could judge from a cursory glance in the room, is satisfactory; but as to the efficiency of the school I can form no opinion, as the teacher refused to give me any information whatever.

EDWD. JUSTELIUS,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 47 and 48.

School Attendance Office, West Kempsey, 13 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to furnish the following report *re* Private Schools in Nos. 47 and 48 Districts for year ending 31st December, 1885:—

The number of Private Schools in the above district at the close of the year 1885 was one, a Convent School in West Kempsey. A small Private School existed in Kempsey for a few months but died out about a year ago. Another small Private School was held in the R. C. Church, in Raleigh, Bellinger River. This school was closed last October, and has not since been reopened.

Convent School, West Kempsey.—This schoolroom, a temporary one, is a slab building, not lined, 50 ft. by 20 ft., roofed with iron. A verandah extends along two sides of the building. There is a class-room attached, 20 ft. by 7 ft. There is a moderate-sized playground adjoining the school, and the locality is healthy.

Teaching staff:—Four teachers, one pupil-teacher, and one music teacher. All females.

Actual enrolment:—45 boys, 100 girls. Total, 145.

Approximate average of attendance:—120.

Boarders, 13. Religious Denominations:—Roman Catholics, 112; Protestants, 33. Total, 145.

These particulars were furnished me by the principal teacher. I visit the school periodically, and the principal supplies me with a list of the irregular attendance. A default return for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, has been promised.

SAMUEL RUSSELL,
School Attendance Officer.

District No. 51.

Re Private Schools.

School Attendance Office, Lismore, 20 April, 1886.

I REG respectfully to state that I am not in a position at present to report fully as to efficiency, sanitary condition, &c.

I herewith forward information *re* numbers, and approximate attendance, &c. :—

No. 49 District:—Nil. No. 50 District:—One; attendance is about 40. No. 51 District:—Five; attendance is about 125.

Three schools are conducted in buildings used for Churches. One school conducted in a building erected for a boarding-house. Two schools conducted in private dwellings.

H. S. CARPENTER,
School Attendance and Payment Officer.

Districts Nos. 52, 53, and 54.

List of Private Schools in School Districts Nos. 52, 53, and 54, with Report on the sanitary condition of the same:—

	Enrolment.	
<i>Albury</i> —		
Roman Catholic School	450	Three departments. Sanitary conditions same as observed in the Public Schools.
Newtown Convent	60	Boarder and day-pupils. Sanitary conditions same as observed in the Public Schools.
Mr. Master's High (Private) School	30	Mixed school. Schoolroom 27 feet long, 16 wide, and 13½ feet high in the clear. Separate closets and playground. Lavatory. The closets are dry earth.
Miss Heath's Private School	9	Room in dwelling-house. Commodious. Sanitary arrangements good.
Miss Mackett's Private School	25	Schoolroom an outside building of brick, 13½ feet long, 10 feet wide, height, 6 feet 6 inches. Ventilation good. Playground ample. The children have the use of soap, water, and towels, &c. One closet for children and family.
Mrs. Shekleton's Private School ...	14	Two rooms in dwelling-house. Ample accommodation for the attendance. Boys over eight years not admitted. Good-sized playground. One closet for the use of children and family.
<i>Corowa</i> —		
Miss Duncan's Private School	30	Mixed School. Good commodious schoolroom and playground.
Mrs. Beattie's Private School	20	Mixed School. Room in dwelling-house. Commodious. One closet for the use of scholars and family.
Roman Catholic School	60	Day school is held in the church—48 feet long, 25 feet wide. Large playground. Two closets.
<i>Mullengandra</i> —		
Roman Catholic School	30	Good roomy wooden building. Quite suitable as far as comfort and sanitary purposes are concerned. Ample playground. Two closets.
<i>Germanton</i> —		
Roman Catholic School	50	Day school is held in the church. Brick building. Large playground. Two closets.
<i>Jindera</i> —		
German School.....	70	Large weatherboard building. Well ventilated and roomy. Large playgrounds and two closets.
<i>Gerogery</i> —		
German School.....	30	Day school is held in the church—a commodious building. Large playgrounds. Two closets.
<i>Howlong</i> —		
Roman Catholic School	25	Day school is held in the church—a commodious brick building. Ample playgrounds and two closets.

FREDK. J. WHITE,
School Attendance Officer.

Private Schools in Districts Nos. 55 and 56.

Schools.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Accommodation.	Sanitary condition.	Remarks.
Wagga R.C. Boys	57	53	Good for 150	Good.	Playground large and well kept.
Wagga R.C. Girls	109	85	Good for 200	Good.	
Wagga Convent School	171	122.5	Good for 250	Good.	Do do do
Narandera R.C.S.	110	80	Good for 100	Good.	Playground very small, but clean.
Mrs. Hooper's Private School.	16	15	Good for 25	Fair.	
Miss Alleyne	22	20	Good for 70	Good.	
Mrs. Stanbridge	18	16	Good for 22	Fair.	
Miss Grundy	10	9	Good for 20	Fair.	
Mr. Kennedy	27	25	Good for 100	Good.	

A. M. GEORGE,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 57 and 58.

Re Private Schools.

School Attendance Office, Yass, 12 April, 1886.

1. There are in my districts five Private Schools. Having no authority to enter these schools the measurements given are only an approximation to the truth.

2. *Convent Select School, Yass.*—This is a substantial stone building; the schoolroom is about 24 feet by 15 feet by 13 feet high, with fireplace, and well lighted; the apparatus appears adequate to requirements; 28 pupils enrolled; 22 average attendance.

3. *Convent General School, Yass.*—This is also a substantial stone building; the room is about 45 feet by 20 feet; walls, 13 feet high; gable-roofed; lined without ceiling; has one fireplace; well lighted, and has a porch at each end; well furnished, and with ample apparatus; 110 pupils enrolled, and 77 in average attendance.

4. *Convent Aborigines School, Yass.*—This is a brick building, schoolroom 14 feet by 10 feet, walls 9 feet; gable-roof; lined; has a fireplace; adequate furniture, and well lighted; 22 pupils enrolled; 13 average attendance.

The above schools are supplied with weathersheds and closets, and the sanitary arrangements as complete as the space will admit.

5. *St. Augustines R.C. Boys' School, Yass.*—This is a brick building; the room is about 38 feet by 18 feet by 12 feet high, with fireplace; well lighted; ceiling lined with wood; amply furnished with furniture; supplied with weathershed and closet, built with timber; last-named rather dilapidated and destitute of a urinal; a fairly-sized yard, but would be improved by cleansing; 28 pupils enrolled.

6. *R.C. School, Binalong.*—This building is a wooden structure, built of slabs on sleepers, lined inside with pine; 27 feet by 13 feet; walls about 8 feet; gable-roofed; the ceiling is carried about 2 feet higher than the walls; has a fireplace, and two windows on each side. The ground is unfenced and destitute of weathershed and closets. Teacher said enrolment for quarter ended 31/3/86 was 52, average attendance, 40.

7. As to the attainments and progress of the pupils attending these schools, many of the parents complain, and would rather send them to the Public Schools, and the Public School teachers aver that when these children come to their school they find them backward in their attainments and much below the standard.

C. H. THOMSON,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 59, 83, 85, 86, and part of 60.

School Attendance Office, Young, 10 April, 1886.

RESPECTING Private Schools I have the honor to state:—

1. Hitherto I have not been asked to report on the condition of such schools, either sanitary or otherwise, except on one occasion to state the number in attendance at each. That report is in your office; I have no copy.

2. There are large and well conducted schools under the control of the Catholic Church in Burrowa, Young, Murrumburrah, Cootamundra, and Temora. At the latter place two other small and apparently inefficient Private Schools have been for a long time making spasmodic efforts to exist. The sanitary condition of these cannot be good. At Young there is a second Private School of a select kind which appears to flourish, and bears a good name.

3. None of these schools furnish a return of defaulters as the Public Schools do, nor is there any law at present making such obligatory.

L. TIERNEY,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 60 and 62.

School Attendance Office, April 10, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to report that there are only four schools in my districts not under the jurisdiction of the Department, viz., the Roman Catholic at Gundagai, Tumut, and Adelong, and one kept by a Miss Plummer, at Adelong.

The enrolment at such schools is as follows:—Gundagai, 93, with a daily average of about 75; Tumut, 120, with daily average of 100; Adelong, 100, with daily average of 80 or 90; Miss Plummer's, 8 or 10.

The school at Gundagai is conducted by a Miss Walsh, under supervision of the parish priests. Those at Tumut and Adelong are controlled by nuns.

School is conducted in the chapel premises both at Gundagai and Adelong, which are, to my mind, much too small for the number of children they have to accommodate. Separate premises are used at Tumut, and appear to be equal to present requirements. A serious objection exists at the Gundagai school, viz., the cesspits being almost at the door of the school.

In

In considering the enrolments at these schools it must not be thought that the pupils are all Roman Catholic, for many children of other denominations attend, the nuns rendering their schools attractive to them by the teaching of music and other accomplishments; also, that parents, from mercenary and other motives, endeavour to make such schools harbours of refuge from the compulsory clause of the Public Instruction Act, they knowing the difficulty that beset School Attendance Officers in getting reliable information therefrom.

The teacher in charge of the school at Gundagai has always furnished me with information when requested to do so; but at Tumut and Adelong I can get none whatever, the Rev. Father Bourke having refused to allow any to be given.

JAMES C. THORNTON,
S.A. Officer.

Districts Nos. 63 and 64.

School Attendance Office, Deniliquin, 12 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to state that in Districts Nos. 63 and 64 there are Private Schools to the number of five, viz.:

- One at Hay,
- One at Balranald, and
- Three at Deniliquin.

The "sanitary" arrangements are generally satisfactory, the schoolrooms in four cases out of the five being sufficiently large and well-ventilated; the other is at present taught under a verandah, but in the winter in the room of a private house.

Of the three at Deniliquin one is a Grammar School for boys, the other two seem to be exclusively for girls. The one at Balranald is for both boys and girls, and the one at Hay for girls only.

F. FAWCETT,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 68, 69, and 84.

School Attendance Office, Cowra, 10 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following particulars *re* the five (5) following "Private Schools" which are situate in districts of which I have charge:—

1. Blayney Convent School, in charge of six nuns; average attendance, about 100.
2. Carcoar Convent School, in charge of six nuns; average attendance, about 110.
3. Cowra Convent School, in charge of seven nuns; average attendance, about 120.
4. Grenfell Roman Catholic School, in charge of a Miss Beck and assistant; average attendance, about 80.
5. A small Private School, conducted by a Mr. Gibson at the Presbyterian Minister's private residence at Carcoar; average attendance, about 12.

The buildings in connection with the above schools are either of brick or stone, with the exception of a classroom at the Cowra Convent School, which is constructed of weatherboards, ceiled and roofed with corrugated iron.

The accommodation is amply provided for, the walls are high, the schoolrooms are well ventilated and kept remarkably clean, and the surroundings generally appear to be healthy.

The school at Grenfell is conducted in the Roman Catholic Church; buildings are provided for school purposes in all other cases.

Underground tanks are provided in connection with these schools, but the water supply was insufficient in some cases on account of the absence of rain during the summer months. Water had to be carted to the schools when that in the tanks became exhausted.

A register of the attendance is kept and the daily attendance seems to be carefully marked in all cases; and the fullest information is supplied me *re* negligent parents and guardians, &c.

P. J. CUSACK,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 70 and 71.

School Attendance Office, Bega, 10 April, 1886.

Report on Private Schools.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the Private Schools in the above districts under my charge:—

There are five Private Schools, four of which are in Bega and one in Moruya.

The buildings in each case are situated in the most healthy positions, are commodious, well ventilated, well equipped, and in every respect well adapted.

1. Bega—Name, Mercantile and Collegiate High School; principal, Mr. James Harris, Victorian certificate; attendance, 30 pupils; boys only.
2. Bega—Name, Grammar School; principal, T. W. Barnes, English certificate; attendance, 20 pupils; boys only.
3. Bega—Name, Convent School (mixed); teachers, Sisters of Mercy; attendance, 100 pupils.
4. Bega—Name, Bega Young Ladies' College; principals, Miss Powell, English certificate, Miss Porter, English certificate.
5. Moruya—Name, Moruya Convent School; teachers, Sisters of Mercy; attendance, 100 pupils; mixed.

J. WILSON,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 72 and 73.

Re Private Schools.

Cooma School Attendance Office, 12 April, 1886.

THERE are five Private Schools in operation in my district, viz.,—

Berridale.—This school is taught in a small room in a private house. The teacher is a Miss Walker, and she is well qualified by her attainments, but her health is so bad that the school is often closed. About thirteen attend the school. There is no provision for extra ventilation in the room when teaching is going on, and to that I attribute the bad health of teacher and scholars, the latter being also very often ailing.

Coolbrington.—

Coolringdon.—This school is taught in a front living-room of a farm-house, the family using room at same time. The room is large but ill-ventilated. The teacher is a daughter of the family, and in no way qualified to teach. Recently she failed to do a simple proportion sum at my dictation; she also spells very badly. About nine children attend the school.

Bombala.—This school is a Convent school, and some 130 children attend it. The house in which the school is taught is structurally very poorly adapted for the purpose of teaching in; but it is much better than the majority of buildings used by the Department for similar purpose on the Monaro. The teaching is good, but there is absolutely no check as to attendance; and all the parents that I have prosecuted at Bombala (Protestant, Chinese, and Catholic) have withdrawn their children from the Public School and sent them to the Convent, and now openly tell me they can do what they like, as I have no power over the Convent School.

Cooma.—There is a small Private School here taught by a Mrs. Burton in a small room about 10 feet square. Some twelve children attend it, and there is absolutely no ventilation. The scholars are often sick. I have no means of judging the fitness of Mrs. Burton for teaching. No roll (or record of attendance) is kept at this school.

Adaminaby.—There is a Private School here taught by a Miss Sutherland, a girl of 14, and, until recently, a scholar in the third class of the Public School. Miss Sutherland has no qualifications whatever that I can see to teach a school; her orthography, as shown in a simple letter, is very bad. The school is taught in a cellar under a public-house. The cellar is dark, dirty, and damp; there is no school material fit to teach with, or school furniture. The public-house to which the school is attached is badly conducted; the owner and his wife drink, quarrel, and fight. Much drunkenness is continually going on there which the children must see when going to and from school; and foul language is used on and about the premises that they cannot avoid hearing even when in "school." Some seventeen children attend this school; the bulk of them were defaulters either in payment of fees or attendance before at the Public School. This Private School originated in a disagreement between the Public School teacher and Mr. Sutherland re a debt owing by the latter to the former.

All the schools reported upon are within 2 miles of a Public School.

H. V. WIGG,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 77, 78, and 74.

School Attendance Office, Glen Innes, 15 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to give the following information:—

Private Schools in Glen Innes District, No. 77.

Roman Catholic Convent School.—Attendance about 80; building and sanitary arrangements very fair; average-sized playground.

Miss Woods' Private School.—Attendance, 8; very large building, and sanitary arrangements fair.

Miss Simmons' Private School.—Attendance, 5; room in a house, and sanitary arrangements pretty fair.

Mr. Hawthorne's Grammar School.—Attendance, 40; cannot state particulars as to building and sanitary arrangements as the teacher objected to let me see the pupils while at their studies.

Ennawille Convent School.—Attendance, estimate it at 40; no reliable information; building and sanitary arrangements good.

Fenterfield District, No. 78.

Convent School.—Attendance, 85; building and sanitary arrangements good.

Mr. Badham's Private School.—Attendance, 12; building and sanitary arrangements good.

Mrs. Grey's Private School.—Attendance, 35; building and sanitary arrangements very fair.

Mrs. Kemp's Private School.—Attendance, 12; building and sanitary arrangements fair.

Inverell District, No. 74.

Has not yet been visited by me.

LEONARD M. B. MILLS,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 75 and 81.

Gunnedah, 12 April, 1886.

I HAVE the honor to report that there are three Private Schools in these districts (75-81),—

1. *The Convent School, Quirindi.*—The sanitary condition is good but the ventilation of the school-room is not. The playground is large and well fenced in. I visited this school on Friday, 9th instant. The Sister in charge told me the school would be soon removed to a new building, erected near the present schoolroom.

2. *Miss Hawker's, Quirindi.*—I hinted several times to Miss Hawker that I should like to see the school but she never invited me into the room where the children were assembled. I have never been over the premises, and cannot speak of its sanitary condition. This school will be I understand closed in a week or two.

3. *Convent School, Gunnedah.*—The sanitary condition is good, the schoolroom suited to the purpose for which it is used, and the playground well fenced in.

PAT. O'D. MOLONY,
School Attendance Officer.

District No. 79.

Re Private Schools.

12 April, 1886.

As regards Private Schools in Districts 79-82 there is very little to write. Public Schools have for the most part closed those which, two years ago, were in existence; and my experience so far gained respecting them tends to show that where a Government school is established their usefulness is very limited, and their future

future prospects more so. In the tract of country included in my districts there is only one Private School, viz., Upper Manilla Private School; about a dozen children in regular attendance. The building is suitable and commodious; furniture and working appliances not at all ample and badly adapted to the requirements. It is fair to add that at my visits instruction in the three R's. seemed to be honest, substantial, and industriously carried on.

Tamworth, with a standing population of 4,000, has not a single Private School.

W. W. DIXON,
School Attendance Officer.

Districts Nos. 76 and 80.

Name of School.	Where held.	Dimensions.	Enrolment for 1886	Average attendance, quarter ending 31 March, 1886.	No. of cubic feet of air for each child enrolled.	No. of feet for each child in average attendance.	Remarks.
Ursuline Convent	Armidale....	21,600 cub. ft. ; 60 x 30 x 12 ft.	144	98	150	220	All these schools are in good repair, well ventilated and clean; also supplied with the usual out-offices.
Ursuline High School ..	do	10,800 cub. ft. ; 30 x 30 x 12 ft.	50	45	216	240	
Grammar School	do	8,640 cub. ft. ; 40 x 18 x 12 ft.	47	40	184	216	
Mrs. Spasshat (private)	do	5,320 cub. ft. ; 38 x 14 x 10 ft.	25	22	212	242	
Mrs. Currie (private)...	do	5,120 cub. ft. ; 32 x 16 x 10 ft.	22	20	233	256	
Uralla Convent	Uralla	8,640 cub. ft. ; 40 x 18 x 12 ft.	45	40	192	216	
Mrs. Greer (private) ...	Walcha.....	2,016 cub. ft. ; 16 x 14 + 9 ft.	18	15	112	134	

Districts Nos. 93, 94, and 99.

Wentworth, 12 April, 1886.

Re Private Schools, I beg to inform you that there are only two Private Schools in Wentworth District, viz., Miss Brown's and Miss Campar's. The former has an average of fourteen pupils, very young, and the latter about twenty. This school is in close proximity to the Public School, the other three-quarters of a mile distant. From inspection there seems to be a healthy tone about them, the children neat and tidy, and the teacher reports that sickness is seldom prevalent. The buildings seem in every respect suitable and well ventilated. The township is well laid out, having very wide streets, with trees planted; and the houses, being apart from each other, gives plenty of ventilation, rendering the sanitary condition of the town everything that can be desired. There is an abundant supply of good water obtained from the rivers Darling and Murray.

RD. JS. FAWCETT,
School Attendance Officer.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(INFORMATION AS TO TRUANT INSPECTORS AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 September, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th September, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing the cost incurred by the Department of Education in connection with Truant Inspectors and Attendance Officers employed by that Department.”

(*Mr. Wall.*)

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BRANCH.

Expenditure.

Year.	Salaries.	Travelling expenses	Law costs.	Books, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	4,373 10 0	914 19 11	42 12 6	.....	5,331 2 5
1882	8,059 5 4	2,618 19 1	11 2 2	125 13 6	10,815 0 1
1883	10,411 15 7	3,432 7 0	17 8 6	17 17 11	13,879 9 0
1884	10,715 16 6	3,255 17 5	4 15 0	8 2 6	13,984 11 5
1885	10,595 4 8	3,218 8 7	2 4 0	.....	13,815 17 3
1886 (to 31st August)	6,591 7 2	1,980 17 5	2 3 6	.....	8,574 8 1
	£ 50,746 19 3	15,421 9 5	80 5 8	151 13 11	66,400 8 3

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(LECTURES AT THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27th January, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th December, 1885, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the names of those engaged in giving Lectures at the “ Technical College, with the amount of work required from and the “ salaries given to these Lecturers.”

(*Mr. Sydney Smith, for Dr. Wilkinson.*)

RETURN showing the names of those engaged in giving Lectures at the Technical College, with the amount of work required from and salaries given to these Lecturers during the year 1885.

Names of Lecturers.	Work Performed.	Lec- tures.	Salary.	Remarks.
T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D.	Class lectures, as lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology.	26	£ s. d. 100 0 0	Lectures during two terms, and provides apparatus and preparations at his own cost.
R. von Lendenfeld, Ph. D.	Required to give 39 popular lectures on Biology, in addition to services as teacher of Botany class.	39	150 0 0	Cost also includes salary as teacher of Botany class.
S. Herbert Cox, F.G.S., F.C.S.	Instructor in Department of Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining. Required also to give popular lectures.	18	Cost included in the annual salary paid to him as instructor.
R. W. Emerson MacIvor, F.I.C., F.C.S.	Instructor in Agriculture. Required also to give popular lectures.	4	" " "
W. J. C. Ross, B. Sc. (Lond.)	Country Science Teacher. Required also to give popular lectures.	4	Cost included in the annual salary paid to him as country science teacher.
A. W. B. Anderson, M.A., B. Sc.	" " " "	2	" " "
Angus Mackay	Member of the Board	1	Free.	" " "
John Bustard	Popular Science Lectures .	3	6 6 0	Evening lectures delivered four times weekly, at 8 o'clock, in the Technical Hall, at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to which the public are admitted free of charge.
W. M. Foote	" " " "	4	8 8 0	
D. A. Ritchie	" " " "	4	8 8 0	
John Connery	" " " "	4	8 8 0	
Frederic Bevell	" " " "	11	23 2 0	
James Naylor	" " " "	7	14 14 0	
Reuter E. Roth, M.R.C.S., E.	" " " "	13	27 6 0	
Edward Stanley, F.R.C.V.S.	" " " "	5	10 10 0	
Alfred Allen	" " " "	2	4 4 0	
Edwin Quayle	" " " "	6	12 12 0	
Adam Davidson	" " " "	1	2 2 0	
John Reid, Capt., R.A.	" " " "	24	50 8 0	
Rev. Joseph Campbell, M.A.	" " " "	1	2 2 0	
George E. Webster	" " " "	9	18 18 0	
Frederick Wright	" " " "	11	23 2 0	
Mrs. Crowley	" " " "	3	6 6 0	
W. H. Chard	" " " "	1	2 2 0	
Samuel Latham	" " " "	1	2 2 0	
Miss L. Costello	" " " "	7	14 14 0	
J. F. Elliott, M.A., Ph. D.	" " " "	5	10 10 0	
P. J. Edmunds	" " " "	6	12 12 0	
Total		222	£518 16 0	

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING FEES AT TECHNICAL COLLEGE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 June, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21st April, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing the fees required from students in the various classes
“at the Technical College; and also the number of students who attended
“those classes in the year 1885.”

(Dr. Ross, for Dr. Wilkinson.)

BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

RETURN of Students attending the classes of the Sydney Technical College during the year 1885, and the amounts received as fees during the same period.

Class.	Average number on Rolls during four Quarterly Sessions.	Class.	Average number on Rolls during four Quarterly Sessions.
Department of Agriculture :—		Department of Commercial Economy :—	
Agriculture	5·2	Commercial (including Calligraphy and Correspondence and Bookkeeping)	214·7
Botany	9·3	Phonography	45·7
Veterinary	7·3	Actuarial Science	12·3
Wool-sorting	12·6	German	9·2
Department of Applied Mechanics :—		French	37·2
Applied Mechanics	15·2	Latin	27·2
Mechanical Drawing	39·5	Department of Domestic Economy :—	
Plumbing	17·2	Domestic Economy	10·2
Naval Architecture	8·5	Cookery—plain	48·2
Metal Plate Working	8·5	Do advanced	13·
Fitting and Turning	19·	Department of Geology, Mineralogy, & Mining :—	
Department of Architecture :—		Geology	10·5
Architecture	61·7	Mineralogy	11·2
Carpentry and Joinery	40·	Mining	7·
Bricklaying	10·2	Department of Mathematics :—	
Masonry	20·5	Mathematics	28·
Cabinetmaking	6·2	Navigation	6·5
Carriage-building	10·2	Department of Elocution :—	
Department of Art :—		Elocution	19·7
Freehand Drawing	124·	Department of Pharmacy :—	
Geometry	29·5	Materia Medica and Pharmacy	30·
Perspective	26·5	Anatomy and Physiology	28·5
Modelling	18·5	Physiology (for women only)	25·
House Painting	19·5	Dentistry	20·
House Decoration	12·	Department of Physics :—	
Teachers' Special Drawing	58·5	Physics—elementary	6·7
Woodcarving	3·5	Do advanced	6·5
Department of Chemistry :—		Practical Electricity	14·7
Practical Chemistry	15·5	Telegraphy	3·
Theoretical Chemistry	12·2	Department of Music :—	
Photography	23·3	(Discontinued at end of 1885)	
		Theory of Music	15·5
		Singing	36·

Average number on the class rolls for 1885—1,234.

532—

The

The following is the rate of fees paid by students attending classes at the Sydney Technical College:—

SCALE OF FEES.

Fees per quarter for one class.

	Lessons per week.				
	1	2	3	4	5
Senior Students	6/6	13/-	15/-	19/6	23/-
Junior do	3/6	6/6	5/-	6/6	8/-

Fees per quarter for more classes than one.

	Lessons per week.			
	2	3	4	5
Senior Students	13/-	15/-	20/-	25/-
Junior do	6/6	6/-	8/-	10/-

Special fee for Practical Chemistry, £1 per quarter, covering cost of chemicals, &c.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(SYDNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE—CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 June, 1886.

RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on 11th May, 1886, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, Executive Minutes, and other documents relating to the appointment of Mr. D. T. Wiley as Secretary of the Sydney Technical College; and also all correspondence and minutes in reference to his proposed removal from that position.”

(Mr. Melville, for Mr. Abbott.)

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EDUCATION.

No. 1.

The President Board of Technical Education to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Technical Board of Education, Sydney, 1 November, 1883.

Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Existing Agencies and Organising Committee, advertisements were inserted in the newspapers asking for applications for the Office of Secretary to the Technical College. Forty-six applications—herewith enclosed—were received. The choice of the Committee fell on Mr. D. T. Wiley, Head Master of the Penrith Public School. This recommendation was unanimously approved by the Board.

I now respectfully submit the appointment of Mr. Wiley for your approval, and that he be transferred from his present position as Head Master of the Penrith Public School to that of the Secretaryship of the Sydney Technical College.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD COMBES,
President, B.T.E.

Approved. Let Mr. Wiley be relieved as soon as possible from his duties at Penrith Public School.—G.H.R., 2/11/83. Inform Chief Inspector.—Prepare Executive Minute.—G.M., 2/11/83.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. D. T. Wiley to The Secretary Board of Technical Education.

Sir,

Public School, Penrith, 25 October, 1883.

I have the honor to apply for the office of Secretary to the Sydney Technical College.

I have held the position of Head Master of the Public School at Penrith for over nine years. Having, when I took charge, an average of under 100 pupils, it has a now a daily attendance frequently exceeding 400. I was Master of other Public Schools for four years previously.

Not having the opportunity for an University education, I attended for several years the classes at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, in Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, and Mathematics, conducted by J. Coutts, Esq., B.A., J. Thompson, Esq., B.A., Dr. Rennie, D.Sc., and J. Wright, Training Master, Department of Public Instruction; and at the examinations obtained the highest number of marks. Edward Dowling, Esq., Secretary to the Board, can bear testimony to my work in that Institution.

I have made science and its applications my regular study ever since, and have endeavoured, by lessons in school and evening lectures, to promote the Scientific and Technical instruction, with the aid of an optical lantern and a collection of apparatus procured by the residents here and myself, and of apparatus and slides kindly lent by the Technical College.

As a Public School Teacher I now hold the classification of IIA by examination, and am awaiting examination at Christmas next in three subjects, having successfully passed in all others for a First Class Certificate.

Should my application be favourably received, I beg to assure the Board that I will further with all my powers a movement in which I have ever been most deeply interested.

My duties in this and other schools have given me large experience in the organization and supervision of classes, and in the general work which a Secretary will be required to perform.

I have, &c.,

DAVID T. WILEY.

Testimonials enclosed from—

- No. 1. T. R. Smith, Esq., M.P., Penrith; S. Smith, Esq., M.P., Sydney.
- " 2. Rev. T. E. Clouston, B.A., Penrith.
- " 3. Rev. G. Brown, Incumbent, Penrith.
- " 4. A. Colless, Esq., Editor "Nepean Times," Penrith.
- " 5. J. Price, Esq., Alderman, Penrith.
- " 6. J. F. Bond, M.D., J.P., &c., Penrith.
- " 7. Penrith Local School Board.
- " 8. Edward H. Rennie, M.A. (Sydney), D.Sc. (London), &c.
- " 9. George Durham, Esq., Accountant, Sydney.
- " 10. J. Gardiner, Esq., Chief Examiner, Department of Public Instruction.
- " 11. J. Wright, Esq., Training Master " " "
- " 12. John McCredie, Esq., District Inspector " " "
- " 13. Rev. John Vaughan, Incumbent, Summer Hill.
- " 14. Rev. E. D. Madgwick, Incumbent, West Balmain.
- " 15. Stephen Jones, Esq., Clerk of Parliaments.

(1.)

Dear Sir,

458 George-street, Sydney, 23 October, 1883.

I understand that Mr. D. T. Wiley, Public School Master at Penrith, has applied for the position of Secretary to the College of Technical Education.

As a member of the Penrith Board, I have very great pleasure in testifying to the efficient manner in which he has conducted the Penrith School.

I would be pleased to learn of Mr. Wiley's success, as I am satisfied that he would perform the duties of the high office with credit to himself and benefit to the Colony.

Yours, &c.,

T. R. SMITH.

I HAVE pleasure in supporting this application.—SYDNEY SMITH.

(2.)

Penrith, 25 October, 1883.

I HAVE known Mr. Wiley, who is applying for the Secretaryship of the Technical College, for more than two years, not only as a worshipper at my church but also as a friend. He is a man of quiet and unobtrusive piety, and I can bear testimony to the high esteem in which he is held by all classes of the community in Penrith, and also to the excellence of his character and reputation. Other testimonials will doubtless

doubtless speak of the faithful discharge of his daily duties; but, as I have assisted him from time to time in some mathematical studies in which he has been engaged, I am in a position to state that he has intellectual abilities of a very high order, in fact, all the mental gifts to make him a first-rate mathematical scholar. Outside the routine of his ordinary work he has been very active in promoting the intellectual welfare of the youth of Penrith by means of lectures on scientific and other subjects, lantern readings and debating classes, to the furtherance of which he has spared neither time nor energy, and I think that such work as the Secretaryship of the Technical College would be to him a labour of love, into which he would throw his whole heart and soul. If he should succeed in gaining the appointment, I am sure that his place in this town will not be easily filled.

THOMAS E. CLOUSTON, B.A.,

(Late First Science Sizar and First of First Honourman in Mathematics, &c., Trinity College, Dublin),
Presbyterian Minister of Penrith.

The Board of Technical Education,—
Gentlemen,

(3.)

The Parsonage, Penrith, 25 October, 1883.

With reference to the appointment of Secretary to your Board, I beg to recommend Mr. David T. Wiley for your favourable consideration.

This gentleman has held the position of Head Teacher of our Public School in this place for nine years. The manner in which he has discharged his duty here convinces me that he will faithfully and efficiently discharge every duty, trust, or responsibility which may devolve on him.

Moreover, I think him specially fitted for the position by the interest he has taken in science and his ability in imparting the same.

Trusting that you will kindly consider this application,

I remain, &c.,

GEORGE BROWN,
Incumbent of Penrith.

(4.)

Penrith, 26 October, 1883.

As Editor of the *Nepean Times*, it has been my duty to frequently notice the work of Mr. D. T. Wiley of the Penrith Public School in giving lectures of a scientific character in this district. I can also speak of his management of the school and his character, and consider him in every way fitted for the post of Secretary to the Technical College.

Any further information I shall be most happy to supply.

ALFRED COLLESS.

(5.)

To the Board of Technical Education, Sydney,—
Gentlemen,

Penrith, 27 October, 1883.

I have known Mr. D. T. Wiley for nearly ten years as Head Teacher of Public School Penrith, and can bear testimony to his ability as a teacher.

In competition with the other schools of the Colony, his school gained chief prize in the two years it exhibited at the Agricultural Society, Sydney. It gained five prizes out of thirteen offered by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals last year.

At the International Exhibition of 1879 twenty-one medals were awarded to his school, a larger proportion than was gained by any of the large city schools.

The excellent state of the school premises would prove the care which has been exercised upon them under Mr. Wiley's supervision. A strong desire has always been evinced by Mr. Wiley to aid in the improvement of young and old, by science lessons and lectures, both in and out of school, and in my opinion would be just the right man in the right place as Secretary to Technical College. Consulting my own selfish feelings, I would rather his application be rejected, for I am sure we shall not easily find one who will fill his position so satisfactorily.

I am, &c.,

JOHN PRICE,
Alderman.

(6.)

To the Board of Technical Education,—
Gentlemen,

Penrith, 26 October, 1883.

Having read the list of duties and responsibilities attached to the post of Secretary to the Technical College, Sydney, I am strongly of opinion that Mr. David T. Wiley is in every respect most suitable for that situation.

I have known Mr. Wiley for nine years, during which time he has filled the position of Head Master to the Public School, Penrith, and consider he has displayed more than ordinary powers of organization and arrangement.

I have, &c.,

J. FRANCIS BOND,
Surgeon, J.P., &c.

(7.)

Penrith, 3 September, 1881.

We, the undersigned, having been for many years members of the Local Board of the Penrith Public School while it was under the late Council of Education, and, having ample opportunities of obtaining a knowledge of the head teacher, Mr. Wiley, beg to state that his conduct has been irreproachable, and as a teacher he was most industrious and painstaking, and as regards efficiency, we have reason to know that he gave general satisfaction to the parents of the children attending the school.

ROBERT STUART.
JOHN SIPPING.
W. FULLER.
ELAM SQUIRES.
PETER SMEATON.
JOHN HERON.

(8.)

5

(8.)

Albert-street, Sydney, 27 October, 1883.

As I understand that Mr. D. T. Wiley is a candidate for the position of Secretary to the Sydney Technical College, I have much pleasure in testifying to his fitness for that office.

I have had the opportunity of knowing that Mr. Wiley is deeply interested in scientific education, and that he has always shown himself most enthusiastic in promoting any schemes having that end in view.

His many years' service as a Master in the Education Department of this Colony has, in my opinion, eminently fitted him for discharging efficiently the duties of the post he seeks to fill. But apart from that I have every reason to believe, from personal intercourse with him, that he possesses the ability and energies necessary for the onward progress of a young institution such as the Technical College.

EDWARD H. RENNIE,
M.A. (Sydney), D.Sc. (London), &c.

(9.)

E. Dowling, Esq., Secretary, Technical College,—

Dear Sir,

Hunter's Hill, 27 Oct., 1883.

It has been my good fortune to have known Mr. David T. Wiley for eighteen years; first as an earnest worker in endeavouring to discover the secrets of nature, and the endeavour to use his knowledge in a popular manner for the benefit of others. This was his recreation; and when only a lad, many a group of his schoolmates used to gather round him to witness his successes, of which indisputable evidences were not wanting then. I knew him also in business, before he entered the training room, and he then received the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

He was full of information, and generous in communicating it. He won the confidence and esteem of a large class of twenty-eight members, of which I was the teacher; and he has gone on gathering friends by his uniform urbanity and endeavours to interest others in what has always had so much interest for him.

He has always been thoroughly disciplined both in mind and body, and the utmost responsibility may be reposed in him for the discharge of any duty he undertakes.

He is well off in the world and capable of fulfilling any engagement or bond he may enter into, and, so far as the special bond for £500 is concerned, I am quite willing to enter into it for him if required. I believe I entered into a bond for him before.

In short, he has a fund of intelligent ability; a mind well stored by practical experiments and study; a power and willingness to communicate knowledge possessed by few; a gentleness of manner which always makes its way; and a generous spirit which seems to fascinate others. And withal he is a business man.

It is with the utmost confidence that I can recommend him as one I have known intimately so long and so well; and whose career has been eminently successful in the accumulation and consolidation of friendships, and one that, I am sure, will secure the esteem of every member of your Board ere long, should you be so fortunate as to secure his services.

Yours, &c.,

G. DURHAM,
Public Accountant.

(10.)

Chief Examiner's Office, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 27 October, 1883.

I HAVE KNOWN Mr. D. T. Wiley for years as a painstaking teacher in this Department. He is careful, studious, and well informed. His moral character is above reproach, and I believe him to be well fitted for the duties of the office which he now seeks.

J. GARDINER,
Chief Examiner.

(11.)

Upper Fort-street, Sydney, 27 October, 1883.

I HAVE KNOWN Mr. T. Wiley for many years, and can bear testimony to his excellent moral character and his studious habits.

Some years ago he attended a mathematical class at the School of Arts, Sydney, of which I was teacher, and he then gave evidence of mental ability of high order. In my opinion he is well adapted for the office he is seeking.

J. WRIGHT.

(12.)

Sydney, 29 October, 1883.

I CERTIFY that Mr. Wiley, of Penrith Public School, has been known to me for years, that he is earnest and conscientious in the performance of his duties, and a gentleman of high moral character.

He is intelligent, energetic, and industrious, and will, I am sure, do his best to fulfil the duties of any office to which he may receive appointment.

J. McCREDIE,
District Inspector of Schools.

(13.)

E. Dowling, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Technical Education, Sydney,—

Dear Sir,

The Parsonage, Summer Hill, 27 October, 1883.

Mr. D. Wiley has informed me that he has applied for the Secretaryship of the Technical College.

I have known him for some years past, and can bear testimony to his excellent character; and further would beg to recommend him for the appointment, as I am strongly of opinion, from what I know of his tastes and abilities, that he would fill the office with credit to himself and much satisfaction to the Department.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN VAUGHAN.

(14.)

E. Dowling, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Technical Education, Sydney,—

Sir,

St. Thomas' Parsonage, Balmain West, 27 Oct., 1883.

I am given to understand that Mr. Thomas D. Wiley, Public School Teacher of Penrith, is about to make application for the office of Secretary of the Technical College. I have pleasure in stating that I have known Mr. Wiley intimately for the period of about seven years, and for three years of that time I lived

lived near him, and was often in his company. In point of character, he is unblameable, and has the respect of every one who knows him. In point of ability, I know he has always kept his position of Head Teacher of the school he now has charge of well, and been successful in working his school up. His tastes are studious; and he has, for many years to my knowledge, devoted much time to reading of a scientific and artistic character.

I have, &c.,
E. D. MADGWICK.

No. 2.

The Acting Under Secretary to The President Board of Technical Education.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 3 November, 1883.
With reference to your letter, dated 1st November instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has approved of the appointment of Mr. D. T. Wiley as Secretary of the Sydney Technical College.

2. The necessary minute recommending his appointment will at once be submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.,
G. MILLER,
Acting Under Secretary.

No. 3.

The Acting Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chief Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 3 November, 1883.

THE Minister of Public Instruction has approved of the appointment of Mr. D. T. Wiley as Secretary of the Sydney Technical College, and has directed that he be relieved as soon as possible from his duties as teacher of the Public School at Penrith.

G. MILLER,
Acting Under Secretary.

No. 4.

Mr. D. T. Wiley to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Sydney Technical College, March 20, 1885.

I have the honor respectfully to ask your consideration of my claim to be considered a Civil Servant, which claim has been refused in a letter from the Secretary to the Civil Service Board dated the 16th inst., and herewith appended.

I entered the service of the Council of Education as a teacher on the 1st April, 1869, and was employed continuously in that capacity till November 4, 1883.

A few days previously to the date just noted, hearing that a Secretary was needed for the Technical College, just transferred from the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts to the Government, I called on the Secretary, Mr. E. Dowling, and gathered from conversation with him that the Board of Technical Education would select a suitable person, and recommend his appointment to the Government; and, with Mr. Dowling's approval and knowledge, I at once called on the then Minister for Public Instruction, Mr. G. H. Reid, who informed me, in answer to my question, that he did not think my appointment to the office I contemplated seeking would deprive me of any benefits accruing to me as a Civil Servant. (See letter from Mr. Reid appended.)

I at once informed Mr. Dowling of the Minister's reply, and sent in my application for the position.

Directly after my choice by the Board, Mr. Dowling informed me that an application would be made to the Minister to relieve me from my duties in Penrith Public School as soon as possible, that I might enter on my new duties. On November 4, 1883, a teacher came to Penrith to take my place; and on the 5th of the same month I took the duties of Secretary of the Technical College.

I received, however, no appointment to the office; and, on repeatedly asking Mr. Dowling, was informed that it was in the hands of the Minister; while, on visiting Mr. Miller, the late Acting Under Secretary, he told me that an Executive Minute ratifying my appointment had been made out, and was in the hands of Mr. Reid for completion*; but, I afterwards heard, was found uncompleted among his papers after his retirement from the office of Minister.

I believe Mr. Dowling, with myself, for several months was expecting to see my appointment in the Gazette on any day, and it was not till September, 1884 (when, wishing to complete the security bond I was expected to enter into, I applied to the Board of Technical Education), that I received an appointment in writing.

Had I not thoroughly understood that the Secretary to the College would be a Civil Servant, I should never have applied for the office, especially as pecuniarily I should be no gainer, and my future prospects would not be improved; for, as a teacher, I was shortly expecting to obtain a first-class certificate.

From the Report of the Committee of the Sydney School of Arts respecting the transfer of the Technical College, I understood it was to the Government, and would be in a Government Department; for the terms "Government" and "Board of Technical Education" are used therein indiscriminately, as on pages (underlined in red) 1, 2, and 3, and particularly on pages 8 and 9, where it reads (page 8) "leased by the Board of Technical Education"; (page 9) "lease to the Government"; (page 8) "hand over to the Government"; (page 9) "transfer.....to the Board," &c., &c.

The "Deed of Transfer" was, I believe, drawn up by the Crown Law Officers.

In my office Government vouchers, stamps, paper, and envelopes are used in all transactions.

I believe I am correct in stating that one of the first transactions of the Board of Technical Education was to obtain leave from the Department of Public Instruction to address communications direct to Public School teachers without the necessity of sending them through the Under Secretary or the Chief Inspector of the Department.

Immediately on my being chosen by the Board, the President, Mr. Combes, wrote a letter to the Minister asking him that I might be transferred to my present office. This letter, I believe, he delivered personally

*Should be "for signature."—G.M.

personally. A reply was received by Mr. Dowling from the Minister approving of my appointment; but it was required that my testimonials should be lodged with the Department of Public Instruction, where they still are.

Had I left the service of the Department, the Regulations would have required me to have given a month's notice of my intention, or to have forfeited a month's salary; but neither of these did I do; neither did I ever send in my resignation.

Considering, from the above grounds, that I am still employed in the Government Service, I respectfully ask either that my transfer to my present office may be gazetted or, as the Secretary to the Civil Service Board suggested to me, that my name may be returned to that Board as in the service of the Department of Public Instruction, in a branch of which I am still employed.

I have, &c.,

D. T. WILEY, Secretary.

[Enclosures.]

The Secretary to the Civil Service Board to Mr. D. T. Wiley.

Sir,

Having considered your letter of 6th inst., asking through what course you should apply to have your name placed upon the Civil Service List, the Board are of opinion that as you are an employé of the Board of Technical Education, you are not entitled to be placed upon that list.

Civil Service Board, Sydney, 16 March, 1885.

I have, &c.,

E. G. W. PALMER,
Secretary.

Mr. G. H. Reid to Mr. D. T. Wiley.

Dear Sir,

You have reminded me of a conversation we had when I was Minister for Public Instruction, when you were an applicant for the position of Secretary to the Technical College.

You asked me if you would lose the benefit of your previous connexion with the Civil Service if appointed, and I replied I thought not.

Considering that the position to which you have been appointed is essentially one in the Public Service, paid for out of the public funds, I do not think it likely that you will now be deprived of that benefit.

If your service under the Board of Primary Education would count, how can your service under the Board of Technical Education be held to cut you off?

Yours, &c.,

G. H. REID.

No. 5.

Memorandum from Chief Clerk to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

1 April, 1885.

MR. WILEY was selected by the "Existing Agencies and Organizing Committee" of the Board of Technical Education, and the recommendation of that Committee, that he be appointed Secretary of the Technical College, was unanimously approved of by the Board, who submitted the matter to the Minister (Mr. Reid) on the 1st November, 1883.

The Minister approved of the action of the Board, and I then caused a Minute for the Governor in Council to be prepared, formally appointing Mr. Wiley to the position. The Minister, however, did not sign the Minute, but kept the papers until his retirement from office, when he returned them to me (12th March, 1884), without the Minute, which I believe he had set aside intentionally.

I understood at the time that Mr. Wiley's appointment to the position above-mentioned, was not looked upon as in any way weakening his claim to be regarded as a public officer, but merely as a transfer from one position in the Public Service to another.

G. MILLER.

Submitted.—E.J., 1/4/85.

I think the whole of these papers should be re-submitted to the Civil Service Board. Mr. Wiley appears to have been "transferred" from one position to the other, and the full correspondence does not appear to have been before the Board.—W.J.T., 2/4/85. The Secretary, Civil Service Board.—E.J., B.C., 7/4/85. The Civil Service Board having reconsidered Mr. Wiley's application, together with the further papers submitted, are of opinion that he is not a Civil Servant within the terms of the Civil Service Act, 1884.—G.E. The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, B.C., 14/4/85. Submitted.—E.J., 20/4/85. Inform Mr. Wiley of this decision.—W.J.T., 20/4/85.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. D. T. Wiley.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 20 April, 1885.

Adverting to your letter, dated 20th March, ultimo, in which you apply for a reconsideration of your claim to have your name placed upon the Civil Service List, I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to acquaint you that the Civil Service Board, having reconsidered your application, are of opinion that you are not a Civil Servant within the terms of the Civil Service Act of 1884.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 7.

Mr. D. T. Wiley to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Technical College, 5 May, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter No. B. 85/2235 of the 20th ultimo, from the Under Secretary to the Department of Public Instruction, acquainting me with the opinion of the Civil Service Board, upon my claim to have my name placed upon the Civil Service List, and I desire respectfully to thank you for your kind and speedy attention to my case.

As the Civil Service Board express an opinion that I am not a Civil Servant, I would now respectfully ask, that my transfer from the position of a Public School Teacher to that which I now occupy may be ratified by the Executive, and be gazetted from the date of my entry on duty. In

In support of my request, I beg to draw your attention to the following circumstances, relating to my case.

As shown by the correspondence of Mr. Edward Combes, President of the Board of Technical Education, it was evidently understood by him that my transfer should be ratified by the Executive. This is also seen by the preparation of an Executive Minute by the late Acting Under Secretary, Mr. Miller, and by the note I enclosed with my last communication from Mr. G. H. Reid.

The Minute would have received the approval of the Executive, but in the press of business, Mr. Reid delayed its presentation, apparently thinking that no exception could be taken to my position, until in his sudden retirement from office the matter was left incomplete.

As showing the opinion of the Board of Technical Education that my appointment was to emanate from the Government, I would mention that I discharged the duties of this office from November 5th, 1883, to September, 1884, without having received any appointment. Feeling that my office was a very responsible one, as, in addition to my college duties, all the moneys of the Board passed through my hands, I then applied for and obtained formal authority to act, that I might complete the guarantee bond required.

On the grounds stated above, and also in my letter of the 20th March, 1885, I would respectfully urge that you will be pleased to take such steps as shall render my position as a Civil Servant indisputable.

I have, &c.,

D. T. WILEY,

Secretary, Sydney Technical College.

Submitted.—E.J., 9/5/85. I do not think Mr. Wiley should suffer in *status* in consequence of his removal from one position to another, and Mr. Reid's letter of March 18, 1885, shows that such was not intended; I therefore approve of this request.—W.J.T., 12/5/85.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. W. Wiley to the Hon. W. J. Trickett.

My Dear Sir,

I enclose a further letter from my brother on the matter of his position in the Civil Service. He has put the matter in a way that I think it probable you may be able to deal with it, and feel sure you will do your utmost to help him.

Sydney, 6 May, 1885.

Yours, &c.,

W. WILEY.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. D. T. Wiley.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 14 May, 1885.

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has decided to recommend that your appointment as Secretary of the Sydney Technical College be confirmed by the Governor in Council from the date of your entry upon the duties of that office.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 9.

Minute of the Executive Council.

Technical College.—Appointment of Secretary.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 15 May, 1886.

I RECOMMEND, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that Mr. D. T. Wiley be appointed Secretary of the Technical College, with salary at the rate of £350 per annum; to take effect from the date of his entry on duty.

W. J. TRICKETT.

The Executive Council approve of the appointment herein recommended.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 85/14, 21/5/85. Approved.—A.L., 21/5/85. Confirmed, 2/6/85.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. D. T. Wiley.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 5 June, 1885.

I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to acquaint you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint you to be Secretary of the Technical College, with salary at the rate of £350 per annum; to take effect from the date of your entry on duty.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Secretary, Civil Service Board.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 10 June, 1885.

I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Board, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. David T. Wiley to be Secretary of the Technical College, with salary at the rate of £350 per annum, to take effect from the date of his entry on duty.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 12.

No. 12.

The Chairman, Civil Service Board, to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

THE Civil Service Board are of opinion that the appointment of Mr. D. T. Wiley was made by the Board of Technical Education, in accordance with powers vested in such Board, and under rules and regulations framed by them for the appointment and control of their officers, and that the subsequent approval and confirmation of that appointment by the Governor in Council, does not appear to have been obtained under any section of the Civil Service Act of 1884, and that Mr. Wiley is not an officer within the terms of the Act.

G. EAGAR,
Chairman of the Civil Service Board.

B.C., 6/7/85. Submitted.—E.J., 9/7/85. Seen.—W.J.T., 10/7/85.

No. 13.

The Secretary Board of Technical Education to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir, Offices of the Board, 129, Phillip-street, Sydney, 27 July, 1885.

I do myself the honor to inform you that I have been instructed by the Board of Technical Education respectfully to inquire whether Mr. David Thomas Wiley has been appointed Secretary to the Sydney Technical College by His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, as no notification of such appointment has been received by the Board.

I have, &c.,
EDW. DOWLING,
Secretary.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Secretary, Board of Technical Education.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 4 August, 1885.

In reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 85/609, I am directed to acquaint you that Mr. David T. Wiley has been appointed by the Governor in Council, Secretary of the Technical College; the appointment to take effect from the date of his entry upon duty.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 15.

The Secretary Board of Technical Education to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir, Offices of the Board, 129, Phillip-street, Sydney, 30 September, 1885.

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Technical Education, held on the 9th instant, it was resolved that the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction be respectfully requested to transfer Mr. David Thomas Wiley from the Secretaryship of the Sydney Technical College to some other position in the Government Service.

I am also directed to state that, owing to insubordinate conduct on the part of Mr. Wiley, the Board is of opinion that the retention of him in his present position would tend to disorganize the Department, which has been placed under its immediate supervision by the Government.

I have, &c.,
EDW. DOWLING,
Secretary.

Submitted.—E.J., 30/9/85. I see no reason for complying with this request. This letter charges Mr. Wiley with insubordination—no particulars being cited. Surely it is not desired by the Board that I should condemn Mr. Wiley for such, without his having a full and impartial inquiry, and an opportunity of answering some express charge of insubordination.—W.J.T., 28/10/85.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Secretary Board of Technical Education.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 29 October, 1885.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter of the 30th ultimo, expressing the desire of the Board of Technical Education that Mr. David Thomas Wiley be transferred from the Secretaryship of the Sydney Technical College to some other position in the Government Service, inasmuch as, owing to his insubordinate conduct, his retention would tend to disorganize the Department under the immediate control of the Board.

2. In reply, Mr. Trickett desires me to point out that, although in your letter Mr. Wiley is charged with insubordination, no specific acts of insubordination are mentioned upon which he (Mr. Trickett) can form a judgment. He feels sure that the Board cannot desire that he should condemn Mr. Wiley without giving that gentleman an opportunity of answering some express charge, and without affording him a full and impartial inquiry.

3. Mr. Trickett fails, therefore, to see sufficient reason for complying with the Board's request.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 17.

Mr. D. T. Wiley to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir, Sydney Technical College, Pitt-street, 12 November, 1885.
Referring to your letter No. B. 85/4005, of June 5th last, informing me of my appointment to my present office, I have the honor to request that my name may be placed on the Civil Service List.

I have, &c.,
D. T. WILEY,
Secretary.

Submitted.—E.J., 16/11/85. This duty is imposed on the Civil Service Board. Sections 16 and 17 of Act.—W.J.T., 18/11/85. The Secretary, Civil Service Board.—E.J., B.C. 18/11/85. The Civil Service Board are of opinion that Mr. Wiley is not entitled to classification as an officer of the Civil Service under the Civil Service Act, 1884, as he holds his position by virtue of an appointment from the Board of Technical Education, and may be dismissed by determination of that Board.—G.E. The Under Secretary for Public Instruction, B.C., 23/11/85. Submitted.—E.J., 28/11/85.

No. 18.

The Secretary Board of Technical Education to The Under Secretary Public Instruction.

Sir, Offices of the Board, 129, Phillip-street, Sydney, 26 November, 1885.
I do myself the honor to inform you that the following resolution was passed by the Board of Technical Education at its meeting on the 11th instant:—

“That a copy of the terms of agreement with Mr. Wiley, together with other necessary documents, be forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction with a request that the advice of the Attorney-General be taken as to the power of the Board to dismiss Mr. Wiley from the position of Secretary to the Sydney Technical College, or dispense with his services on the usual three months' notice given to employes of the Board.”

I am also directed respectfully to request that this opinion may be obtained as soon as possible, so as to guide the Board in judging of its powers to grant an application for leave of absence received from Mr. Wiley.

Herewith I beg to enclose a statement respecting the appointment of Mr. Wiley, together with a printed copy of conditions of employment given to applicants for the position of Secretary to the Sydney Technical College.

I have, &c.,
EDWD DOWLING,
Secretary

Submitted.—E.J., 26/11/85. Inform that I do not see the necessity of taking the course suggested —W.J.T., 30/11/85.

[Enclosures.]

Board of Technical Education.

Appointment of Mr. David Thomas Wiley to the Secretaryship of the Sydney Technical College.

On the 17th October, 1883, the Board of Technical Education resolved that applications be invited by advertisement for the position of Secretary to the Sydney Technical College, at a salary of £350 per annum. A printed statement of duties to be performed and conditions of employment, as approved by the Board, was given to intending applicants, which contained a clause stating that “the engagement may be terminated by three months' notice on either side, without prejudice, however, to removal by the Board without notice, in case of misconduct.” Five names from a number of applicants were submitted by the Technical Agencies and Organizing Committee for selection, and Mr. David Thomas Wiley was appointed by the Board. In a letter signed by the President (Mr. Edward Combes), this appointment was submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction for approval, on 1st November, 1883, with a request that Mr. Wiley be transferred from his position as Master of the Penrith Public School to the service of the Board.

On the 3rd November, 1883, an intimation was received from the Acting Under Secretary of Public Instruction stating that the Minister had approved of the appointment, and that the necessary Minute recommending it would at once be submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council.

In a letter recently received by the Acting President from Mr. G. H. Reid, he states that the non-signing of this Minute was an omission on his part when leaving office. The President of the Board was, however, verbally informed by the Acting Minister of Public Instruction, after the retirement of Mr. Reid, that the Board could make its own appointments in the same way as was done by the late Council of Education.

On the 4th August, 1884, Mr. Wiley applied to the Board for a notification of his appointment, and was informed, by direction of the President, that it was made by the Board in accordance with a resolution of that body, and he was requested to fulfil one of the conditions of his engagement by obtaining the necessary fidelity bond for the due performance of his duties, which he accordingly did on the 8th October, 1884. On the 22nd of January, 1885, Mr. Wiley applied, through the Board, for the enrolment of his name by the Civil Service Board, as entitled to the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884, but the Technical Board declined endorsing the application, stating that it could not comply with his request in view of the terms of his engagement.

A notice appeared in the Government Gazette of Friday, 12th June, 1885, to the effect that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had been pleased to appoint Mr. David T. Wiley to be Secretary of the Technical College, to take effect from the date of his entry upon duty.

On the 8th July, the Board resolved that Mr. Wiley be requested to furnish an explanation with reference to this notice, as he had already been appointed by the Board. Mr. Wiley, in reply, stated that as the Civil Service Act, clause 17, part 1, provides that persons dissatisfied with the positions assigned to them on the Civil Service List (and his name did not appear on the list) should apply to the Board appointed by that Act, he had done so accordingly; that he was informed that the Civil Service Board did not consider him to be a Civil Servant; and that he had then applied to the Minister of Public Instruction, with the result that his name was gazetted as being appointed by the Governor in Council.

On the 24th July, 1885, a resolution was passed by the Board to the effect that the Under Secretary of Public Instruction be informed that no intimation had been sent to the Board of Mr. Wiley's appointment, and a reply dated 12th August, was received, to the effect that Mr. David T. Wiley had been appointed by the Governor in Council, Secretary of the Technical College, the appointment to take effect from the date of his entry upon duty.

On the 12th August, the Board resolved that Mr. Wiley be asked if he considered himself bound by the printed terms of his engagement with it, to which Mr. Wiley replied that he did not consider himself bound by these conditions.

It

It was resolved on the 9th September, that the Minister of Public Instruction be requested to transfer Mr. Wiley to some other office in the Civil Service, as the retaining of him in his present position would tend to disorganise the Department placed by the Government under its immediate supervision. In reply, it was stated that the Minister could not comply with the request owing to no instances of insubordination by Mr. Wiley being submitted on which he could form a judgment.

On the 18th September, the Board of Technical Education asked the Civil Service Board if it had recognized Mr. Wiley as Secretary to the Technical College, and received in reply, a copy of the minute forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction, to the effect that the Civil Service Board is of opinion that the appointment was made by the Board of Technical Education in accordance with powers vested in such Board, and under rules and regulations framed for the appointment and control of its officers; and that the subsequent approval and confirmation of the appointment by the Governor in Council does not appear to have been obtained under any section of the Civil Service Act, and that Mr. Wiley is not an "officer" within the terms of the Act.

On the 11th November, the Board of Technical Education resolved that a copy of the terms of agreement with Mr. Wiley, and other documents, be forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction, with a request that the advice of the Attorney-General be taken as to the power of the Board to dismiss or dispense with Mr. Wiley's services on the usual three months' notice given to the employes of the Board.

SYDNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Duties of Secretary.

The Secretary will be required to devote all his time and energy to the service of the College, *i.e.*, he will not be permitted to enter into any other remunerative employment. He will take charge of and be responsible for the books, furniture, apparatus, and other property belonging to the College, and see that the premises and other appliances are kept in a cleanly and orderly condition. He will keep the accounts and other records of the College, and be responsible for the proper collection of all fees, &c., and will duly account for the same to the Board. He will balance the books of the College monthly, and make up a statement of accounts for presentation to the Board at the first meeting after the close of each month. He will be required to superintend all the affairs of the College, and to see that all persons employed in the College duly perform their duties, and will immediately bring under notice of the Secretary of the Board any irregularities that may occur in the conducting of the business of the College. His duties may be altered or varied from time to time by the Board for the time being. He will be required to enter into a Fidelity Bond of £500 (five hundred pounds) for the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties, trusts, and responsibilities of the office, and to cause all persons in the employment of the College from whom security is required to enter into the requisite bonds. His engagement may be terminated at any time by three months' notice on either side without prejudice, however, to removal by the Board without notice in case of misconduct. He will have to see to the organization of all new classes, attend upon lecturers and teachers, and insert advertisements. He will see that the Class Rolls are properly marked, and keep a record of the attendances of the teachers, and furnish for the information of the Board a certified quarterly return of the number of students in each class, and the fees received from them. He will visit each class every evening, and personally submit a written report each day of any important occurrence connected with the College to the Secretary of the Board.

No. 19.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to the Secretary Board of Technical Education.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 1 December, 1885.

I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., in which you state that, at a meeting held on the 11th ultimo, the following resolution was passed by the Board of Technical Education, *viz.*:—"That a copy of the terms of agreement with Mr. Wiley, together with other necessary documents, be forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction, with a request that the advice of the Attorney-General be taken as to the power of the Board to dismiss Mr. Wiley from the position of Secretary to the Sydney Technical College, or dispense with his services on the usual three months' notice given to employes of the Board."

2. In reply, I am to state for the information of the Board that the Minister fails to see the necessity for taking the course suggested.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

Appointment of Mr. Wiley.

No. 1.

Resolution passed at meeting of Board of Technical Education.

10 October, 1883.

On the motion of Mr. Norman Selve, seconded by Mr. H. C. Russell, it was resolved—"That the question of the appointment of an executive officer for the Technical College be referred to the Technical Agencies and Organising Committee."

No. 2.

Extract from Board Minute Book.

Appointment of Secretary, Technical College.

17 October, 1883.

THE following recommendations, contained in a Progress Report from the Technical Agencies and Organising Committee, were read and adopted, on the motion of Mr. H. C. Russell, Chairman of Committee:—

(3.) That applications be received up to 28th October for the position of Secretary to the Technical College in Sydney, at a salary of £350 per annum.

No. 3.

No. 3.

Extract from Board Minute Book.

24 October, 1883.

THE following report was read by Mr. H. C. Russell, Chairman of the Existing Agencies and Organizing Committee, and on his motion was received and adopted:—

(4). That the accompanying draft instructions for the Secretary of the Sydney Technical College be approved of.

[Enclosure.]

SYDNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Duties of Secretary.

THE Secretary will be required to devote all his time and energy to the service of the College, *i.e.*, he will not be permitted to enter into any other remunerative employment. He will take charge of and be responsible for the books, furniture, apparatus, and other property belonging to the College, and see that the premises and other appliances are kept in a cleanly and orderly condition. He will keep the accounts, and other records of the College, and be responsible for the proper collection of all fees, &c., and will duly account for the same to the Board. He will balance the books of the College monthly, and make up a statement of accounts for presentation to the Board at the first meeting after the close of each month. He will be required to superintend all the affairs of the College, and to see that all persons employed in the College duly perform their duties, and will immediately bring under notice of the Secretary of the Board any irregularities that may occur in the conducting of the business of the College. His duties may be altered or varied from time to time by the Board for the time being. He will be required to enter into a Fidelity Bond of £500 (five hundred pounds), for the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties, trusts, and responsibilities of the office, and to cause all persons in the employment of the College from whom security is required to enter into the requisite bonds. His engagement may be terminated at any time by three months' notice on either side without prejudice, however, to removal by the Board without notice in case of misconduct. He will have to see to the organization of all new classes, attend upon lecturers and teachers, and insert advertisements. He will see that the Class Rolls are properly marked, and keep a record of the attendance of the teachers, and furnish for the information of the Board, a certified quarterly return of the number of students in each class, and the fees received from them. He will visit each class every evening, and personally submit a written report each day of any important occurrence connected with the College to the Secretary of the Board.

No. 4.

Extract from Board Minute Book.

31 October, 1883.

(11.) A Progress Report from the Technical Agencies and Organizing Committee was submitted, and on motion of Mr. H. C. Russell, chairman, received and adopted.

[Enclosure.]

BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(Existing Agencies and Organizing Committee.)

Progress Report.

THE following recommendations are submitted for the approval of the Board:—

1. That Mr. A. D. Riley, teacher at the Technical College, be engaged to deliver nine lectures on Ornamental Art at the suburban Schools of Arts, at £2 2s. each.

2. That Mr. J. G. Legge be engaged to deliver four Popular Science Lectures in the large hall of the Technical College, at £2 2s. each.

3. That a lecture delivered by Mr. Wm. Lant Carpenter, B.A., B.Sc., F.C.S., before the Physical Society of London, on Science Demonstration in Elementary Schools, be printed and circulated to members.

4. That arrangements be made with six or more lecturers, each to give twenty-four lectures at the rate of two per week, under the following conditions:—

(1.) That it be clearly understood by the lecturers that the engagement is simply for twenty-four lectures, and its due fulfilment does not give any claim to further employment.

(2.) That the payment for each lecture be £3 3s., and an allowance of £3 3s. per week for travelling expenses; the lecturer to be supplied with railway passes, but himself to pay all his other personal expenses.

(3.) That his course of lectures shall be two; the same course to be delivered in each of twelve most populous towns.

(4.) That the lectures be delivered in the Schools of Arts or other buildings, and that the admission be free.

(5.) That the lecturer shall endeavour to ascertain for the Board what number of students are likely to join any classes that may be formed hereafter.

(6.) That the lecturer understands that these lectures are given with a view to encourage a taste for Technical instruction, and to obtain an expression of opinion from those wishing for such instruction.

(7.) That the subjects for these popular lectures be—art, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, mining, physical science, agriculture, and dairy-farming.

5. That the Minister of Public Instruction be asked to place the balance of the Parliamentary vote for Technical Instruction to the credit of the Board in the Bank of New South Wales; and that a set of account books be opened in order to give a detailed statement of the disbursements sanctioned by the Board.

6. That a class for the study of telegraphy be at once established in connection with the Technical College, and application made to the Honorable the Postmaster-General for loan of the necessary apparatus.

H. C. RUSSELL,
Chairman.

31st October, 1883.

* [At a meeting of the Board of Technical Education held on the 31st October, Mr. H. C. Russell, as chairman of the Existing Agencies and Organizing Committee, reported that in answer to advertisements forty-six applications for the position of Secretary to the Technical College had been received, and submitted five names of persons most suitable for that position. On the motion of Mr. Norman Selfe, seconded by Mr. W. G. Murray, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. David Thomas Wiley, head master of the Penrith Public School, be recommended to the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction for appointment to the Secretaryship of the Sydney Technical College.]

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No. 5.

The President Board of Technical Education to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Board of Technical Education, 1 November, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Existing Agencies and Organizing Committee, advertisements were inserted in the newspapers asking for applications for the office of Secretary to the Technical College. Forty-six applications, herewith enclosed, were received. The choice of the Committee fell on Mr. D. T. Wiley, Head Master of the Penrith Public School. This recommendation was unanimously approved by the Board.

I now respectfully submit the appointment of Mr. Wiley for your approval, and that he be transferred from his present position as Head Master of the Penrith Public School to that of the Secretaryship of the Technical College.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD COMBES,

President.

No. 6.

The Acting Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The President Board of Technical Education.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, 3 November, 1883.

With reference to your letter, dated 1st November instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has approved of the appointment of Mr. D. T. Wiley as Secretary of the Sydney Technical College.

2. The necessary Minute recommending his appointment will at once be submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,

Acting Under Secretary.

No. 7.

The Acting Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Secretary Board of Technical Education.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, 8 November, 1883.

I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to return to the Board of Technical Education all applications (with testimonials) for the position of Secretary to the Technical College, with the exception of that of the successful candidate for the office.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,

Acting Under Secretary.

No. 8.

Mr. D. T. Wiley to The Secretary of Board Technical Education.

4 August, 1884.

I HAVE the honor to ask for a notification from you of my appointment to the office of Secretary of the Sydney Technical College on the 6th November, 1883, so that I may enter into the guarantee bond required.

D. T. WILEY.

Minute of President.

INFORM Mr. Wiley that his appointment was made by the Board in accordance with the resolution of that body, and that the fidelity bond must be furnished forthwith.—E.C., 5/8/84.

22 August, 1884.

IN reply to your letter of 4th instant, I beg to state that the Board of Technical Education appointed you Secretary of the Technical College on 31st October last, subject to the conditions contained in the enclosed statement of duties to be performed, a copy of which was furnished to you prior to your taking office. By direction of the President, I have now to request you to enter into a fidelity bond for £500, and to perform the duties prescribed in the enclosed Schedule.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD DOWLING.

Mr. Wiley.

No. 9.

Mr. D. T. Wiley to The Secretary of Board Technical Education.

21 January, 1885.

I HAVE the honor to apply to the Board of Technical Education to the Civil Service Board for the enrolment of my name as entitled to the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884.

I base my application on the following grounds:—I was employed continuously as a Public School Teacher from 1st April, 1869, to 5th November, 1883, and before applying for the office I now hold, I waited on the Minister for Public Instruction (the Hon. G. H. Reid) and was informed by him that, should I be successful, I would not lose any advantages accruing to me from my long service as a Government employé.

On my election by the Board of Technical Education, a letter was sent by the President to the Minister of Public Instruction, asking that I might be transferred to the service of the Board, and the Minister

Minister approved of my appointment, and, further, sent a teacher to relieve me from my school duties, that I might enter at once on my new work, without asking either for a month's notice from me or my forfeiture of a month's salary, such as a teacher leaving the service is compelled to give; neither have I, up to the present, resigned my position as an employé of the Department referred to. Furthermore, the Minister showed that he considered I was in some measure responsible to him, by requiring my testimonials, sent with application to the Board, to be left in the custody of his Department, where they now are. I therefore apply that my name be entered on the Civil Service List; and, from my profession and duties, on the professional division.

D. T. WILEY.

Board regrets that it cannot comply with Mr. Wiley's request, one of the conditions agreed to by him being that his engagement may be terminated at any time by three months' notice on either side, without prejudice, however, to his removal by the Board without notice in case of misconduct.—E.D., 30/1/85.

Mr. Wiley to note and return.

Noted.—D.T.W., 30/1/85.

No. 10.

Extract from Board Minute Book.

28 January, 1885.

Secretary, Technical College: Requesting that he may be enrolled under provisions of Civil Service Act.—Resolved: That the Board regrets that it cannot comply with Mr. Wiley's application.

No. 11.

Extract from Government Gazette, Friday, 12 June, 1885.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 9 June, 1885.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Mr. David T. Wiley to be Secretary of the Technical College, to take effect from the date of his entry upon duty.

W. J. TRICKETT.

No. 12.

Extract from Board Minute Book.

8 July, 1885.

(10.) That Mr. Wiley be requested to furnish an explanation, with reference to a notice in the Government Gazette, of his appointment by the Governor and Executive Council to be Secretary to the Technical College, he having been already appointed by the Board.

No. 13.

Extract from Board Minute Book.

22 July, 1885.

D. T. WILEY, answering inquiry as to meaning of recent notification in Government Gazette of his appointment as Secretary of the Sydney Technical College, he having been previously appointed by the Board to that office on 31st October, 1883.

Mr. G. F. Poole gave notice that he would move at next meeting that "Three months' notice be given to Mr. Wiley of discontinuance of his connection with the Board of Technical Education."

[Enclosure.]

The Secretary, Technical College, to The Secretary Board of Technical Education.

In reply to your Minute of the 10th instant, I have the honor to supply the following statement for the information of the Board. When the Civil Service Act came into operation, I applied to the Board of Technical Education that my name might be placed on the "Civil Service List," and received a reply that the Board was sorry it could not accede to my request. As the Civil Service clause 17, part 1, provides that persons dissatisfied with the position assigned to them on the Civil Service List (and my name did not appear on that list) should apply to the Board appointed by that Act, I applied accordingly, and was informed that the Board did not consider I was a Civil Servant.

Understanding that my anomalous position arose from the Executive Minute prepared in November, 1883, for my appointment by the Executive (as desired by the President of the Board, Mr. Edward Combes), having been left incomplete owing to the sudden retirement of Mr. G. H. Reid from office, I applied to the present Minister, the Hon. W. J. Trickett, to have the Minute revived and completed, and he having inquired into the matter was pleased to admit the justice of my claim, and the result was my official appointment from the date of entry on duty.

Having fulfilled the duties of my present office, and dealing with the funds of the Board from November, 1883, to September, 1884, without having received any written authority, or entered into a Fidelity Bond (which I did not feel justified to proceed with till I had some written authorization to act), I wrote to the Board in September, 1884, asking for that authority that I might complete the Bond above-mentioned. I thereupon received such authority in a letter, which I understood conveyed to me a notification of my selection by the Board. But I was given to understand, when I first entered on my duties here, by the then Minister, by the Secretary to the Board, Mr. E. Dowling, and by the following Resolution of the Board dated 31st October, 1883:—

"On the motion of Mr. Norman Selfe, seconded by Mr. W. G. Murray, it was unanimously resolved that Mr.

David Thomas Wiley, Head Master of the Penrith Public School, be recommended to the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction for appointment to the Secretaryship of the Sydney Technical College,"—that my appointment would be from the Government, that in fact it would be, as Mr. Combes termed it in his letter to the Minister, a "transfer" from one position to another in the same Government Department. Mr. G. H. Reid remembers the occasion referring to his name in the above sentence, and furnished me with a letter on the subject, which I forwarded to the Hon. W. J. Trickett.

The officers of the Department of Public Instruction, presumably acting under instructions from the Minister, treated my removal as a "transfer," for when leaving my position as a Public School Teacher I was not required to go through the forms demanded rigidly of persons leaving the Service. D. T. W. 18/7/85.

No. 14.

The Secretary Board of Technical Education to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Board of Technical Education, 27 July 1885.

I do myself the honor to inform you that I have been instructed by the Board of Technical Education respectfully to inquire whether Mr. David Thomas Wiley has been appointed Secretary of the Sydney Technical College by his Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, as no notification of such appointment has been received by the Board.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD DOWLING,

Secretary.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Secretary Board of Technical Education.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, 4 August, 1885.

In reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 85/609, I am directed to acquaint you that Mr. David T. Wiley has been appointed by the Governor in Council Secretary of the Technical College; the appointment to take effect from the date of his entry upon duty.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 16.

Mr. D. T. Wiley to The Secretary Board of Technical Education.

Sir,

Sydney, 10 August, 1885.

In continuation of my letter of the 18th July last, I beg to state that my letter to the Civil Service Board was written in no spirit of opposition to the Board of Technical Education, as it was in fact prompted by your remark to me that "if the Board of Technical Education did not have my name put on the Civil Service List, I could appeal to the Civil Service Board on the subject." I did not understand till after I had written, that you meant that my communication should pass through you.

I certainly did not understand the Board's expression of regret that it could not submit my name for the list as a refusal to do so, but as expressing a want of power, or that I had applied through the wrong channel.

This is clearly shown by my letter to the Civil Service Board, where I asked information as to the method in which I should prefer my application. I was then informed that the Board did not consider me a Civil Servant; but the Secretary of the Board informed me verbally that my name would be put on the list if the Department of Public Instruction returned me.

The Minister of Public Instruction, hearing from a private friend of my case, requested a statement of the matter to be sent to him direct; and as I considered myself bound to obey his instructions, so I forwarded it.

I would respectfully point out, that my action was not antagonistic to the intentions of the Board, as shown by its resolution of October 31, 1883; in which the Board unanimously resolved that my name "be recommended to the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction for appointment to the Secretaryship of the Sydney Technical College."

I should certainly have forwarded my application through the Board, had I not received instructions to forward it direct; when I followed the customary usage of the Department of Public Instruction, where on many occasions I had been instructed to forward communications out of the ordinary course.

My aim in my application was not to escape any responsibilities dependent on my position under the Board, whose directions I consider myself bound to carry out to my utmost ability; but to secure those emoluments and benefits for faithful service to which I understood I had a just claim.

I may perhaps be excused for stating that, since my connection with the Board, I have endeavored with all my energy and ability to further its interests. I have never spared myself in any way when work was to be done. In the Decembers of 1883 and 1884, in connection with the Parramatta Exhibition, and with the Annual Examinations, I even went beyond my strength, attending to my duties from early in the morning till sometimes nearly midnight, frequently even giving myself no time for meals. Last Christmas, though granted leave for three weeks, I took only seven days, as I considered my work required my return to duty. During the absence on leave of the Registrar for three weeks lately, though against the advice of yourself, I voluntarily undertook his duties and hours of attendance besides my own, so as to spare the clerical staff of the Board's office. I believe it will be found that my clerical and financial work has been on the whole satisfactory; and my attention to class arrangements may be gathered from the present condition of the College.

No one is more sensible than myself of my imperfections, but the errors into which I have unwittingly fallen have, I respectfully submit, resulted from the circumstances attending the inauguration of a new Department, in which, even now, matters are only in a formative state.

I beg to assure the Board that I had not the slightest intention to in any way act disrespectfully or insubordinately, and I sincerely apologize for any act in which I may unwittingly so have done. I trust the Board in its leniency will overlook any such act, and that I may, by a faithful discharge of my duties in the future, show that the favour has not been misplaced.

I have, &c.,

D. T. WILEY.

No. 17.

Extract from Board Minute Book.

12 August, 1885.

UNDER Secretary of Public Instruction, intimating that Mr. D. T. Wiley was appointed by the Governor and Executive Council Secretary of the Sydney Technical College, the appointment taking effect from date of entry on duty.

No. 18.

Mr. G. H. Reid to The Acting President Board of Technical Education.

Sir,

Wentworth Court, 11 August, 1885.

I understand Mr. Wiley, the Secretary of the Sydney Technical College, is in some difficulty with the Board owing to his action in trying to get his name on the Civil Service list by getting it gazetted.

When I was in office, the President submitted his name for appointment, but somehow or other the necessary steps were not taken at the time. I believe the fault was mine. I am therefore rather anxious that Mr. Wiley, who left a very good position in the School service to take his present office, should not (if it can be prevented) come to grief indirectly, in consequence of my oversight when Minister. I do not presume for a moment to express an opinion on the merits of the question as between the Board and Mr. Wiley, but I feel sure that any breach of official rule of which Mr. Wiley may have been guilty will not, if properly apologized for, lead the Board to any extreme measures, the object which Mr. Wiley had in view, *i.e.*, appointment by the Governor in Council having been recommended to the Minister of Public Instruction by the President, and not carried out simply owing to some oversight of their Minister, *i.e.*, myself. Mr. Wiley was, I believe, a very respected teacher in the Public Service, and I know you need no reminder of the very great importance to his welfare in life, the action of the Board may prove.

Very sincerely yours,

G. H. REID.

No. 19.

Extract from Board Minute Book.

12 August, 1885.

9. The following motion was moved by Mr. G. F. Poole:—

“That three months’ notice be given to Mr. Wiley of discontinuance of his connection with the Board of Technical Education”; on which an amendment was proposed by Mr. Justice Windeyer, and carried—“That Mr. Wiley be asked if he feels himself bound by the terms of engagement with the Board, as contained in the printed Schedule of duties to be performed by Secretary of Sydney Technical College, handed to him prior to his acceptance of appointment by the Board.”

No. 20.

Resolution passed at Board Meeting.

26 August, 1885.

It was resolved that Mr. Wiley be instructed to furnish to the Board before its next meeting his reply to inquiry from Board as to whether he feels himself bound by the terms of engagement as contained in the printed Schedule of duties to be performed by Secretary of Technical College, handed to him prior to his acceptance of appointment by Board.

No. 21.

Mr. D. T. Wiley to The Secretary Board of Technical Education.

In reply to the inquiry contained in the resolution of the Board of Technical Education, received by me on the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to state that, before applying for the office I at present hold, I received a printed paper without date, address, or signature, headed “Sydney Technical College.—Duties of Secretary.”

The duties detailed therein I understood were those to be discharged by the person appointed to the office, and I have ever striven to discharge them faithfully; but of the sentence quoted by you I took little notice, as it had no bearing whatever on the subject of the paper, and, besides, I understood from Mr. G. H. Reid, then Minister of Public Instruction, that my appointment would be from the Government, which appointment, by the Governor and Executive Council, I received officially on June 5th, 1885, in the usual way, without any conditions as to termination of employment such as you refer to, understanding, of course, that I am subject to the ordinary conditions to which Government employes are liable, and that, as in such cases, I am liable to removal by the Minister of Public Instruction for misconduct.

I would respectfully remark that the conditions embodied in the sentence before referred to could not have been considered as in any way binding upon either the Board or on myself when the resolution of the 31st October, 1883, was passed by the Board, “recommending” me to the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction for appointment to the Secretaryship of the Sydney Technical College.

D. T. W. 4/9/85.

No. 22.

Extract from Board Minute Book.

9 September, 1885.

RESOLVED that the Minister of Public Instruction be requested to transfer Mr. Wiley to some other branch of the Civil Service, and (2) that the Civil Service Board be asked whether it has recognised Mr. Wiley as Secretary of the Technical College.

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No. 23.

The Secretary Board of Technical Education to The Secretary of Civil Service Board.

Sir,

Board of Technical Education, 18 September, 1885.

I am directed by the Board of Technical Education to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether the Civil Service Board has placed the name of Mr. David Thomas Wiley, Secretary to the Sydney Technical College, on the Civil Service list.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD DOWLING,
Secretary.

No. 24.

The Secretary of Civil Service Board to The Secretary Board of Technical Education.

Sir,

Civil Service Board, 23 September, 1885.

In reply to your letter of 18th September instant, I am directed to forward to you, enclosed, a copy of a minute addressed to the Under Secretary for Public Instruction, on 6th July last.

I have, &c.,
E. W. PALMER,
Secretary.

No. 25.

The Chairman of Civil Service Board to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

THE Civil Service Board are of opinion that the appointment of Mr. D. T. Wiley was made by the Board of Technical Education in accordance with powers vested in such Board, and under rules and regulations framed by them for the appointment and control of their officers, and that the subsequent approval and confirmation of that appointment by the Governor in Council does not appear to have been obtained under any section of the Civil Service Act of 1884, and that Mr. Wiley is not an "officer" within the terms of the Act.

G. EAGAR.

No. 26.

The Secretary Board Technical Education to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Board of Technical Education, 30 September, 1885.

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Technical Education held on the 9th instant, it was resolved that the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction be respectfully requested to transfer Mr. David Thomas Wiley from the Secretaryship of the Sydney Technical College to some other position in the Government Service.

I am also directed to state that, owing to insubordinate conduct on the part of Mr. Wiley, the Board is of opinion that the retention of him in his present position would tend to disorganize the Department which has been placed under its immediate supervision by the Government.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD DOWLING,
Secretary.

No. 27.

Extract from Board Minute Book.

28 October, 1885.

Mr. G. F. Poole gave notice that he would move at the next Board meeting:—

"That, in consequence of the Minister of Public Instruction not having acceded to the request of Board to transfer Mr. D. T. Wiley from his position as Secretary of the Sydney Technical College to some other Department; this Board now resolves to dispense with Mr. Wiley's services three months from date, and that notice be given him accordingly."

No. 28.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Secretary Board of Technical Education.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, 29 October, 1885.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter of the 30th ultimo, expressing the desire of the Board of Technical Education that Mr. David Thomas Wiley be transferred from the Secretaryship of the Sydney Technical College to some other position in the Government Service, inasmuch as, owing to his insubordinate conduct, his retention would tend to disorganize the Department under the immediate control of the Board.

2. In reply, Mr. Trickett desires me to point out that, although in your letter Mr. Wiley is charged with insubordination, no specific acts of insubordination are mentioned upon which he (Mr. Trickett) can form a judgment. He feels sure that the Board cannot desire that he should condemn Mr. Wiley without giving that gentleman an opportunity of answering some express charge, and without affording him a full and impartial inquiry.

3. Mr. Trickett fails, therefore, to see sufficient reason for complying with the Board's request.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 29.

Extract from Board Minute Book.

11 November, 1885.

It was resolved that a motion on this subject, of which due notice had been given, should then be considered, and Mr. G. F. Poole moved,—“That in consequence of the Minister of Public Instruction not having acceded to the request of Board to transfer Mr. D. T. Wiley from his position as Secretary of the Sydney Technical College to some other Department, this Board now resolves to dispense with Mr. Wiley’s services three months from date, and that notice be given him accordingly.” Mr. Justice Windeyer proposed as an amendment, “That a copy of the terms of agreement with Mr. Wiley, together with other necessary documents, be forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction, with a request that the advice of the Honorable the Attorney-General be taken as to the power of the Board to dismiss Mr. Wiley from the position of Secretary to the Sydney Technical College, or dispense with his services on the usual three months’ notice given to employes of the Board.”

Amendment carried.

No. 30.

Mr. D. T. Wiley to The Secretary Board of Technical Education.

Sir, Sydney Technical College, November 20, 1885.

I have the honor to apply for leave of absence from the 28th December to the 9th January next inclusive.

At my last vacation, at Christmas last, I was absent from my duties for nine days.

Trusting that I may be favoured with a reply as early as possible,

I have, &c.,

D. T. WILEY, Secretary.

Submitted to No. V Committee. Recommended to Board. Board resolved that:—“Compliance with this request postponed until receipt of opinion of Attorney-General as to the powers of the Board with respect to the services of Mr. Wiley.”—E. D., 25/11/85. Mr. Wiley to note. Seen.—D. T. W., 26/12 85.

No. 31.

The Secretary Board of Technical Education to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir, Board of Technical Education, 26 November, 1885.

I do myself the honor to inform you that the following resolution was passed by the Board of Technical Education, at its meeting on the 11th instant:—

“That a copy of the terms of agreement with Mr. Wiley, together with other necessary documents, be forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction, with a request that the advice of the Attorney-General be taken as to the power of the Board to dismiss Mr. Wiley from the position of Secretary to the Sydney Technical College, or dispense with his services on the usual three months’ notice given to employes of the Board.”

I am also directed respectfully to request that this opinion may be obtained as soon as possible, so as to guide the Board in judging of its powers to grant an application for leave of absence received from Mr. Wiley.

Herewith I beg to enclose a statement respecting the appointment of Mr. Wiley, together with a printed copy of conditions of employment given to applicants for the position of Secretary to the Sydney Technical College.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD DOWLING,

Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

Appointment of Mr. David Thomas Wiley to the Secretaryship of the Sydney Technical College.

On the 17th October, 1883, the Board of Technical Education resolved that applications be invited by advertisement for the position of Secretary to the Sydney Technical College, at a salary of £350 per annum. A printed statement of duties to be performed, and conditions of employment, as approved by the Board, was given to intending applicants, which contained a clause stating that “The engagement may be terminated by three months’ notice on either side, without prejudice, however, to removal by the Board without notice in case of misconduct.” Five names from a number of applicants were submitted by the Technical Agencies and Organising Committee for selection, and Mr. David Thomas Wiley was appointed by the Board. In a letter signed by the President (Mr. Edward Combes), this appointment was submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction for approval, on the 1st November, 1883, with a request that Mr. Wiley be transferred from his position as Master of the Pearith Public School to the service of the Board.

On the 3rd November, 1883, an intimation was received from the Acting Under Secretary of Public Instruction, stating that the Minister had approved of the appointment, and that the necessary Minute recommending it, would at once be submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council.

In a letter recently received by the Acting President from Mr. G. H. Reid, he states that the non-signing of this Minute was an omission on his part when leaving office. The President of the Board was, however, verbally informed by the Acting Minister of Public Instruction, after the retirement of Mr. Reid, that the Board could make its own appointments in the same way as was done by the late Council of Education.

On the 4th August, 1884, Mr. Wiley applied to the Board for a notification of his appointment, and was informed by direction of the President, that it was made by the Board in accordance with a resolution of that body, and he was requested to fulfil one of the conditions of his engagement by obtaining the necessary fidelity bond for the due performance of his duties, which, he accordingly did on the 8th October, 1884.

On the 22nd January, 1885, Mr. Wiley applied through the Board for the enrolment of his name by the Civil Service Board as entitled to the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884; but the Technical Board declined endorsing the application, stating that it could not comply with his request in view of the terms of his engagement.

A notice appeared in the Government Gazette of Friday, 12th June, 1885, to the effect that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had been pleased to appoint Mr. David T. Wiley to be Secretary of the Technical College, to take effect from the date of his entry upon duty.

On the 8th July, the Board resolved that Mr. Wiley be requested to furnish an explanation with reference to this notice, as he had already been appointed by the Board. Mr. Wiley in reply, stated, that as the Civil Service Act, clause 17, part 1, provides that persons dissatisfied with the positions assigned to them on the Civil Service List (and his name did not appear on the list) should apply to the Board appointed by that Act, he had done so accordingly; that he was informed

informed that the Civil Service Board did not consider him to be a Civil Servant; and that he had then applied to the Minister of Public Instruction, with the result that his name was gazetted as being appointed by the Governor in Council.

On the 24th July, 1885, a resolution was passed by the Board to the effect that the Under Secretary of Public Instruction be informed that no intimation had been sent to the Board of Mr. Wiley's appointment; and a reply dated 12th August, was received to the effect that Mr. David T. Wiley had been appointed by the Governor in Council, Secretary of the Technical College, the appointment to take effect from the date of his entry upon duty.

On the 12th August the Board resolved that Mr. Wiley be asked if he considered himself bound by the printed terms of his engagement with it, to which Mr. Wiley replied that he did not consider himself bound by these conditions.

It was resolved on the 9th September, that the Minister of Public Instruction be requested to transfer Mr. Wiley to some other office in the Civil Service, as the retaining of him in his present position would tend to disorganise the Department placed by the Government under its immediate supervision. In reply, it was stated that the Minister could not comply with the request, owing to no instances of insubordination by Mr. Wiley being submitted, on which he could form a judgment.

On the 16th September the Board of Technical Education asked the Civil Service Board if it had recognized Mr. Wiley as Secretary to the Technical College; and received in reply a copy of the minute forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction, to the effect that the Civil Service Board is of opinion that the appointment was made by the Board of Technical Education in accordance with powers vested in such Board, and under rules and regulations framed for the appointment and control of its officers; and that the subsequent approval and confirmation of the appointment by the Governor in Council does not appear to have been obtained under any section of the Civil Service Act, and that Mr. Wiley is not an officer within the terms of the Act.

On the 11th November the Board of Technical Education resolved that a copy of the terms of agreement with Mr. Wiley and other documents, be forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction, with a request that the advice of the Attorney-General be taken as to the power of the Board to dismiss or dispense with Mr. Wiley's services on the usual three months' notice given to the employes of the Board.

No. 32.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Secretary Board of Technical Education.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, 1 December, 1885.

I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, in which you state that, at a meeting held on the 11th ultimo, the following resolution was passed by the Board of Technical Education, viz:—

“That a copy of the terms of agreement with Mr. Wiley, together with other necessary documents, be forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction, with a request that the advice of the Attorney-General be taken as to the power of the Board to dismiss Mr. Wiley from the position of Secretary to the Sydney Technical College, or dispense with his services on the usual three months' notice given to employes of the Board.”

2. In reply, I am to state, for the information of the Board, that the Minister fails to see the necessity for taking the course suggested.

I have, &c.,

F. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

Submitted to Board. Shown as directed to Mr. Justice Windeyer.—E.D., 9/12/85.

No. 33.

Mr. D. T. Wiley to The Secretary Board of Technical Education.

Sir,

Sydney Technical College, December 9, 1885.

With respect to my application of November 20th, I have the honor respectfully to point out that, though the powers of the Board with respect to my appointment and dismissal may be still in question, it is certainly in the province of the Board to decide if the *date of vacation* mentioned by me is *convenient*.

If I am a Civil servant, the Act grants me a vacation longer than that proposed by me, and, if not, I trust the Board will favour me with the boon I ask.

I shall be much obliged if the Board will now agree to my absence during the period mentioned, as I then propose a visit into the interior, for which timely arrangements must be made; leaving the question of authority to grant leave of absence for a future occasion.

I have, &c.,

D. T. WILEY.

Submitted to Board. Leave granted.—E.D., 9/12/85. Mr. Wiley to note. Noted.—D. T. WILEY, 16/12/85.

No. 34.

Extract from Board Minute Book.

9 December, 1885.

SECRETARY, Technical College, inquiring if Board had granted his application for leave of absence from 28th December to 9th January next, inclusive. Leave granted.

Minutes of Acting President and Secretary to Board of Technical Education respecting performance of the duties of the Secretary to the Sydney Technical College, by Mr. Wiley, and action taken by Board thereupon at meeting held on 14th April, 1886.

No. 1.

Mr. D. T. Wiley to The Secretary Board of Technical Education.

I HEREWITH forward for the information of the Board the accompanying letter which I have received from Mrs. Story, in which she very strongly complains that the arrangements agreed upon by herself and me for the proper distribution of specimens of cookery to the audience at her last lecture were not carried out, causing to herself great perplexity and distraction of mind, and to those young ladies who kindly volunteered their services to attend on the front seats very great annoyance, besides giving such occasion for dissatisfaction to those persons seated in the hinder part of the hall as might have resulted in a disorderly and disgraceful uproar.

After very careful consideration Mrs. Story and myself had made arrangements that all persons in the body of the hall might have passed to them in a cleanly and orderly way specimens of the provisions cooked at her lectures. Two young ladies had kindly agreed to attend those persons seated on chairs in the front, most of whom were ladies, while I arranged that Messrs. Ridley and M'Sorley would serve the persons who occupied the seats behind, to prevent the possibility of any confusion. Oscar Mackay, the School of Arts caretaker, who is also partly employed by us, and who is a most efficient person, agreed to take Mr. M'Sorley's place during his absence at intervals from the door.

At the first cookery lecture these arrangements worked admirably, and the orderly handing round for tasting of articles of food, generally, Mrs. Story tells me a delicate operation, was accomplished in a most tidy and punctual manner. Mr. Dowling was present on that occasion, and so was fully cognizant of the arrangements.

On the occasion of the second lecture, as before, I had personally seen that the lecturer had all requirements, that the audience had every possible accommodation, and that the attendants were at their posts, and then at 8:30 p.m. I left the premises for any duties at Sussex-street. Then it appears the whole of the arrangements which had worked so well on the previous occasion were disorganized by the interference of Mr. Dowling, who prohibited Messrs. Ridley and M'Sorley from leaving the front door of the hall (which had thence three caretakers when only one was needed), saying that "the pupils of the cookery class should pass the things round themselves." Consequently the young lady attendants found no one to take the dishes from them to the back seats, the audience there was not properly served, the crockery was not punctually returned, the cooks had not the crockery ready for the next course, and the lecturer was much hindered and annoyed, and wrote to me in a tone of blame which I in no wise deserve.

I would respectfully ask the Board that, when I am endeavouring to the utmost of my powers to advance the Board's wishes, I may be supported in the discharge of my duties, and be preserved from having my arrangements interfered with, an act which, though possibly unintentionally so, was to say the least very discourteous to the office I hold, and which, if persisted in, must entirely subvert all proper organization and discipline, when subordinates find that instructions given by me are entirely abrogated by another official.

As a secondary matter, I would mention that Mr. Dowling on Friday last, the 12th instant, would have had the front doors closed when the hall was full, a proceeding which I would not have allowed had not Mr. M'Sorley pointed out that the action would be a mistake. On the evening of the first lecture, Mr. Dowling told Oscar Mackay in my hearing to fasten the side door of the hall, and I was compelled to object to that order being obeyed, as with a crowded audience every means of ventilation was urgently required.

Thus the Board will see how, through Mr. Dowling's giving orders without considering the arrangements made or consulting with me, I have on several occasions unavoidably been brought into conflict with him.

On both occasions I was on the premises, and had Mr. Dowling seen any thing which he considered needed attention and mentioned the matter to me, I should have been only too happy to have carried out his wishes, as I ever have done.

D.T.W., 19/3/86.

[Enclosure.]

Mrs. A. F. Story to The Secretary Technical College respecting Cookery Lectures.

Dear Sir,

Randwick, 13/3/86.

Will you pardon my pointing out to you the exceeding inconvenience and annoyance caused, when two people have made arrangements for a lecture before a large audience, with accessaries which a little want of care might make the cause of a noisy scramble, when one of them fails to carry out his engagement in its integrity?

Nothing could have been clearer than your undertaking, that men should be at the foot of each gangway to take the provisions from my pupils after they had passed the chairs, and to return the dishes, and it was only upon my promise that my pupils were on no account to go to the back of the hall that they undertook to wait on the audience at all, or that I would have asked them to do so.

Last night, after the first dish or two had passed round, the men disappeared. The pupils were embarrassed and annoyed, the dishes were not returned, some things did not get round at all, and the sense of something being wrong seriously interfered with my closing the lecture as I intended.

I think I have some cause for complaint, much as I regret addressing such a letter to you.

I am, &c.,

A. F. STORY.

No. 2.

Minute of The Acting President of Board of Technical Education.

129, Phillip-street, 14 April, 1886.

So many serious mistakes have from time to time come under my notice, when looking over work prepared for the Board of Technical Education by the Secretary to the Technical College, Mr. Wiley, that I deem it my duty to bring the matter formally under the notice of the Board.

It will be remembered that some little time since I pointed out that the accounts sent on for our approval were not reliable, and that it would be necessary to engage a man as accountant, and this was, as you know, done at a cost of £60 per annum, a quite unnecessary expenditure but for the errors in the work prepared by Mr. Wiley; and now we shall require some one at £300 a year to look after his other work, if we would avoid being brought into disfavour by it. Without detailing the instances of error which have led me to this conclusion, I may mention what happened at the recent annual meeting.

When preparing my address, I asked to be furnished with the number of students who had passed their examinations, and that certain necessary returns should be prepared so that there should be no mistakes. At first, on March 25, a return was sent to me making the number passed 481; two days later the number was changed to 580; and again I was assured it was correct.

At the annual meeting, in the list put into my hands to read, which purported to be a correct list of those who had obtained certificates and prizes, and which I was assured Mr. Wiley had been over *three times* to make sure of it, I found seventeen names of persons who had gained certificates omitted altogether. Many of these had come to the meeting with their friends and relations to receive in public the honors they had won, and it must have been very vexing to find that they were not even mentioned. No one can wonder, under these circumstances, at the hard things which were said about the Board, for allowing such gross mistakes. Thinking I had better examine the original papers from which the list referred to above had been made, I found them so full of clerical errors, mistakes in names, &c., that I have ceased to wonder at the errors which appeared in the work prepared for the Board by Mr. Wiley. As a sample, I may mention that a first-class certificate was awarded to a student who had only gained a second class. Another certificate was awarded to a student who had no existence at all. One who had gained several certificates was awarded one, and so on; finally, I gave up the attempt in disgust. I have no time to spare to examine every little detail of the work done for us by Mr. Wiley, and I would impress upon you the fact that it is not safe to let it go without examination.

I am sure it is not necessary for me to point out that such mistakes will turn many students away from the College, and seriously injure technical education amongst us, apart from the blame which will justly fall upon the Board if we allow such work to be done for us, and give it our sanction.

H. C. RUSSELL,
Acting President.

No. 3.

The Secretary Board of Technical Education to the Board.

I UNDERSTAND from Mrs. Story that her letter was written at the instigation of Mr. Wiley, and that she now regrets having complied with his request. On the day previous to its being written, I had explained to her my reasons for taking the action I did, and she appeared to agree with me that it would be most desirable in any future lecture to have the articles passed by the audience from one to the other, so as to prevent the noise occasioned by a number of waiters, whose continuous moving about the hall prevented all but those in the front seats from hearing her remarks. I may state that this system of passing specimens has for many years been adopted at these popular lectures with satisfactory results, and should not have been departed from on this occasion by Mr. Wiley. One porter near the stage to hand the articles to those on the front chairs, and another one to receive the empty plates when they were passed by the audience to the back, would have been quite sufficient waiters, and there was therefore no necessity for the services of a host of students and attendants being brought into requisition for this purpose by Mr. Wiley.

On the evening in question my attention was specially directed, by a gentleman in the office of the Department of Public Instruction, who left his seat for that purpose, to the great noise caused by persons walking about the hall, which he said prevented those seated at the back from hearing a word of the lecture. One of the porters also appealed to me in the absence of Mr. Wiley as to the impossibility of his following the plates from one side of the hall to the other, and he pointed out that they were being satisfactorily and quietly handed by the audience from row to row until they reached him at the back.

The objection raised by Mrs. Story to her students attending to the large number of ladies seated elsewhere than on chairs, appears absurd in view of the fact that I noticed two of the pupils coming voluntarily to the back of the hall at the first cookery lecture, with choice morsels for their friends, much to the expressed annoyance of those who were not similarly favoured, although passed on the way down. Judging from the prominent position taken by several of the students in the front of the platform, I did not think they were troubled with the great timidity ascribed to them, and that they had only consented to pass round the plates to a select party in the hall.

The arrangements made by Mr. Wiley, that the porters after receiving the plates at the end of the hall should march back again through the centre of it with those utensils, was also obviated at my direction by their receiving the crockery at the back and carrying it along the side entrance on to the platform. It will be seen by the enclosed minutes from Messrs. M'Sorley and Ridley that there was no reasonable cause for complaint that the dishes were not quickly returned, as I personally received in nearly every instance the plates from the audience and handed them to a porter to take round the side passage to the platform.

As Mrs. Story kept the audience a much longer time than any other lecturer has ever done, and until nearly ten o'clock, I fail to see why she should have desired the lecture to have been prolonged by more dishes being passed round, or to wish to inflict further remarks upon the people, especially as long before its conclusion numbers were leaving the hall. The vote for provisions, which was only given so that these lectures could be properly illustrated, was exceeded by Mrs. Story, leading to much comment, when the account was passed for payment at the Board meeting. One of the principles which should be taught by an

Instructress

Instructress in Domestic Economy, is that the amount available for purchasing anything should not be exceeded; but, from circumstances brought from time to time under the notice of the Board, it is apparent that in this respect Mrs. Story does not practice what she teaches.

Mr. Wiley says that a riot might have been occasioned, owing to some persons not having partaken of the articles cooked; but it was not the intention of the Board to provide a free supper along with the free lecture to all comers, especially as at the lecture referred to by him only such sick-room cooking was proposed as gruel and similar slops. I, however, did notice that at the conclusion of the lecture, several boys from the drawing classes came into the hall by the side door, and in a very unruly manner clamoured for the remains of some of the dishes; but, as Mr. Wiley in his hurry to get home, nearly always leaves before nine o'clock, and is therefore seldom present when the lectures are finished, he did not observe this objectionable conduct, and see me order the lads out of the room. As Mr. Wiley is only on duty of an afternoon and evening, it is very desirable that he should show proper respect to every lecturer by waiting until the conclusion of the lecture, instead of leaving nearly every evening before the appointed hour, so that he may walk to the Redfern Station and be in time for the 9.5 p.m. train.

It will therefore be seen that I simply took action in altering the objectionable arrangements made by Mr. Wiley, when appealed to in his absence by a porter and one of the audience, who strongly complained of the way the lecture was being given, and asked that the front door might be closed, so as to prevent the noise made by persons who were coming in and going out on being unable to get a seat or hear what was said. Mr. Wiley was visiting the classes at the Technical Institute, in Sussex-street, when this disturbance of the lecture happened, and it would have been impossible to consult him as to the best means of stopping the noise as suggested in his minute, so that when appealed to I had to take prompt action in the matter myself.

Notwithstanding Mr. Wiley's assertion as to the orderly manner in which the first cookery lecture was conducted, complaints were made through the public press as to the impossibility of numbers in the audience hearing that lecture. A paragraph also appeared in one of the newspapers condemning the use of a notice-board at this cookery lecture with the words "Full up" written upon it, which, as soon as I observed on the evening in question, I had immediately removed. It was also stated that a number of persons attending these popular science lectures were "Domain loafers," only seeking shelter for a few hours from the inclemency of the weather; and I personally prevented, at the cost of many insulting remarks, several such persons from entering the hall, as they were in a filthy condition, and would have been a great nuisance to any ladies who might be seated next to them. I also had to check two youths standing at the back of the hall with their hats on, who were passing rude remarks in a loud tone on the lecture, and in one instance using bad language. A want of arrangement appeared also to exist with regard to properly utilising the sitting accommodation, although Mr. Wiley says that the porter he had placed at the door was at the same time to perform the impossible task of seating a crowded audience in a large hall, and also act as doorkeeper. I had therefore to find seats for several ladies who were standing up at the back of the hall, although there was room on some of the forms when the occupants were made to move up. Mr. Wiley, having removed the doorkeeper appointed by the Board from his proper position at the entrance, I noticed a number of persons, after the hall was full, forcing their way with much noise into the hall, and being unable to find seats they stood in the lobby directly in the way of those entering or leaving the building. I therefore directed Mr. M'Sorley to stand in his proper position at the hall door, so as to prevent the entrance of any more persons, especially drunken ones, who, as he aptly says, are much easier kept out of the building than removed when once they have taken their seats as part of the audience. None of the probable direful effects suggested by Mr. Wiley happened through my orders being carried out, but on the contrary, after they were made everything passed off satisfactorily as far as the audience were concerned. The persons seated in the rear of the hall were through my endeavours enabled to hear Mrs. Story, which it was complained they could not do at the previous lecture, owing to the incessant tramping of a number of persons to and fro in the room, and to her reading from manuscript in a low tone of voice—in fact, presenting for the greater portion of the time, only a dumb show to the majority of the audience.

With respect to the request made by me that the side door of the hall should be temporarily closed for a short time during the lecture, I did so owing to my observing a crowd outside the opening into the passage, several of whom were making loud remarks, the noise of which must have disturbed many persons in the audience. Mr. Wiley appears from his own statement to have countermanded this order, although any ventilation desired could easily be obtained, after the crowd had been dispersed, by the temporary closing of the door.

From the appended memorandum received from one of the porters, it appears that Mr. Wiley has now given instructions to those employed at the Technical College not to pay attention to the orders of any other person than himself; and as he only attends to his duties of an afternoon and evening, it will be impossible for the Acting President or myself to have any control over any of the employes at the College, or to carry on its work when he is absent if such directions be permitted. These directions by Mr. Wiley are also opposed to resolutions made by the Board, to the effect that he must make no regulations.

I have now dealt with the charges made against me by Mr. Wiley; but it is my duty to report to the Board a number of irregular and unauthorised proceedings in connection with the delivery of those lectures, which he very wisely does not refer to in his minute. For instance, at the first lecture I had to warmly remonstrate with Mr. Wiley with respect to a very dangerous action on his part in case of fire, in blocking up the passages leading to the doors of the hall with chairs, so as to accommodate late comers wishing to be near the platform. The large hall of the School of Arts is very badly provided with means of exit, and I had previously prevented several persons who had obtained chairs from a side room from filling up the passages to them, and indeed made my wife and several other ladies take their seats right at the back, rather than place any obstruction in the way of a large audience leaving the building. On the platform, where the food was being cooked for the demonstrations, there is a quantity of very inflammable scenery belonging to the School of Arts, and as a number of the students near the fire were, at the unwise request of Mrs. Story, dressed in white muslin gowns, instead of some non-combustible material, many lives might have been lost if this light material had caught fire, especially if I had allowed Mr. Wiley to carry out his work of blocking up the passages with chairs. I understand that during the lecture a lighted candle was brought very foolishly behind this scenery on the stage, and this circumstance, or a flash from the pan when cooking, might have led to fatal consequences, especially to the large number of females present, who, at the alarm of fire, would be apt to lose their presence of mind, especially if there was not a ready means of escape. I

I had also to speak to both Mrs. Story and Mr. Wiley on the subject of issuing without authority a printed handbill, with the heading "Board of Technical Education," inviting persons to attend these cookery lectures. Mr. Wiley is well aware that, by a resolution of the Board, all notices have to bear the heading "Board of Technical Education," and, as a necessary guarantee of their authenticity, to be first signed by myself, as its Secretary; but in defiance of this rule, he appears to have had these bills printed and circulated without submitting the manuscript for approval, or consulting me in any way as to their distribution. This, however, is not an exceptional instance of his disregard of this resolution of the Board, as he insists on placing notices in the vestibule of the School of Arts and other places, signed "D. T. Wiley," and without the required heading of "Board of Technical Education."

The printed handbills referred to, together with sundry paragraphs inserted in the newspapers—in opposition to a decision of the Board, that any press notices should be first submitted for the approval of the Acting President—were the means of bringing together a much larger number of persons than could be accommodated in the hall, and, as I pointed out to Mrs. Story and Mr. Wiley, led to much discomfort to those present at the lecture, and disappointment to numbers who could not obtain admittance to it.

An unauthorized announcement, which also appeared in the press, that His Excellency the Governor would probably visit one of Mrs. Story's lectures, was no doubt a further means of causing many people to attend who would not otherwise have done so. Mrs. Story, without the consent of the Board, interviewed Lord Carrington, for the purpose of securing his presence at her lectures; but, through some misunderstanding on her part with respect to the date, His Excellency was unable to attend, as it was found he had a prior engagement for the date fixed, when the Acting President waited on him with an official invitation from the Board. I would respectfully point out that the action on the part of any teacher in the College corresponding with and inviting high personages to attend her or his particular lecture is to be deprecated, as any such communication should be sent in the usual official manner by myself, as Secretary to the Board, and under its instructions. I have had also to point out to Mrs. Story that it is desirable, to prevent jealousy amongst the instructors, that the College should be seen by visitors as a whole rather than in only one of its twelve departments, and also that it was in contemplation by the Board to ask Lord Carrington to visit the classes of the Technical College and open the Technical Workshops recently erected, so that it would be perhaps a tax on his limited spare time to ask him to also attend a cookery lecture. An ordinary advertisement in the newspapers generally secures a good audience even to a dry scientific lecture in the large hall, and the additional inducement of tasting nice morsels at a cookery demonstration would have been quite sufficient to ensure a large attendance—especially of ladies, who are naturally greatly interested in the subject—without the irregular and unnecessary publicity given by Mr. Wiley now complained of.

If Mrs. Story had been satisfied with a similar publicity to that given to other branches of the College, she would not now have to complain that there are far more students entering her classes than she has accommodation for, or that she is able to teach, and the Board would not be called upon to incur additional expenditure for her department from the limited funds placed this year at its disposal; especially, as any further extension of the cookery department means the deprivation of requisites for other more important technical classes, both at the College and in the branch technical schools in the country districts. I am afraid that I have displeased Mrs. Story recently, in not authorizing her to engage an assistant to the cookery classes; but, as I pointed out to her, until the Board gives me extended powers, I dare not take the responsibility upon myself of authorizing any increased expenditure, especially as it has been recently resolved not to incur further liability until the vote for Technical Education for this year has been passed by Parliament. As the Government holds the Board directly responsible for the advances made to it for technical education, I am most careful, as its servant, to carry out only its directions or those of the Acting President when it is not meeting, or I am afraid that I would soon be called to account for exceeding my duty.

When remonstrating with Mr. Wiley recently, on his acting without authority and in opposition to the wishes of the Board, he stated that it was his intention always to do what he considered right, without, I take it, any regard to orders that may be given him by the Board, the Acting President, or myself. This spirit of insubordination is to be seen in the charges he has made against me with respect to the action I took at these cookery lectures; instead of being obliged to me for preventing much danger and unpleasantness, which I am confident would have happened, owing to his faulty arrangements, if I had not stationed myself at the rear of the hall and worked very hard to ensure safety and order for the audience. If Mr. Wiley, instead of marching proudly on to the stage with Mrs. Story on his arm, bowing gracefully to the audience, and paying such polite attention as other lady lecturers and teachers have complained they do not receive at his hands, had been with me at the back of the hall performing what he considers menial and undignified work, he might have obviated some of the complaints made respecting his arrangements.

I would much have preferred being at my own home than in attendance at these cookery lectures, especially as I was employed in the Board's office on all the other days and nights in that and the following week from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., and also on Saturday afternoons, although suffering from illness, caused principally, I am afraid, from overwork. A sense of responsibility, however, owing to the numerous complaints which have been made respecting Mr. Wiley, has caused me to visit the Technical College of an evening whenever practicable, although always engaged in my own office from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. I have removed to Sydney—much, I am afraid, to the injury of the health of my family—so that the desire of the Acting President could be carried out—that I should frequently inspect the evening classes and lectures in the city and suburban districts, a work which greatly over-taxed my strength when residing at North Shore and Summer Hill.

My action at these cookery lectures was no new departure on my part, as I am required by the Board to report how the ladies and gentlemen engaged from time to time to lecture perform their work. It had been my practice for many years, as Chairman of the Technical College Committee, before the College was taken over by the Government, to voluntarily attend nearly every evening the lectures and classes; and the present position of the institution is, I believe, greatly due to these endeavours to make it an educational success. This explanation of the steps I had to take at these cookery lectures will afford an apt illustration of the trouble Mr. Wiley has given me in most other matters nearly ever since his entry upon duty.

Mr. Wiley evidently considers that he is at least on equal terms with myself, and that I have no right to control or interfere with him in any way, although he has been placed by the Board under my immediate direction. When engaged, he was specially instructed to report every important matter to me personally
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each day as it occurred, so as to enable me to carry out my duties in supervising the operations carried on by the Board, which I cannot always do personally, owing to its buildings being in five different streets in the city, besides the branch schools in the suburbs and country towns. This duty Mr. Wiley has not satisfactorily performed; and, indeed, for a considerable time he has caused me much annoyance and extra work, owing to his insubordinate conduct and want of loyal co-operation. His unfortunate habit of using powers not delegated to him by the Board, and in incurring expenses not authorized by it, have caused him to be repeatedly censured, but with little effect. He appears to claim powers properly only belonging to a Principal, and seems incapable of discerning the difference between the manner of properly conducting a large technical institution, with nearly fifty instructors, directly controlled by a Board appointed by the Government, and the holding of a primary school. He has boasted that, when a Public School teacher, he taught science subjects in direct opposition to the wishes of the Inspector; and, although this might not be much noticed in a small school only visited a couple of times during the year, a similar course of action must be very detrimental to the best interests of the Technical College, and subversive of any real control over its operations by the Board. As the buildings used by the Board in Phillip-street by private and exchange telephonic communication, many of the mistakes made by Mr. Wiley from time to time could have been obviated, if he had consulted me in accordance with the instructions given him when he entered upon his duties. I have noticed that recent rules passed by the Board have not been obeyed by Mr. Wiley, notwithstanding the humble protestations contained in his minute; and as he ranks next to me, his example must have a very prejudicial effect upon the other officials. For instance, one of the rules passed by the Board provides that whenever leave of absence from duty during the day is desired, application must be made to the Secretary of the Board; but lately, in my presence, Mr. Wiley allowed the operator to absent himself without reference in anyway to the Acting President or myself. During the last week Mr. Wiley has not complied with the printed instructions, that he should report to me personally each day, and has not furnished any explanation of this omission of duty. Indeed his habit of ventilating his fancied grievances must take up a great deal of his time, and prevent him giving that attention to his duties that he ought to do. The many applications received from Mr. Wiley for increased assistance, short hours, and long holidays, would, if complied with, cause the working staff to be nearly doubled, and could not be well adopted in organizing and working a new Department with limited funds at its disposal, and whose operations have to be carried on at a number of places in the city both day and night. When Mr. Wiley has been away on his annual holidays, I have experienced much difficulty in dealing with the employes at the College, owing to the unauthorized arrangements made by him prior to his departure; but which, once made, I did not interfere with, not wishing to weaken his influence over those under him. I have found it impossible myself, for several years, to take the usual annual leave of absence allowed to Government officers, or even to properly inspect the branch schools in the country districts, except during public holidays, when this office is closed, and other persons are enjoying themselves, owing to the unsatisfactory relations existing between Mr. Wiley and the Board, and in view of the fact that, although next to me in rank, he would not be trusted by it to perform my duties.

The Acting President has frequently complained that many of the figures and statements of Mr. Wiley are incorrect, and that he is not in other ways to be depended upon. His insubordination and inefficiency have been shown in the many minutes submitted during the last two years, and which contain censures passed upon him by the Board, and by Mr. Combes (President), and Mr. Russell (Vice-President). As the Board gave the title of Secretary of the Technical College to Mr. Wiley, I have felt much more diffidence in dealing with him than if he had been styled Assistant Secretary to myself, and therefore seldom interfered with his arrangements at the College without consulting him, except during his absence of a morning, or in cases of urgency, such as occurred at those popular cookery demonstrations. The Acting President knows that, when Mr. Wiley's conduct has been in question, I have said whatever I could in his favour, and that, at the Board meetings, I nearly always left his minutes to speak for themselves, as their contents, although in many cases incorrect, appeared to me to carry sufficient condemnation, without further reflections on my part. I have, however, found Mr. Wiley to be a difficult man to deal with, as he appears most anxious to govern the Technical College by himself. He is greatly dissatisfied with his present situation, as he was with his previous one of Public School teacher. Like others, having imaginary grievances, I am afraid he has imparted his chronic discontent to others with whom he is brought into contact, to the injury of the important educational work in which the Board is engaged, which to be successful requires united effort and self-denying labour on the part of its employes. When transferred from the very responsible situation I held as Accountant in the Government Printer's Department to my present position, I willingly took an inferior position to that I long occupied as Chairman of the Technical College Committee with the determination of carrying out, as a paid Secretary, all the resolutions of the Board in their integrity, knowing that it is of but little use for a number of gentlemen to deliberate, if their decisions are not adhered to by those under them. During the thirty years I have been in the Government Service (twenty-seven years in the Government Printing Office, and three years in my present situation), I have learned the lesson that no Department can be properly administered unless with implicit obedience on the part of every one employed in it. I have, therefore, as Secretary to the Board, at considerable sacrifice of health and comfort, endeavoured to carry out its directions with as little annoyance and friction as possible to all parties concerned. I must, however, as executive officer of the Board, request that it will support me in the position I occupy, and that Mr. Wiley may be definitely instructed in future to carry out any orders that I may give him, leaving the responsibility to rest upon my shoulders if I do wrong.

One of the reasons for Mr. Wiley obtaining his present position was my informing the Board that he had been a student at the science classes formed in 1869 on my motion at the Sydney School of Arts, and that I understood from him that he was now desirous of helping forward a work from which he had derived much personal benefit. He is also otherwise indebted to me for some of his early training, and should not have given me the great trouble he has done, especially as I have endeavoured to be always very considerate to him and the other employes of the Board. When the situation of Secretary to the Sydney School of Arts was vacant in 1881, Mr. Wiley came from Penrith to my private residence at North Shore, before 8 o'clock in the morning, and expressed himself desirous of leaving the Government Service with which he was dissatisfied, and asked me as a Vice-President of the institution to give him my support for that appointment; which I declined to do, as there were other applicants whom I considered more suited for the position.

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On the receipt, however, of a subsequent written request from him, when I was appointed Secretary to the Board of Technical Education, asking whether there was a vacancy in any position under me, I informed him that a Secretary for the Sydney Technical College was required, and forwarded to him a printed paper showing the duties to be performed, and also intimating on it that the engagement—on three months' notice to that effect being given—could be terminated by the Board, and that it had power of removal without notice in case of misconduct. Prior to his sending in his application, however, he consulted me as to whether leaving his situation under the Department of Public Instruction would interfere with the classification he had gained as a Public School teacher in the event of his desiring to return to that position, as in several instances, others, who for a time had ceased teaching, on resuming work were placed in a lower grade. I recommended him to make further inquiries in the matter, which he did, and returned and told me that Mr. Reid had replied, that his employment by the Board would not cause him to lose the grade he had obtained as a Public School teacher. No reference was, however, made at that time by Mr. Wiley to his receiving the appointment from the Executive Council, and as the Civil Service Act had not even been submitted to Parliament, no enrolment as an officer under the provisions of that Act could have been promised to him. There were several highly competent gentlemen in the Public Service who saw me with respect to the advertisement inviting applications for the position, but who refused to apply for it on seeing in the printed conditions that they would be only in the employ of the Board.

The morning after the appointment of Mr. Wiley had been made by the Board, Mr. Combes waited upon Mr. Reid with respect to it, and on his return forwarded the letter signed by him dated 1st November, 1883. As the result of this interview Mr. Combes also instructed me to alter the proof of the report of the Technical Agencies Committee, then in type, so that the wording of the resolution passed by the Board appointing Mr. Wiley would read that he was recommended to the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction for appointment to the Secretaryship of the Technical College. Although after the interview with the Minister, the President submitted the appointment of Mr. Wiley by the Board for the approval of Mr. Reid, surprise was expressed by some of the members at seeing, in the letter from the Acting Under Secretary conveying that approval, another intimation, to the effect that a necessary Minute would at once be prepared recommending the appointment for the approval of the Governor in Council. On seeing Mr. Miller subsequently with reference to the paragraph containing this statement, he explained to me that it was inserted in error, as, although the Minute had been prepared, it had not been signed by the Minister. In a letter to the Acting President, Mr. Reid has since explained that he intended to sign this Minute, but through some oversight neglected to do so, owing I have no doubt to his sudden and unexpected retirement from office.

The interviewing of the succeeding Minister respecting this and other appointments made by the Board was left with the President, and Mr. Combes afterwards verbally intimated that the Acting Minister had told him that the Board could make its own appointments without reference to or recognition by the Department of Public Instruction, in the same way as was done by the late Council of Education; and this practice has accordingly been followed by the Board ever since. As this arrangement was only a verbal one between the Minister of Public Instruction and the President of the Board, and did not form part of any official correspondence, no communications in the matter passed between the Under Secretary of Public Instruction and myself.

In answer to a communication from Mr. Wiley, requesting a letter of appointment, I informed him by direction of Mr. Combes that he had been engaged by the Board, subject to the conditions contained in the printed statement of duties handed to him prior to his taking office, and also requested him to at once enter into a fidelity bond in accordance with another clause of that document, which he accordingly did without further protest. The passing of the Civil Service Act a considerable time afterwards, however, gave him another opportunity to commence an agitation for enrolment as an officer under its provisions; but his request was refused by the Board, and his attention again called to the terms of his engagement with it. He then appealed in an irregular manner to the Civil Service Board, and was informed that that body did not consider him to be a Civil Servant, as he was appointed by the Board in pursuance of the powers vested in it. Mr. Wiley then brought his case under the notice of the then Minister (Mr. Trickett) who without further reference to the Board caused the appointment to be made by the Governor in Council, and notified that it was to date from the time of entry upon duty. Prior to the appointment of Mr. Wiley being gazetted, I was sent for by the Minister (Mr. Trickett) with respect to one of the Instructors holding an important post, whom he considered unfit to hold that position. On my explaining to him that the Board had already given this Instructor three months' notice of the discontinuance of his services, in accordance with the terms of the engagement entered into with all its employés, he expressed himself satisfied with the steps which had been taken in the matter. Several other teachers engaged by the Board were, after trial, found unsuitable, and it would have been very difficult to dismiss them if their cases had to be submitted to the Executive Council after being decided upon by the Board. The appointment of lecturers and teachers as Civil Servants might also be undesirable for themselves, as numbers of them are engaged in other work in addition to their employment at the college, which they would be debarred from if placed on the Civil Service List.

The appointment by the Government of all the officers and teachers would, no doubt, add greatly to the stability of the Department, and relieve the Board of much pecuniary liability, for which each member is personally responsible; but I take it that Mr. Wiley should not be the only person engaging with the Board under certain conditions who is to be allowed to depart from the terms of his engagement, especially as there are other of its employés who were like him transferred from the Civil Service, or from the employ of the late Technical College Committee of the School of Arts. Although much more than twice as long in the Government Service as Mr. Wiley, I would not dare to occupy my present position if the Board intimated—as it has done in his case—that it wished me transferred to some other office.

I have written thus fully with respect to the conduct of Mr. Wiley, as, owing to the persons employed by the Board now averaging during the year nearly a hundred persons, I have had no time—after dealing with communications reaching a thousand a month respecting the Technical College or Technical Schools in the country districts, and personal interviews occupying the greater part of the day—to reply to all the long minutes he appears to take a delight in writing, although I am sure his time could be far more profitably employed. I regret very much having to write in this manner respecting Mr. Wiley, and would much rather have spoken of him in the highest terms of praise, as I have known him from boyhood and expected

expected better things from one who has had excellent opportunities of learning what is right, but whose discontented disposition, if not checked, could not but destroy all organization and subordination in any large Department in which he might be engaged.—E.D., 14/4/86.

[Enclosure 1.]

The Doorkeeper, Technical Hall, to Secretary to Board.

In accordance with your request, I beg to give my reasons for not obeying Mr. Wiley's orders relative to assisting at Mrs. Fawcett Story's lecture.

You may remember telling me in the earlier part of the evening, to be very careful as to whom I admitted to the hall, and to look well to the door. When the dishes began to be served round, I asked you what I was to do, as I could not mind the door and assist the pupils in serving too. You replied that you thought the girls could do all that was required, and that I would do more good at the door, keeping all roughs out, at the same time telling Mr. Ridley to get the dishes at the back of the hall as they came up, and return them to the stage to be washed. Mrs. Story sent round once during the lecture for dishes, but Mr. Ridley had none to give her, having returned them as fast as they came to the rear of the hall. Next day Mr. Wiley spoke to me about not obeying his orders as to serving out the food, and asked me, as Secretary to the College, whose orders was I going to obey, as he was responsible for the management of these lectures. To prevent any mistakes for the future, he told me to obey his orders before anyone, and if anyone else gave me an order to refer them to him, and he would take all responsibility.

This affair would not have happened if you had known that the caretaker had been told off to mind the door by Mr. Wiley, and I did not tell you, as I thought you knew. The caretaker was only there occasionally, as most of his time was spent showing people to seats and moving others closer together to make more room. For my part, I naturally obeyed your order to guard the door, for I knew it was easy to prevent a drunken man from coming in; but once in, it is hard work to get them out again, and you disturb both lecturer and audience.

Hoping these reasons may suffice.

A. K. MACSORLEY.

[Enclosure 2.]

Assistant Caretaker to Secretary to Board.

In accordance with your wishes, I beg to state my reasons for asking whether I should assist in handing round the food at Mrs. Storey's lecture. Mr. Wiley gave me instructions to assist Mr. M'Sorley in waiting on the audience, and when he stayed at the door instead of doing so, I thought I would be of more use by staying at the back of the Hall to return the empty plates to the back of the stage. I asked you if I were to go and wait or not. Had M'Sorley gone to assist, I should have done so too, as I had asked him just before which side of the hall he was going to attend to.

G. W. RIDLEY,

Assistant Caretaker.

No. 4.

Extract from Board Minute Book.

14 April, 1886.

MINUTES were read from the Acting President and Secretary to the Board as to the performance of the duties of Secretary to the Technical College by Mr. D. T. Wiley, and it was resolved that three months' notice of termination of his engagement be given to him on account of his insubordination and inefficiency.

No. 5.

The Secretary Board of Technical Education to Mr. D. T. Wiley.

Sir,

Board of Technical Education, 17 April, 1886.

With reference to your appointment as Secretary to the Sydney Technical College on 31st October, 1883, on the terms of a printed notice previously handed to you, headed "Duties of Secretary," one of the terms of which was as follows:—"His engagement may be terminated at any time by three months' notice on either side," I am directed by the Board of Technical Education to inform you that, at a meeting of the Board, held on the 14th instant, it was decided to terminate your engagement with it, and to give you three months' notice to that effect.

You will therefore be pleased to accept this as a notice of the Board's intention to terminate the agreement, and that at the end of three months from this date you will be no longer in its service.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD DOWLING,

Secretary.

1885-86.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING SALE OF SITE OF OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL AT WOLLONGONG.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 April, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18th February, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, minutes, papers, and other documents, having reference to the sale of the site of the Public School in Crown-street, Wollongong, by the Government to the Borough Council of that town.”

(Mr. Suttor.)

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EDUCATION.

No. 1.

The Mayor of Wollongong to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Council Chambers, Wollongong, 28 March, 1883.

I have the honor to convey to you the substance of a motion passed in this Council on the 2nd instant, viz., "That steps be taken to obtain permission from the Minister for Education to lease the premises now occupied as a Public School, on completion of the new building, now in progress, for the purpose of a Council Chamber, Public Library, &c., and that the Mayor be empowered to take such action in the matter as may be necessary."

In order to save correspondence, I will do myself the honor to call and personally explain the terms suggested by the Council, and to ascertain your views on the matter.

I have, &c.,
F. A. FRANKLIN, Mayor.

The Chief Inspector for report.—G.M. (for U.S.), B.C., 30 March, 1883. District Inspector John McCredie for report.—E.J., B.C., 4/4/83. Inspector Thompson for report.—J.McC., B.C., 9/4/83.

No. 2.

The Acting Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chief Inspector.

Memorandum to The Chief Inspector.

(No. 84-1,109.) Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 19 February, 1884.

Wollongong.—Your B.C. memo. of 5th instant upon Commandant's letter of the 2nd January, addressed to the Principal Under Secretary, forwarding an application from Capt. Owen for use of part of the old school buildings at Wollongong, for an office and armoury in connection with the Volunteer Artillery at that place; and also for the use of the ground attached for drill purposes.

The following is a copy of the Minister's minute in reference to the above matter:—"I think the use of the rooms required by the Volunteers may be granted without charge on a sufferance occupation, and an undertaking to keep the premises so used in good repair. We cannot grant the ground attached, but the same sufferance use of that may be allowed."

The papers have been returned to the Colonial Secretary's Office.

G. MILLER,
Acting Under Secretary.

No. 3.

The Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Borough of Wollongong, Council Chambers, 10 March, 1884.

Referring to letters from this Council of dates 28th March and 9th July, 1883, and one from your department of the 30th March last, also communications from the Inspector of Public Schools of dates 14th and 30th April last, respecting the proposal of the Borough Council of Wollongong to lease the present Public School buildings at Wollongong, when vacated, for new premises now nearly completed. I have the honor, under instructions from His Worship the Mayor of this Borough, to now renew the application respecting same, and to respectfully request that when the new school buildings are completed, you will be pleased to grant this Council a lease of the old premises for the purpose of Council Chamber, Public Library, &c.

As the new local Government Bill will very likely be passed into law this Session of Parliament, there will then be a necessity for proper and suitable premises for Town Hall, &c., and it is considered that the premises in question, being centrally situated, would, with slight repairs and alterations, just answer the purpose. The Council therefore hopes you will give the matter early and favourable consideration, and make the terms and conditions as easy as possible.

A reply at your earliest convenience will oblige.

I have, &c.,
HENRY STUMBLES,
Town Clerk.

The Chief Inspector, for report upon Borough Council's application. The use, on sufferance, of part of the old school premises and the playground has been granted to the Volunteer authorities. (See my memo. to you of 19 February last, No. 84-1,109.) The papers, which were returned to Colonial Secretary's Office, cannot at present be obtained.—G.M., B.C., 3 April, 1884.

District Inspector John McCredie for report.—D.J.C. (for C.J.), B.C., 7/4/84. Inspector Thompson.—Please furnish report on this application so far as you can from your knowledge of the matter.—J.McC., B.C., 9/4/84.

B.C., District Inspector John McCredie (No. 84-201.) The portion of the school building granted for use of the V. A. Brigade is on the eastern side of the building; the whole of rooms on western side of the building may be available for Borough Council's Offices, which will afford them ample accommodation should they still need it, and would be more convenient for their purposes than rooms on eastern side would be.—W.F.T., 25/4/84.

Inspector Murray for report.—J.McC., B.C., 29/4/84.

No. 4.

Mr. George Hewlett to The Hon. Sir Alexander Stuart, K.C.M.G.

Sir,

Wollongong, 9 April, 1884.

I beg respectfully to call your attention to the following facts:—

1. That I was for many years a member of the late Local School Board, and for several years its chairman, consequently can speak as to the truth of what follows.
2. That the Board made repeated and urgent application to the Department for the erection of new Public School buildings, recommending particularly that they should be placed in some other part of the town rather than on the land occupied by the present buildings in use, and intimating that the said block of land would realize at least £2,000, were it parcelled out in suitable building sites, as it is in the midst of the business part of the town.
3. That from paragraphs in the local papers, it appears the Education Department have promised the local Volunteer Artillery the use of part of the school premises, and also a lease of another part to the Corporation.
4. That in my opinion the Department is making a mistake in allowing the use of the property for such purposes, when the large expenditure for the new building, which with the land will cost at least £8,000, was undertaken with the express understanding that the present site should be sold, and the proceeds applied in reduction of the cost of the new.
5. That since the arrangement was made property in the town has increased in value, and the land in question would be sure to bring a larger amount than the sum originally named—at least twice as much, if carefully laid out.
6. I hope to be excused for bringing the foregoing under your notice, but I do so on public grounds. Observing that there is an impression that the Department is costly, here is an opportunity of realizing a large amount towards the cost of our new school buildings, and of enabling valuable business sites to be purchased in the very heart of the business part of the town.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE HEWLETT.

The Minister of Public Instruction.—A.S., 10/4/84. The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.—C.W., B.C., 10 April, 1884. Chief Inspector,—For report in connection with papers sent to you on 3rd instant.—G.M., B.C., 17 April, 1884. District Inspector John McCredie,—For report in connection with paper referred to you on the 9th instant.—E.J., B.C., 22/4/84. Inspector Murray,—For report.—L.B. (for D.J.), B.C., 28/4/84.

District Inspector,—I know nothing whatever of this matter, and would suggest that these papers be sent to Mr. Inspector Thompson for report, as it would appear that he is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.—J.H.M., 29/4/84. Inspector Thompson,—For report.—D.J.C. (for C.J.), B.C., 2/5/84.

No. 5.

The Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Borough of Wollongong, Council Chambers, 15 April, 1884.

Referring to your letter of the 14th ultimo, and previous correspondence respecting the leasing of the old school premises to this Council upon the completion of the new school buildings, I have the honor to respectfully request that you would kindly give the matter your early and favourable consideration, and oblige with a reply as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

HENRY STUMBLES,

Town Clerk.

No. 6.

The Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Borough of Wollongong, Council Chambers, 25 April, 1884.

I have the honor to direct your attention to my letters of the 10th March last and 15th instant, and previous correspondence, respecting the leasing of the old school premises by this Council upon the completion of the new school buildings, and to again respectfully request that you would give the matter immediate consideration, and favour this Council with a reply in time for our next meeting, which takes place next week.

Hoping to receive an early and favourable reply.

I have, &c.,

HENRY STUMBLES,

Town Clerk.

No. 7.

The Acting Under Secretary to The Chief Inspector.

Memorandum to The Chief Inspector, Wollongong Public School.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 22 May, 1884.

My B.C. memoranda, dated the 3rd and 17th ultimo respectively, requesting you to report on the application from the Borough Council to lease the old premises.

In inviting your attention to my memorandum above quoted, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to take such steps as will ensure the matter being dealt with as early as possible. The Borough Council are pressing for an early decision in the case.

G. MILLER,

Acting Under Secretary.

No. 8.

5

No. 8.

Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Borough of Wollongong, Council Chambers, 28 May, 1884.

I have the honor to again direct your attention to my letter of the 15th ultimo, and previous correspondence, respecting the leasing of the old school buildings to this Council upon the completion of the new school premises in this town, and to most respectfully request that, the matter having been under consideration for a considerable time, you would kindly favour this Council with a definite answer at your earliest convenience, as the lease of the premises now occupied as a Council Chamber is about to terminate, and we shall have great difficulty in obtaining other suitable premises.

Hoping to receive an early and favourable reply.

I have, &c.,

HENRY STUMBLES,

Town Clerk.

No. 9.

Local Inspector of Schools to The District Inspector.

Memorandum to District Inspector John McCredie.

Wollongong.—Mr. Geo. Hewlett's letter suggesting that old school buildings and premises be sold.

So far as I have been called upon to deal with questions relative to this building and premises thereto attached, the matter lies thus: There have been two separate applications for the lease of portions of the old school buildings and premises.

1. The Borough Council of Wollongong applied for lease of a portion for use as Council Offices, but subsequently deferred action on and withdrew their proposal for an indefinite period.
2. Major Owen, Commandant of the Wollongong Volunteer Artillery Brigade, made application in January ultimo for lease of two rooms on eastern side of the building, together with use of ground attached for drill instruction.

In my B.C. 45 of 23rd January ultimo, I recommended that Major Owen's application be favourably entertained at rate of from 10s. to 15s. per week rental, and I was subsequently notified that upon our vacating the old buildings, it had been decided that the portion of building above named, with use of ground, should be leased to the W.V.A.B. (See also my B.C. 201 of 25/4/84.)

With reference to Mr. Geo. Hewlett's letter of 9th ultimo, and his statement that "the new building was undertaken with the express understanding that the present site should be sold," &c., I am not cognizant of any such understanding, which, if as he states, must have been previous to my succeeding Mr. Inspector W. H. Johnson in May, 1882.

It seems to me, however, that the arrangement or agreement with the W.V.A.B. cannot now be well set aside, and that the Department is committed to a lease for some set term to the W.V.A.B. of that portion of the premises in question for which application was made through Major Owen.

Under these circumstances, I would recommend that upon the expiration of the lease referred to, the question of the sale of the premises under notice be taken into consideration.

W. F. THOMPSON,

Inspector, 12/5/84.

Chief Inspector,—I concur.—J. McC., B.C., 13/5/84.

Under Secretary,—There is no agreement to lease. The Volunteers only occupy on sufferance, and permission to continue can be withdrawn at any time. I recommend that the old buildings be sold by auction at an early date, and that the W.A.V.B., be requested to give up possession by the end of June.—E.J., B.C., 19/5/84. Submitted,—Approved.—W.J.T., 30/5/84.

[Enclosures.]

Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Local Inspector of Schools.

Sir,

Borough of Wollongong, Council Chambers, 20 April, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant respecting the leasing by this Council of the present Public School buildings, and to state that his Worship the Mayor would like to interview you on the matter. You would therefore oblige by fixing any time that may suit your convenience for such interview.

I have, &c.,

HENRY STUMBLES.

Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Local Inspector of Schools.

Sir,

Borough of Wollongong, Council Chambers, 15 June, 1883.

Referring to the proposal of this Council to lease the present Public School buildings when vacated, I am requested by his Worship the Mayor to ask you to kindly allow the matter to remain until after our next meeting of Council, when we will have the question dealt with.

I have, &c.

HENRY STUMBLES,

Town Clerk.

Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Local Inspector of Schools.

Sir,

Borough of Wollongong, Council Chambers, 9 July, 1883.

Referring to your letters of the 14th and 30th April last, respecting the proposal of the Borough Council of Wollongong to lease the present Public School building when vacated, I have the honor, as instructed by this Council, to respectfully request that in view of the probable delay in the erection of the new school buildings, you would kindly allow the matter to remain in abeyance for a few months.

I have, &c.,

HENRY STUMBLES,

Town Clerk.

No. 10.

No. 10.

The Acting Under Secretary to The Chief Inspector.

Memorandum to Chief Inspector.

Wollongong Public School.—As to selling old school buildings. (Your memo. of 19th ultimo.)

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 12 June, 1884.

THE Minister of Public Instruction has approved of your recommendation that the old school premises at the abovenamed place be sold by auction at an early date, and that the Wollongong Volunteer Artillery Brigade be requested to give up possession by the 30th instant.

The Colonial Secretary has accordingly been asked to cause the Volunteer authorities to be instructed to give up possession of the premises by the 30th instant.

G. MILLER,
Acting Under Secretary.

No. 11.

The Acting Under Secretary to The Town Clerk, Wollongong.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 12 June, 1884.

Adverting to your letter, dated 28th May ultimo, and previous correspondence, requesting that the old Public School premises at Wollongong may be leased to the Municipal Council upon the completion of the new buildings, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction deems it inexpedient to accede to your request.

2. I am also to state that the Minister has decided to sell the old school premises by auction at an early date.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,
Acting Under Secretary.

No. 12.

The Acting Under Secretary to Mr. George Hewlett.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 12 June, 1884.

Adverting to your letter, dated 9th April last, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, suggesting the sale of the old Public School building and site at Wollongong, upon the completion of the new school, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has decided to sell the old building and site by auction at an early date.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,
Acting Under Secretary.

No. 13.

The Acting Under Secretary to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 12 June, 1884.

Adverting to my B.C. memo.* of the 18th February last, conveying the authority of the Minister of Public Instruction for the occupation by the Wollongong Artillery Volunteer Brigade, on sufferance, of a portion of the old Public School premises at Wollongong, I am now directed to acquaint you that it has been decided to sell the premises by auction at an early date.

2. Under these circumstances, the Minister will be glad if the Colonial Secretary will be so good as to cause the necessary instructions to be given to the Volunteer authorities at Wollongong to deliver up possession of the premises by the end of the current month.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,
Acting Under Secretary.

No. 14.

Mr. George Hewlett to The Acting Under Secretary.

Sir,

Wollongong, 16 June, 1884.

I am in receipt of your letter, No. B. 84-4,518, intimating that the Minister of Public Instruction has decided to sell the old school buildings and site in this town by auction at an early date.

I now beg to recommend that, in order to realize as much as possible for the property, the Minister should send down a surveyor and have the block divided into suitable allotments for building purposes, and also that a lane or street should be run through the land from Crown-street to Bareilla-street.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE HEWLETT.

No. 15.

The Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Borough of Wollongong, Council Chamber, 9 July, 1884.

I have the honor, under direction of the Borough Council of Wollongong, to respectfully ask that a portion of the land in Crown-street, Wollongong, now used for Public School purposes, may be granted to this Council (on the completion of the new school buildings) as a site for the erection of a Town Hall, &c.

As

* Upon No. 14-898, letter from the Commandant, referred to you on 21st February last.

As there is every probability of a Local Government Bill being passed into law by Parliament this Session, there will be a necessity for suitable and central premises for Town Hall, and the land in question being so centrally situated the Council thinks the Government might be pleased to grant a small piece of same for the purpose, as, with our present limited revenue, it would be too great an undertaking to both purchase the land and erect a Council Chamber; but should you be pleased to grant this request, the Council would then be in a position to erect a substantial and suitable building for their own use, and the accommodation of the ratepayers and general public.

Hoping you will be pleased to comply with this application, and dedicate a piece of said land to the Council's use.

I have, &c.,
HENRY STUMBLES,
Town Clerk.

No. 16.

The Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Borough of Wollongong, Council Chambers, 24 July, 1884.

Referring to my letter of the 9th instant, applying on behalf of this Council for a portion of the present school site in Crown-street for the purpose of erecting a Town Hall, I beg respectfully to request that you would kindly give the matter early and favourable consideration, as the Council has received notice to quit the premises now occupied as a Council Chamber, and there are no other suitable premises available. Under these circumstances the Council is desirous to secure a site and proceed with the erection of a Town Hall with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,
HENRY STUMBLES,
Town Clerk.

No. 17.

The Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Borough of Wollongong, Council Chambers, 2 August, 1884.

Referring again to the application of the Borough Council of Wollongong for a portion of the present Public School site in Crown-street for the purpose of erecting a Town Hall, I am directed to inform you that a deputation from this Council will do themselves the honor of waiting upon you in reference to the matter, and would consider it a favour if you could kindly make it convenient for such interview to take place on Friday the 15th instant, as a number of the Aldermen expect to be in Sydney at that time. You will further oblige by replying either by return post or wire, so that the necessary arrangements can be made.

I have, &c.,
HENRY STUMBLES,
Town Clerk.

Submitted.—G.M., 6/8/84. I will receive the deputation on the day named; meanwhile please let me have a *précis* of the case, the particulars of size of land, &c.—W.J.T., 6/8/84.

No. 18.

The Acting Under Secretary to The Town Clerk, Wollongong.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 8 August, 1884.

Adverting to your letter, dated 2nd instant, inquiring whether a deputation from the Municipal Council of Wollongong may wait upon the Minister of Public Instruction on Friday next, the 15th instant, in reference to the application for a portion of the present Public School site at that place for the purpose of erecting a Town Hall, I am directed to acquaint you that Mr. Trickett will be prepared to receive a deputation on the date named by you. A telegram to this effect was sent to you yesterday.

I have, &c.,
G. MILLER,
Acting Under Secretary.

No. 19.

Précis of Case, with Minister's Minute thereon.

Wollongong,—Question of disposal of old Public School site and buildings.

The old Public School at Wollongong is erected on 2 acres of land in the western portion of section 10 of the township, having frontages to Crown, Kembla, and Burelli Streets. This site was granted for the purposes of a National School in January, 1849. It was described by the Inspector, in March, 1880, as situate in the centre of the busiest thoroughfare of Wollongong.

In October, 1879, the question of effecting improvements to the school buildings was brought up, and the Clerk of Works estimated that the works required would cost about £332 9s. On special reference, however, being made to Mr. Inspector Bridges, that officer reported that he considered it preferable to erect new buildings on a different site than to repair the existing ones. The disadvantages of the site for school purposes, were the busy thoroughfare, and consequent noise of passing vehicles, and danger to children; also, that it was not central to the school population, and was flat and not easily drained. Moreover, the buildings were old, costly in the matter of repairs, only moderately suitable, badly arranged, and defective in lighting and ventilation.

Steps

Steps were accordingly taken to obtain a new site, and 2 acres were eventually resumed from Mr. A. A. Turner, on 22nd February, 1881, for this purpose.

A recommendation for the erection of new buildings to accommodate 550 pupils was submitted by the Chief Inspector on 30th April, 1881, and the architect was instructed on 16th May following to prepare plans. These were submitted on 13th May, 1882; tenders were called for, and on the 15th August, 1882, Mr. G. Billings' tender for the sum of £6,197 was accepted. Recently, however, the contractor, in consequence of financial difficulties, threw up the work, and, on the architect's recommendation, tenders have been invited for completing the contract at Billings' risk. Four such tenders are now with the architect for report.

With regard to the disposal of the old premises, the Mayor of Wollongong applied, on behalf of the Borough Council, on 28th March, 1883, for permission to lease them on completion of the new school, for the purposes of a Council Chamber, Public Library, &c.; but on 9th July following the Town Clerk asked that the application might remain in abeyance for a few months. In January, 1884, the Commandant applied, through the Colonial Secretary, for the use of the part of the school building and ground in connection with the local Volunteer Artillery, and the Minister (Mr. Reid,) granted the use of the portions desired, on sufferance, and without charge.

On 10th March, 1884, the Borough Council renewed their application for a lease of the premises, but, on 9th April, Mr. G. Hewlett (who was formerly chairman of the local School Board), wrote at some length, urging that the property should be sold at auction and the proceeds applied in reduction of the cost of the new school. He asserted that the new school was undertaken with the express understanding that the old premises should be sold, but the correspondence does not disclose any pledge in the matter. The only thing that appears is an opinion in the Board's letter of 27th February, 1880, that the present buildings and grounds would realize about £2,250 if sold. Mr. Hewlett further represented that the value of Wollongong property has increased, and expressed his opinion that the former estimate would be at least doubled if the land were carefully subdivided.

The whole matter was then forwarded to the Chief Inspector for report, and on 19th May he recommended that the property be sold by public auction, and that the Volunteer Artillery be requested to give up possession. The Minister approved of this recommendation, and all concerned were informed accordingly on 12th June.

On the 9th ultimo the Town Clerk again wrote, requesting that a portion of this land may be granted to the Borough Council as a site for the erection of a Town Hall, &c. He points out that on the passing of a Local Government Bill there will be a necessity for suitable and central premises, but represents that with their present limited revenue they are unable to undertake the expense of both purchasing a site and erecting a Hall. A deputation will, by appointment, interview the Minister on the subject on Friday next, 15th instant.

It may be mentioned that the total expenditure by this Department on account of the new school is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of site	853	13	1
Amount of Billings' contract for school buildings ...	6,197	0	0
Total	£7,050	13	1

Of this amount £5,514 3s. 9d. has been paid.—G.K., 12/8/84.

Submitted for the Minister's information.—G.M., 13/8/84. I promised deputation to consider the matter, pointing out that I had no power to give any land. I said it was a matter rather, for the Colonial Secretary, as to whether he would assist the Municipality to buy. I promised to see him on the subject.—W.J.T., 15/8/84.

No. 20.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Minister of Public Instruction.

My dear Mr. Trickett,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14/8/84.

The only case that I remember of land being granted as a site for a Town Hall was that of the Sydney Corporation, who sold the land after it had been so granted, and applied the proceeds to other purposes; but I do not remember any case since where money has been granted, or land given to a Municipality for a site for a Town Hall.

Yours, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

No. 21.

The Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Borough of Wollongong, Council Chambers, 8 September, 1884.

Referring to my letter of the 2nd ultimo, applying for a site for Town Hall on the old school-ground, Wollongong, and also to the deputation which interviewed you on the subject on the 15th, I am directed by the Borough Council of Wollongong to respectfully request that you would give the matter early and favourable consideration, and oblige the Council with a reply at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

HENRY STUMBLES,

Town Clerk.

Submitted in connection with Minister's minute of 15th August.—G.M., 19/9/84. Inform that I can find no precedent for giving land to a Municipality for this purpose, and that I think, under the terms of the Public Instruction Act, it is my duty to sell the land in question. In subdividing the land in question, I should be glad to consider any suggestions from the Borough Council, or to consider any offer for purchase they might submit.—W.J.T., 19/9/84.

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No. 22.

The Acting Under Secretary to The Town Clerk, Wollongong.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 20 September, 1884.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter of the 8th instant, again drawing attention to the application of the Borough Council of Wollongong for a portion of the old Public School site in that town for the purposes of a Town Hall.

2. In reply, the Minister desires me to state that he can find no precedent for giving land to a Municipality for such a purpose, and considers that, under the terms of the Public Instruction Act, it is his duty to sell the site in question when no longer required by this Department.

3. I am to add, however, that before dealing with the question of subdividing the land, the Minister will be glad to receive any suggestions the Borough Council may think fit to make regarding the matter, or any offer they may submit for the purchase of the whole or a portion of the land.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,

Acting Under Secretary.

No. 23.

The Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Borough of Wollongong, Council Chambers, 7 October, 1884.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, further respecting this Council's application for a portion of the old Public School site in this town for the purposes of a Town Hall.

In reply, I am directed by the Borough Council of Wollongong to respectfully offer you the sum of six pounds (£6) per foot for one hundred and twenty feet (120) at the corner of Crown and Kembla Streets.

The Council hopes you will be pleased to accept their offer, bearing in mind that the land is intended for the use and benefit not only of this Municipality, but the whole Police District of Wollongong; and more especially will it serve the inhabitants after the passing of the proposed Local Government Bill.

Hoping you will be pleased to give the matter early and favourable consideration, and kindly accept the offer,

I have, &c.,

HENRY STUMBLES,

Town Clerk.

Submitted.—G.M., 10/10/84.

No. 24.

The Acting Under Secretary to Mr. J. Biggar.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 13 October, 1884.

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to state what would be your terms for furnishing a valuation of the old Public School site and buildings at Wollongong. The land consists of 2 acres in section 10, fronting Crown, Kembla, and Burrelli Streets.

2. Will you be so good as to furnish a reply at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,

Acting Under Secretary.

No. 25.

Mr. J. Biggar to The Acting Under Secretary.

Sir,

Wollongong, 18 October, 1884.

In reply to your favour, 13th instant, No. B 84-7,658, inquiring my terms for making valuation of the old Public School site and buildings in Crown-street, Wollongong, I very respectfully beg to state that, for the sum of £3 3s. sterling I will furnish valuation of the buildings, and a plan, to show most advantageous mode of subdividing the area in allotments to suit present local demands, so as to secure highest possible prices for the land, together with estimate of probable price for each lot. If afterwards employed to sell the property by auction, I would make no charge for the valuation. The usual commission of 1½ per cent. on amount of sale would cover my remuneration in full for all work and labour incidental to sale of the property.

In practice, I find local buyers make sales of property successful. Sydney folks appear very faint-hearted in bidding against district people.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BIGGAR,

Licensed Auctioneer.

Submitted in connection with Borough Council's letter of 7th October /84.—G.M., 22/10/84. Approved.—Mr. Biggar to submit the plan, &c., he speaks of, and also to give the valuation of the allotment the Council mentions for £3 3s.—W.J.T., 22/10/84.

No. 26.

The Acting Under Secretary to Mr. J. Biggar.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 23 October, 1884.

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has accepted your terms, viz., £3 3s. for furnishing a valuation of the old Public School site and buildings at Wollongong, on the understanding that for that fee you will also supply a plan to show the most advantageous mode of subdividing the land, and give a separate valuation of the portion which the Borough Council of Wollongong is desirous of acquiring, namely, "120 feet at the corner of Crown and Kembla Streets."

2. Will you be so good as to attend to the matter as early as practicable.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,

Acting Under Secretary.

No. 27.

Mr. J. Biggar to The Acting Under Secretary.

Sir,

Wollongong, 1 November, 1884.

See Appendix I. As requested in your letter of 23rd ultimo, No. B. 84-7,887, I respectfully beg to enclose valuation of the old school site in the town, with sketch plan of subdivision of the area (2 acres) into twenty-four allotments, also a separate valuation of the portion of the old Public School site desired to be acquired by the Borough Council.

If it is finally determined to subdivide the site, it would be advantageous to have it done by a surveyor licensed under the Real Property Act. Mr. Henry Osborne MacCabe, of Russell Vale, Wollongong, is the only surveyor residing in the district licensed under the Act, and is found to be very careful and accurate in his work. He could do the surveying at less cost than sending one from Sydney.

If it be the Minister's pleasure to place the sale of the property in my hands, I beg to refer him to the Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., Wm. McCourt, Esq., M.L.A., and S. W. Gray, Esq., M.L.A. I have managed the district property of each of these gentlemen for several years past; they have known me personally for fully twenty-five years. If a bond is required for my duly paying over deposits received on purchases, I will submit names of some of the largest owners of property in the town.

Submitted.—G.M., 6/11/84.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BIGGAR.

[Enclosure.]

Report and valuation of the old Public School site and buildings in Crown-street, Wollongong, made by direction of the Hon. the Minister of Public Instruction. By John Biggar, licensed auctioneer, Wollongong, 1st November, 1884.

Wollongong, 1 November, 1884.

THE old Public School site at Wollongong has an area of two (2) acres, situated in the best business part of the town, with frontages of 264 feet to Crown-street, 330 feet to Kembla-street, and 264 feet to Burelli-street; all of these streets are 66 feet in width. The buildings and erections thereon comprise boys' school, 22 ft. x 44 ft.; teachers' residence, 35 ft. x 28 ft., with small bedrooms over ground floor; girls' school, 22 ft. x 44 ft.; and infants' school, 30 ft. x 24 ft., with spacious verandahs round each; two weatherboard play-sheds, three water-closets, and some inside paling fences. The main buildings are of brick, shingled.

The boys' and girls' school and teachers' residence are old buildings, the materials are much decayed, and being only 12 feet distant from the aligned south boundary of Crown-street, new additional buildings could not with advantage be added on the above small space to the street front. The present buildings would certainly be pulled down by the purchasers of allotments in the subdivision of the site. I therefore recommend that these premises be treated as old building material, and sold as such, and that the land be subdivided (irrespective of the position of these buildings) into allotments suitable for the demand now existing for business positions and shops in Wollongong. The latter are in great demand, every shop in the town is occupied, and if available more would find tenants. In the last three or four months rents have been generally raised. Shops formerly let for 25s. per week have been raised to £2 sterling per week, and tenants are wholly in the landlords' power.

The subdivision suggested, as per sketch plan herewith, will make twenty-four allotments, and a reserved road 20 feet wide out of the area of two (2) acres. Crown-street is the principal business street in the town. The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, a new building costing £7,000 sterling, is nearly opposite the school site; the new Commercial Bank premises, costing over £5,000 sterling, is a few yards westward; and Bank of New South Wales a little farther west. In fact all the large business places are in this street. Out of this street little or no business is done in any other streets in the town. I recommend that the frontage to Crown-street be divided into allotments of 20 feet each, as shown on plan. Such a frontage is fairly sufficient for shops and dwellings over them. Two of Mr. Dobinson's new shops, opposite the school site, have a less frontage to this street. Those who require a larger frontage to the street can buy two or more allotments. In this way the small buyer will push on the large purchaser, and best prices secured for the property. The frontages to Kembla and Burelli Streets would only be taken for residences at low prices; there is very little traffic through either of these streets. Lots 20 to 24 on the plan lie very low. After heavy rains their area becomes a swamp. The children could not play on this part of the site for ten days or a fortnight afterwards. The north-west corner of the site is about 7 feet higher than the south-east corner. All the other allotments are fairly dry in all weathers. Some of the purchasers of front lots in Crown-street would probably bid for these back lots for night paddocks for working horses. The land being first sold as per plan, the materials in the old buildings could immediately after sale of land be sold in lots. Some of the purchasers for the allotments would be good customers for the materials. The boys' school and porch would form one lot, the teachers' residence another, the girls' school and porch a third, and the infants' school a fourth lot. The purchasers of the buildings might be allowed two months from day of sale to remove the materials; all materials not removed by that period to become forfeited to the purchaser of the allotment on which they are left. The red lines on the sketch plan show the actual position of the buildings on the land.

From the prices I have lately obtained for Crown-street, properties, which are always readily sold, I would expect to obtain £18 sterling per foot for the allotment No. 1, having 24 ft. to Crown-street, at the corner of that street and Kembla-street; for allotments Nos. 2 to 13 of 20 ft. each, frontage to Crown-street, £12 per foot at least; for allotments 14 to 17, having each 33 ft. frontage to Kembla-street, £2 15s. per foot; lot 18 of 58 ft. to Kembla-street (a corner lot), £2 sterling per foot; lot 19, with 49 ft. 6 in. frontage to Burelli-street, 25s. per foot; and for lots 20 to 24, having each 33 ft. frontage to Burelli-street, 25s. per foot.

For the buildings, as old materials, £150 sterling might be obtained for the boys' school and porch; £70 sterling for the teachers' residence; £150 sterling for the girls' school and porch; and same amount for the infants' school; two weatherboard play-sheds, £14 sterling; three water-closets, £4 10s. sterling; and inside paling fences, £3 sterling.

Recapitulation

<i>Recapitulation as per plan.</i>		£	s.	d.
1 Lot, corner of Crown and Kembla Streets, 24 feet frontage to Crown-street, £18 per foot.....		432	0	0
12 Lots, 2 to 13, having each 20 feet frontage to Crown-street, £12 per foot = £240 per lot.....		2,880	0	0
4 Lots, 14 to 17, each 33 feet frontage to Kembla-street, £2 15s. per foot = £90 15s. per lot.....		363	0	0
1 Lot 18, corner Burelli and Kembla Streets, 58 ft. frontage to latter street, £2 sterling per foot.....		116	0	0
1 Lot 19 of 49 ft. 6 in. frontage to Burelli-street, £1 5s. per foot.....		61	17	6
5 Lots, 20 to 24, having each 33 ft. frontage to Burelli-street, £1 5s. per foot = £41 5s. per lot ...		206	5	0
<hr/> 24 Lots.	Total for land.....	£4,059	2	6
<i>Buildings.</i>				
Materials, boys' school and porch		150	0	0
„ teachers' residence		70	0	0
„ girls' school and porch		150	0	0
„ infants' school		150	0	0
„ two weatherboard play-sheds		14	0	0
„ three water-closets.....		4	10	0
„ inside paling fences.....		3	0	0
	Total for buildings.....	£541	10	0
	Total for site and buildings.....	£4,600	12	6

The above are the lowest prices that I consider likely to be realized for the property on its subdivision. It is certain that brisk and spirited biddings will be made by people in the district if sale is made on the property. Several country families desire to purchase Crown-street allotments to put their children into some way of business in the town. Up to the present time, Sydney people are outbid by local purchasers in property sales in town and district.

JOHN BIGGAR,
Licensed Auctioneer and Estate Agent.

[Enclosure.]

Wollongong, 1 November, 1884.

VALUATION of portion of the old Public School site and buildings in Crown-street, sought to be obtained by the Borough Council of Wollongong for a Town Hall, made by direction of the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction, by John Biggar, Licensed Auctioneer, Wollongong, 1st November, 1884.

The portion of the old Public School site desired by the Borough Council of Wollongong, viz., 120 feet at the corner of Crown and Kembla Streets, with the buildings thereon (as shown on sketch plan herewith), would, by a depth of 120 feet, be of the following values, viz. :—

20 feet at corner of the streets, £18 per foot	360	0	0
100 feet fronting Crown-street, £12 per foot	1,200	0	0
Total for land	£1,560	0	0
Buildings—For boys', girls', and infants' schools, and the teacher's residence, considered as old material only	520	0	0
Total for land and buildings	£2,080	0	0

The Borough Council have expected that Government would present them the above as an endowment for a Town Hall. The Council are apparently without funds or means to purchase the above. Some of the lots (14 to 17 on plan) would be very suitable for a Town Hall, being central in position, and not over 50 yards from the busiest thoroughfare in town, viz., Crown-street, and would be within the purchasing power of the Council to acquire at sale of the site.

JOHN BIGGAR,
Licensed Auctioneer.

No. 28.

Minute of Minister of Public Instruction.

It is quite clear that the Department cannot accept the offer made by the Wollongong Council. Arrangements had better be made to have a subdivision plan made, and the property sold by auction.

W.J.T., 6/11/84.

No. 29.

The Acting Under Secretary to The Architect for Public Schools.

Memorandum to the Architect.

Wollongong.—Completion of new school buildings.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 7 November, 1884.

WILL you be good enough to report, as early as possible, when it is probable that the new Public School buildings at Wollongong will be ready for occupation. Mr. P. Gavinc's tender for completing the work was accepted on 25th August last.

G. MILLER,
Acting Under Secretary.

No. 30.

The Under Secretary to The Architect for Public Schools.

Memorandum to the Architect.

Wollongong Public School.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 19 November, 1884.

My memorandum, dated the 7th instant, asking you to report when it is probable that the new Public School buildings at the abovenamed place will be ready for occupation.

In inviting your attention to my memorandum above quoted, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to take such steps as will ensure the matter being dealt with as early as possible.

E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 31.

No. 31.

The Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Borough of Wollongong, Council Chamber, 17 November, 1884.
I have the honor to direct your attention to my letter of the 7th ultimo, offering on behalf of the Borough Council of Wollongong the sum of six pounds (£6) per foot for a portion of the old Public School ground in Crown-street, Wollongong, and should feel obliged if you would kindly favour the Council with a reply at your earliest convenience, as we are under notice to quit the present rented premises.

I have, &c.,
HENRY STUMBLES,
Town Clerk.

No. 32.

The Under Secretary to The Town Clerk, Wollongong.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 21 November, 1884.
With reference to your letter of 17th instant, respecting the offer made by the Borough Council of Wollongong of £6 per foot for a portion of the old Public School site in that town, at the corner of Crown and Kembla Streets, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction cannot accept the Council's offer.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 33.

The Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Borough of Wollongong, Council Chamber, 27 November, 1884.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, declining to accept the offer of the Borough Council of Wollongong for the purchase of a portion of the old school ground in this town.

In reply, I am directed to respectfully ask the amount, either by the foot or a lump sum, that you would be willing to sell this Council a site for a Town Hall.

I am further to ask the favour of a reply by Thursday next, so that we can deal with the matter at our monthly meeting, to be held on the day following.

I have, &c.,
HENRY STUMBLES,
Town Clerk.

Submitted.—E.J., 2/12/84. Inform that Department intends to have a subdivision plan prepared, and that they will submit same to Council when ready, and Council can make an offer for the portion they think most suitable.—W.J.T., 2/12/84.

No. 34.

The Under Secretary to The Town Clerk, Wollongong.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 2 December, 1884.
I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you inquire at what price this Department would be willing to sell to the Borough Council of Wollongong a portion of the old Public School grounds in that town as a site for a Town Hall.

2. In reply, the Minister desires me to state that it is intended to have a subdivision plan of the school land prepared, and that such plan, when ready, will be submitted to the Borough Council, in order that they may be afforded an opportunity to make an offer for the portion they may think most suitable for the purpose mentioned.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 35.

The Under Secretary to Mr. J. Biggar.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 12 December, 1884.
Referring to your letter of 1st ultimo, forwarding reports and valuations of the old Public School Property at Wollongong, and stating that Mr. H. O. MacCabe, licensed surveyor under the Real Property Act, could make the requisite subdivision of the site, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to inform me what would be that gentleman's terms for making the subdivision and furnishing plan, &c.

2. Will you also ascertain from Mr. MacCabe whether it is competent for him to receive instructions for surveying from this Department, or whether such instructions should be sent through the Surveyor-General.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

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No. 36.

Mr. J. Biggar to The Under Secretary.

Re Old School site, Wollongong.

Sir,

Wollongong, 16 December, 1884.

Your letter of 12th instant, No. B 84-9,047, duly to hand.

Mr. H. O. MacCabe informs me that he regularly takes instructions for surveys under the Real Property Act from private persons, and thinks that the school site, being the property of your Department, as distinguished from what is known as Crown lands, he could take instructions direct from your office for survey without their being sent through the Surveyor-General to him.

Mr. MacCabe will do the surveying of old school site into lots, with plan and tracing copy, for £13 sterling, being £1 for first lot and 10s. for each conterminous lot, with plan £12 10s. sterling, and 10s. for the tracing. This price is same as the Surveyor-General pays for similar work. He will properly mark out the lots, and do the work and prepare plan in exactly the same manner as he would have to do such work to satisfy the Survey Department.

A plan, such as Mr. MacCabe will furnish, being deposited in the Real Property Office, the deeds of conveyance would issue to each purchaser for £1 sterling each deed, the purchaser paying the fee of £1 sterling for deed conveying the property to him. I understand the officers in Real Property Office make out the descriptions of the property passing through the office.

It would be an advantage to have about 300 lithographs for the sale. The cost, including a draft plan for the lithographs, would be £7 to £8 sterling. This part of land-selling is now done by draftsmen, who do nothing else. I get this done for customers. Something plain and neat, like the enclosed, is all that is required.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BIGGAR,
Licensed Auctioneer.

Submitted.—E.J., 20/12/84.

Approved.—W.J.T., 20/12/84.

No. 37.

The Under Secretary to Mr. J. Biggar.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 22 December, 1884.

Adverting to your letter, dated 16th instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has approved of the employment of Mr. H. O. MacCabe, licensed surveyor under the Real Property Act, to make the required subdivision of the old Public School site at Wollongong, and to furnish a plan and tracing for the sum of £13.

2. Will you be good enough, therefore, to request Mr. MacCabe to do the work as speedily as possible. When ready, the documents should be forwarded to this office for the Minister's approval.

I have, &c.,

E. JOINSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 38.

Mr. J. Biggar to The Under Secretary.

Sir,

Wollongong, 12 January, 1885.

As requested in your letter of 22nd ultimo, No. B. 84-9313, Mr. Henry Osborne MacCabe has made the subdivision survey of the old Public School site at Wollongong.

By post parcel by this post I send the plan* and tracing of the survey made by Mr. H. O. MacCabe, and respectfully beg to enclose his letters sent with them to me. *See Appendix

Since the site is pegged out a great many inquiries have been made about the sale of the lots. If people remain in same disposition they at present manifest, very high prices will be obtained.

I have, &c.

JOHN BIGGAR,
Licensed Auctioneer.C. B. Brownrigg, Esq. For report.
Papers (32), plan and tracing.

Papers herewith.—E.J.

B.C., 14 January, 1885.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor MacCabe to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Wollongong, 12 January, 1885.

In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to transmit herewith plan of twenty-four allotments in the town of Wollongong, in the county of Camden, being subdivision of Public School land in Crown-street.

I have, &c.,

H. OSBORNE MACCABE,
Licensed Surveyor.

The Minister of Public Instruction Dr. to Mr. Licensed Surveyor MacCabe.

Wollongong, 12 January, 1885.

1885.
January. To surveying and marking twenty-four allotments, town of Wollongong, subdivision Public School land, with plan and tracing £13 0 0

No. 39.

No. 39.

The Town Clerk, Wollongong, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Borough of Wollongong, Council Chambers, 11 February, 1885.

Referring to your letter of the 2nd December last, and previous correspondence, respecting the subdivision and sale of the old Public School ground at Wollongong, and promising this Council the first offer for such portion as they may think most suitable for Town Hall purposes, I am directed by His Worship the Mayor to respectfully request that as soon as the subdivision plan is ready you would kindly submit it to this Council in order that they can make an offer for the purchase of a suitable site for Council Chambers, &c.

I have, &c.,

HENRY STUMBLES,
Town Clerk.

No. 40.

The Under Secretary to The Town Clerk, Wollongong.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 13 February, 1885.

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed to acquaint you that lithographs of the subdivision of the old Public School site at Wollongong are now in course of preparation, and, when ready, one will be submitted to the Borough Council of that place with a view to afford them an opportunity of making an offer for a portion of the land as a site for a Town Hall.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 41.

The Officer-in-charge of Church and School Lands to The Under Secretary—with Memorandum thereon.

Plan of subdivision of National School site at Wollongong may be accepted.

THE land was appropriated for National School purposes, under the Colonial Secretary's B.C. letter of the 2nd January, 1849, but it has not been dedicated, and no deed has issued from the Crown to the National Board of Education.

100 lithographs, and form of sale schedule adopted for the sale of Crown lands herewith, which it is submitted might be used in this instance. C.B.B., B.C., 28 Feb., 1885.

Submitted.—That the plan of subdivision be approved, and that a copy of lithograph be forwarded, as promised in December last, to the Borough Council to enable them to make an offer for a portion of the land.—E.J., 9/3/85.

Approved.—See that title is correct before selling.—W.J.T., 10/3/85.

The Crown Solicitor,—Will you please report as to title, of which particulars are given above, also as to accompanying conditions of sale.—G.M. (for U.S.), B.C., 11 March, 1885.

The particulars of the title under which the land is held should be furnished before I can say whether the conditions of sale are sufficient.—JOHN WILLIAMS, 14 March, 1885.

B.C., Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.

No. 42.

Memorandum as to Title.

Wollongong.

Crown Solicitor's request for particulars of title of old Public School site (paper 85-922.) No deed has ever been issued for this site, which is a very old one, and the only known particulars of the title are those given in Mr. Brownrigg's memo. of 28th ultimo on paper 85-922, and to which the Crown Solicitor's attention was drawn in B.C. memo. of 11th instant on same paper.

Mr. Brownrigg states:—"The land was appropriated for National School purposes under the Colonial Secretary's B.C. letter of the 2nd January, 1849, but it has not been dedicated, and no deed has issued from the Crown to the National Board of Education."—G.K., 18/3/85.

The Crown Solicitor.—E.J., B.C., 19/3/85.

No. 43.

The Under Secretary to The Town Clerk, Wollongong.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 11 March, 1885.

Adverting to my letter of the 13th ultimo and previous correspondence, I am now directed to transmit herewith a copy of lithograph plan, showing the subdivision of the old Public School site at Wollongong which it is proposed to dispose of.

2. As already notified, the Minister of Public Instruction will be prepared to consider any offer which the Wollongong Borough Council may make for the purchase of a portion of the property. It is requested that such offer may be made with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,
(For Under Secretary).

No. 44.

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No. 44.

The Under Secretary to Mr. Licensed Surveyor MacCabe.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 11 March, 1885.

I am directed to transmit herewith vouchers for the sum of £13, being the amount agreed upon for your services in surveying and marking allotments in subdivision of the old Public School site at Wollongong, and in furnishing plan and tracing of the same.

2. When the vouchers have been returned to this office duly completed a cheque will be forwarded in due course.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,

(For Under Secretary).

No. 45.

The Under Secretary to The Town Clerk, Wollongong.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 27 March, 1885.

In inviting your attention to my letter of the 11th instant, enclosing a lithograph plan of the subdivision of the old Public School site at Wollongong, I am directed to inquire whether the Borough Council are yet prepared to submit an offer for the purchase of any portion of the site.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 46.

Mr. W. Wiley to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, 91 Pitt-street, Sydney, 9 April, 1885.

As an alderman of the Borough Council of Wollongong I have been empowered to negotiate with your Department for the purchase of lots 1, 2, and 3, as per enclosed plan, coloured red, and which, in accordance with the request conveyed in your last letter to the Council, I now return.

Having reference to my conversation with the Hon. the Minister, I have now the honor to make a definite offer for the block above mentioned of £10 per foot on such terms as may be mutually arranged. In making this offer I may remark that the price might be considered as slightly under the market value, yet the fact of the property being secured for a Town Hall will enable your Department to realize a far larger figure for the residue than you otherwise would do; and as the purpose for which the land is intended to be used is of a purely public one, some such slight concession can be fairly asked and granted.

I have, &c.,

WM. WILEY.

No. 47.

The Under Secretary to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 1 May, 1885.

Referring to my B.C. memoranda of the 11th and 19th March last, enclosing the papers relating to the proposed sale of the old Public School property at Wollongong, with a request that you would advise as to the selling title to the land and the conditions of sale, I am directed to ask that you will be so good as to furnish a report on the case at your early convenience.

2. The Borough Council of Wollongong have made an offer for a part of the site, and are anxious that it should be considered as soon as possible. The buildings, moreover, are likely to suffer damage if they are allowed to remain unoccupied.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 48.

Mr. J. Biggar to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Wollongong, 8 May, 1885.

In a report of the proceedings of the Wollongong Borough Council published in the local newspapers, it is stated that the Council through one of their aldermen, Mr. Wiley, had offered £10 sterling per foot for the corner (Crown and Kembla Streets), and two adjoining lots of the subdivision of the site of the old Public School. Several intending purchasers complain to me that public property should not be sold in this private manner at so insufficient a price as the offer made by the Council.

Two or three persons tell me they would give £30 sterling per foot for the corner lot. I would not expect the price to go as high as that, although you can never foretell what prices people will go to for property at public auction, but I have little doubt the corner lot will sell for £20 per foot.

Those who own the surrounding property would prefer that these lots should be built on for business purposes. They say that there is always more business done where shops, that in the aggregate, supply every kind of goods, are close together than where there are buildings that no purchasers can resort to to make purchases, and that therefore a Town Hall at the corner of the streets will not bring purchasers to the vicinity of such a building.

Having made a valuation of the school site for your Department, I considered it my duty to bring the foregoing under your notice.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BIGGAR,

Licensed Auctioneer.

No. 49.

No. 49.

Mr. W. Wiley to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

91, Pitt-street, Sydney, 13 May, 1885.

I am urged by the Wollongong Borough Council to request your early kind consideration to my letter of 9th April (copy enclosed), as they are anxious to have your decision in this matter.

Trusting to a favourable reply.

I have, &c.,

WM. WILEY,
(Per J.W.G.)

Will see other papers.—W.J.T., 13/5/85.

Papers herewith.—E.J., 14/5/85.

No. 50.

Office Memo. respecting the Case, with Minister's Minute.

Wollongong.—Disposal of old Public School property.

Is the matter of the disposal of these premises, the Minister decided in September last to have the site subdivided into allotments and sold, with the buildings thereon.

In reply to repeated applications from the local Borough Council for a portion of the site for the purposes of a Town Hall, they were informed on 2nd December, by direction of the Minister, that the Department intended to have a subdivision plan prepared, and would submit the same when ready to the Borough Council with the view of affording them an opportunity of making an offer for the portion they deemed most suitable.

Accordingly, when plan had been received and lithographs prepared, a copy was sent to the Council on the 11th March last. At the same time the Crown Solicitor was consulted as to the sufficiency of the title for sale purposes (no deed having been issued for the land which was granted to the National Board of Education), and also as to the suitability of the conditions of sale. The papers sent to the Crown Solicitor on the date named included report and detailed valuation of the site from Mr. J. Biggar, auctioneer, a *précis* of the case with Minister's minute, tracing of land, &c. These documents appear to have been mislaid, inasmuch as several inquiries have been made at the Crown Solicitor's Office for them without success; and consequently no report on the title, &c., has yet been furnished.

The Borough Council have submitted an offer (through Mr. W. Wiley, one of the aldermen) to purchase lots 1, 2, and 3 of the subdivision, at the rate of £10 per foot—61 feet 10½ inches (about £620). Mr. Wiley expresses the opinion that, although this price might be considered as slightly under the market value, yet the fact of the property being for a Town Hall will enable a higher figure to be realized for the residue, and that, as the purpose is a purely public one, some slight concession might be granted.

The views are, however, controverted in a communication since received from Mr. Biggar, who states that two or three persons have told him that they would give £30 per foot for the corner lot. He himself has little doubt that the corner lot will sell for £20 per foot. He further states that the surrounding property-owners would prefer that these lots should be built on for business purposes, as there is more business done where every variety of shops is to be found, and, consequently, a Town Hall at the corner would not bring purchasers to the vicinity. Several intending purchasers, Mr. Biggar says, complain that public property should not be sold privately at so insufficient a price as that offered.

The lots in question comprise the choicest portion of the site.

G.K., 13/5/85.

Submitted as to whether the Borough Council's offer shall be entertained.—E.J., 13/5/85. I have determined not to entertain the Borough Council's offer. Let the necessary steps be taken for selling the property in lots as subdivided, *i.e.*, if a title can be given.—W.J.T., 29/7/85.

No. 51.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 13 May, 1885.

Adverting to your letter of the 1st instant, No. B 85-2438, with reference to the proposed sale of the old Public School property at Wollongong, and in which you state the papers in connection with that matter had been sent to me, I have to inform you that I cannot find that the papers ever reached me.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Submitted for the Minister's information.—E.J., 15/5/84. The loss is very unfortunate, but a fresh statement had better be sent to Mr. Williams. It seems clear that the loss has occurred in the Crown Solicitor's Office.—W.J.T., 15/5/85.

No. 52.

The Under Secretary to The Officer-in-charge of Church and School Lands.

Memorandum to C. B. Brownrigg, Esq.

Wollongong—As to sale of old site, &c.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 6 June, 1885.

CERTAIN papers relating to the proposed sale of the old Public School site and buildings at Wollongong were forwarded to the Crown Solicitor on 20th March last for a report as to the title and conditions of sale. It now appears that the papers have been lost.

The

The particulars as to the Department's title were contained in a memorandum from you upon one of the papers. Can you furnish a fresh statement, showing the title, in order that the Crown Solicitor may be again asked for a report thereon? Papers herewith.

E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary,—I am informed at the Crown Solicitor's office that the papers in this case have been found. I presume, therefore, it will not be necessary to supply the information asked for.—C.B.B., B.C., 15th June, 1885.

No. 53.

The Under Secretary to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 23 July, 1885.

Adverting to your letter dated 13th May last, intimating that you could not find that the papers relating to the proposed sale of the old Public School property at Wollongong had ever reached you, I am directed to state that, as it is understood that the papers have since been discovered, the Minister of Public Instruction would be glad to receive an early report upon the question raised therein, in order that steps may be taken for disposing of the property.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 54.

The Under Secretary to Mr. W. Wiley.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 31 July, 1885.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under consideration your letter dated the 9th April last, in which, on behalf of the Borough Council of Wollongong, you offer the sum of £10 per foot for lots 1, 2, and 3 of the proposed subdivision of the old Public School site in that town. Your further letter of 13th May has also received attention.

2. In reply, I am to state that, having carefully considered the matter, the Minister is unable to accept your offer for the land, and has decided to dispose of the property by public auction.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 55.

The Commandant, Military Forces, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Brigade Office, Sydney, 10 August, 1885.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying application from the officer commanding volunteer artillery at Wollongong, for the use of the old Public School building at that place as an office and armoury for that corps, and to recommend the same for approval, as there would seem to be some difficulty in obtaining a suitable building in the town.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Colonel-Commandant.

May be referred to the Department of Public Instruction, in the first instance, to ascertain if there is any objection.—C.W., 17/8/85. A.S. The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.—C.W., B.C., 17 August, 1885. The Chief Inspector,—For report in connection with my memo. of yesterday's date, as to custody of old school premises.—E.J., B.C., 26 August, 1885. District Inspector M'Intyre,—For report (see also U.S.'s memo. of 25th instant, attached).—D.J.C. (for C.I.), B.C., 28/8/85. Mr. Inspector Murray,—For report.—W.M., 1/9/85.

Mr. District Inspector M'Intyre,—In order to insure the care and protection of the Department's property in Wollongong, not now required for school purposes, I recommend that, until arrangements are made for its sale, the premises be leased at a nominal rental of (say) 2s. 6d. per week to the military authorities, who should be bound to keep the buildings and fences in repair, and to give them up on a week's notice when required.—J.H.M., 17/9/85.

Chief Inspector,—I concur.—W.M., 23/9/85. Under Secretary,—I concur.—J.C.M., 26/9/85. Submitted.—E.J., 30/9/85. Approved.—W.J.T., 1/10/85. The Principal Under Secretary.—E.J., B.C., 2 October, 1885.

[Enclosure.]

Major Owen to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, 28 July, 1885.

I have the honor to apply for the use of the old Public School building at Wollongong, for an office and store for arms for the use of the Volunteer Artillery Corps there.

The building is unused, and available for the purpose required, and there is great difficulty in getting any place suitable for the purpose in the town.

I have, &c.,
PERCY OWEN, Major,
Commanding Vol. Art. South. Dist.

No. 56.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 14 August, 1885.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the old Public School site at Wollongong, which were forwarded to me for report upon the title, and also as to the conditions of sale sent with the papers, under which it was proposed to sell the land, and to state that as Mr. Brownrigg reports that the land was appropriated for National School purposes under the Colonial Secretary's B.C. letter of the 2nd January, 1849, and has not been dedicated or granted to the National Board of Education, and there is nothing with the papers to show that it has been, I am of opinion that the National Board of Education had no estate in the land, which can be said to have reverted to the Crown under the Public Instruction Act of 1880, and the Minister would, therefore, have no power to legally dispose of the land under section 4 of that Act.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 57.

Office Memo. respecting the Case, with Minister's Minute and Memoranda thereon.

Wollongong: As to title to old Public School site.

THE Crown Solicitor has now furnished a report as to the title of the old Public School site at Wollongong, which it was proposed to sell by auction, together with the school building erected thereon.

The Crown Solicitor states that, as the land was appropriated for National School purposes under the Colonial Secretary's B.C. letter of 2nd January, 1849, and has not been dedicated or granted to the Board of National Education, he is of opinion that that Board had no estate in the land which can be said to have reverted to the Crown under the Public Instruction Act of 1880, and the Minister of Public Instruction would therefore have no power to legally dispose of the land under section 4 of that Act. (*Vide* letter appended.)

In view of this opinion it appears that this Department is unable to sell the property, which has been occupied for National and Public School purposes for upwards of thirty-six years, but is now no longer required, and for which it is certain there would be ready buyers at good prices. The property has been valued for the Department by Mr. John Biggar, auctioneer, at a total sum of £4,600 12s. 6d.; that being his lowest estimate of the prices likely to be realized for it, if sold according to the subdivision already made and approved of.

In view of the fact that over £7,050 have been recently expended by this Department in providing new school premises on another site, it seems only equitable that the Department should reap the benefit to be derived from the sale of the old premises.

As however, in the opinion of the Crown Solicitor, the selling title does not vest in this Department, the site must presumably be still regarded as "unalienated Crown land"—the same as prior to its occupation for school purposes. It is therefore suggested that a short Enabling Bill be submitted to Parliament to authorize the sale of the property by this Department, and the appropriation of the proceeds towards the purposes of the Public Instruction Act.

G.K., 20/8/85.

Submitted.—E.J., 22/8/85. A Bill to be prepared at once.—W.J.T. The Crown Solicitor.—E.J., B.C., 25 August, 1885. Instructions for the preparation of a Bill should be sent to the Parliamentary Draftsman.—JOHN WILLIAMS, Crown Solicitor. The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.—B.C., 26/8/85. The Parliamentary Draftsman.—E.J., B.C., 28/8/85. Two copies of draft of Bill herewith, which however, will require the description of the site of the school to be added to the Schedule. That description I do not see with the papers.—A.O., 31/8/85. The Under Secretary, Public Instruction.—B.C. Urgent. C. B. Brownrigg, Esq. Please furnish description of site.—E.J., B.C., 1 September, 1885. The Under Secretary. Description of site herewith.—C.B.B., B.C., 7 September, /85. Submitted, with Draft Bill for Minister's approval.—E.J., 8/9/85. Approved. Have printed in full.—W.J.T., 8/9/85.

[Enclosures.]

The Colonial Secretary to The Board for Superintending National Schools.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 March, 1848.

With reference to your letter of the 14th January last, on the subject of the school-house erected some years since at Wollongong, for the purpose of carrying on Lord Stanley's National System of Education, I do myself the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor approves of the building being transferred to you as requested.

The Bench of Magistrates at Wollongong, in whose custody the building at present appears to be, have accordingly received instructions to hand over the same to any person who may be appointed by you to receive charge of it.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD, Junior,
(For the Colonial Secretary).

The Colonial Secretary to The Chairman of the Board of National Education.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 January, 1849.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th December, applying for a grant of certain land at Wollongong, some time since authorized as a burial-place, but for which the parties have obtained other land in lieu, I do myself the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to comply with your request, of which the Surveyor-General has been apprised.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD, Junior,
(For the Colonial Secretary).

No. 58.

Surveyor's description of Land.

Description of old School site, Wollongong.

ALL that piece or parcel of land, forming part of section No. 10, town of Wollongong, county of Camden, parish of Wollongong, containing by admeasurement about two acres three and three-quarter perches: Commencing at the intersection of the south side of Crown-street with the east side of Kembla-street; and bounded thence on the north by the south side of Crown-street aforesaid, bearing south eighty-nine degrees one minute, east two hundred and sixty-one feet ten and a half inches; on the east by a line bearing south one degree thirty-seven minutes west, three hundred and thirty-seven feet six inches; on the south by the north side of Burelli-street, bearing north eighty-nine degrees twenty-four minutes west, two hundred and sixty feet; and thence on the west by the east side of Kembla-street aforesaid, bearing north one degree and nineteen minutes east, three hundred and thirty-nine feet one inch, to the point of commencement.—J.B., 4 Sept., 1885. C.B.B.

No 59.

Draft Enabling Bill.

49th VICTORIAE, 1885.

A Bill to remove doubts as to the power of selling the old Public School site at Wollongong under the "Public Instruction Act of 1880."

WHEREAS in consequence of the acquisition of a new site for the erection of school buildings at Wollongong the site of the old Public School has ceased to be of any use as a school site for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880" and it is expedient that such site should be sold and the proceeds of sale dealt with pursuant to the provisions of the fourth section of the said Act And whereas doubts exist whether the said site reverted to the Crown pursuant to the provisions of the first section of the said Act and it is desirable that such doubts be removed in order that the power of sale conferred by the said fourth section of the first cited Act may be exercised as therein provided in respect of such site Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. The old Public School site at Wollongong (being the portion of land described in the Schedule hereto appended) appropriated for National School purposes pursuant to the Colonial Secretary's letter of second January eighteen hundred and forty-nine shall be deemed to have been vested in the Council of Education at the date of the passing of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880" (forty-third Victoria number twenty-three) and reverting to the Crown in terms of the first section of the said Act to the intent that the said site may be sold and the proceeds of sale be dealt with pursuant to the provisions of the fourth section of the said Act.

Preamble.
Declaration as to old Public School site at Wollongong.

SCHEDULE.

Description of old School site Wollongong.

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of section number ten town of Wollongong county of Camden parish of Wollongong containing by admeasurement about two acres three and three-quarter perches Commencing at the intersection of the south side of Crown-street with the east side of Kembla-street and bounded thence on the north by the south side of Crown-street aforesaid bearing south eighty-nine degrees one minute east two hundred and sixty-one feet ten and a half inches on the east by a line bearing south one degree thirty-seven minutes west three hundred and thirty-seven feet six inches on the south by the north side of Burelli-street bearing north eighty-nine degrees twenty-four minutes west two hundred and sixty feet and thence on the west by the east side of Kembla-street aforesaid bearing north one degree and nineteen minutes east three hundred and thirty-nine feet one inch to the point of commencement.

No. 60.

The Under Secretary to Mr. J. Biggar.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 25 August, 1885.

With reference to the question of selling the old Public School site and buildings at Wollongong by public auction, I am directed to acquaint you that, in view of the nature of the title to the land, it has been found necessary to prepare a Bill for submission to Parliament to authorize the sale of the property.

2. Steps will therefore be taken for the preparation of a Bill; but, pending its passing by the Legislature, no further action can be taken for the disposal of the property.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 61.

The Under Secretary to The Chief Inspector.

Memorandum to Chief Inspector.

Wollongong: As to proposed sale of old school property.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 25 August, 1885.

In regard to the site of the old Public School at Wollongong, the Crown Solicitor has reported that, as the land was appropriated for National School purposes, under the Colonial Secretary's B.C. letter of 2nd January, 1849, and has not been dedicated or granted to the Board of National Education, he is of opinion that that Board had no estate in the land which can be said to have reverted to the Crown under the Public Instruction Act of 1880, and the Minister of Public Instruction would therefore have no power to legally dispose of the land under section 4 of that Act.

Under

Under these circumstances, the Minister has approved of a Bill being prepared with a view to obtain the authority of Parliament for the sale of the land.

As a considerable time must elapse before Parliamentary sanction can be obtained, will you be good enough to make arrangements for the safe custody of the school buildings and site until their disposal has been effected.

E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 62.

The Mayor of Wollongong to The Hon. Sir Alexander Stuart, K.C.M.G.

Sir, Borough of Wollongong, Council Chambers, 26 September, 1885.

I had the honor to send you a telegram this morning concerning the holding and object of a public meeting, which took place in this town yesterday evening, concerning the old Public School ground here.

You will perceive that the meeting deputed the Borough Council to acquaint you, as Member for the district, with the object in view, namely, to urge your Government to grant the said land as a site for a Town Hall and for other Municipal purposes.

It affords me, therefore, much pleasure, as Mayor of the said Council, to lay the matter before you, feeling assured, as I do, that, as a member of the Government as well as our representative, your desire is to respect and comply with all just public requirements of the inhabitants of this town and district.

In accordance with resolutions passed by the said meeting and the general public wish here, I therefore most respectfully, but seriously, request that you will exercise your influence to the very utmost to have the said ground handed over to the Borough Council as a site for a Town Hall and for other Municipal purposes—including that of a Free Public Library,—instead of its being sold by the Department of Public Instruction, as now intended.

The public feeling here is strongly opposed to the sale of the land instead of the request of the Council in regard to it being complied with, and a Bill being now before Parliament to enable Government to sell it has raised such feeling into actual public indignation.

The land in question has been public property in this town since the very earliest settlement of the district.

First it was used as a burial-ground—some human remains still resting there; next for police purposes; and lastly as a school site.

The community here, as a whole, consider that, in view of all the circumstances, it would be unworthy of any enlightened Government, such as that now in power in this Colony, to wrench from the town and the public what morally belongs to them, more especially when the Borough Council is so urgently in need of it for a site for Town Hall and Free Public Library.

Hoping, on behalf of the Council and the public, that, instead of a Bill being passed to sell the said land, you will cause justice to be done by its being granted for the public purposes here set forth.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM J. WISEMAN,

Mayor.

Refer to Department of Public Instruction.—C.W., 2/10/85. The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.—B.C., 6 October, 1885. C.W. Submitted.—E.J., 7/10/85.

[Enclosures.]

Borough of Wollongong.

COPIES of Resolutions passed and adopted at the public meeting held in Council Chamber, Wollongong, on Friday evening, 25th September instant, at 8 p.m., in response to the annexed advertisement; His Worship the Mayor presiding:—

1. That the townspeople of Wollongong, in public meeting assembled, disapprove of the intention of Government to sell the old Public School site in Crown-street, instead of granting the same as a site for a Town Hall.
2. That this meeting strongly approves of the action of the Wollongong Borough Council in requesting Government to grant a portion of the old Public School ground as a site for a Town Hall, and further considers that the whole of the said land should be handed over by the authorities for that and other Municipal purposes.
3. That it be an instruction from this public meeting to the Borough Council of Wollongong to forward copies of these resolutions to the Honorable Sir Alexander Stuart, member for the district, and adopt every other possible legitimate means to prevent the town being deprived of the ground referred to, which, in all justice, it has a moral right to.

Telegram from Mayor of Wollongong to The Hon. Sir Alexander Stuart, K.C.M.G.

26 September, 1885.

LARGE public meeting held last night, Mayor presiding, to support Borough Council's application for grant of old Public School ground as a site for Town Hall and other public purposes. Particulars by post; your co-operation solicited.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

The Colonial Secretary to The Minister of Public Instruction.

My dear Trickett,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23/9/85.

My constituents in Wollongong are in a great way about your selling the old Public School site. I wish you would do nothing in it until you have heard from me about it.

Yours, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 63.

Telegram from Mayor of Wollongong to The Minister of Public Instruction.

28 September, 1885.

KINDLY suspend progress of Wollongong Public School Site Bill, pending decision concerning communications just forwarded to Sir A. Stuart, as member for this district, about the matter. Large public meeting here passed resolutions opposed to the land being sold, and in favour of its being handed over to the Borough Council as a site for a Town Hall, Free Library, and Fire-engine Shed. Petitions are also in course of signature throughout the town and district to a similar effect. Public feeling being strongly opposed to the sale of land, and the town being deprived of it as proposed by the Bill, after its having been public property here since the earliest settlement of Illawarra.

No. 64.

No. 64.

Memorial from Inhabitants of Wollongong and vicinity.

To the Honorable W. J. Trickett, M.L.A., Minister of Public Instruction.

The humble Memorial of the townspeople of Wollongong and other adjacent residents,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—

That there was a Bill before the Legislative Assembly within the last few weeks, for the purpose of enabling the Government to sell a piece of land in the town of Wollongong, known as the "Old Public School Ground."

That the said land has been public property, to all intents and purposes, since the very earliest settlement of the district of Illawarra.

That it was intended, and used in the first instance, as a burial-ground or cemetery, and that human remains then deposited there still lie in it.

That burying there having been discontinued, after a time the land was used for police purposes, and eventually as a site for a National and Public School, respectively.

That as a school site the land has an historic interest, the first National School in the Colony having been established there, as an experiment of that system.

That the land is now urgently required by the Borough Council of Wollongong, on behalf of the townspeople and general public, as a site for a Town Hall, Free Public Library, Fire Brigade Station, and other such public purposes.

That the nature of a Free Public Library, which is one of the main objects for which the site is needed, is very nearly akin to that of Public Instruction, to which purpose the land has been devoted for many years past.

That to merely grant the said site for the public purposes alluded to, would be altogether different to the Government buying a piece of land for such objects.

That to sell the land, as intended by the Bill referred to, instead of granting it for the Municipal and Educational purposes here set forth, would inflict a serious injustice upon the townspeople of Wollongong and other inhabitants of the adjoining parts of Illawarra, inasmuch as it would deprive them of what all along has been public property.

Your Memorialists therefore most earnestly pray that you will take the premises into your favourable consideration, and cause the said small portion of land to be handed over to the Borough Council of Wollongong, instead of selling it, as proposed by the Bill.

[Here follows the signatures of 1,063 residents of Wollongong, Mount Kembla, &c.]

Submitted.—E.J., 9/10/85.

No. 65.

Minister's Minute.

A PERUSAL of these papers shows that the land in question was dedicated to the National School Board for school purposes on 6th March, 1848, and was used for Public School purposes from that time up till the completion of the new school.

Several attempts have been made to induce me to give to the Borough Council of Wollongong a portion of the land for the purposes of a Town Hall, but I have always refused such applications, as I regarded the property as belonging to this Department, and legally and equitably forming one of its assets. Moreover, the Government does not give sites for Town Halls; and, at any rate, if such were done, it would come within the functions of the Colonial Secretary, not mine.

Finding that I would not give the land, applications were made by Aldermen of the Borough Council of Wollongong to buy part of the land at a price named by themselves, but this I declined, as I thought it fairer to let the market price be obtained at auction. It appears that on 9th April, 1884, Mr. G. Hewlett (formerly Chairman of Local School Board) wrote at some length urging that the property should be sold at auction and the proceeds applied in reduction of the cost of the new school, and he asserted that the new school was undertaken with the understanding that the old premises should be sold; and there is little doubt that this was so.

The new building and site have cost over £7,000, and it is unreasonable to expect this Department to give away such a valuable asset as that now asked by the residents of Wollongong when they have been so liberally dealt with by the Education Department. It is only by the mere accident of there having been no grant of this land that the sale has not long ago taken place, the Municipal authorities and the residents must have known long ago that the Department intended to sell, and yet they lie by until a short Enabling Bill is introduced, and now apparently attempt to overawe the Department. If the Municipal Council can induce the Colonial Secretary to purchase the site in question for the purposes they require it for, well and good; but as far as this Department is concerned, I intend to get the necessary authority to sell the land. Inform in terms of above, and that I therefore regret that I cannot comply with requests.

W.J.T., 2/11/85.

No. 66.

The Under Secretary to The Hon. Sir Alexander Stuart, K.C.M.G.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, 10 November, 1885.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice the communications forwarded by you from the Mayor of Wollongong, enclosing copies of resolutions passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of that town, objecting to the proposed sale of the old Public School property, and requesting that it may be granted as a site for a Town Hall, and for other Municipal purposes.

2. After a careful consideration of the case, the Minister desires me to point out that the land in question was granted to the Board of National Education as early as March, 1848, and was occupied for National and Public School purposes from that time until the completion of the new school buildings now in

in use. It has been represented (and there is little doubt that such was the case) that these new buildings were undertaken by the Department on the understanding that the old site and buildings should be sold and the proceeds applied in reduction of the cost of the new premises. The new buildings and site have cost over £7,000, and the Minister does not think it reasonable that the Department should be expected to give away such a valuable asset as that now asked for by the residents of Wollongong, when they have been so liberally dealt with in the provision of means of education.

3. The Minister has always declined to accede to the various applications for a gift of this property, as he regards it as legally and equitably forming one of the Department's assets, which it is incumbent upon him to dispose of to the best advantage. Moreover, it is not the practice of the Government to give sites for Town Halls; and, if such were done, it would come within the functions of the Colonial Secretary. If the Municipal Council can induce the Colonial Secretary to purchase the land they may in that way obtain it for the purpose, but so far as this Department is concerned, it is the Minister's intention to endeavour to obtain the necessary Parliamentary authority for the sale of the land.

4. Under these circumstances, the Minister regrets that he cannot comply with the application for a gift of the property. The Mayor of Wollongong has been informed in terms of this letter.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 67.

Under Secretary to the Mayor of Wollongong.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, 10 November, 1885.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter dated 26th September last, forwarding copies of resolutions arrived at by a public meeting of inhabitants of Wollongong objecting to the proposed sale of the old Public School property in that town, and requesting that it may be granted as a site for a Town Hall, and for other Municipal purposes.

2. After a careful consideration of the case, the Minister desires me to point out that the land in question was granted to the Board of National Education as early as March, 1848, and was occupied for National and Public School purposes from that time until the completion of the new school buildings now in use. It has been represented, and there is little doubt that such was the case, that these new buildings were undertaken by the Department on the understanding that the old site and buildings should be sold, and the proceeds applied in reduction of the cost of the new premises. The new buildings and site have cost over £7,000, and the Minister does not think it reasonable that the Department should be expected to give away such a valuable asset as that now asked for by the residents of Wollongong, when they have been so liberally dealt with in the provision of means of education.

3. The Minister has always declined to accede to the various applications for a gift of this land, as he regards the property as belonging to this Department, and as legally and equitably forming one of its assets, which it is incumbent upon him to dispose of to the best advantage. Moreover, it is not the practice of the Government to give sites for Town Halls, and, if such were done, it would come within the functions of the Colonial Secretary. If the Municipal Council can induce the Colonial Secretary to purchase the land, they may in that way obtain it for the purpose, but so far as this Department is concerned, it is the Minister's intention to endeavour to obtain the necessary Parliamentary authority for the sale of the land.

4. Under these circumstances, the Minister regrets that he cannot comply with the application for a gift of the land.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 68.

Under Secretary to Mr. D. B. Finlayson.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, 10 November, 1885.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice the memorial signed by residents of Wollongong and its vicinity, requesting that the old Public School property in that town may be granted as a site for a Town Hall and other Municipal purposes, instead of being sold by auction.

2. After a careful consideration of the case, the Minister desires me to point out that the land in question was granted to the Board of National Education as early as March, 1848, and was occupied for National and Public School purposes from that time until the completion of the new school buildings now in use. It has been represented (and there is little doubt that such was the case), that these new buildings were undertaken by the Department on the understanding that the old site and buildings should be sold and the proceeds applied in reduction of the cost of the new premises. The new buildings and site have cost over £7,000, and the Minister does not think it reasonable that the Department should be expected to give away such a valuable asset as that now asked for by the residents of Wollongong, when they have been so liberally dealt with in the provision of means of education.

3. The Minister has always declined to accede to the various applications for a gift of this land, as he regards the property as belonging to this Department, and as legally and equitably forming one of its assets, which it is incumbent upon him to dispose of to the best advantage. Moreover, it is not the practice of the Government to give sites for Town Halls, and, if such were done, it would come within the functions of the Colonial Secretary. If the Municipal Council can induce the Colonial Secretary to purchase the land, they may in that way obtain it for the purpose, but so far as this Department is concerned, it is the Minister's intention to endeavour to obtain the necessary Parliamentary authority for the sale of the land.

4. Under these circumstances, the Minister regrets that he cannot comply with the application for a gift of the property.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 69.

No. 69.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Stuart, K.C.M.G., to The Under Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 November, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 10th instant, on the subject of the Wollongong Public School site, and which I have forwarded to the people of Wollongong who are interested in the matter. It appears to me, however, that you have not gone far enough back in the history of the land, for, if I am correctly informed, you will find that long prior to 1848 the site was dedicated and used as a public cemetery, and the building was erected on a portion of it as the quarters for the police stationed there. I would therefore urge upon the Minister, before he proceeds with the sale of the land, to ascertain how it came to be taken away from the people and granted to the Board of National Education. He will, I believe, find on investigation that there remains an equitable right or consideration due to the inhabitants of Wollongong, and that its absolute sale by the Department, simply because of its having largely risen in value, would be inequitably ignoring those rights. I would further point out that, while a portion of the building consists of the old Police Barracks, yet the most important part of it was added not by the Government or the Board of Education, but by the inhabitants of Wollongong, who have thus, in my opinion, strengthened their claim to some consideration in the disposal of the land. I do not put forward the claim on behalf of the inhabitants of Wollongong for the whole of the land, but to an equitable consideration of their rights, by giving them a portion of the land, viz., the old building and the land whereon it stands, including of course the little strip between it and the street, from which it stands back some 20 feet. It may be perfectly true that the Government is not in the habit of giving land for Town Halls, but it is equally true that never, when the Department builds a commodious and costly school like that at Wollongong, is the greater part, if not the whole cost, both of building and site recouped by the sale of the old site, nor is it the case that the public of the town have acquired such equitable rights, as an investigation into the matter will show that they have in the case of Wollongong, and I feel sure that, if the circumstances which I have now detailed are borne out on investigation and communicated to Parliament, that body will recognize the justice of the claim, and sanction what is now asked for in the Bill which the Minister says is requisite to sell the land in question.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

Submitted.—E.J., 14/11/85.

No. 70.

The Mayor of Wollongong to Mr. A. Lysaght, M.P.

Dear Sir,

Hillside, Wollongong, 12 November, 1885.

I have a matter concerning the Borough Council of Wollongong and the residents in general, which is of great importance, and as we have not time to call a meeting of the Council respecting a letter which I have received from the Minister of Instruction this morning, I have seen several of the aldermen, who agree with me that I should acquaint you and give you all particulars respecting our grievance, and also ask your co-operation, which we have every confidence that you will do. Copies of letters bearing on the subject you will find enclosed with this letter. The particulars are as follows: You are aware we, as a Council, have been renting a chamber for many years, and during the last two years we have made up our minds to build a Town Hall and offices, and, knowing that the old Public School ground would be available as soon as the new Public School was built, we applied for the whole or a portion of the old ground by a deputation, the Minister, as far as we could understand, giving us every encouragement by saying that he could not give us the land as there was no precedent for such a thing, and for us to make a nominal offer and he would consider it, and he had no doubt our request would be granted; and we made two offers one at £6 per foot, and one at £10 per foot, both of which were refused as far below the value, and the last answer, that we should have to submit to the fall of the hammer at a public auction. After corresponding for about eighteen months or two years, gaining nothing, we last of all applied to rent the place as our lease was within a very short time of being up, and our landlord declined to give us any more quarters. We wrote and sent a telegram asking for an immediate answer, if we could rent the old school, as the place had been vacated, and we received a reply, a copy of which I enclose. The reply came too late, as we had taken a lease of a piece of ground and entered into a contract to build a temporary Council Chamber, as we could not get a place to rent. If we had got an answer in time, all that trouble would have been saved. The idea of 25s. per week for the old place, and to keep it in repair and hold no public meetings in it; it would never do for us to be bound not to hold public meetings. The fact is, if we had had the place for nothing it would have paid the Government, for we would have looked after it. The place has been idle during the last nine months, nearly every window in the place has been broken, besides other damage, and during last week the volunteers have taken it at 2s. 6d. per week. I have no doubt you will have observed that Mr. Trickett has brought in a Bill before the last Parliament, asking permission to sell the old Public School site in Crown-street, Wollongong, and as the matter is of great importance to us we called and held a large public meeting, presided over by the Mayor, when resolutions were passed expressing disapproval of the sale of the old Public School grounds, and also that the Government should hand them over to the Borough Council as a site for a Town Hall, Free Public Library, and Fire-engine house, and also that a petition be signed to present to Parliament. I may say here, that the petition was prepared and signed by 1,064 genuine signatures of ratepayers, and those living within the immediate vicinity of the neighbourhood of Wollongong. As Sir Alexander Stuart was our member at the time, I wrote, asking him if it would be better to send him the petition up to present to Mr. Trickett, or wait till the re-assembling of Parliament, and he wrote saying to send it up. I fancy it would be better now, as seeing that Mr. Trickett declines to give us the ground, for you to see Sir Alexander Stuart to go with you to Mr. Trickett for the petition, and we can prepare it to be presented to Parliament. Let me know what had better be done before you see him. I may also let you know that, on account of holding the public meeting, we asked Sir Alexander Stuart to ask Mr. Trickett to withhold the second reading of the Bill which he did, as we received a letter to that effect. The people

people here think it very paltry of the Government to sell a small piece of land which is of so much value to the public, and is so much required for public purposes, and we feel that it is our perfect right. The place is so conveniently situated too for a Town Hall, &c. We consider it our right because it was first given as a cemetery in the year 1835, and two adults were buried there, one a male and the other a female; their remains are there yet. A building was put up on the place where the police used to reside, also the Board which was appointed by the Government in olden times for looking after the roads, &c., used to hold their meetings there. After that, the National School was held there, and the public of Wollongong helped to pay for the building of the schools; and, last of all, the Public School was held there and now the volunteers. The ground has been subdivided and marked out in small lots during this year. I may say that I have written and received very favourable replies from Messrs. T. Garrett, F. Abigail, Dr. Tarrant, M's.L.A.; I wrote to those gentlemen while the Bill was before the House. Please to do your very best for us in this matter; see as many as you can before the Bill comes before the House again. I would like to see it well opposed, and an amendment moved that the land be handed over to the Borough Council of Wollongong for Municipal purposes. The fact is if the Local Government Bill passes our town will be the most centrally situated, and it is likely that we shall have to provide good premises to hold our meetings in, and we are now about to consider tenders for the loan of £5,000, and from £2,500 to £3,000 of which we are prepared to spend in a Town Hall. One of the letters which I enclose to you, and which came declining to give us the ground, you will observe came to one of Mr. G. Hewlett's clerks. Whatever in the world they sent it to him for I don't know, neither does Finlayson know either. However, I send it to you as it is word for word a copy of what I received as Mayor. Excuse me for going into so many particulars, but I thought you ought to know how we have been treated.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM J. WISEMAN,

Mayor of Wollongong.

Presented by Mr. Lysaght, M.P., 16/11/85. Submitted.—E.J., 16/11/85.

No. 71.

Minute of Minister of Public Instruction.

Old Public School site, Wollongong.

In response to deputations and numerous representations from residents and the representative of Wollongong, I, this day, submitted this matter to the Cabinet.

After considering the position and the correspondence, and the difficulties of getting a Bill through Parliament to enable the whole of the land to be sold, it was thought better to arrange a compromise, and it was decided to offer to the Municipal Council of Wollongong, for a nominal sum (say £5), lots 1 to 7 inclusive, on subdivision plan, 141 feet 10½ inches to Crown-street, and 120 feet to lane, the remainder of the property to be sold.

Write to Mr. Lysaght, M.P., on Monday, and inform him that the Government will agree to the Municipal Council having for the purposes of a Town Hall, Library, and Fire-engine Station, lots 1 to 7 as above described.

W.J.T., 11/12/85.

No. 72.

The Under Secretary to Mr. A. Lysaght, M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 14 December, 1885.

I am directed to acquaint you that the question as to the disposal of the old Public School site at Wollongong, which the Borough Council desires to have set apart for Municipal purposes, but which this Department proposed to sell by auction, has been submitted by the Minister of Public Instruction for the consideration of the Cabinet.

2. The Government having duly considered the matter, is willing to hand over to the Borough Council for the purposes of a Town Hall, Free Library, and Fire-engine Station, allotments 1 to 7 inclusive, of the old school site, having a frontage of 141 feet 10½ inches to Crown-street, with a depth of 120 feet along Kembla-street to a lane at the rear. The remainder of the property will be sold by auction in due course.

3. A nominal sum (say £5) will be charged for lots 1 to 7. A subdivision plan of the property is forwarded herewith.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 73.

Mr. A. Lysaght, M.P., to The Under Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 17 December, 1885,

Enclosed five pounds (£5) for seven (7) lots of land at Wollongong known as the old Public School ground, with the old buildings on the same, according to the letter I received from the Department of Public Instruction. You will oblige by having this matter attended to immediately, as the people of Wollongong want to at once commence a Town Hall.

Yours, &c.,

ANDREW LYSAGHT.

No. 74.

The Under Secretary to Mr. A. Lysaght, M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 18 December, 1885.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing the sum of £5 as purchase money for allotments 1 to 7 inclusive, of the old Public School site at Wollongong, which the Government has agreed to transfer to the local Borough Council.

2.

2. The Crown Solicitor has now been consulted as to the proper legal means of handing over the property, and the Principal Under Secretary has been asked to move the Military Authorities to vacate the premises which are at present occupied by them subject to a week's notice.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 75.

The Under Secretary to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 18 December, 1885.
I am directed to acquaint you that the Government has agreed to hand over to the Borough Council of Wollongong for the purposes of a Town Hall, Free Library, and Fire-engine Station, allotments 1 to 7 inclusive, of the subdivision of the old Public School site in that town, having a frontage of 141 feet 10½ inches to Crown-street, with a depth of 120 feet along Kembla-street, to a lane at the rear, and including the old school buildings. A nominal price of £5 has been charged for the property, and that sum has been paid to this Department.

2. Will you be good enough to advise as to the proper legal means of transferring this property to the Borough Council as they are desirous of obtaining possession of it at once.

3. It was formerly proposed, as you are aware, to sell this site by auction, and in view of your report on the title (dated 14th August last, No. 85a/885) a short Enabling Bill was prepared and submitted to Parliament. This Bill has not, however, yet become law.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 76.

The Under Secretary to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 18 December, 1885.
Referring to my B.C. memorandum of 2nd October last, conveying permission for the occupation of the old Public School premises at Wollongong by the Military Authorities until arrangements could be made for their sale, and subject to a week's notice, when required, I am directed to acquaint you that the Government has now agreed to transfer the school buildings and allotments 1 to 7 of the site to the Borough Council, for the purposes of a Town Hall, Free Library, and Fire-engine Station.

2. I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to move the Military Authorities to vacate the premises without delay, as the Borough Council desire to take possession of them at once.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 77.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 January, 1886.
In reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Minister of Public Instruction, that it appears from a report that has been obtained from the Acting Commandant, that instructions have been given to Major Owen to vacate the old Public School premises at Wollongong.

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

No. 78.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary, with Minister's Minutes thereon.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 5 January, 1886.
In reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo, numbered as in margin, with reference to the proposed transfer of a portion of the old Public School site at Wollongong to the Borough Council, I have the honor to state that, for the reasons set out in my former letter to you upon the subject of the sale of the site, I am unable to advise as to the proper legal means of transferring the property to the Borough Council.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor,
(Pro C.E.P.)

Submitted.—E.J., 8/1/86.

It is evident that an Enabling Bill will be required before I can carry out the promise of my honorable predecessor. Let a Bill be prepared which will give me the power, as well as to sell the balance of the site. Let Mr. Lysaght, M.P., be informed that no action can be taken until such Bill becomes law.

—J.H.Y., 11/1/86.

Before taking any action on my minute of 11/1/86, I wish a careful *précis* of the whole case made out for the consideration of my honorable colleague the Attorney-General, who will give me his opinion whether, on the passage of such a Bill as that already drafted, it would be within my power to carry out such a sale as that proposed by my predecessor, under clause 4 of the Public Instruction Act.—J.H.Y., 19/1/86.

Précis prepared, 23/1/86. The Secretary to the Attorney General.—E.J., B.C., 25/1/86. Urgent.

No. 79.

Further *Précis* of Case.

Wollongong.—As to disposal of old School Premises.

Continuation of *précis*, dated 12th August, 1884.*

On 15th August, 1884, a deputation from the Borough Council of Wollongong waited on the Minister of Public Instruction, and urged that a portion of the old school site might be granted for the purposes of a Town Hall, &c.

The Minister then placed the following minute on the papers:—

“I promised deputation to consider the matter, pointing out that I had no power to give any land. I said it was a matter rather for the Colonial Secretary as to whether he would assist the Municipality to buy. I promised to see him on the subject.—W.J.T., 15/8/84.”

The Borough Council again wrote on 8th September, asking for an early and favourable consideration of their request. This the Minister minuted as follows:—

“Inform that I can find no precedent for giving land to a Municipality for this purpose, and that I think, under the terms of the Public Instruction Act, it is my duty to sell the land in question. In subdividing the land in question I should be glad to consider any suggestions from the Borough Council, or to consider any offer for purchase they may submit.—W.J.T. —19/9/84.”

The Council thereupon offered at the rate of £6 per foot for 120 feet at the corner of Crown and Kembla Streets (£720), but a valuation made for the Department by Mr. John Biggar, auctioneer, showed that that portion was worth £2,080; and the whole property was estimated at a selling value of £4,600 12s. 6d. The Minister then decided as under:—

“It is quite clear that the Department cannot accept the offer made by the Wollongong Council. Arrangements had better be made to have a subdivision plan made, and the property sold by auction,—W.J.T., 6/11/84.”

The Council next inquired (27 Nov., 1884) for what price a site would be sold for a Town Hall, and were informed that the Department

“Intends to have a subdivision plan prepared and will submit same to Council when ready, and Council can make an offer for the portion they think most suitable.”

A subdivision of the land was then made, and plan and lithographs were furnished. A copy of the latter was sent to the Borough Council on 11th March, 1885, and the Crown Solicitor was at the same time consulted as to the correctness of this Department's title.

On 9th April, 1885, the Borough Council offered £10 per foot for lots 1, 2, and 3, having nearly 62 feet frontage to Crown-street; but, after considering the matter, the Minister, on 29th July, resolved as follows:—

“I have determined not to entertain the Borough Council's offer. Let the necessary steps be taken for selling the property in lots as subdivided, *i.e.*, if a title can be given.”

The Crown Solicitor's report respecting the title was received on the 17th August, 1885, some delay having occurred through the papers being mislaid. The report was to the effect that, as the land was appropriated for National School purposes under the Colonial Secretary's B.C. letter of 2nd January, 1849, and had not been dedicated or granted to the Board of National Education, the Crown Solicitor was of opinion that the Board had no estate in the land, which could be said to have reverted to the Crown under the Public Instruction Act of 1880, and that the Minister would therefore have no power to legally dispose of the land under section 4 of that Act.

In view of this opinion, it was submitted to the Minister that a short Enabling Bill be submitted to Parliament to authorize the sale of the land. The Minister approved of this, and a Bill was prepared, introduced into Parliament, and read the first time on 25th September, 1885.

On 26th September, the Mayor of Wollongong wrote to Sir Alexander Stuart, M.P., forwarding copies of resolutions passed at a public meeting of residents, again urging that a portion of the site should be granted for a Town Hall, and that the remainder should be handed over for other Municipal purposes. A numerously signed petition in support of these resolutions was also forwarded to this Department on 10th October.

The Minister then again considered the question, and in his minute of 2nd November, 1885 (paper 85/30760), reviewed the whole case. Mr. Trickett pointed out that he regarded the property as belonging to this Department, and legally and equitably forming one of its assets. He referred to the understanding that the proceeds should be applied in reduction of the cost of the new school (see page 3 of former *précis*) and considered it unreasonable to expect the Department to give away this valuable asset, after the liberal treatment Wollongong had received. The Government, moreover, did not give sites for Town Halls. Mr. Trickett, therefore, directed that the Borough Council be informed that, so far as this Department was concerned, he intended to try and get the necessary authority to sell the land, and that their request could not be complied with.

Upon this decision being communicated to the parties interested, Sir Alexander Stuart wrote, on 12th November, giving further reasons in support of the Council's application, and, on 16th November, Mr. A. Lysaght (the newly elected member for Illawarra) presented a communication from the Mayor again urging the granting of the land.

The Minister thereupon submitted the question to the Cabinet, who, after considering the position and correspondence, and the difficulties of getting a Bill through Parliament for the sale of the whole of the land, thought better to arrange a compromise. It was therefore decided to offer to the Borough Council for a nominal sum (£5) lots 1 to 7 inclusive on subdivision plan, having 141ft. 10in. frontage to Crown-street, and including the school buildings—the remainder of the property to be sold. (11th December, 1885.)

Mr. Lysaght forwarded £5 as the purchase-money, and the Crown Solicitor was then consulted as to the proper legal means of transferring the property, notice being at the same time sent to the military authorities to vacate the portion of the premises occupied by them on sufferance.

The

The Crown Solicitor has replied that for the reasons set out in his former letter of August, 1885, he is unable to advise as to the proper legal means of transferring the property to the Borough Council.

The Minister now wishes to obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether, on the passing of such a Bill as that already drafted, it would be within his (Mr. Young's) power to carry out such a sale as that proposed by the former Government—having regard to the terms of clause 4 of the Public Instruction Act?
G.K., 23/1/86.

No. 80.

Minutes of Mr. Attorney-General Simpson.

Urgent.

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney.

As the Crown Solicitor has already had the matter under consideration, I shall be glad if he will favour me with his opinion upon the question asked by my hon. colleague, the Minister of Public Instruction.

G.B.S.,

A.G., 27/1/86.

Crown Solicitor.—W.W.S., 27 Jan., /86. The draft Bill with the papers appears to be in correct form.—JOHN WILLIAMS, 17 February, 1886. B.C., the Secretary, Attorney-General's Department. Submitted.—W.W.S., 18 Feb., 1886.

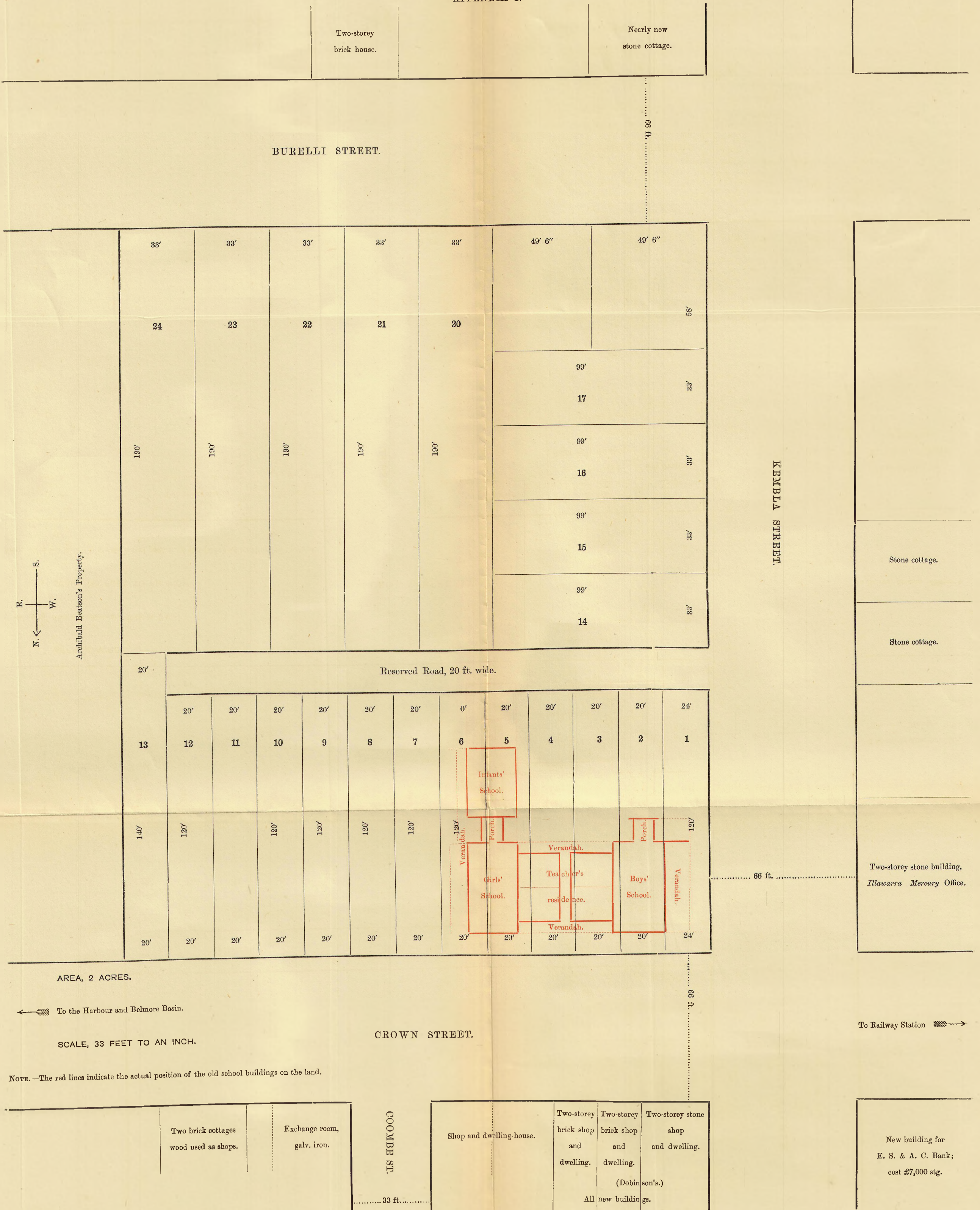
I have perused the *précis* of the case and the draft Bill submitted to me, and as altered by me it will be sufficient to vest the land in the Crown by virtue of its provision taken in connection with section 2 of the repealed Act, 30 Victoria No. 22, and section 1 of 43 Victoria No. 23. Land which is acquired under the last mentioned Act is by section 4 to be held in *trust* by the Crown for the maintenance of the several classes of schools provided by 43 Victoria No. 23, and for *no other*, except in certain cases, and the Minister has power, subject to the Governor, to sell such land, and to convey the same to the purchasers and to invest the proceeds arising therefrom in the purchase of other lands, or in the erection of school buildings for the purposes aforesaid.

I feel it my duty to call the special attention of my hon. colleague, the Minister of Public Instruction, to the terms of the clause referred to at the end of the *précis*, and to suggest to him whether he feels bound under these circumstances to carry out the decision of the late Government.

The intention of the Legislature is clearly expressed by the language used in the Acts 43 Vict. No. 23, viz., that land acquired by the Crown under that Act may be sold; but if it be sold the proceeds therefrom should be devoted to the special purposes pointed out *and no other*. Selling a portion of the land to the Municipal Council for a *nominal* sum does not appear to me a compliance with the intentions of the Parliament and the Act, but quite the contrary.—G. B. SIMPSON, 19/2/86.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.—W.W.S., B.C., 19 Feb., 1886.

APPENDIX 1.



Two-storey
brick house.

Nearly new
stone cottage.

BURELLI STREET.

KEMBLA STREET.

Reserved Road, 20 ft. wide.

Stone cottage.

Stone cottage.

Two-storey stone building,
Illawarra Mercury Office.

AREA, 2 ACRES.

← To the Harbour and Belmore Basin.

SCALE, 33 FEET TO AN INCH.

NOTE.—The red lines indicate the actual position of the old school buildings on the land.

To Railway Station →

CROWN STREET.

Two brick cottages
wood used as shops.

Exchange room,
galv. iron.

COOMBE ST.

Shop and dwelling-house.

Two-storey
brick shop
and
dwelling.

Two-storey
brick shop
and
dwelling.

Two-storey stone
shop
and dwelling.

(Dobinson's.)
All new buildings.

New building for
E. S. & A. C. Bank;
cost £7,000 stg.

85-73.

PLAN

of 24 Allotments

TOWN OF WOLLONGONG COUNTY OF CAMDEN

Scale 40 feet to an Inch

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sec. 14
E S & A. C
Bank

Sec. 13

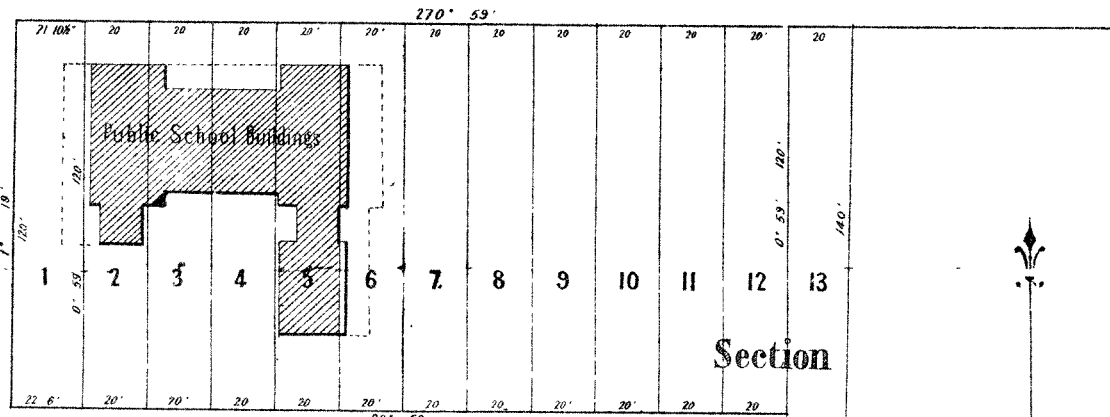
Dobinson

CROWN ST

Mercury
Office

ST

Sec.

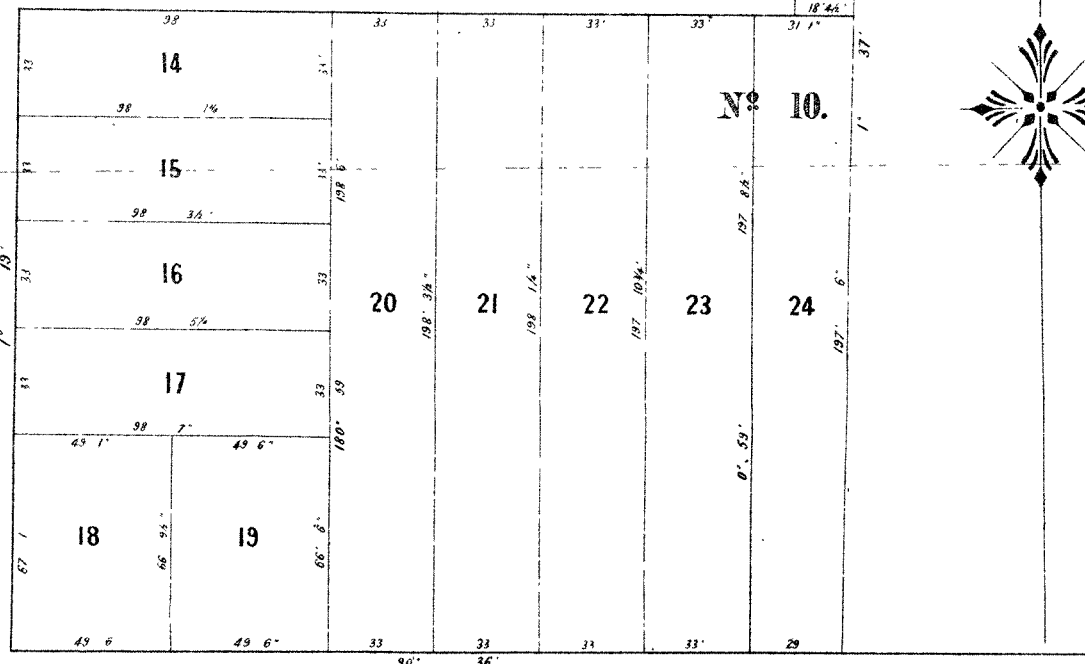


Section

LANE 20 FEET WIDE

9

KEMBLA



BURELLI ST

Sec. 1

Sec. 2

H. Osborne MacCabe
Licensed Surveyor under Real Property Act

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(ANNUAL REPORT, 1884.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to section 16 of the Grammar School Act, 18 Vic.

The Secretary to Trustees, Sydney Grammar School, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Grammar School, 4 November, 1885.

I have the honor, by direction of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament, the following Report of the proceedings and progress of the School during the year 1884.

The Trustees at their first meeting elected Mr. Justice Windeyer Chairman, and Mr. A. J. Cape Vice-Chairman of the Board for the year.

On the 28th March Mr. Arthur Giles' resignation, as Second Mathematical Master, was accepted by the Trustees, and on the same date three vacancies on the staff of Masters were filled up by the appointment of the following gentlemen as Assistant Masters, viz. :—

1. Mr. A. de Lisle Hammond, B.A., Scholar of Christ Church, Cambridge, at a salary of £250.
2. Mr. G. Somerset Fort, B.A., of Hertford College, Oxford, at a salary of £250.
3. Mr. A. F. T. Ansley, on three months' probation, at a salary at the rate of £150 a year.

Bonuses were also given to the following Masters, viz. :—

C. H. Francis	...	...	...	...	£50
Lewis Whitfeld	...	...	...	...	25
A. K. Farrar	...	...	...	...	25
Chas. Hewlett	...	...	...	...	25
J. N. Dalton	...	...	...	...	10

These bonuses were given as the state of the School Funds did not allow the Trustees to promise any permanent increase of the salaries of the gentlemen to whom they were given.

Mr. H. J. Carter was also appointed 2nd Mathematical Master, on probation, at a salary at the rate of £300 a year.

Mr. Edward Combes, C.M.G., was unanimously elected a Trustee of the School, in the room of Mr. E. G. Ellis resigned.

Mr. J. H. Lindon's twelve months' leave of absence having expired, he intimated to the Trustees that he had resumed his duties as an Assistant Master.

At the May meeting Dr. Max's salary was increased to £300 a year, and Mr. Charles Hewlett was appointed 2nd Classical Master, with a salary of £400 a year, to take effect from the 1st February.

On the 4th August Mr. A. H. Griffith was appointed an Assistant Master, on probation, at £150 a year, and at the same meeting Mr. Ansley's salary was raised to £200 a year, to date from the 1st May.

The Licensed Boarding School Regulations were slightly amended, and are hereto appended.

A contract was also entered into with Mr. J. P. Walker to erect and complete certain additions to the Porter's Lodge for the sum of £190; this has been done to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

A letter was received at this meeting from Mr. R. A. A. Morehead, dated 24th July, resigning his Trusteeship; and on the 1st September the vacancy in the Board was filled up by the election of Mr. E. W. Knox; and Mr. J. H. Carter's appointment of 2nd Mathematical Master was confirmed. A resolution was also passed by the Trustees "That the sons of the Assistant Masters should be admitted free to the School—the Head Master having expressed his willingness to forego the capitation fees on these boys."

At the October Meeting, the Trustees granted Mr. Nelson, who had been incapacitated from ill health from the performance of his duties, three months leave of absence, on full pay, less the detention money; and Mr. C. Penrose, B.A., late Scholar of Oriol College, Oxford, was appointed for three months, at a salary at the rate of £200 a year, as his substitute.

At the request of the Trustees, the yearly examination was conducted by Mr. W. G. Carroll, B.A., in Classics; Mr. Thomas Harlin, M.A., in Mathematics; Mr. John R. King, M.A., the Lower Classical School and all the Modern School; Mons. A. Butteau, late Scholar of Lycée, Charlemagne, Paris, in French and German; and Dr. Edward H. Rennie, D. Sc., London University, in Natural Science.

Their reports are hereto appended.

On the 1st December, on the recommendation of the Head Master, Mr. C. H. Francis's salary was raised to £500 a year, to take effect from the 1st January, 1884. A bonus of £50 was also given to Mr. A. de Lisle Hammond, for exceptional hard work during the past year. As Dr. Max's engagement at the Sydney University prevented him from giving up his whole time to the School, the Trustees arranged that he should receive a salary of £200 a year for his services every day from 11.30 a.m. to 3.15 p.m.

In view of Mr. J. H. Lindon's resignation of his mastership at the beginning of March, his brother, Mr. J. H. Lindon, B. A., late Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge, was appointed an Assistant Master, upon three months probation, at a salary at the rate of £250 a year, the salary to be increased to £300 should the probation be satisfactory, the appointment to date from the 1st March, 1885. At the same Meeting the Trustees had the pleasure of receiving a letter from Mr. C. W. Bartels, the Acting Consul for Germany, dated 29th November, enclosing the sum of £10, subscribed by German residents in Sydney, for one or two prizes for presentation to the successful pupils in the German language; also expressing the satisfaction felt by the Germans in Sydney in the encouragement offered by the Trustees Institution to provide the knowledge of the German language.

Since the date of the last Report the Trustees have not found it necessary to make any further regulations for the management of the School.

The average number of pupils during the year was 386.

The account of the whole income and expenditure of the School during the year is hereto annexed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REGULATIONS for Licensed Boarding Houses in connection with the Sydney Grammar School, under the Act 18 Victoria.

Licenses granted by the Trustees to Masters of the School shall be subject to the following Regulations:—

1. Masters desiring to have their houses licensed as boarding houses must apply in writing to the Head Master. Such application must describe the house, and state the nature of the accommodation provided for boarders, and that the house is occupied by the Master so applying, and under his control.
2. If the Head Master shall think that such license ought to be granted, he shall forward such application to the Trustees, with his report in its favour; but if not, he shall be at liberty, at his own absolute discretion, to refuse the application.
3. Every such application, when so recommended, may be granted or refused by the Trustees at their discretion; if the application be granted, a license shall issue to the applicant.
4. No such license shall be in any way transferable, nor shall it apply to any house other than the one mentioned in the license.
5. Every license shall *ipso facto* cease—
 - (a) After three months' notice given by the Trustees.
 - (b) If the licensed Master shall cease to be a Master in the School.
 - (c) If the licensed Master shall cease to reside personally in or to retain control of the house mentioned in the license.
6. The fees charged in each licensed boarding house shall be in the discretion of the Master keeping such house.
7. General Rules for the discipline of licensed boarding houses shall be made by the Head Master, subject to approval by the Trustees.
8. Any complaint against the Master of a licensed boarding house shall be made in the first instance to the Head Master, who shall forward and report on the same to the Trustees. The Trustees may, if they think fit, call upon the Master against whom such complaint is made to show cause why his license should not be revoked, and shall have power to revoke his license.
9. The parent or guardian of every boarder in a licensed boarding house shall be furnished by the Master of such house with a copy of these Regulations.
10. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any boy from attending the School who may be living with his parent or guardian, or with some near relation or friend approved by the Head Master of the School.

RULES for the Licensed Boarding Houses in connection with the Sydney Grammar School.

1. No boy can be admitted to a house without passing the School Entrance Examination.
2. Boys infringing Rules of a house render themselves liable to the punishment laid down by the School Regulations.
3. Any boy expelled from a house for any flagrant misconduct shall be reported to the Head Master.
4. No boy can absent himself from meals without the permission of the House Master.
5. No boy will be permitted to spend an evening away from the house unless a written invitation be shown to the House Master. He shall also be required to bring back a paper signed by the Head of house which he visits, stating time he left.
6. All boys will be expected to attend service, such church as their parents or guardians may approve.
7. Smoking is absolutely forbidden.

APPENDIX No. 2.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DECEMBER, 1884.

Reports of the Examiners.

Mr. W. G. Carroll, B.A., late Classical Exhibitioner and First Honorman, Trinity College, Dublin; late Classical Lecturer and Tutor, Ormond College, University of Melbourne, reports as follows on the Classical work of the Upper School.

To the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School.
Gentlemen,

It is my pleasing duty to lay before you—as the result of the recent examination—my report on the Classical work of the Upper Division of the Sydney Grammar School. This being the first occasion on which I have enjoyed the privilege of examining your School, I cannot speak from my own knowledge on the important question of “progress;” but so far as I can form an opinion from the report submitted to you last year, I am confident that the year now concluded has been one of steady improvement, and that the shortcomings noticed by my predecessor have been judiciously and successfully grappled with by the Head Master and his efficient and painstaking staff.

Turning

Turning now to the examination results. Here, at any rate, I can speak with the confidence of personal investigation and actual experience. With the few exceptions which it has been my duty to notice in the detailed report hereto appended, the results as a whole have been eminently satisfactory, while in some cases I regard them as brilliantly successful. I have had considerable experience in the working of some of the leading schools and colleges in Victoria. In the course of that experience I have, I am happy to say, examined many very good papers, and, I may as well confess, many superlatively bad ones also. I have found boys in Victorian schools who can turn out a critical paper perhaps as complete and a translation perhaps as literally accurate as can be found among the boys of your School; but I have never yet had the pleasure of examining, in Victoria or elsewhere, boys of the same relative standing who possess the power of lucid expression, the finish of style, and the felicity in composition which I find in the leading classical scholars of the Sydney Grammar School.

I find the Sixth Form, as a whole, in a highly satisfactory and healthy condition. The work prescribed, it must be remembered, is difficult, and the standard expected is high; consequently I am not surprised at meeting with some inequality among the papers of the candidates. This is, naturally, most prominent in the composition—the *pons asinorum* of the youthful student. In this department, then, I find, that while the prose sent up by several of the boys is good, and by two, in particular, admirable, the others require more practice and perseverance. They will, however, discover before long that "hard work conquers everything," even Latin prose.

The translations sent up by the form have great merit. They are spirited and intelligent, and are so carefully worded as to bring into prominence at once the candidate's acquaintance with the exact meaning of the author before him, and his own easy style of expressing himself in English. The obvious inference from this is that the boys are not "crammed" by their Master, and that they use their own brains in their work instead of calling on the "Crib" to do duty for them.

I here think it right to call your attention to a circumstance which has greatly surprised me. Immediately after I had completed my estimate of the papers of this form, the results of the recent Senior Examinations at the University were published. I found to my astonishment that the results of the school competition, after an exhaustive examination, differed widely from the verdict of the University Examiners. I am, however, none the less firmly convinced that this is a high class form, carrying legibly on its face the impress of the Master's hand.

I find the Fifth to be a form of much promise. In construing, the boys are accurate and careful, while in some cases the critical notes they sent me up fairly surprised me. Their translations at sight and continuous prose compositions are somewhat crude and unfinished in style. But their vocabulary is good; and they possess such a knowledge of the syntax and idioms of the languages as to warrant the expectation that the work in which they are now weak will, with a little more practice in the hands of their present able and scholarly Master, reach the high level they have attained in the other departments of their examination.

The work of the Fourth Form is remarkably level. I have reason to know that at the beginning of the year the class was composed of indifferent and unpromising material. Its present condition of uniform excellence speaks volumes for the ability, the zeal, and the teaching powers of the gentleman who has charge of it.

The Remove has not come so well out of the test as I could have wished. The position it occupies as the entrance to the Upper School is a crucial one, and indeed from this point of view it may be regarded as the most important form in the School. The closest attention to elementary and detail work is absolutely necessary to the proper maintenance of this position. I find the boys very deficient in Grammar, more particularly Greek, and their attempts at rendering easy sentences into Greek and Latin are very faulty and inaccurate. I attribute this to a quite unintentional omission of that elementary and detail work to which I have alluded, but I can well understand that such work must be uncongenial and irksome to talents well qualified to shine in a higher field of labour.

Mr. John R. King, M.A., Melbourne University, reports as follows of the Latin work of the Lower School:—

Gentlemen,

I am happy to be able to speak in high terms of the Latin Grammar of the Lower School. This seems to me the essential part of the language to be taught in this part of the school. The author I did not find well done in III A., but much better in III B., and very well done in II A. as far as they have gone. The weak point is the syntax, as tested in *visd voce* examination, but perhaps very much cannot be expected in this branch in such low forms. I would suggest that in the composition the book-work should not be so rigidly adhered to. In II A. when I left the book I found the work disappointing. In I B. I fancy the material is bad, as only three boys did really well.

Mr. Thomas Harlin, M.A., late Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and late Head Master of the Brisbane Grammar School, reports as follows:—

Gentlemen,

I have to report that the state of the Mathematical work of the Sydney Grammar School is eminently sound and satisfactory; and that considering the proportion of time assigned to Mathematics, Masters and boys are probably working to as high a pitch as ought to be expected from either. This does not mean that I have no faults to find with the numerous papers I have had to read during the past fortnight; on the contrary, I gather from them that a considerable portion of the boys have still to learn the importance of absolute accuracy in mere mechanical operations. Again, as for the reasoning processes of which arithmetical and algebraic symbols are the written records, I think there is not a single division in the School in which I have failed to detect at least one genius capable of inferring that if in five minutes ten of his school-fellows could perform a certain piece of work, then thirty of them would require a quarter of an hour. To others, again, the task of adding twenty pounds of English money to thirty cases of Parramatta oranges seems to present no insuperable difficulty. But puzzle-headed boys, like the poor, are ubiquitous; and it would be strange indeed if natural products that are to be found in every educational institution on the face of the earth should have no representative within these walls. Still, at the present moment, the Masters seem to be fortunate in having to deal with an unusually small percentage of specimens of that interesting psychological class. As a rule, the inaccuracies to which reference is made in my detailed report are mere errors in the manipulation of symbols, and not blunders typical either of natural stupidity or of inefficient teaching and bad school arrangements. I have never seen better or sounder elementary work in my life; and the characteristic of the classification, so far as it may be inferred from examination papers, is that every boy in school is working in his proper mathematical place. As to the Euclid, however, I must enter one word of protest. Its accuracy is in all respects worthy of admiration, but its verbosity is simply "prodigious." On behalf of the Examiners of the future I must really beg my friend Mr. Newbery to advance with the times, and to remember that he is living in a telegraphic age.

It may be said that the words I have used are the words of a partial friend, and that my statements in respect of the School are not in accordance with the verdict recently delivered by the authorities of the Sydney University. To that I reply, first, that I have satisfied myself that the boys of the Sydney Grammar School make no special preparation in the shape of preliminary "cramming" for the public examinations; on the contrary, these examinations are taken, as they ought to be taken, as ordinary incidents of school life. Secondly, I have ascertained that those who recently subjected themselves to the University test are not the leading boys of the forms and divisions to which they respectively belong. Thirdly, even supposing that the higher intellectual culture of the school had been fully represented, the results would have been far less valuable than the detailed estimate of the state of the various forms and divisions for which my colleagues and I are responsible. No man will acknowledge more readily or more frankly than I am prepared to do, that the University public examinations have given an impulse in the right direction to all the educational work of New South Wales; but their inherent danger is that they tend to encourage the trotting out of show pupils as if they were average intellectual products, raised without any process of school forcing. It seems to me, then, that the system of public examinations ought to be supplemented by the appointment of a University staff of Examiners; and that at periodic intervals these gentlemen ought to be required to discharge for all the schools of the Colony the laborious duty with which my colleagues and myself have been entrusted for this particular institution. What I suggest is simply tantamount to a recommendation that the existing facilities for estimating the attainments of a "remnant" of the boys and girls of New South Wales should be supplemented; and that there should be an organization to report as to the average efficiency of the instruction received by the whole body. In Victoria, the Challis bequest is popularly believed to have placed ample funds at the disposal of the authorities of the Sydney University. I am persuaded that they could render no greater or more permanent service to the educational progress of this Colony, than by using some portion of their munificent endowment in the direction I have endeavoured to indicate.

One

One other remark, and I have done. If during my years of experience as a schoolmaster in these Colonies I have learned one thing more than another, it is this: that the whole set of contemporary thought is towards establishing a modern rather than an antique basis as the foundation of the work of our leading schools. I do not suppose for a moment that the boys of the future, whose educational food is to be Botany and Chemistry and French, will be a whit better citizens than boys who are now men, and whose school rations used to be Latin and Greek; but I do say that "the old order changeth, yielding place to new"; and that one of the last reported resolutions of the Senate of the Sydney University implies their acknowledgment that the claims of the growing literatures of our own time are at least equal to those of the stationary literatures of the past. Thus, gentlemen, the governing body which really controls the higher education of New South Wales is moving in harmony with the drift of contemporaneous thought; and this and all the other educational institutions of the Colony must move in the same direction, at whatever cost of change in the framework of their respective systems. But in a report written as your Mathematical Examiner, it is not my province to dilate on such a topic as this; nor will I tax your patience longer than again to congratulate you on the sound and most efficient state of this great school. Its warmest friend can wish for it no better fate than that in the coming time it may be served by Masters as zealous in the discharge of responsible duty as those on whose work for the past year it has been my privilege to report to-day.

MODERN SCHOOL.

Mr. John R. King, M.A., Melbourne University, reports as follows of the English work of Modern School:—
To the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present to you my report of the work in which I have examined the Modern School.

The English work of the Modern side varies in quality. The Composition is, as a rule, very good; the History fair, and, in some instances, very good; the English Author is well known; but the Grammar and Geography are not good. It seems to me that more time might fairly be given to these subjects.

I have appended brief comments on the work in detail.

Mons. A. Buiteau, late Scholar of Lycée Charlemagne, Paris, Master of Modern Languages at the King's School, Parramatta, reports as follows of the work in Modern Languages, in the Modern School:—

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my report on the work in Modern Languages at the Grammar School, and congratulate both you, gentlemen, and your Masters, on the results achieved, and the bright prospects for the future of this useful branch of learning.

It is pleasing to record the highly satisfactory work in German, and your Master of that tongue is to be complimented on the evidence of his special power of imparting a knowledge of a rather difficult language.

Very creditable work has also been done in French; the Third Moderns give promise of becoming particularly good French scholars; yet, it is undeniable that as a whole the school displays a higher average knowledge of German.

The work of the various forms is as follows:—The First Moderns have done very well both in French and German, particularly so in the latter language. Master Roseby is to be specially recommended for a prize for Modern Languages.

The Second Moderns are rather weak in French, but excellent in German.

The Third Moderns bear evidence of good work.

I am sure, gentlemen, I am only interpreting the feelings of the public in expressing the general satisfaction for the high interest you are now evincing for a more serious and extended knowledge of Modern Languages.

America produces French scholars of acknowledged ability, and there is every probability that excellent results may be achieved in Australia, if proper means are made use of in tuition.

I cannot refrain from taking advantage of this opportunity, gentlemen, to allude to my experience as a Linguist and Master of Modern Languages, hoping to reach by this means those who are engaged in the education of our youth, and also the general public.

The true secret of facilitating and popularizing the much needed knowledge of Modern Languages lies in the ability to make philology more comprehensible and more attractive, in short to give it a practical and utilitarian application.

Modern Languages should not only be understood but spoken with tolerable fluency; consequently, a *comparative* method of tuition, the only one likely to render grammatical studies easy, especially for young people, should be adopted, and in order to engender the very desirable spirit of "self-reliance" no text books should be used during the lessons.

The main object in learning Modern Languages is that they should be spoken; and the pupil should have no difficulty in responding in French or German to the Professor's questions, if the grammar and vocabulary of the lesson have been previously studied; further, the Master should never fail to repeat every sentence after every pupil, in order that all may become naturally accustomed to the best possible accent and correctness in the use of the language.

As a matter of course, this method requires, most decidedly, Masters not only conversant with English (and it is high time that foreigners unacquainted with the language of the country should be considered inadmissible as teachers) but also belonging to the respective nationalities.

This latter recommendation ought to be, as far as possible, strictly observed.

By this method I have always attained highly satisfactory results.

Mr. Edward H. Rennie, D. Sc., London University, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Adelaide, reports as follows on the Natural Science work of the Modern School:—

Gentlemen,

At your request I have examined those boys in the Sydney Grammar School who have been taught Chemistry and Physics respectively during the past year, and now beg to lay before you the following report:—

Chemistry.—Of twenty-four boys who have set up papers in this subject, only three, M'Inness, Poole, and Dixon, show any intelligent acquaintance with the science. Of these, M'Inness and Pool stand first, and so nearly equal that it is impossible to decide between them. Dixon follows not far behind. The remainder have failed altogether to grasp the subject.

Physics.—Of twenty-one boys who have entered for this subject, one, Fitz, has thoroughly grasped the elementary principles of the science, and has sent in a first-class paper obtaining 96 per cent. of full marks. Of the others, two, Hunt I. and Roseby, show a fair knowledge, and three others, M'Intyre I., Flannery, and Russell I. are not far behind. In this case also the remainder have signally failed.

From these results it would appear that there has been little or no attempt at classification among the boys attending these classes, and that but few of the more intelligent boys of the school have taken part in them. Moreover, almost all give such answers as might be expected from students who have not had the opportunity of using for themselves, or even seeing used, the apparatus without which effective science teaching is in modern times impossible.

APPENDIX, giving full details of the Examination Work,

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental Results.			Remarks.
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	
CLASSICAL SIDE. UPPER: VI. 11 boys.	Homer, Demosthenes	73	86	48	Translations as a rule very good; parsing and grammar sound all through; answers to critical questions generally excellent, but deficient in one or two instances—on the whole, work very even and satisfactory.
11 boys as before.	Horace and Livy	70	84	55	Translations spirited and intelligent throughout. Answers to critical questions somewhat crude. Historical work very fair.
11 boys.	Virgil and Cicero.....	64	80	25	One paper in particular shows accurate scholarship. As for the rest, the translations are good, especially the prose; but with one exception, the critical questions seem to have been outside the range of their work.
11 boys as before.	Thucydides and Æschylus	66	86	31	None of the translations failed as such, but the critical notes were in many cases somewhat weak. Two of the papers displayed unusual ability and scholarship, and, making allowance for the difficulty of the authors, the average result is very good.
11 boys as before.	Greek Prose Composition..	58	88	22	Average result very satisfactory. Vocabulary better than syntax. Style in three instances polished and scholarly.
11 boys. 6 absent.	Latin Verse Composition..	51	92	20	As is to be expected in work of this kind, there is a wide discrepancy between the marks of the highest and lowest. The former is a tasty and elegant production, while even the lowest is full of promise.
11 boys.	Critical Paper and unseen Greek Translation.	52	90	29	The critical paper is well done, showing in all cases fair and in some exhaustive scholarship. The unseen Greek Paper is very satisfactory on the whole, more than half of the class obtaining over 50 per cent.
11 boys. 3 not classed.	Latin Prose Competition...	57	92	23	Three of the papers are excellent, and two very good. Considering the difficulty of the papers set for translation, five of the papers are good, two noticeably so. Much of the vocabulary was good, and, with the exception of the unclassified papers, the compositions sent up were remarkably free from inaccuracy.
11 boys. 1 absent.	Latin unseen Translation..	69	87	56	The average of the marks obtained is very high. Regarded as a whole, the translations evinced an intelligent appreciation of the nuances of the language, and an accurate comprehension of the meanings of the passages set.
V. 20 boys. 2 absent.	Demosthenes & Xenophon.	71	96	53	A very promising form. Translations on the whole good, and re-translations of sentences into Greek very satisfactory. Grammar sound, and parsing quite up to the average.
20 boys. 1 absent.	Horace and Livy	58	80	25	Translations very fair—two being for schoolboys quite brilliant. Grammar sound, parsing good, critical notes weak. Knowledge exhibited by form, on the whole, quite satisfactory.
20 boys.	Greek and Latin unseen Translation.	47	84	28	Average fairly satisfactory for translations at sight; but the Class appears strange to the work, and consequently not able to use to full advantage their knowledge of the languages.
20 boys. 3 not classed.	Greek Prose Composition..	47	74	22	Below the average of the other classical papers sent up by this form. There is considerable inequality in the marks. The continuous prose is, on the whole, weak and unfinished. The rendering of the Sentences display a satisfactory knowledge of the grammar and syntax of the language.
21 boys. 1 absent. 4 not classed.	Euripides	71	100	42	This is one of the best of the classical results in the School, and presents a very gratifying average. Two boys have obtained full marks for papers that could not well be surpassed. The critical notes throughout are particularly good and accurate, and may be confidently accepted as demonstrating careful and scholarly teaching, which has been attended to and appreciated by the class.
20 boys.	Virgil and Cicero.....	60	99	29	Though the average percentage is high, the attainments are far from even. One paper was all but faultless, and of three others, each received more than 90 per cent. of full marks; but the next in order was more than 20 per cent. lower, and thence there was a gradual fall to the minimum of 29. The principal weakness lay in the translation, which was below the standard that might have been obtained from prescribed portions of Virgil and Cicero.
20 boys. 3 not classed.	Latin Prose Composition..	61	86	42	Three boys not classed, their work being far below the average standard of the form. As regards the rest, the result presents a satisfactory average. The continuous prose is better than the sentences, of which only three really good papers were sent up.
IV. 27 boys. 1 absent.	Xenophon.....	68	93	45	Translation good throughout, three papers in particular being excellent. Grammatical work very satisfactory.
27 boys. 1 absent.	Cæsar	58	79	28	Translations fair throughout, two being especially good. Reproductions of authors highly satisfactory. Grammar sound, parsing very good.
26 boys. 1 absent. 3 not classed.	Greek Composition	50	82	22	With the exception of the papers rejected as unworthy of classification, the work is well done, and shows evidence of careful teaching.
26 boys. 1 absent.	Latin Composition	69	96	44	Considering that the form is very even, the average obtained is very high. One paper all but reached full marks,—a result quite unusual among boys of this standing in a grammar school.
27 boys. 2 absent. 1 not classed.	Lysias	56	80	24	As the author is somewhat hard for fourth form boys, the average is satisfactory. The wording of the translations is good, but their value is depreciated by faultiness of punctuation. The notes vary very much in quality, a few being very good, and one especially creditable.
26 boys. 2 absent.	Virgil and Cicero.....	60	86	31	Average result quite satisfactory, one of the papers sent up being exceedingly good. The translations throughout are accurate and well expressed; but the notes written by many of the form are very imperfect. As a whole the work is remarkably even.
REMOVE. 24 boys. 1 absent.	Cæsar.....	49	65	36	Very level form. Translations all good, and generally speaking rendered in readable English. The long sentences are rather confused. Reproductions in two cases very good, but only a few attempted this part of the paper. Parsing satisfactory—grammar weak.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL—continued.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental Results.			Remarks.
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	
23 boys.	Greek Grammar and Prose Composition.	51	74	24	The composition work throughout reaches a satisfactory average and is evenly done. The grammar however is very unsatisfactory, only two boys reaching the standard of "good," while the rest are mediocre or bad.
23 boys.	Latin Composition	61	78	25	The average is satisfactory, but there is considerable inequality in the work. The vocabulary throughout is weak, and the class is not very familiar with the idioms and grammar of the language.
MODERN SIDE.	Latin Authors	44	80	6	Translations fair in some cases, but work very uneven. Reproductions generally fair, and in two cases very good. Parsing and grammar fair.
MODERNS I.	General Latin Paper	44	88	4	Satisfactory.
25 boys.	General History and Geography.	44	72	12	Geography fair; history very fair.
None absent.	Special History — Stuart Period.	37	71	11	Four good papers; the rest moderate.
	English Grammar and Author: Milton.	43	74	15	Author well prepared; grammar weak.
	Composition	67	100	34	Style very good.
	Dictation	83	100	50	
	French—Prose; unprepared translation; composition and grammar.	52	94	5	A remarkably good paper in every way. Composition well done; the first four boys seem to have a very good knowledge. Work of the boys of this form on the whole very fair.
	German—Prose; sentences and grammar.	82	98	55	An excellent paper in every way; excellent work throughout.
	Science	27	96	0	Unsatisfactory.
MODERNS 2.	Latin Author	24	40	24	Papers as a rule unsatisfactory, and parsing very deficient throughout the form.
25 boys. 1 absent.	General Latin Paper	43	84	8	Satisfactory.
	General History and Geography.	38	73	9	History fair; geography indifferent.
	Special History — Stuart Period.	37	62	9	History fair and fairly even.
	English Grammar and Author—Milton.	40	63	16	Author good; grammar indifferent.
	Composition	43	87	17	Style good.
	Dictation	75	90	20	
	French Composition and Grammar.	50	77	16	Generally an unsatisfactory paper; though some of the boys have done fairly well.
	German Sentences and Grammar.	76	97	58	Excellent work throughout.
	Science	6	28	0	
22 boys. 4 not classed.	Latin Prose Composition...	40	80	26	Average not satisfactory. Results of examination uneven. One exceedingly good paper.
MODERNS 3.	General History and Geography.	41	74	16	History fair; geography indifferent.
30 boys. 1 absent.	Special History — Stuart Period.	32	53	4	None very good; two bad.
	English Grammar and Author: Scott, Lay of Last Minstrel, Cant. I-II.	44	78	9	Author, as a rule, well done; grammar weak.
	Composition	42	73	27	Fairly good and even.
	Dictation	56	90	0	
	French Grammar and Composition.	60	93	10	The paper was rather easy; a very good form; very creditable work.
Mod. 3 & 4. Latins.	Latin Principia I.	—	—	—	
21 boys. 7 not classed.	Latin Prose Composition...	31	47	20	More beginners, and as such their work may be accepted as fair.
	General History and Geography.	17	44	0	A very bad form in its English work. The material seems to be very indifferent. The only satisfactory work done was in the special history paper.
MODERNS 4.	English Grammar and Author: Scott, Lay of Last Minstrel, Canto I.	23	40	0	
28 boys.	Dictation	71	100	0	
None absent.	Special History — Paper Ed IV., Geo. II.	50	80	6	
LOWER: III. A.	Latin Composition	55	92	8	A very fair average. Some boys very good; two or three had.
80 boys. 1 absent.	Latin Grammar	70	89	37	Very good, with hardly any exceptions.
	Latin Translation, <i>viva voce</i>	53	87	7	A fair average, but too much seems to have been attempted.
III. B.	Latin Composition	43	77	18	Average fair. Two or three boys very good.
27 boys.	Latin Grammar	67	86	49	No failures. An even and good form.
	Latin Translation, <i>viva voce</i>	54	85	20	Good and fairly even. Better than 3 A.
II. A.	Latin Composition	21	66	0	Composition indifferent, because not taken directly from the best books
34 boys. 2 absent.	Latin Grammar	67	87	41	Very good and even.
	Latin, <i>viva voce</i>	69	100	8	Work even and good. Only two failures.
II. B.	Latin Grammar Paper	56	85	16	Many very good. Eight or nine indifferent, the rest fair.
35 boys. 3 absent.	Latin, <i>viva voce</i>	52	92	16	Good and fairly even.
I. A.	Latin Grammar Paper	32	60	9	Fairly even and good, considering the time they have been at it.
38 boys. 8 absent. 7 absent.	<i>Viva voce</i>	58	88	20	Three good; the rest fair. Five complete failures.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL—continued.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental Results.			Remarks.
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	
I. B. UPPER DIVISION. 19 boys. 1 absent.	Latin Grammar, <i>visa voce</i>	40	88	12	Two very good, five very bad. These boys don't seem to know their vocabulary or grammar.
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL.					
UPPER: I. 23 boys. 3 absent.	Euclid I—VI	74	97	41	Book-work accurate and good. Large number of riders done correctly. Solutions, however, occasionally made to depend on propositions other than those which the riders were set to illustrate.
23 boys. 1 absent. 2 not classed.	Algebra	59	84	31	Work, with but few exceptions, accurate, ample in quantity, but on the whole somewhat deficient in style.
23 boys. 2 absent. 2 not classed.	Arithmetic	82	96	59	In one case a boy breaks down in proportion. All the other results are very good indeed, accuracy of working and intelligence of statement being both noticeable. Thirteen boys obtained marks above the average; six below.
19 boys. 4 absent.	Trigonometry .....	...	...	...	Marked improvement since last year; the papers of the comparative beginners showing a real grasp of the elementary part of the subject, and of the three senior pupils a very creditable knowledge of the more advanced work.
3 boys.	Elementary Mechanics .....	...	...	...	All the three boys showed a sound knowledge of the elementary mechanical principles, and of the papers sent up two deserve to be characterized as very good.
8 boys.	Euclid, Book XI..... Higher Algebra, higher Trigonometry, Geometrical Conics.	...	...	...	Results variable, five of the boys examined being comparative beginners; of the work done by the three who were really competent to answer the paper of questions set, two papers were very satisfactory indeed. The third, judging from the evidence of the rest of the examination, would have been equally good, but that the boy feeling the pressure of over-work altogether failed to do himself justice. For the same reason he was excused from a paper in Analytical Conics and the elements of the Differential Calculus drawn up specially for himself.
II. 21 boys.	Euclid I—VI	64	89	32	With few exceptions book-work very good. Fair proportion of riders tried, and done correctly. Average results quite satisfactory.
21 boys. 1 absent.	Algebra to Binomial Theorem.	63	92	43	Two of the papers are of marked promise, and six others are very creditable. As for the rest, the work is on the whole accurate, though some of the boys failed in reducing the harder of the two fractions set. With but few exceptions, however, it is too limited in range, a large proportion of the marks obtained being for elementary questions.
21 boys.	Arithmetic	76	93	51	The work is extremely good throughout—the number of inaccuracies recorded being very limited, and but one boy's paper condemned as bad. For beginners, fairly good—one paper being excellent.
15 boys. 9 absent.	Elementary Trigonometry.	...	...	...
III. 26 boys.	Euclid I—IV	54	80	18	Range of work varied, most going up to fourth book, but several only to third, and a few only to second. In some cases, wrong propositions written out; but when book-work was right, it was nearly always well done. Fair average of marks obtained also for riders.
26 boys.	Algebra to end of Equations	58	93	20	Results even, and on the whole very satisfactory. Solutions of harder questions occasionally unfinished and occasionally spoiled by inaccuracy. On the other hand, the elementary work is good, with few exceptions correct, and almost invariably intelligent.
26 boys.	Arithmetic	66	86	36	Only one bad blunder in reasoning detected, and a very small proportion of slips in manipulation. Work sound and, except that the handling of questions in decimals is somewhat weak, good throughout.
IV. 26 boys. 1 not classed.	Euclid I—III	53	81	30	Three or four boys included in this division, who are markedly inferior to their fellows. Results on the whole creditable to the master of the division; but there is a considerable proportion of inaccuracy in the book-work questions, as well as a very noticeable amount of discrepancy in the amount of geometrical knowledge shown. Of the riders a fair number tried and a fair number done.
26 boys. 1 absent. 1 not classed.	Algebra to Equations of two unknowns.	68	89	44	Elementary work almost without exception intelligent and good; easy equations also well done; but many failures and inaccuracies in the harder parts of the paper.
26 boys.	Arithmetic	61	79	31	Somewhat weak in the manipulation of decimals; very good, indeed, however, in vulgar fractions and in elementary work; also, in the majority of cases, accurate and intelligent in dealing with such of the harder questions as they ventured to attack.
V. 42 boys. 1 absent.	Euclid I	59	76	41	Euclid weak in four or five cases. With these exceptions it ranges between good and very good. The easy Algebra, carelessly done in a few instances, is satisfactory in most; but the harder parts of the paper are, almost with exception, inaccurate.
24 boys. 2 absent. 1 not classed.	Algebra to end of Fractions	...	...	...
24 boys. 2 absent. 1 not classed.	Arithmetic	54	85	39	Very even in point of knowledge. Weak in proportion, fairly strong in decimals. Elementary work generally good; harder spoiled in many cases by incorrect statements and by inaccurate operations.
VI. 22 boys. 1 absent.	Euclid I, 1—26	63	93	34	With three exceptions, the work in Euclid varies between fair and very good. The Algebra in one case excellent, in a second specially creditable, is on the whole good, but the margin of inaccurate work is too great.
22 boys. 1 absent.	Algebra to Greatest Common Measure.	...	...	...

[SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL—continued.

Division.	Subjects.	Percental Results.			Remarks.
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	
22 boys. 2 absent. 1 not classed.	Arithmetic, up to Discount	47	88	22	Elementary work good, vulgar fractions included. Decimals fair. Several of the harder questions were correctly answered by more than half of the boys of the division.
VII.					
27 boys. 2 absent. 5 not classed.	Algebra, to Fractions	51	100	20	Beginners at various stages—One paper excellent; three very good; four good. Of the rest of the work a large amount inaccurate.
27 boys.	Arithmetic, to Simple Interest.	72	93	46	Work on the whole accurate, but little tendency shown to try the harder sums.
VIII.					
24 boys. 1 not classed.	Arithmetic, Civil Service Standard.	58	90	24	Work all round fairly accurate—an improvement on last year.
LOWER : I.					
28 boys. 2 absent.	Euclid I—III, 1-20 .....	...	...	...	There being three subdivisions, the percentages are not given. With not more than two exceptions the work may be fairly described as varying between good and excellent. The Algebra, more variable, in the case of more than half the boys is very good.
28 boys.	Algebra, to Fractions .....	...	...	...
28 boys.	Arithmetic.....	79	100	57	Work all round excellent.
II.					
27 boys. 2 absent.	Euclid I, 1-12	60	93	29	Euclid on the whole satisfactory, in several cases very good indeed. Algebra very weak at the tail end of the division, elsewhere intelligent and generally accurate.
27 boys. 1 absent.	Algebra, to Fractions	81	100	55	Work all round quite as good as in the first division.
III.					
26 boys. 3 absent.	Arithmetic	81	100	55	Work all round quite as good as in the first division.
26 boys. 2 absent.	Algebra, Elementary Rules.	58	100	17	Speaking generally the results, for beginners whose range of work extends only to division, are creditable.
26 boys. 2 absent.	Arithmetic, to Proportion	68	90	31	Results on the whole satisfactory. Certain amount of inaccuracy in fractions. Decimals not much tried.
IV.					
33 boys. 2 absent. 1 not classed.	Arithmetic, to Decimals...	55	87	31	A few boys at the top very good, but standard of questions tried rather low, and a few boys showed up very careless work.
V.					
30 boys. 1 absent. 2 not classed.	Arithmetic, to Fractions...	44	83	14	Five boys at the top did well, but the division as a whole is the least satisfactory in the Lower School.
VI.					
24 boys. 3 absent. 1 not classed.	Arithmetic, to Reduction..	54	90	13	The work all round is very creditable.
VII.					
21 boys. 3 absent.	Arithmetic, Simple Rules	47	100	Not recorded.	In this class of beginners the top boys did very well.

RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School, for the year 1884.

Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Total.
To Balance from 1883	£ s. d. 2,107 5 5	By Salaries	£ s. d. 5,217 11 4
„ Endowment	1,409 19 4	„ Capitation fees	872 0 0
„ School Fees from pupils	5,460 0 0	„ Allowances	389 11 4
„ Interest from mortgage	51 0 0	„ Stationery	156 0 9
„ George Knox prize	3 3 0	„ Printing	99 12 10
„ Windeyer prize	3 3 0	„ Advertisements	17 5 0
„ Cape prize	3 3 0	„ School prizes	45 0 0
„ German prize	10 0 0	„ Knox prizes	15 0 0
„ Dr. M'Laurin's French prize	3 0 0	„ George Knox prize	3 3 0
„ Mortgage on house at Glebe	850 0 0	„ Cape prize	3 3 0
	22 9 0	„ Windeyer prize	3 3 0
	22 9 0	„ Dr. M'Laurin's French prize	3 0 0
	22 9 0	„ German prize	10 0 0
	22 9 0	„ Petty expenses	171 4 7
	22 9 0	„ Insurance	7 0 0
	22 9 0	„ Repairs and improvements to buildings	178 4 7
	22 9 0	„ Mortgage on house at Glebe	481 19 8
	22 9 0	„ Balance in the Commercial Bank on 31st December, 1884	850 0 0
	22 9 0		1,695 19 3
	22 9 0		£ 9,990 13 9

Audited—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant.
7 January, 1885.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary.
31 December, 1884.

RETURN of the Sydney Grammar School for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
Head Master	Albert Byetheses Woigall	£ 500 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 872 0 0	£ s. d. 1,372 0 0	Residence allowed.
Mathematical Master	William Newbery	600 0 0			600 0 0	
Master of Lower School	Charles Henry Francis	600 0 0	50 0 0		650 0 0	
Second Classical Master	Charles Edward Hewlett	388 6 8	25 0 0		408 6 8	
Second Mathematical Master	Arthur Giles	56 5 0			56 5 0	Resigned.
Do do	Herbert James Carter	291 13 4			291 13 4	
Assistant Master	Arthur Key Farrar	300 0 0	25 0 0		325 0 0	
Do do	Lewis Whitfield	250 0 0	35 0 0		285 0 0	
Do do	Charles Dashwood Goldie	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	James Hemery London	200 0 0			200 0 0	
Do do	A. P. Canawny	100 0 0			100 0 0	Resigned.
Do do	James Neale Dalton	41 13 4	10 0 0		51 13 4	Resigned.
Do do	William George Armstrong	33 6 8			33 6 8	Resigned.
Do do	Alfred de Lisle Hammond	211 1 8	50 0 0		261 1 8	
Do do	George S. Fort	106 18 4			106 18 4	Resigned.
Do do	Arthur Fredk. Thoz. Austey	165 16 4			165 16 4	
Do do	A. H. Griffith	62 10 0			62 10 0	
Do do	Charles Pentrose	33 6 8			33 6 8	
Supernumerary Master	Edwin Whitfield	300 0 0			300 0 0	
Master of Modern Languages	Dr. Max	291 13 4			291 13 4	
Writing Master	Carl Johan Nelson	250 0 0	50 0 0		300 0 0	
Drawing Master	Josiah Thomas Crook	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Michael Hagney	100 0 0	80 0 0		180 0 0	
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	William Henry Catlett	100 0 0	64 11 4		164 11 4	Residence allowed.
		£ 5,217 11 4	389 11 4	872 0 0	6,479 2 8	

Audited,—

JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant,
7 January, 1885.

W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary,

31st December, 1884.

RETURN of the number of Masters at the Sydney Grammar School as well as the number of Scholars in the year 1884.

Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.				
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Average of the Year.
Sixteen.	373	378	394	394	386

W. H. CATLETT,

31st December, 1884.

[9d.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1886.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING TRAINING SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3rd August, 1886.

[Submitted to Parliament in accordance with promise of the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction in reply to Questions in the Legislative Assembly, on Friday, 30th July, 1886.]

I.

FORT-STREET TRAINING SCHOOL.

Subject.	Principal.	Vice-Principal.	Assistant.	Singing Master.	Drawing Master	Drill Instructor.
Arithmetic and Mensuration	3 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arithmetic .....	.....	2 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....
Euclid	4 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algebra	2 "	2 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trigonometry	4 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geography and Mapping.....	2 "	.....	2 hours	.....	.....	.....
School Management	1 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Practising School Lessons	1½ "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading and Elocution .....	.....	1 hour	.....	.....	.....	.....
Latin .....	.....	3 hours	3 hours	.....	.....	.....
English Grammar .....	.....	4 "	.....	.....	.....	.....
English Literature and History .....	.....	2 "	2 hours	.....	.....	.....
English Composition .....	.....	.....	1 "	.....	.....	.....
Physics or Chemistry .....	.....	.....	4 "	.....	.....	.....
Human Physiology .....	.....	.....	1 "	.....	.....	.....
Correcting Exercises	3½ hours	5 hours	5 "	.....	.....	.....
Vocal Music.....	.....	.....	.....	5 hours	.....	.....
Drawing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 hours	.....
Drill Instruction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 hours

HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Subject.	Principal.	First Assistant.	Second Assistant.	Madame del Fabro.	Dr. Roth.	Miss Douglas.	Singing Master.	Mrs. Story.	Drill Instructor.
Arithmetic	4½ hours	3 hours	1 hour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mental Arithmetic.....	½ hour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French	4½ hours	3 "	.....	3½ hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Literature	3½ "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
History	3 "	1½ hour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criticism Lessons	1½ hour	1½ "	1½ hour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grammar	1½ "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oral Examinations	½ "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geography .....	.....	1½ hour	1½ hour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Composition .....	.....	½ "	½ "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading .....	.....	½ "	½ "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School Management.....	.....	.....	2½ "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needlework .....	.....	.....	3 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physiology .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½ hour	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drawing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½ hours	.....	.....	.....
Vocal Music .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½ hours	.....	.....
Cookery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 hours	.....
Domestic Economy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 hour	.....
Drill .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 hours

SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Subject.	Head Master.	Mr. Piddington.	Mr. Legg.	Mr. T. Trebeck.	Mr. W. T. Taylor.	Mr. E. Elphinston.	Mr. B. Blumer.	Mr. S. Stout.	Dr. Thibault.	Mr. Thomas.	Capt. Strong.	Drill Instructor.
	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hour	hour
Latin	6	6	6	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	...	...	...	...
Greek		5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French	3½	...	2½	2½	...	2½	2½	2½	2½	...	...	...
English Grammar, Literature, Dictation, and Composition	2½	3½	4½	5	5½	5½	5	5	...	...	...	...
Arithmetic and Mensuration	1	2	2	3½	4	4	3½	3½	...	...	...	...
Algebra	2½	2½	2	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Geometry and Conics	1½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	...	...	...	...
Trigonometry	2½	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mechanics	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science .....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing .....	...	...	...	...	2½	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
History	1	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	...	...	...	...
Examinations	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Do (Cadets) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...

SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Subject.	Head Mistress.	Mr. Stephenson.	Miss O'Brien.	Miss Thompson.	Miss Watson.	Miss Whitfield.	Dr. Thibault.	Mr. Thomas.	Miss Coyle.
	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours
English	6	...	3	3½	2½	2½	...	...	...
French	5½	...	2½	2½	2½	2½	3	...	...
History	4½	...	1½	1½	1½	1½	...	...	...
Latin	3	3½	3	3	3	3	...	...	...
German .....	...	...	...	...	1½	...	...	...	...
Dictation	1½	...	1½	2	2	2	...	...	...
Geography .....	...	...	3½	3	1½	1½	...	...	...
Algebra .....	...	6	2½	2½	2½	2½	...	...	...
Arithmetic .....	...	9	3	1½	4	4	...	...	...
Euclid .....	...	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singing	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Needlework .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

WEST MAITLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Subject.	Head Master.	Assistant.
	hours mins.	hours mins.
Latin	4 35	4 35
English, including Writing	5 0	5 25
Arithmetic and Mensuration	3 45	2 30
Algebra	3 0	2 20
Geometry	2 0	2 0
Trigonometry	1 50	...
Chemistry	2 0	...
French .....	...	4 0
English History .....	...	1 20
Drawing	2 0	...

WEST MAITLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Subject.	Head Mistress.	Sewing Mistress.
English	6 hours	...
Dictation	1½ "	...
Reading	2 "	...
Writing	1 "	...
Arithmetic	6 "	...
Geography	3 "	...
History	4 "	...
Algebra	2 "	...
Drawing	2 "	...
Music	2 "	...
French	6 "	...
German	4 "	...
Latin	6 "	...
Needlework .....	...	2 hours

BATHURST HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Subject.	Mr. Dettmann.	Mr. Holmes.	Mr. Boyd.
Arithmetic	2½ hours	.....
Mensuration	¾ "	.....
Algebra	2½ "	2½ hours
Geometry	2½ "	1½ "
Trigonometry	2½ hours	.....	.....
English History	2 "
European History	2½ "	.....
Latin	13 "	6 "
Greek	1 "	.....
French	1½ "	1½ "
English Language and Literature	1½ "	4½ "
Physics	2½ "
Physical Geography	1½ "
Drawing	2 "	2 "

BATHURST HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Subject.	Mr. Dettmann.	Mrs. Boyd.	Miss Giles.	Miss Harris.
Arithmetic	3½ hours	3½ hours	.....
Algebra	1½ hour	.....	.....	.....
English Language and Literature	1½ "	6½ "	.....
English History	2½ "	1½ "	.....
Geography	¾ "	2 "	.....
French	7½ "	.....	.....
German	2½ hours	2 "	.....	.....
Physics	1 "	.....	.....
Writing	¾ "	.....
Drawing	1½ "	.....
Calisthenics	¼ "	.....	.....
Needlework	1½ hour

GOULBURN HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Subject.	Master.	Miss Higgs.
Latin	5 hours	.....
Arithmetic	3½ "	.....
Algebra	2½ "	.....
English History .....	.....	3 hours
French	3 hours	.....
English Grammar, Dictation, and Literature	3 "	.....
Geometry	3 "	.....
Drawing .....	.....	2 hours

GOULBURN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Subject.	Mistress.	Mr. C. R. Smith.
Arithmetic .....	.....	3 hours
Algebra .....	.....	2 "
English History	3 hours	.....
French	6 "	.....
English Grammar, Composition, Dictation	6 "	.....
Drawing	2 "	.....
Literature	1 "	.....
Geography	2 "	.....

II.

FORT-STREET TRAINING SCHOOL.

Senior Class...	23
Junior	24

HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Senior Class...	29
Junior	22

SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Sixth Form	17
Fifth A	38
Fifth B	38
Fourth A	31
Fourth B	37
Remove	32
Third A	29
Third B	22

SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Class	I (Seniors)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
"	I (Juniors)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
"	II A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
"	II B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
"	III A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
"	III B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

WEST MAITLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Subject.	Form V.	Form IV.	Form III.
Latin...	13	19	16
French	12	35 (Forms 4 and 3)	
English	13	35 do	
English History.....	.....	35 do	
Arithmetic and Mensuration	13	19	16
Algebra	13	19	16
Geometry	16	16	16
Trigonometry.....	12	.....	.....
Chemistry	48	(all forms together)	.....
Drawing.....	12	.....	.....

WEST MAITLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Upper Class...	...	8 in all subjects, except German, which is taught to 4
Lower ,, ...	...	11 ,, ,, ,, 5

BATHURST HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Subject.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.
Arithmetic and Mensuration	2	21	Taken with Division B
English Language	2	21	" "
Algebra	2	21	" "
History	2	21	" "
Physics and Geography	2	21	" "
Geometry	2	11	10
Trigonometry	1	12	.....
Classics	2	9	12
French	2	21	Taken with Division B
Drawing.....	11	12	" "

BATHURST HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Subjects.	Upper Division.	Lower Division.
Arithmetic	16	12
English	17	11
Algebra	21	(both divisions)
History	17	11
Geography	19	9
French	16	12
German	16	10
Physics	19	.....
Drawing	16	12
Writing	14	(both divisions)
Calisthenics.....	28	do do
Needlework	28	do do

GOULBURN HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Six pupils.

GOULBURN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nine pupils.

III.

FORT-STREET TRAINING SCHOOL.

Reading	} Blackboard for illustration.
English Grammar	
Arithmetic	
Mensuration	
Algebra	
Euclid	
Trigonometry	
Geography.—Maps, Globes, and Blackboard.	
Human Physiology.—Diagrams and Blackboard.	
Physics and Chemistry.—Experimental Apparatus.	

HURLSTONE

HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Geography.—Maps, Diagrams, Globes.
 Physiology.—Diagrams, Human Bones, Sheep's Heart, Lungs, &c.
 Drawing.—Wooden and Plaster Models.
 Cookery.—Food prepared and cooked before students.
 Music.—Piano, Blackboard, Song-books.
 Arithmetic.—Blackboard.
 Drill.—Calisthenic Poles, Dumb Bells, and Rings.
 Blackboard with all other lessons.

SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Classics and History.—Maps (Ancient and Modern).
 Drawing.—Plaster Casts, Wire and Solid Models.
 Science.—Geological Specimens, Chemical Apparatus.
 Blackboard with nearly all lessons.

SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Geography.—Maps and Diagrams.
 Drawing.—Plaster Casts, Wire Models.
 Geology.—Mineral Specimens.

WEST MAITLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Latin.—Maps and Blackboard.
 English
 Arithmetic } Blackboard.
 Algebra }
 Geometry }
 Trigonometry }
 History.—Maps.
 Chemistry.—Diagrams, Chemicals, and Apparatus.

WEST MAITLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Geography.—Maps.
 Blackboard with all other subjects.

BATHURST HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Physics and Geography.—Blackboard, Maps, and Diagrams.
 Blackboard with all other subjects.

BATHURST HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Physics.—Florence Flask, Syphon, Levers, Diagrams.
 Geography.—Maps.
 Calisthenics.—Poles.
 Blackboard with other subjects.

GOULBURN HIGH SCHOOLS—BOYS AND GIRLS.

Geography.—Maps and Diagrams.
 Drawing.—Plaster Casts and Copies.
 Blackboard with other subjects.

IV.

FORT-STREET TRAINING SCHOOL.

Senior Class.

Todhunter's Euclid, H. Smith's and Todhunter's Algebra, Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry, Smith's Principia Latina, Smith's Latin Grammar, Ihne's Latin Syntax, Cæsar, Meiklejohn's Book of English, Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, Smith's Smaller History of English Literature and Specimens, Nelson's Royal History of England, Sutherland's History of Australia, Huxley's Physiology, Murchet's Animal Physiology, Balfour Stewart's Physics, Roscoe's Chemistry, Sutton's Theory of Music, Stainer's Harmony, Nesbitt and Brown's Model Drawing, Rawle's Practical Geometry.

Junior Class.

Same as Senior.

HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Senior Class.

Grammar: Julius Cæsar for parsing; Gardiner's Analysis.
 Arithmetic: Barnard Smith's.
 Geography: Geikie's Physical Geography, Hughes' Class-book, Hewitt's British Colonies, Wilkins' New South Wales.
 History: Nelson's Collins' British Empire, Sutherland's Australia.
 Literature: Laing's and Smith's.
 French: Voltaire's Charles 12th, Havet's Grammar.
 School Management: Gladman's Notes.

Music:

Music : Sutton's Theory of Music.
 Drawing : Rawle's Geometrical Drawing, Nesbitt and Brown's Model.
 Domestic Economy : Wilson's Healthy Homes.
 Reading : Macaulay's Essays.
 Physiology : Foster and Huxley.

Junior Class.

Same as for Senior.

SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL (BOYS.)

(Sixth Form.)

Latin Authors, Greek Authors, Smith's Latin and Greek Grammar, Ihne's Latin Syntax, French Authors, Fivas' French Grammar, Bacon's Essays, Freeman's European History, Todhunter's Large Algebra, Trigonometry, Euclid, and Mechanics, Taylor's Conic Sections, Roscoe's Chemistry, Sedgewick's Greek Composition.

Fifth A.

Horace Odes, Cæsar, Smith's Latin and Greek Grammars, Ihne's Latin Syntax, Voltaire's Peter the Great, Fivas' French Grammar, Milton's Paradise Lost, Nelson's History of England, Morris' English Grammar, Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic and Algebra, Todhunter's Euclid, and Trigonometry, Roscoe's Chemistry and Xenophon's Analysis.

Fifth B.

Cæsar, Smith's Latin Grammar, and Principia, Voltaire's Peter the Great, Fivas' French Grammar, Milton's Paradise Lost, Morris' English Grammar, Nelson's History of England, Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic and Algebra, Todhunter's Euclid and Mensuration, Roscoe's Chemistry.

Fourth A, and all lower forms.

Bennett's Latin Stories, Latin Principia, Schneider's French Grammar, Milton's Paradise Lost, Morris' English Grammar, Nelson's History of England, H. Smith's Arithmetic and Algebra, Todhunter's Euclid and Mensuration.

SYDNEY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Class I. (Senior.)

Bacon's Essays, Hallard's French Grammar, Racine's Esther, Voltaire's Louis XIV, Ihne's Latin Syntax, Horace, Livy, Hughes' Geography, Geikie's Physical Geography, Page's Geology, Todhunter's Euclid and Algebra, Abridged Histories of Italy, France, and Germany, by Freeman.

Class I. (Junior.)

Milton's Paradise Lost, Hughes' Geography, Geikie's Physical Geography, Davis' Geology, Hallard's French Grammar, Principia Latina, Cæsar, Nelson's History of England, Todhunter's Smaller Algebra, Voltaire's Peter the Great.

Class II A.

Milton's Comus, Nelson's England, Hughes' and Spence's Geography, Hallard's French Grammar, Voltaire's Charles XII, Smith's Principia, Todhunter's Smaller Algebra, Cicero—Cataline.

Class II B.

Milton's Comus, Nelson's England, Spence's Geography, Hallard's French Grammar, Smith's Principia, Todhunter's Algebra.

Class III A.

Comus, Nelson's England, Spence's Geography, Schneider's French Course, Smith's Principia, Todhunter's Algebra, Simpson's Class Singing.

Class III B.

Morris' Smaller Grammar, Nelson's England, Spence's Geography, Schneider's French Course, Smith's Principia, Todhunter's Algebra.

WEST MAITLAND BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Latin : Form V.—Horace, Livy, Smith's Grammar, Latin Prose through English Idiom (Abbott.)
 Form IV.—Cæsar, Smith's Principia, Smith's Grammar.

Form III.—Smith's Principia.

French : Forms V, IV, and III.—Chârdenal's First Course.

English : Form V.—Bacon's Essays, Mason's Grammar, Bains' Grammar.

Forms IV and III.—Milton's Paradise Lost, Morris' Grammar.

History : Forms IV and III.—Nelson's England.

Arithmetic, &c. : Forms V, IV, III.—Hamblin Smith.

Algebra : Form V, IV.—Todhunter's Smaller Algebra, H. Smith's.

Form III.—Do.

Geometry : Forms V, IV, III.—Todhunter's Euclid.

Trigonometry : Form V.—Todhunter's and Smith's.

Chemistry : Forms V, IV, III.—Roscoe's Lessons.

Drawing : Form V.—Rawle's Plane Geometry.

WEST MAITLAND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Upper Class.

Mason and Meiklejohn's English Grammar, Sutherland's Australia, Milton's Paradise Lost, H. Smith's Arithmetic, Hughes' and Geike's Geography, Nelson's England, Todhunter's Algebra, Rawle's Drawing Sheets, Sutton's Theory of Music, Hallard's French Grammar, Peter the Great, Smith's Principia, Lessing's Fables, Otto's German Grammar, Cæsar.

Lower Class.

Mason's Grammar, Sutherland's Australia, Collins' Writing Copies, Milton's Paradise Lost, H. Smith's Arithmetic, Hughes' and Geikie's Geography, Nelson's England, Todhunter's Algebra, Rawle's Drawing Sheets, Sutton's Theory of Music, Hallard's French Grammar, Smith's Principia, Otto's German Grammar.

BATHURST BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Division A.

Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic, Bacon's Essays, Todhunter's Algebra, Freeman's History of Europe, Stewart's Physics, Todhunter's Euclid, Todhunter's Trigonometry, Cicero, Horace, Ihne's Latin Syntax, Initia Græca, Voltaire's Louis XIV, Racine's Esther, Schneider's Exercises, Hodges' Perspective and Davison's Linear Drawing.

Divisions B and C.

H. Smith's Arithmetic, Milton's Paradise Lost, Todhunter's Algebra, Nelson's England, Stewart's Physics, Todhunter's Euclid, Cæsar and Bennett's Latin Stories, Latin Primer and Principia, Voltaire's Peter the Great, Schneider's Exercise, Hodges' Perspective, and Davison's Linear Drawing.

BATHURST GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Upper Division.

Hamblin Smith's and Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, Milton's Paradise Lost, Todhunter's Algebra, Voltaire's Peter the Great and Julien's Leçons, Hughes' Geography, Ahn's First French Course and Lessing's Fables, Stewart's Primer of Physics, Royal Drawing-book, Vere Foster's Copy-books, Smith's Smaller English History, Smith's Grammar, and Douglas' Etymology.

Lower Division.

B. Smith's and Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic, Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, Nelson's England, Voltaire's Charles XII and First French Book, Hughes' Geography, Ahn's First Course, Royal Drawing-books, Vere Foster's Copy-books, Paradise Lost, Smith's Grammar, Douglas' Etymology.

GOULBURN BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Principia Latina, Ihne's Latin Syntax, Cæsar, Horace, Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic, Todhunter's Algebra, Nelson's England, Grammaire des Grammaires, Milton's Paradise Lost, Todhunter's Euclid.

GOULBURN GIRL'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Grammaire des Grammaires, Hatchett's First French Reader, Voltaire's Peter the Great, Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic, Todhunter's Algebra, Milton's Paradise Lost, Nelson's England, and Civil Service Geography.

V.

FORT-STREET TRAINING SCHOOL.

Subject.	Senior Class.	Junior Class.
Arithmetic and Mensuration	3 hours	.....
Arithmetic .....	.....	2 hours.
Euclid	2 hours	2 "
Algebra	2 "	2 "
Trigonometry	2 "	2 "
Geography and Mapping	2 "	2 "
School Management .....	.....	1 "
Practising School Lessons	1½ hours	1½ "
Reading, Elocution	1 "	1 "
Latin	3 "	3 "
English Grammar	2 "	2 "
English Literature and History	2 "	2 "
Composition	1 "	1 "
Physics, Chemistry	2 "	2 "
Human Physiology	1 "	1 "
Vocal Music	2½ "	2½ "
Drawing	2 "	2 "
Drill Instruction	3 "	3 "

HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Subject.	Senior Class.	Junior Class.
Arithmetic	4½ hours	4 hours.
Mental Arithmetic.....	½ "	½ "
Music	2½ "	2½ "
School Management	2 "	½ "
History	3 "	2½ "
Criticism Lessons	1½ "	2½ "
Needlework	3 "	3 "
Drill.....	2 "	2 "
Domestic Economy	1 "	1 "
Cookery	1 "	1 "
Physiology	½ "	½ "
Drawing	2½ "	2½ "
Reading	1 "	1 "
Literature	1½ "	1½ "
Composition	½ "	½ "
French.....	6½ "	5½ "
Grammar.....	½ "	1 "
Geography	1½ "	1½ "
Kindergarten	½ "	½ "
Oral Examination	½ "	.....

SYDNEY BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Subject.	Form.							
	6.	5A.	5B.	4A.	4B.	Reserve.	3A.	3B.
Latin	6 hours	6 hours	6 hours	5½ hours	5½ hours	5½ hours	5½ hours	5½ hours
Greek	3½ "	2 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French	3 "	3 "	2½ hours	2½ hours	2½ hours	2½ hours	2½ hours	2½ hours
English Grammar, Literature, Dictation, &c.....	2½ "	3½ "	4½ "	5 "	5 "	5 "	5 "	5 "
Arithmetic, Mensuration	1 "	2 "	2½ "	3½ "	3½ "	3 "	3 "	3½ "
Algebra	2½ "	2½ "	2½ "	3 "	3 "	3 "	3 "	3 "
Geometry, Conics	1½ "	2½ "	2½ "	2½ "	2½ "	2½ "	2½ "	2½ "
Trigonometry	2½ "	2 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics	2 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Science.....	1½ "	1½ hour	1½ hour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drawing	1½ "	1½ "	1½ "	1½ hour	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour
History	1 "	1 "	1½ "	1½ "	1½ "	1½ "	1½ "	1½ "
Drill.....	½ "	½ "	½ "	½ "	½ "	½ "	½ "	½ "

SYDNEY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Subject.	Class I—Senior.	Class I—Junior.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Class III A.	Class III B.
English.....	2½ hours	3½ hours	3½ hours	3½ hours	3½ hours	3½ hours
French.....	4½ "	3½ "	2½ "	2½ "	2½ "	2½ "
Latin.....	5 "	3 "	3 "	3 "	3 "	3 "
History.....	2½ hours	1½ hour	1½ hour	1½ hour	1½ hour	1½ hour
Geography	2½ "	1½ "	1½ "	1½ "	1½ "	1½ "
Dictation .....	.....	1 "	2 hours	2 hours	2 hours	2 hours
Class Singing .....	.....	1 "	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour
Algebra	2½ hours	2½ hours	2½ hours	2½ hours	2½ hours	2½ hours
Arithmetic	2 "	3 "	5 "	4 "	4 "	4 "
Euclid	2 "	1 hour	.....	.....	.....	.....
Science.....	.....	1 "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drawing	1½ hour	1½ hour	1½ hour	1½ hour	1½ hour	1½ hour
Needlework .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 "	1 "

WEST MAITLAND BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Subject.	Form V.	Form IV.	Form III.
Latin	4 hours 35 minutes	4 hours 35 minutes	4 hours 35 minutes
French	2 "	2 "	2 "
English	5 "	5 " 25 "	5 " 25 "
English History .....	.....	1 hour 20 "	1 hour 20 "
Arithmetic and Mensuration	1 hour 45 minutes	3 hours 50 "	4 hours 30 "
Algebra	3 hours	3 hours	2 " 20 "
Geometry	2 "	2 "	2 "
Trigonometry.....	1 hour 50 "	.....	.....
Chemistry	2 hours	2 hours	2 hours
Drawing	2 hours	.....	.....

WEST MAITLAND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Subject.	Upper Class.	Lower Class.
English	3 hours	3 hours
Dictation	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	1 hour
Reading	1 "	1 "
Arithmetic	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours
Geography	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour
History	2 hours	2 hours
Algebra	1 hour	1 hour
Drawing	1 "	1 "
Music	1 "	1 "
French	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours
German	2 "	2 "
Latin	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Needlework	1 hour	1 hour
Writing .....	.....	1 "

BATHURST HIGH SCHOOL—BOYS.

Subject.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.
Arithmetic and Mensuration	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours
English	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Algebra	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
History	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 "	2 "
Physics, Geography	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Geometry	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour
Trigonometry	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	.....
Classics	8 hours	6 hours	6 hours
French	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hour	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour
Drawing	2 hours	2 hours	2 hours

BATHURST HIGH SCHOOL—GIRLS.

Subject.	Upper Division.	Lower Division.
Arithmetic	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours
English	3 "	4 "
Algebra	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	.....
History	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours
Geography	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
French	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
German	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 "
Physics	1 hour	.....
Drawing	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour
Writing .....	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Calisthenics	$\frac{1}{4}$ hour	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Needlework	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

GOULBURN HIGH SCHOOLS—BOYS AND GIRLS.

Subject.	Boys' School.	Girls' School.
Latin	5 hours	.....
Arithmetic	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3 hours
Algebra	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 "
English History	3 "	3 "
French	3 "	6 "
English Grammar, Composition, Dictation	3 "	6 "
Geometry	3 "	.....
Drawing	2 "	2 hours
Literature .....	.....	1 hour
Geography .....	.....	2 hours

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Subjects	Head Master.	Mr. Newbury.	Mr. Hewlett.	Mr. Lindon.	Mr. Nicholls.	Mr. Farrar.	Mr. Whitfield, junior.	Mr. Macintosh.	Mr. Griffith.	Dr. Max.	Mr. Giles.	Mr. Carter.	Mr. Goldie.	Mr. de Kanyon.		Mr. M'Burney	Mr. Whitfield, senior
English	2 hours	4 hours	3 hours	5 hours	6 hours	6 hours	6 hours	11 hours	13 hours	.....	1 hour	11 hours	1 hour	1 hour	4 hours	1 hour	4 hours
French	2 "	.....	1 hour	2 "	.....	15 hours	.....	.....	1 "	1 "	2 "	.....	.....
Latin	6 hours	.....	6 hours	5 hours	6 "	13 hours	4 hours	5 "	.....	.....	7 hours	1 hour	5 hours	5 hours	6 "	5 hours	2 hours
Greek	6 "	.....	5 "	5 "	5 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
History	2 "	.....	2 hours	2 hours	2 hours	.....	.....
Physics
Mathematics	13 hours	7 hours	7 hours	7 hours	.....	7 hours	7 hours	7 hours	.....	6 "	13 hours	6 hours	6 hours	6 hours	.....	.....
Revision	7 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 hour	1 hour	.....	.....	.....
Natural Science	5 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Modern Languages
German	1 hour	.....	4 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Book-keeping	4 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dictation
Composition	1 hour	.....	1 hour	1 hour	4 hours	2 hours	3 hours
Literature	1 "	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	.....	.....
Geography	2 "	.....	2 hours	2 hours	2 hours	1 hour	2 hours
Poetry	1 hour	1 hour	.....	1 "	.....
Spelling	1 "	1 "	.....	2 hours	.....
Drilling	2 hours	2 hours	1 hour	.....	.....
Writing	1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	2 hours
Reading	1 hour
Parsing	1 "
Object Lesson	1 "
Arithmetic	6 hours	6 hours

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II.

UPPER CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

Form VI.	14 pupils.
" V.	22 "
" IV.	22 "
" Remove	26 "

MODERN SCHOOL.

Mod. I.	...	...	...	...	25 pupils.
Mod. II.	...	...	...	...	30 "
Mod. III.	...	...	...	...	29 "
Mod. IV.	...	...	...	...	22 "

LOWER SCHOOL.

Form III A	...	...	...	...	30 pupils.
" III B	...	...	...	...	30 "
" II A	...	...	...	...	32 "
" II B	...	...	...	...	32 "
" I A	...	...	...	...	32 "
" I B	...	...	...	...	28 "
" I C	...	...	...	...	26 "

III AND IV.

UPPER CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

Form VI.

Class-books: Various authors, advanced Grammars and Histories, physical apparatus.

Form V.

Blackboard and maps are used.

Class-books: Various. Latin and Greek authors: Horace, Cæsar, Euripides, Xenophon, Latin and Greek prose, Advanced Composition. Roman History. Milton's Life and Times, and Paradise Lost, Book I. Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic. Hamblin Smith's Algebra. Todhunter's Euclid.

Form IV.

Blackboard and maps are used throughout where practicable.

The books used in the class are:—Classical authors: Xenophon, Book I, Cæsar, Book I, Selections from Ovid. History: Epochs of English History (Creighton). English: Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I. French: Peter the Great, and McMillan's Second French Course. Composition: Bradley's Arnold (Latin), and Abbott's Arnold (Greek). Mathematics: Arithmetic and Algebra (H. Smith), Euclid (Todhunter).

Form Remove.

Blackboard and maps are used.

Books used:—English: Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I. French: Grammaire des Grammaires, and Smith's Principia I. Latin: Cæsar de Bello Gallico I. Prose: Bradley's Arnold. Grammar: Public School Latin Primer. Greek: Abbott and Mansfield's Primer. History: Creighton's Epochs of English History. Mathematics: Arithmetic (H. Smith), Algebra (H. Smith, Hall and Knight), Euclid (Todhunter).

MODERN SCHOOL.

Mod. I.

Blackboard and maps for historical reference; necessary apparatus in the teaching of natural science.

Books used:—Latin: Cæsar, Book I, Horace, Odes III, Bradley's Arnold, Public School Latin Primer. English: Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I, Bain's English Grammar. French: Peter the Great and Macmillan's Second French Course. German: Lessing's Fables, and Otto's German Grammar. History: Creighton's Epochs of English History. Chemistry: Roscoe's Lessons in Chemistry. Mathematics: Arithmetic (Hamblin Smith), Algebra (H. Smith and Hall and Knight), Euclid (Todhunter's), Trigonometry (Todhunter).

Mod. II.

Blackboard and maps are used throughout where practicable; necessary apparatus in the teaching of natural science.

Books used:—Classical author: Cæsar, Book I. History: Epochs of English History (Creighton). English: Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I. French: McMillan's Second French Course. German: Otto's German Grammar. Composition: Abbott's Via Latina. Mathematics: Arithmetic and Algebra (H. Smith), Algebra (Hall and Knight), Euclid (Todhunter). Chemistry: Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry. Drawing.

Mod. III.

Blackboard and maps are used throughout, where practicable.

Books used:—History: Collier's British. French: McMillan's First French Course. German: Otto's Conversational Grammar. Geography: Hughes' Atlas. English: Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I. Grammar: Morris'. Latin: Abbott's Via Latina. Mathematics: Hall and Knight's Algebra, H. Smith's Arithmetic. Todhunter's Euclid.

Mod. IV.

Books used :—History : Collier's British History. Mathematics : H. Smith's Algebra and Arithmetic. Todhunter's Euclid. Latin : Via Latina (Abbott). English : Scott's Lady of the Lake, Laurie's Spelling and Dictation, Morris' English Grammar. Bookkeeping : Dimelow's. Geography : Hughes', various atlases.

Blackboards and maps are used throughout. Boys who learn Latin have no bookkeeping nor writing.

LOWER SCHOOL.

Form III A.

Blackboard and wall maps are used.

Books used :—English Grammar : Morris'. Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel. History : Collier's. Geography : Hughes'. Caesar, Book 1 ; Abbott's Via Latina ; Public School Latin Primer ; Abbott and Mansfield's Greek Accidence ; M'Millan's French Course, 1st year ; Hamilton Smith's Arithmetic ; Hall and Knight's Algebra ; Todhunter's Euclid.

Form III B.

Blackboard and wall maps are used.

Books used :—English : Morris' Grammar, Scott's Lay of Last Minstrel. History : Collier's. Geography : Hughes'. Caesar, Book 1 ; Abbott's Via Latina ; Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic ; Hall and Knight's Algebra ; Nicholl's English Composition ; Otto's German Grammar ; M'Millan's French Course ; Public School Latin Primer ; Todhunter's Euclid.

Form II A.

Blackboard and wall maps are used.

Books used are :—Seeley's English Verse ; Morell's Manual of Spelling ; Collier's English History ; Hughes' Geography ; M'Millan's French Course ; Via Latina ; Latin Primer.

Form II B.

Blackboard and wall maps are used.

Books used are :—Seeley's English Verse ; Morell's Manual of Spelling ; Collier's English History ; MacMillan's French Course ; Abbott's Via Latina.

Form I A.

Books used :—Laurie's Spelling and Dictation ; Royal Reader, No. 4 ; Morris' Grammar ; Via Latina (Abbott) ; Collier's British History ; MacMillan's French Course ; Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic. Blackboard and maps are used.

Form I B.

Blackboard and maps are used.

Books used are :—Via Latina ; Royal Reader, No. 5 ; Laurie's Spelling and Dictation ; H. Smith's Arithmetic ; Atlas.

Form I C.

Blackboard and maps are used.

Books used are :—Cornwell's English Grammar ; Laurie's Spelling and Dictation ; Royal Reader, No. 4 ; Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic ; Atlas.

UPPER CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

Subjects.	Form VI.	Form V.	Form IV.	Remove.
English	2 hours	2 hours	2 hours	2 hours
French	2 "	3 "	3 "	2 "
Latin	6 "	5 "	5 "	5 "
Greek	3 "	5 "	5 "	5 "
History	3 "	1 "	3 "	3 "
Physics	2 "			
Mathematics	7 "	7 hours	7 hours	7 hours
Unseen Translation		1 "		
Drill				1 hour

MODERN SCHOOL.

Subjects.	Mod. I.	Mod. II.	Mod. III.	Mod. IV.
English	3 hours	2 hours	4 hours	7 hours
History	2 "	2 "	3 "	3 "
Latin	4 "	4 "	5 "	5 "
French	3 "	3 "	2 "	
German	3 "	3 "	1 "	
Chemistry	3 "	3 "		
Mathematics	7 "	7 "	7 hours	6 hours
Drawing		1 "	1 "	1 "
Geography			2 "	2 "
Book-keeping				4 "
Drill				1 "
Writing				1 "

LOWER SCHOOL.

Subjects.	Form III A.	Form III B.	Form II A.	Form II B.	Form I A.	Form I B.	Form I C.
English	1 hour	11 hours	13 hours	14 hours	4 hours	.....	4 hours
Dictation	1 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 hours	3 "
Composition	1 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Literature	2 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
History	2 "	.....	.....	.....	2 hours	.....	.....
Geography	2 "	.....	.....	.....	2 "	1 hour	2 hours
Latin	7 "	5 hours	6 hours	5 hours	6 "	5 hours	1 "
Greek	2 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French	2 "	2 hours	.....	.....	2 hours	.....	.....
Mathematics	6 "	6 "	6 hours	6 hours	6 "	.....	.....
Drill.....	1 "	.....	.....	.....	1 "	.....	1 hour
German .....	.....	1 hour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Writing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 hours	7 hours	3 hours
Arithmetic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 "	6 "
Object Lesson	2 "	1 "
Reading	4 "

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1886.

[1s.]

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1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1884.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, Sec. 22.

REPORT of the Senate of the University of Sydney, for the year ended 31st December, 1884.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria No. 31, has the honor to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1884, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

2. Out of a total of 119 students who presented themselves for matriculation in March, ninety-five qualified themselves.

3. The following is the list of honors gained by undergraduates :—

(I.) SCHOLARSHIPS.

(a) Awarded to first-year students.

"Bowman Cameron" Scholarship for General Proficiency—H. A. Russell.

"Cooper" Scholarship, No. 2, for Classics—H. A. Russell.

"Barker" Scholarship, No. 2, for Mathematics—Gained by H. A. Russell, but awarded to G. H. Abbot, Russell being the holder of two scholarships.

(b) Awarded to second-year students.

"Lithgow" Scholarship for Classics—A. W. Fletcher and L. E. F. Neill equal.

"George Allen" Scholarship for Mathematics—C. Delohery.

"Levey" Scholarship for Natural Science—A. W. Fletcher.

(c) Awarded to third-year students.

"Cooper" Scholarship, No. 1, for Classics—A. C. Millard.

"Barker" Scholarship, No. 1, for Mathematics—A. C. Millard.

"Deas-Thomson" Scholarship for Natural Science—J. Ramsay.

(II.) Prize Books, stamped with the University Arms, were awarded to all who obtained first classes at the yearly examinations.

(a) CLASSICS.

First Year.

A. W. Fletcher, }
L. E. F. Neill, } *Æq.*
W. J. Bryam,
Jane F. Russell.

Second Year.

A. C. Millard,
A. Y. Fullerton.

(b) MATHEMATICS.

First Year.

C. Delohery.

Second Year.

A. C. Millard.

(c) NATURAL SCIENCE.

First Year.

A. W. Fletcher,
Jane F. Russell,
C. M. Hughes.

Second Year.

J. Ramsay.

(III.) Honors at the B.A. Examination.

CLASSICS.

Class I.

L. F. M. Armstrong.

35—A

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

G. C. Halliday.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

F. Leverrier.

Class

[1,058 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £47 15s. 9d.]

Class II.
T. E. Jones,
G. C. Halliday.

Class III.
W. F. Tarplee,
A. B. Carvosso.

Class II.
L. F. M. Armstrong.

Class III.
T. E. Jones, } *Æq.*
F. Leverrier. }

Class II.
A. B. Carvosso,
A. E. Perkins.

Class III.
T. Rigg.

A "University" Gold Medal is awarded to the first in the first class in each subject at the B.A. Examination. The Classical Medal was gained by L. F. M. Armstrong, the Mathematical by G. C. Halliday, and that for Natural Science by F. Leverrier.

(IV.) Special annual prizes were awarded as follows:—

The "Faucett" prize, for Jurisprudence—R. N. Morris.

The "Belmore" Medal, for Agricultural Chemistry—F. Leverrier.

The "Renwick" Medal, for Anatomy (Theoretical and Practical)—E. E. Greville.

4. The following Degrees were conferred, after examination:—

M.A.:—Edward Campbell, Gerald R. Campbell, William S. Deane, J. Ross Edwards, Charles A. Flint, A. de Lisle Hammond, Walter U. S. King, John G. D. Lang, John R. M. Marrack, William M. Mayne, Tom Beal Trebeck, Hugh W. Taylor, F. Bushby Wilkinson, Frederick R. Barlee.

B.A.:—Laurens F. M. Armstrong, William G. Armstrong, Arthur B. Carvosso, Francis W. Clarke, George C. Halliday, Sydney Jamieson, Thomas E. Jones, E. Trevor Jones, J. Gordon Legge, Frank Leverrier, J. O. Neill Mayne, Denis M'Guinn, Edward A. M. Merewether, Walter G. Parish, Alfred E. Perkins, Thomas Rigg, Phillip W. Rygate, Alexander B. Shand, William F. Tarplee, Thomas W. C. Ward, Wilham Flynn, E. Clarence Wood.

LL.B.—Robert Newton Morris.

5. The following graduates of other Universities were admitted, *ad eundem gradum*, in accordance with the terms of the "Ad Eundem Degrees Act," 44 Victoria No. 22.

B.A.—Rev. R. L. King, B.A., Cantab., and the Rev. A. W. Pain, B.A., Cantab.

LL.D.—The Most Reverend Alfred Barry, D.C.L., Oxon.

M.D.—W. Odillo Maher, M.D., Queen's University, Ireland.

6. Bursaries were awarded as follows:—

"Maurice Alexander" Bursary—H. B. Joseph.

"Levey and Alexander" Bursary for Graduates—A. E. Perkins.

"Ernest Manson Frazer" Bursary—A. C. Vindin.

"Hunter Baillie" Bursary, No. 1—Patrick K. White.

"Hunter Baillie" Bursary, No. 2—H. A. Woodd and C. B. Fidler.

"James Aitken" Bursary—R. C. Badham.

"Walker" Bursary, No. 2—Fanny W. Hall and R. W. Fraser.

7. The Senior and Junior Public Examinations were held in the month of October, in Sydney, and in the following local centres:—Adelong, Albury, Bathurst, Bega, Brisbane, Deniliquin, Forbes, Goulburn, Grafton, Gympie, Ipswich, Lithgow, Maitland, Maryborough, Mittagong, Newcastle, Nowra, Parkes, Queanbeyan, Rockhampton, Singleton, Tamworth, Tenterfield, Toowoomba, Wagga Wagga, Wellington, Windsor, Wollongong, and Woodburn. Sixty-five candidates presented themselves for the Senior Examinations and 563 for the Junior Examinations; of these, forty-eight senior candidates and 379 junior candidates gained certificates.

The prizes given for general proficiency were awarded as follows:—

Seniors.

"Fairfax" Prize for Females:—Jesse R. E. Manwaring, Brisbane Girls' Grammar School.

Juniors.

"University" Prize:—Cecil A. White, The King's School.

Austin D. Graham, Brisbane Grammar School—"Proxime accessit."

"Fairfax" Prize for Females:—Isabel M. Fidler, Miss Baxter's School.

The Senior University Prize for males and the John West Medal were not awarded, as none of the candidates were considered to have attained a sufficiently high degree of proficiency.

A complete analysis of the Examinations will be found in the "Manual of Public Examinations" hereto appended.

8. Four examinations of candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year; at these, 460 candidates presented themselves, and 175 gained certificates.

9. Three "Law Examinations," similar to that prescribed for Matriculation for Candidates for Articles of Clerkship with Solicitors, were held; at these, eighty-six candidates presented themselves, and forty-seven gained certificates.

10. In the month of May the office of Chancellor, which has been held for two successive periods of three years by His Honor Sir William M. Manning, LL.D., became vacant by effluxion of time. The election to the office, which took place at a monthly meeting of the Senate, held on the 7th of May, resulted in the reappointment of Sir William Manning for a further term of three years.

11. At the same meeting the annual election of the Vice-Chancellor resulted in the reappointment of His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A.

12. In the month of August leave of absence for six months was granted to the Honorable F. M. Darley, M.A., who was then absent on a visit to Europe; and on the 3rd of December a similar leave of absence was granted to the Reverend Canon Allwood on account of his inability to attend the meetings of the Senate through ill-health.

13. In the month of October a by-law was passed by the Senate under which the present Professor of Natural History became an *ex-officio* member of the Senate, under the Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861.

14. The Senate has to record with profound regret the death of the late Professor Charles Badham, D.D., in February last, after seventeen full years of service. Professor Badham was elected to the Professorship of Classics upon the decease of Dr. Woolley, in 1866, and he held the office of Dean of the Faculty of Arts from the year 1876 until the time of his death. His eminent scholarship, his sympathy with his students under his charge, especially with those who were seeking the higher education under pecuniary difficulties, and his self-imposed and very laborious efforts in the establishment of Bursaries for poor students, have earned for him the gratitude not only of the University but of the Colony at large.

15. To obtain a successor to Dr. Badham the Senate advertised publicly in the United Kingdom and in the Australian Colonies, at the same time obtaining the advice of a committee of gentlemen in England in regard to the applications received at Home. The committee of advice consisted of three gentlemen of high scholastic attainments. Professor Max Müller, Dr. William Smith, and the Rev. H. J. Munro, of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Agent-General for New South Wales, Sir Saul Samuel, and two ex-members of the Senate, the Hon. F. L. S. Merewether and Sir Charles Nicholson.

Nineteen applications were received by the London Committee, and six were received in the Colonies. Of the former the London Committee recommended Mr. Walter Scott, M.A., of Balliol and Merton Colleges, Oxford, as the applicant whom they considered most suitable for the office. This recommendation and the applications received in the Colonies were fully considered by the Senate at the meeting held on the 3rd of September, when Mr. Walter Scott was selected and appointed. The appointment was at once telegraphed to England, in order that Mr. Scott might have sufficient time to prepare himself for arrival before the commencement of the next Academic year.

16. To make provision for the carrying on of the Classical Lectures in the meantime, the Senate appointed Professor Stephens Acting Professor of Classics. The step was fortunately rendered possible by the fact that the curriculum in the newly established Faculty of Science had not yet come fully into force, and that it was consequently not necessary for certain courses of lectures in Natural History to be delivered in 1884, which will be required in future years.

17. On the 5th of May a petition to the Senate was adopted at a meeting of the members of Convocation and graduates of the University, setting forth that it would be for the benefit of the University that the privilege of electing its Chancellor should be conferred upon convocation, and that the petitioners were desirous that a Bill should be introduced into Parliament conferring the necessary powers on convocation; and praying that the Senate would defer the election of a Chancellor until the pleasure of Parliament could be known, or that such other steps might be taken as would enable the petitioners to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the proposed change in its constitution of the University before such election were made. The Senate was unable to comply with the petition, inasmuch as the by-laws of the University made it obligatory to elect a Chancellor during the term which was at that time about immediately to expire; but whilst pronouncing no opinion as to the expediency of the proposed change, the Senate re-elected His Honor Sir William Manning, who had expressed his wish to retire, but who, as might be inferred, would not stand in the way of such changes as the Parliament might, during his renewed term of office, be disposed to concede to the body of graduates. No action of Parliament has since been invoked.

18. By the death of Mrs. Challis, widow of the late J. H. Challis, Esq., which event occurred in October last, the University has become absolutely entitled to the great bequest of the residuary estate of that gentleman (subject to some still subsisting annuities), but not to its immediate possession. The property is still estimated at over £180,000, but an undecided question remains as to the right of the Home Government to claim legacy duty on the alleged ground that Mr. Challis was domiciled in England at his death. Immediate possession of the fund, whatever it may be, cannot be claimed by the Senate by reason of an accumulation clause in the testator's will, by which he provides that it shall be accumulated in the hands of his trustees, but for the benefit of the University, for five years after the death of his widow; and although he gives to his trustees a power to relax this provision the matter will rest with them. The terms of the clause, omitting references to contingencies which have not arisen, are as follows:—

“In case the foregoing bequest or disposition in favour of the University shall take effect, I expressly direct that the subject matter thereof be retained in hand by my trustees for the time being for the period of five years after the death of my wife, and that the interest and income thereof be accumulated in the meantime by my trustees and trustee, and paid over along with the corpus of principal at the end of the said period of five years.

“Nevertheless I authorize my trustees or trustee to make a payment or payments on account and to any amount during the aforesaid period of five years, if they or he shall think that doing so would be to the advantage of the University, or if they shall desire to do so, as a relief to themselves or himself.”

The trustees, of whom two are in England and two in Sydney, have not declared their intention as to accumulations, but it is not anticipated that they will see any reason to depart from the intention so strongly expressed by the testator, that the fund should be increased by five years of accumulation before it is placed in the hands of the Senate.

19. Leave of absence during the year 1884 was granted to Professor Gurney, Professor of Mathematics, in order that he might visit Europe. During his absence the Mathematical Classes have been conducted by Mr. R. G. Goggs, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, who received the title of Acting Professor of Mathematics, for the time being. Professor Gurney has taken advantage of his leave to purchase some additional apparatus at the principal manufacturing centres in Europe for the Department of Natural Philosophy.

20. In April leave of absence for twelve months was given to Mr. Thos. Dixon, M.B., Lecturer in Materia Medica, in order that he might visit Europe for the purpose of procuring the necessary apparatus for the illustration of his lectures, and a sum of £350 was voted by the Senate for the purpose. Mr. Dixon's branch of instruction in the medical curriculum will not commence until after the expiration of his leave of absence. He receives no salary as Lecturer during his absence.

21. In March legislative authority was given to the proposed extension of the University under its increased endowment by the passing of the “University Extension Act of 1884.” By this Act the Senate is empowered to give instruction and to grant such Degrees and Certificates in the nature of
Degrees

Degrees as it shall think fit in all branches of knowledge except Theology or Divinity with the former reservation, that no student shall be compelled to attend lectures upon Ethics, Metaphysics, or Modern History. It also equalizes the ranks of all Bachelors, Masters, and Doctors respectively in the various Faculties in respect to University privileges, and extends the benefits and advantages of the University and the provisions of the Act relating thereto to women equally with men.

22. During the year the Senate has given attention to the subject of better accommodation for the Medical and Science Departments, and has been in communication with the Colonial Architect in reference to the preparations for the erection of the new permanent buildings for these departments. In consequence of the large number of Lecturers who will shortly be engaged in connection with the Medical School, it was decided by the Senate that the Parliamentary Building Vote of £20,000, passed in the Session of 1883, should be devoted to the erection of a permanent building for that department, and plans and specifications have been prepared by the Colonial Architect under the guidance of the Senate.

23. A further sum of £15,000 having been voted by Parliament, in the Session of 1884, it was proposed by the Colonial Architect, with the concurrence of the Senate, that this sum should also be applied to the erection of the Medical Buildings, and in December a contract was entered into for a sum comprising both votes, the earliest of which would have lapsed if not included in a contract before the end of the year. Unfortunately this contract was afterwards thrown up, and there remains only the sum of £15,000 available until further Parliamentary action is taken. Meanwhile the apartments formerly occupied for the residence of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and vacated in August by the widow of the late Dr. Badham, have been temporarily allotted to various Lecturers for whom insufficient accommodation existed, and to the Senate and Registrar.

24. In response to an application from the Senate, a Parliamentary vote of £10,000 was granted for a building to contain the Natural History Museum which the Hon. William Macleay originally bequeathed to the University, but which he now proposes to hand over as soon as a suitable building is ready to receive it. A Committee has been appointed by the Senate to fix the site of the proposed Museum, and to draw up plans for the approval of the Senate.

25. A new departure in the University system was originated in March last by the establishment of a curriculum of evening lectures in accordance with the resolutions laid before the Hon. the Minister for Public Instruction in 1883, and indicated in the Report of the Senate for that year. The evening lectures in Classics have been conducted by Mr. Thomas Butler, B.A.; those in Mathematics by Mr. R. G. Goggs, M.A., Acting Professor of Mathematics; the course of Experimental Physics was delivered by Professor Smith, and that upon the French Language by Dr. Max. The average attendance at these lectures was in Lent Term, 34; in Trinity Term, 28; and in Michaelmas Term, 23. The same gentlemen have been appointed to deliver the lectures to the double classes in 1885 in Classics and Mathematics, and Professor Liversidge will deliver a course of lectures upon Inorganic Chemistry.

26. In the month of June it was deemed advisable to divide the Lectureship of Modern Languages into a Lectureship in French and a Lectureship in German. A proposition for the establishment of a professorship of Modern Languages and Literature was brought under consideration, but in the absence of a Professor of Classics the matter was postponed.

In February, acting upon the advice of the then Professor of Classics, the Senate deemed it advisable to part with the services of Dr. Thibault as Lecturer in Modern Languages after six months' notice; but in view of the above proposition it was decided to retain his services until the end of the year. Upon the division of the Lectureship in June, Dr. Thibault continued to hold the French Lectureship, and Dr. Max was appointed to that in German.

27. In the month of November it was considered necessary, on account of the nature of the duties of the office, to alter the title of Mr. W. A. Haswell, Demonstrator in Comparative Anatomy and Physiology and in Histology into that of Lecturer on Zoology and Comparative Anatomy and Demonstrator in Histology.

28. During the year the by-laws regulating the curriculum for a diploma in Engineering have been revised. It has been deemed advisable to grant the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Engineering, instead of Certificates, in the various branches, as hitherto determined, and to shorten the curriculum from four years to three. In November the position of the Lecturer in Engineering was raised to that of a Professor in consideration of his being the head of a distinct department of instruction.

29. Considerable improvements have been made in the University grounds by means of the "relief works" which were established at the University for the "unemployed," upon the application of the Chancellor, and under a liberal money vote which the Senate found itself at liberty to place at the disposal of the Grounds Committee. The grass plots in front of the building have been levelled and made more symmetrical, some spots have been trenched and planted, the old paling fences have been replaced, and portions of the grounds have been newly enclosed by light iron railings, and the marshy pond in the corner of the grounds near St. John's College has been deepened and made into an ornamental feature.

30. During the year considerable additions have been made to the collection of books in the Library, both by purchase and by a very handsome donation of books from the Cambridge University Press. A new catalogue of the library is in course of preparation.

31. Appended is an account of the receipts and disbursements of the University for the year, certified by the Auditor, the Honorable Geoffrey Eagar.

E. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

APPENDIX.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—BY-LAWS.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

157. Two Public Examinations shall be held every year; the one to be called the Junior Public Examination, and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination, and shall be open to all candidates, male or female, who may present themselves.

158. The Public Examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

159. The subjects of the Junior Public Examinations shall be the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, the Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Science, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

160. The subjects of the Senior Public Examinations shall be those mentioned in the foregoing section, together with higher Mathematics, Drawing, Music, Natural Philosophy, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

161. Every candidate who shall pass either of these Examinations, or such portions of either of them as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being, shall receive a certificate to that effect, specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed, and signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

162. No person shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations until he shall have paid such fees as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being.

163. The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition, except publicly within the University, together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint, shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, or in his absence the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

164. At the conclusion of each Examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman and at least one other member.

165. Subject to these By-laws, the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such Rules or Orders as the Senate may from time to time establish.

DIRECTIONS FOR CONDUCTING THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1. The Public Examinations shall be held annually at the University, in the month of October, commencing on the second Monday in that month.

2. In addition to the regular annual Examination in October, the Board of Examiners are authorised at their discretion to hold Junior Public Examinations in Sydney at such other times as they may consider desirable.

3. There shall be one or more Examiners to assist the Professor in each section, the Assistant Examiners to have concurrent jurisdiction with the Professor as to the questions to be set, and to be responsible with him for the said questions, and no candidate shall be rejected without the concurrence of the Examiners, except in cases other than with respect to the Preliminary Examination, in which the Professor shall think and declare the grounds of rejection too obvious to require such concurrence.

4. The fee for admission to the Junior Public Examination shall be £1 10s., and to the Senior Public Examination £2. This fee shall admit to only one Examination.

5. Forms of application for admission to the Public Examinations (Form A) may be obtained from the Registrar, or from Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, & Co. One of these forms must be filled up and sent to the Registrar, together with the proper fee, at least fourteen days before the commencement of the Examinations.

6. The Examinations shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers and *visà voce*, at the discretion of the Examiners.

7. Public Examinations may be held at any place where persons approved by the Senate can be found to superintend the Examination.

8. Local Examinations, as provided for in clause 7, shall be held at the same time as those at the University, and shall be conducted as follows:—

(a) Copies of the papers to be set at the Public Examinations at the University, together with such additional papers as the absence of *visà voce* Examination may render necessary, shall be transmitted under seal to the person appointed by the Senate to superintend the Local Examinations.

(b) Candidates shall write out answers to the questions set in the presence of the persons appointed to superintend the Examination, and in accordance with such detailed instructions as may be furnished by the Chairman of the Board of Examiners.

(c) The written answers shall be transmitted to the Board of Examiners, who shall examine them and report thereon to the Senate.

(d) The local expenses of the Examination shall be defrayed by the Local Committees, who may repay themselves by charging the Candidates with a fee for the purpose.

(e) Local Committee forms must be sent to the Registrar at least three weeks before the commencement of the Examinations.

(f) Candidates who wish to be examined at local centres must send in their forms of application, together with the fees for Examination, and for defraying the local expenses, to the Secretary of the Local Committee, in time for the forms to be forwarded to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the commencement of the Examinations.

(g) No school-teacher or person in any way engaged in tuition is allowed to be a member of any Local Committee.

9. The Senate may, at their discretion, send an Examiner or Examiners to conduct Local Examinations.

10. In order to pass the Junior Examination a Candidate must pass in at least three of the thirteen sections hereinafter mentioned, and the sections in which he passes must not all be contained in a single group. No Candidate is allowed to take up more than seven sections. The successful Candidates shall be arranged according to a twofold standard in each section.

11. Candidates may enter year by year for the same subjects, or for different subjects as often as they please, provided that they take up not fewer than *two* subjects on each occasion, after the first time of passing the Examination. For each Examination they must pay a separate fee.

12. In order to pass the Senior Examination a Candidate must pass in at least four of the twenty-four sections hereinafter mentioned, and the sections in which he passes must not be all contained in a single group, and of these only two sections in the Natural Science Group and only one in the Art Group shall count. No Candidate is allowed to take up more than ten sections.

13. Candidates may enter year by year for the same subjects, or for different subjects as often as they please, provided that they take up not fewer than *two* subjects on each occasion, after the first time of passing the Examination. For each Examination they must pay a separate fee.

14. The names of those Candidates who pass the Senior Examination shall be arranged in classes, the names in each class being arranged alphabetically.

15. After the name of each Candidate in the above list shall be added the name of his school or of his private teacher.

16. A separate account shall be kept of all receipts and disbursements on account of the Public Examinations.

17. The fees shall be collected by the Registrar and paid into the general fund of the University, and shall be appropriated in the first place to the payment of all expenses incurred, including printing, stationery, and fees paid to Examiners, other than the Professors and Assistant Professors. The residue, if any, shall be appropriated for payment of the members of the Examining Board.

18. The subjects of the Examinations shall be as follows:—

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Writing from Dictation.

The Rudiments of English Grammar.

The first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and the Rule of Three.

All Candidates, both Senior and Junior, shall be required to pass the Preliminary Examination, except those who have already passed it on some previous occasion.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

Group I.—English.

Section I. English History.—To date from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Queen Victoria. An acquaintance with Dr. Smith's smaller History of England, or any similar work, will be sufficient.

Section II. Geography.—To consist in a knowledge of the physical features of all countries and the situation of the principal towns.

Section III. English.—Questions on the language generally, and others on the subjects set for the year. Grammar recommended—Abbott. For further details see *Notices and Hints to Candidates, set on page* , and *Cycle of Subjects on page* .

Group II.—Languages.

Section IV. French.—Passages for Translation into English (*see Cycle*). Questions on Inflections and short sentences for translation into French, such as to test the students' accuracy in the elementary parts of Grammar, including the common Rules of Syntax.

Section V. German.—Passages for translation into English (*see Cycle*). Questions and short exercises similar to those in French.

Section VI. Latin.—Passages for translation into English (*see Cycle*), with a further examination similar to that in French (*see Hints to Candidates, on page*).

Section VII. Greek.—Passages for translation into English, with a further examination similar to that in French.

Group III. Mathematics.

Section VIII. Arithmetic.—The paper will consist of two parts. Questions on cube root, complex fractions, circulating decimals, transfer of stock, compound interest, solid mensuration may be set in the second or higher part of the paper, but will not appear in the first or lower part. In order to pass in this Section a Candidate must show up satisfactory work in the first part of the paper.

Section IX. Algebra.—Divided into two parts, the lower part (upon which the candidate's passing will depend) may contain questions upon factors, fractions, square roots, easy equations of one unknown quantity, simple and quadratic and easy problems leading to such equations. The second part may involve questions upon equations of two or more unknown quantities and ratio, proportion, fractional indices, and surds.

Section X. Geometry.—First three books of Euclid and easy questions upon their subject matter. The paper will be divided as in the two preceding sections; the lower part will consist of questions from the first two books only.

Group IV. Natural Science.

Section XI. Inorganic Chemistry.—The physical properties of gases. The principal elements, and their chief inorganic compounds.

[*Book recommended* :—Roscoe's Elementary Lessons in Chemistry (*Macmillan & Co.*)]

Section XII. Physics.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the elements of Electricity, Magnetism, Light, Heat, and Sound.

[*Book recommended* :—Lessons in Elementary Physics, by Balfour Stewart (*Macmillan & Co.*)]

Section XIII. Geology.—The elements of Physical Geography and Geology.

[*Books recommended* :—Geikie's Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography (*Macmillan & Co.*); Keith Johnston's School Atlas of Physical Geography.]

SENIOR EXAMINATION.

Group I. English.

Section I. History of Europe.—From the beginning of the fourteenth century to the end of the sixteenth.

Section II. Geography.—Physical, Political, and Commercial.

Section III. English.—Questions on the structure and origin of the language; on the derivation and meaning of words; on Idioms and Usages. Analysis, Composition. Text book—Bain's English Grammar. Questions on a set subject (*See Cycle*).

Group II. Languages.

Section IV. French.—Passages for translation into English (*See Cycle*). Questions on Inflections, Syntax and Prosody. Passages for translation from English into French.

Section V. German.—Passages for translation (*see Cycle*), with a further Examination similar to that in French.

Section VI. Latin.—Passages for translation (*see Cycle*), with a further Examination similar to that in French.

Section VII. Greek.—Passages for translation (*see Cycle*), with a further examination similar to that in French.

Group III. Mathematics.

Section VIII. Arithmetic.—Including the Elements of Mensuration.

Section IX. Algebra.—Including the three Progressions, the Binomial Theorem for a positive index, and the properties and use of Logarithms.

Section X. Geometry.—The first four books of Euclid, the sixth book and the first twenty-one Propositions of the eleventh book, with easy deductions. A satisfactory knowledge of the first four books shall entitle a candidate to pass in this section.

Section XI. Trigonometry.

Section XII. Elementary Surveying and Astronomy.

Section XIII. Mechanics.—Until further notice the paper will consist of Statics only.

[*Books recommended* :—Todhunter's Algebra, or Gross's Algebra; Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry; Gillespie's Land Surveying; Todhunter's Mechanics for Beginners; Goodeve's Principles of Mechanics.]

Group IV. Natural Science.

Section XIV. Inorganic Chemistry.—The same as for Juniors. The standard will, however, be higher.

[*Books recommended* :—Fowne's Manual of Chemistry (*Churchill & Co.*); Miller's Elements of Chemistry (*Longmans & Co.*)]

Section XV. Physics.—The same as for Juniors. The standard will, however, be higher.

[*Books recommended* :—Ganot's Physics; Deschanel's Natural Philosophy (*Blakie & Son.*)]

Section XVI. Geology.—General Description and Classification of Rocks. Distribution of Organic Remains.

Candidates will be expected to name the specimens of common rocks and fossils placed before them.

[*Books recommended* :—Jukes's Manual of Geology, by Geikie; Lyell's Elements of Geology; Nicholson's Ancient Life History of the Earth; Nicholson's Palaeontology.]

Section XVII. Physiology.—The Elements of Animal Physiology.

[*Books recommended* :—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology (*Macmillan & Co.*); Carpenter's Text Book of Physiology.]

Section XVIII. Zoology.—The general Anatomical Structure of the various groups in the Animal Kingdom, the Principles of Classification, and the Distribution of Animals.

[*Books recommended* :—Nicholson's Advanced Text Book of Zoology; Elementary Biology, Huxley and Martin.]

Section

Section XIX. Botany.—Vegetable Physiology, the Principles of Classification, and the Distribution of Plants. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the leading characters of the following natural orders:—*Ranunculacæ, Nymphæacæ, Crucifera, Leguminosæ, Rosacæ, Umbellifera, Compositæ, Labiatæ, Primulacæ, Polygonacæ, Euphorbiacæ, Salicacæ, Orchidacæ, Liliacæ, Graminacæ, Conifera, Filicales, Muscales, Fungi, Algæ.* Candidates will be expected to describe and name the common plants placed before them.
[*Books recommended*:—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany (*Macmillan & Co.*); Carpenter's Vegetable Physiology.]

Group V. Art.

Section XX. Geometrical Drawing and Perspective.

Section XXI. Free-hand and Model Drawing.

Section XXII. Drawing in Colour, from a Natural object.

Section XXIII. Design for an Ornament or a Pattern, or for a Picture.

Section XXIV. Music.

[*Books recommended*:—Richter's Harmony.]

PRIZES AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

The Annual Prizes shall only be open to competition to candidates presenting themselves for the first time for the Senior and Junior Examinations respectively.

FAIRFAX PRIZES.

A sum of £500 was given by John Fairfax, Esq., in 1872, for the purpose of founding two Annual Prizes of £20 and £10 severally, to be awarded to the greatest proficient among the female candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations in Michaelmas Term. In the case of Seniors the candidates must not be over twenty-five years of age, and of Juniors seventeen years. The endowment money is invested in City of Sydney Debentures, yielding 6 per cent.

<i>Senior Prize.</i>	<i>Junior Prize.</i>
1871.—Bolton, Anne Jane.	1871.—Rennie, Amelia Cummins.
1875.—Freritt, M. M.	1872.—Garran, Mary Epps.
1876.—Whitfield, Caroline A.	1873.—Budham, Julia.
A'Beckett, Caroline A., <i>prox. acct.</i>	1874.—A'Beckett, C. A. } <i>æq.</i>
1877.—Garran, Helen Sabine.	Carney, Kate }
1878.—Burdoff, Bertha Marie.	1875.—Hull, A. F.
Haggard, Alice, <i>prox. acct.</i>	1876.—Shadler, Cornelia.
1879.—Love, Helen C.	1877.—Holt, Eliza M.
1880.—Holt, Eliza Marion	1878.—Russell, Emily L. } <i>æq.</i>
1881.—Carson, Marianne H. } <i>æq.</i>	Russell, Jane F. }
Russell, Jane Foss }	1879.—Carson, Marianno H.
1882.—Not awarded.	1880.—O'Brien, Marion.
1883.—Bruce, Mary H. } <i>æq.</i>	1881.—Holt, Sarah Elizabeth.
Fox, Emily Alice }	1882.—Sinclair, Agnes Riddell.
1884.—Manwaring, Jessie Rose E.	1883.—Smith, Rebecca Mary.
	Russell, Friscilla, <i>prox. acct.</i>
	1884.—Fidler, Isabel M.

JOHN WEST MEDAL.

In 1874 debentures to the extent of £200 were given by the subscribers to a memorial of the Rev. John West, Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, for the foundation of an annual Gold Medal, to be awarded to the greatest proficient in the Senior Public Examinations.

1875.—Allen, Reginald.	
1876.—Dunn, Thomas.	
1877.—Murray, Hubert.	
1879.—Love, W. W. R. } <i>æq.</i>	
Nisbet, W. B. }	
1880.—Leverrier, Frank.	
1881.—Power, George Washington.	
1882.—Hay, James Alexander.	
1883.—Russell, Harry Ambrose.	
1884.—Not awarded.	

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Prizes of £20 and £10 are appropriated annually by the Senate for the greatest proficient amongst the male candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations in Michaelmas Term. The limit of age for Seniors is twenty-five, for Juniors seventeen years.

<i>Senior Prize.</i>	<i>Junior Prize.</i>
1873.—Allen, G. B.	1872.—Fletcher, A. J. } <i>æq.</i>
1874.—Maclardy, J. D. S.	Maclardy, J. D. S. }
1875.—Allen, Reginald.	1873.—McKeon, P. } <i>æq.</i>
Moore, W. L., <i>prox. acct.</i>	Moore, A. L. }
1876.—Dunn, Thomas.	1874.—Murray, J. H.
1877.—Murray, J. H.	1875.—Lloyd, C. J.
Cribb, John G., <i>prox. acct.</i>	Rennie, G. E., <i>prox. acct.</i>
1879.—Love, W. W. R. } <i>æq.</i>	1876.—Byrnes, Thomas.
Nisbet, W. B. }	Millard, A. C., <i>prox. acct.</i>
1880.—Leverrier, Frank.	1877.—Butler, Francis.
1881.—Power, George Washington.	1878.—Jones, T. E.
1882.—Hay, James Alexander.	1879.—Power, G. W.
1883.—Russell, Harry Ambrose.	1880.—Hay, James Alexander.
1884.—Not awarded.	1881.—Russell, Harry Ambrose.
	1882.—Leibius, Gustav Hugo.
	1883.—Ashworth, Louis Naish.
	1884.—White, Cecil A.
	Graham, Austin D., <i>prox. acct.</i>

SILVER MEDALS.

The University offers a Silver Medal to the highest proficient in each subject both of the Senior and Junior Examinations, provided the Examiners shall think that sufficient merit has been shown. It shall be possible for a candidate to obtain a Medal in more than one subject.

J. B. WATT EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition was founded by the Honorable John Brown Watt, in 1877, by a donation of £1,000, for the benefit of Students from the Primary Public Schools who should pass with special credit at the Public Examinations.

1. The Exhibition is bestowed on the Bursary principle; that is to say, it is given only to youths of good character, and of intellectual promise, whose parents and friends could not otherwise afford to provide the higher education which the founder desires to promote.

2. It is confined to boys or youths who have been for at least three years in the Government Primary Schools, in which category service as Pupil-teachers is included.

3. The Exhibition is tenable for three years, and entitles the holder to £30 for the first year, £40 for the second, and £50 for the third year.

4. It is not obligatory on the holder to become a member of the University; but it is open to him to pursue an intermediate course of education if he is not ripe for the University, or he may even be allowed to seek the higher education elsewhere; provided that he passes the Matriculation Examination. In either of such cases the arrangements and their observance will be under the supervision of the Senate, whose duty it will be, according to the terms of the Foundation, to satisfy itself that the money is being applied to maintenance, and to an appropriate course of education.

5. If the Exhibitor should enter the University as an Undergraduate he will be exempted from all fees, as in the case of a Bursar.

6. The candidates must have passed with special credit either the Junior or Senior Public Examinations.

7. The fundamental intention of the founder being to connect the Primary Schools with the University, the Senate must be satisfied with the intermediate education. The Chancellor will give preference (other things being equal) to candidates who contemplate entering the University over those who do not propose to avail themselves of its instruction and discipline.

8. Any candidate desirous of entering the University, but not immediately prepared to pass the Matriculation Examination, may, at the discretion of the Senate, be permitted to employ his first year in preparatory attendance at the lectures of the University, and under its discipline as a University Student; provided that he shall have satisfied the Senate that he is sufficiently advanced to profit by the lectures, and to give promise of ability to matriculate at the next examination. This permission will not, however, entitle the Exhibitor to more than three years enjoyment of the Exhibition.

9. The tenure of the Exhibition will not preclude the holder from competing for any other of the University benefactions.

Applications are to be made to the Chancellor, and should be accompanied with evidence touching the character and circumstances of the applicant.

1880.—John Fraser McManamey.

1881.—Cecil Purser.

1884.—Harold Hunt.

Form E.

DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1. No books, manuscripts, writing-paper, or blotting-paper are allowed to be brought into the examination room.

No communication by word or otherwise between candidates is allowed during the examination; if a candidate wishes to communicate with a Superintendent he must stand up in his place.

Candidates are to write on one side only of their paper, and they are to lay each sheet when finished close beside them with the face downwards.

Any candidate violating any of the above regulations is liable to be immediately expelled from the examination room.

2. Each candidate is to place his distinguishing number at the head of every sheet of paper which he sends up. He is not to write his name or initials upon his papers.

He is to prefix to each answer the number or letter corresponding with the question. He is not obliged to copy the question.

He is to write on the outside of his papers when folded his distinguishing number, the name of the subject, and the letters S., J., or C. S., according as it forms part of the Senior, the Junior, or the Civil Service Examination.

Any breach of the rules in this paragraph will at least produce delay, and may cause the omission of a candidate's name from the published list.

3. In answers to the mathematical questions the whole of the work must be sent up. No credit will be given for answers only.

Warning will be given ten minutes before the time fixed for giving up papers. When the papers are called for every one is to cease writing immediately.

Candidates should so arrange their papers that on the Examiner opening them the answer to the first question may face him, and the other answers lie in order behind it.

Questions may be answered in any order, and in the mathematical papers full credit will be given for the second part (or rider) of a double question, even if the first part be not answered.

Candidates should fasten together their written papers before giving them up. They may use for this purpose metal paper-fasteners or pieces of tape or string. The papers are to be connected at the upper left-hand corner.

Form F.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR SUPERINTENDING PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1. If one room is used two of the Committee must be present during the whole of the examination; if more than one room, then two of the Committee in each room, who must carefully superintend the whole examination and see that candidates use no unfair means, either by assisting each other or by using books or notes. Members of the Committee can, if they wish it, relieve one another, provided at least two are always present. No persons, except those under examination, Members of the Committee, and University Examiners, are permitted to be in the room during the examination.

2. Places must be allotted to the candidates so that they may be seated at least 5 feet apart from centre to centre. All diagrams, &c., having reference to the subjects of the Examinations must be removed from the walls of the examination room. Ink, pens, blotting-paper, and white writing-paper (foolscap or post) must be provided; also metal paper-fasteners or other means for connecting the written papers.

3. The candidates must be in their places ten minutes before the time fixed for the paper. After this time no candidate can be admitted unless under very exceptional circumstances, and by express permission of the Superintendents, provided always that no person who shall have seen the paper have previously left the room. No candidate who shall have entered the room and may desire to abandon the examination shall under any circumstances whatever be permitted to leave before the expiration of one hour from the time of the papers being given out. Arrangements must be made so that in case any candidate is allowed to leave the room for any necessary purpose he may remain under sufficient supervision during his absence. Places should be assigned to candidates according to their distinguishing numbers, so that consecutive numbers may sit together; but if senior and junior candidates are examined at the same time they should be placed alternately as far as can be arranged.

4. It may be of service to the Superintendents in some cases that teachers should attend before the examination begins to assist in identifying their pupils. There is no objection to this, but the teacher must leave the room before the envelope containing the examination questions is opened.

5. The writing materials should be distributed and the candidates told to write their distinguishing numbers on each sheet as they use it. No candidate is to be allowed to bring in any writing or blotting paper for himself.

6. The envelopes of examination questions must be opened in the examination room in the presence of the Superintendents and of the candidates, just before the time fixed for beginning the paper.

7. As soon as the candidate has finished with a sheet of paper he is to turn it face downwards on the table.

8. Ten minutes before the time fixed for giving up papers the candidates are to be warned; and on the completion of the time they are immediately to cease writing, arrange their papers in order (so that on opening them the answer to the first question may face the Examiner, and the other answers lie in order behind it), see that every sheet has the distinguishing number on it (but no name), fold and fasten the papers, and hand them to a Superintendent to initial. The worked papers must immediately be sealed up and sent by post to "The Registrar, Sydney University." Before they are thus sealed up, neither a teacher nor any other person, not being a Superintendent of Examination or officer of the University, must be allowed to enter the room.

9. Superintendents of Examinations are cautioned against talking in the room unnecessarily, as it tends to disturb and distract the attention of candidates. They are also requested to refrain from making observations on the work of the candidates, either to the candidates themselves or to each other.

10. The papers must be initialed by one of the Superintendents when they are received from each candidate, as a guarantee that each paper has been worked by the person whose distinguishing number it bears. This is to prevent personation, and the Superintendents will see how essential it is that this duty should not be treated as a mere matter of form. The Superintendents will of course know both the name and the distinguishing number of each candidate.

11. The printed passage furnished for dictation is to be read to the candidates by the Superintendent, or some person selected from the Committee, at any convenient time during the first day's examination. The passage should be first read over to the candidates to enable them to catch the meaning, and the candidates are to listen but not to write; then it is to be read again *slowly*, a few words at a time, in order that the candidates may write it. Immediately after this second reading the candidates are to give up their papers. They are not to be allowed any time for final corrections.

N.B.—One of these forms must be posted up in the examination room.

Form G.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Form of proposal to act as a Committee.

We, the undersigned, propose to act as the Local Committee for the Public Examinations to be held at _____ day of _____ 188 .

Signature.	Address.	Occupation.

1. The Committee must consist of a Secretary and at least two other gentlemen; and, if there are female candidates for examination, it must also include at least two lady members. It must be composed entirely of well-known responsible persons of independent position, who have no such personal interest in the examination as can lay them open to the slightest suspicion of partiality.

2. It is very desirable that as many persons as possible in recognized positions of public responsibility in the district should act on the Committee.

3. For duties of Committee see separate form. (*Form F.*)

4. This form must be filled up and sent to the Registrar at least three weeks before the commencement of the examinations.

Form H.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

Public Examinations.

To be filled in and signed by Members of the Local Committees, and forwarded to the University with each set of worked papers.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Local Committee of the Public Examination held at _____ in _____ rooms, hereby certify that we were present during the examination on the _____ day of _____ 188 , when the accompanying papers on _____ were worked in our presence, in accordance with the rules for Public Examinations.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 188 .

Signatures.	Hour of Arrival.	Hour of Departure.

* Here state whether the candidates sat in one or more rooms.

Cycle of Subjects for the Public Examinations.

The English, Latin, Greek, French, and German subjects for the Public Examinations are arranged in cycles of four years' period, in accordance with the following scheme.

The Board of Examiners are empowered to alter these cycles at any time, with the sanction of the Senate, but eighteen months' notice of any such alteration will be given in the Manual of Public Examinations.

ENGLISH

ENGLISH.

Juniors.

1885. Shakespeare's Henry V.
1886. Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I.

1887. Milton's Comus and Sonnets.
1888. Milton's Samson Agonistes and Lycidas.

Seniors.

1885. Shakespeare's Tempest.
1886. Bacon's Essays.*

1887. Shakespeare's As you like it.
1888. Selections from the Spectator (Addison).†

LATIN.

Juniors.

1885. Cæsar, Book IV.
1886. Cæsar, Book I.

1887. Cæsar, Book II.
1888. Cæsar, Book III.

Seniors.

1885. Livy, Book XXII. Horace, Odes, Book IV.
1886. Livy, Book I. Horace, Odes, Book I.

1887. Livy, Book II. Horace, Odes, Book II.
1888. Livy, Book XXI. Horace, Odes, Book III.

GREEK.

Juniors.

1885. Xenophon's Anabasis, Book IV.
1886. Xenophon's Anabasis, Book I.

1887. Xenophon's Anabasis, Book II.
1888. Xenophon's Anabasis, Book III.

Seniors.

1885. Iliad, Books VI, VII. Demosthenes' Orations, I, II, III, IV.
1886. Iliad, Books I, II. Demosthenes' Orations, I, II, III, IV.

1887. Iliad, Books III, IV. Demosthenes' Orations, VI, VII, VIII, IX.
1888. Iliad, Book V. Demosthenes' Orations, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII.

FRENCH.

Juniors.

1885. Emile Souvestre Un Philosophe Sous les toits—by Stiévenard.

1886. Voltaire, Peter the Great.
1887. Voltaire, Charles XII.

Seniors.

1885. Siècle de Louis Quatorze, Chapters XVIII to XXXII. Racine's Phèdre.
1886. Siècle de Louis Quatorze, Chapters I to XVII. Racine's Esther.

1887. Siècle de Louis Quatorze. Chapters XVIII to XXXII. Racine's Athalie.
1888. Siècle de Louis Quatorze, Chapters I to XVII. Racine's Iphigénie.

GERMAN.

Juniors.

1885. †The German Reader, by Dr. Emil Otto. Second Part. [David Nutt, 270, Strand.] From page 87 to end.
1886. Lessing's Fables.

1887. †The German Reader, by Dr. Emil Otto. Second Part. [David Nutt, 270, Strand.] From page 87 to end.
1888. Lessing's Fables.

Seniors.

1885. Herman and Dorothea.
1886. Schiller's Revolt of the Netherlands.

1887. Schiller's Thirty Years' War. Books I, II.
1888. Schiller's Thirty Years' War. Books III, IV.

COMMITTEES OF SUPERINTENDENCE AT LOCAL CENTRES FOR THE YEAR 1884.

ADELPHI.

Andrew Smith, Esq. (Secretary)
F. Cohen, Esq.
W. J. Garland, Esq.
C. K. Kendall, Esq.
W. Menlove, Esq., J.P.

A. D. Molineaux, Esq.
W. J. Fell, Esq.
David Wilson, Esq.
Miss Birkhead.
Miss Wilson.

ALBURY.

* The following essays:—

Of Truth.
Of Death.
Of Revenge.
Of Adversity.
Of Parents and Children.
Of Great Place.

Of Boldness.
Of Goodness and Goodness of Nature.
Of Travel.
Of Delays.
Of Cunning.
Of Wisdom for a Man's Self.

Of Friendship.
Of Ambition.
Of Nature in Men.
Of Custom and Education.
Of Youth and Age.
Of Negotiating.

Of Studies.
Of Anger.
Of Innovations.
Of Usury.
Of Plantations.
Of Building.

† The following selections:—

1. The Spectator.
2. The Club.
12. London Lodgings.
34. Meeting of the Club.
105. Will. Honeycomb.
106. Sir Roger de Coverley at Home.
108. The same.
110. The same.
112. Sir Roger at Church.
7. Popular Superstitions.
15. Female Vanity.
23. The Spirit of Slander.
68. On Friendship.
93. On the Use of Time.
94. On the Idea of Time.
111. On Immortality.
162. On Inconsistency.
170. On Jealousy.
177. On Good Nature.

- The Spectator Club.
115. On Exercise.
117. Witches.
122. Sir Roger at the Assizes.
123. The Idle Squire.
125. Sir Roger on Party Spirit.
126. The same.
130. Gipsies.
131. Country Gossip.
269. Sir Roger in Town.

Religion, Morals, and Superstition.

185. On Religious Zeal.
186. The Clergyman's Letter.
189. Fathers and Sons.
207. On Prayer.
210. On the Love of Honour.
231. On Modesty.
289. On Death.
349. On Meeting Death.
381. On Cheerfulness.
451. Libellous Writings.

Manners, Fashions, Humours.

9. On Clubs.
16. On Fashions.
21. On the Learned Professions.
25. On the Care of Health.
28. On Sideboards.
37. A Lady's Library.
92. On the Choice of Books.
45. On French Manners.
87. On Unmanly Men and Violent Women.
81. On Patches.

98. On Head-dresses.
119. On Country Manners.
129. The same.
135. On English Taciturnity.
173. On Grinning.
251. On the London Cries.
295. On Pin Money.
299. Sir John Enville.
311. On Fortune Hunters.
371. On Practical Jokes.

295. Sir Roger's Love Affair.
329. Westminster Abbey.
336. Sir Roger at the Play.
383. Vauxhall Gardens.
517. Death of Sir Roger.
530. Marriage of Will. Honeycomb.
549. Dissolution of the Club.
550. Proposal for a New Club.

458. On True and False Shame.
459. On Religion and Morality.
483. On Supposed Judgments.
494. Puritanic Piety.
531. On the Idea of God.
565. The Creation and the Creator.
569. On Drunkenness.
574. On Contentment.
575. Time and Eternity.
590. Past and Future Eternity.

403. A False Rumour.
407. On Action.
465. On Extravagance in Dress.
467. On Gossip and Tittle-tattle.
481. Coffee-house Politicians.
536. On Knitting.
557. On Polite Conversation.
567. On Mystery and Inuendo.
568. The Mysterious Letter.

† To be had at Messrs. G. Robertson & Co., George-street.

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ALBURY.

Rev. A. D. Acocks (Secretary)
 O. J. M. Batty, Esq.
 A. Cooper, Esq.
 P. E. Fallon, Esq.
 A. L. Jones, Esq.

W. E. Lamport, Esq.
 J. W. M'Linnon, Esq.
 W. H. Paine, Esq.
 C. A. Pearco, Esq.
 Rev. Charles Sanders

BATHURST.

F. B. Kenny, Esq.
 C. H. Beaver, Esq.
 J. B. Dalhenty, Esq.
 Jno. Evison, Esq.
 E. A. Kenny, Esq.
 J. L. Langlton, Esq.
 G. H. Macdougall, Esq.
 K. A. H. Mackenzie, Esq.
 Very Rev. J. T. Marriott, M.A., Ph.D.

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W. M'Ilwraith, Esq.	„ Reid
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Rev. Bowyer E. Shaw	„ Wilson
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J. Moors, Esq.	Mrs. Moors
H. F. Robinson, Esq.	„ Spooner
Rev. T. Scott-Millar, B.Sc.	

TOOWOOMBA.

RESULT OF THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1884.—continued.

Surname and Christian Name.	Place of Education, or Teacher's Name.	GROUP I.		GROUP II.				GROUP III.			GROUP IV.		
		History.	Geography.	English.	French.	German.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physics.	Geology.
Black, John Maxwell	Grafton Grammar School	L	H	L					H	L	L		L
Blake, William John	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn	L	L							L		H	
Bloore, Leda	Private Study	L	H	L	H				L				L
Bolton, Mary Lilly	Sydney Public High School	L	H	L	L								
Booth, Mary	Mrs. Cornell	L	H	L	L		L		H				
Bourne, Frank	Newington College	L		H			L		H		L		
Boyce, Charles Macleay	The King's School		H						H	L	H		
Boyce, William Francis Rodney	Toowoomba Grammar School			L	L	H	H		L				L
Boydell, Sydney Grant	The King's School		L	L			L		L	L	L		
Brady, Edwin James	St. Patrick's Boys' School	H	H	H					L				H
Brennan, Christopher John	St. Aloysius' College	L	H	H	H		H		L				H
Bridges, Ella Maude	Bathurst Public High School		H	L	L				L				
Broderick, Edward Ernest	Sydney Grammar School	L	L	H	L				L	L	H		H
Brookes, Edward	Brisbane Grammar School	L	H	L		H			H	L	H		
Brown, Blanche	Maitland Public High School	L		L	L								
Buchanan, Peter Kenneth	Public School, Adelong	H	L						H	L	H		H
Burke, Stephen Joseph	St. Aloysius' College	L	H	H	H		H		H	L			
Butler, William Henry	Goulburn Public High School		H						L		L		
Buttsworth, Alfred Jones	Public School, Wilberforce	L	H						H	L	H		
Cameron, Gertrude	The Misses Garran	L	H	H	H				H	L	L		
Cameron, John	Sydney Grammar School		L	L					L	L	L		
Cameron, William Thomas	Fort-street Superior Public School	H	L	L					H	L	L		
Campbell, John Malcolm	Sydney Grammar School		H	L					H				
Capper, Lilla Mary	Wrentmore College	L	L	H	H	L			L	L			H
Cargill, John Sydney	Sydney Grammar School			H	L		L		H	L	L		
Carlton, Adelaide	Good Samaritan Convent, Balmain East	L	L	L					H	L			L
Carwood, Frederick Charles	Sydney Grammar School		H	L					L		L		
Casey, Edward Brandreth	Goulburn Public High School		H						L		L		
Chiplin, Walter James	Superior Public School, Wellington	L	L						H	L	H		
Chippendall, Albert Hassell	Gympie Grammar School			L		H	H		L		L		
Chisholm, Archibald Francis	Marist Brothers' College			L							L		L
Clarke, Arthur Johnstone	Katoomba College		L						L	L			
Clarke, Edith	Kingsley College, Burwood	L	H	H	L				L		L		
Clarke, Gwala	Newington College	H	H	L			L		L	L			
Cleeve, Arthur Arckell	Coorwull Academy	L	H						L	L	L		
Clements, George Wm. Findlater	Bathurst Public High School		L	L			L		L	L	L		L
Clements, John Henry Findlater	Bathurst Public High School		L	L			L		L	L	L		
Clune, Thomas	Sydney Public High School	L		L			L		H	L	L		
Cotes, Alfred Ernest	Windsor Grammar School	L	L	L					L				L
Coffey, Alfred Roland Leopold	St. Aloysius' College	L	H	L	H				H		H	H	H
Coffey, Francis Louis	St. Aloysius' College	H	H						L	H	H		H
Cohen, Victor Isaac	Maitland Public High School		L	H			L		H	H	H		H
Coleman, Daniel Albert	Marist Brothers' College	H	L	L					L	L	B		
Collins, William	Toowoomba Grammar School		H	L									L
Colman, Lily Margaret	Maitland Public High School			L	L				L				
Cook, Martha Jane	Albury High School	H	H	L			L		H	L	L		
Cooke, Clarence Hudson	Sydney Public High School			L			L		L		L		
Connell, Charles Bernard	St. Joseph's School, Forbes	L	H	L					L		L		L
Coogan, Patrick Joseph	Christian Brothers' School, Brisbane		H	L					L				L
Cox, Harold	Coorwull Academy	L	H				L		L				
Craig, Annie Brown	Sydney Ladies' College	L	H	H	L								H
Crane, Florence Mercy	Miss Clarke, Ashfield	L		L	L								
Craigh, Albert Jasper	Royston College	L		L	L				L		L		L
Cripps, Esther Fisher	Miss E. C. Baxter	L		H	H	H			H	H			
Cruickshank, Alexander Mortimer	Sydney Grammar School	L	L						L		L		
Dalton, Frank Edwin	Superior Public School, Singleton		L						H	L	L		
Daley, Richard Timothy	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn	L		H		H			L		L		H
Dangar, Richard Halifax	All Saints' College, Bathurst		L			H			L		L		H
Darke, Robert W. B.	Superior Public School, Petersham		L								H		
Davies, John Eager	Newington College	L	H	L					L	L			
Day, Edith Henrietta	Wellesley College, Newtown		L						L	L	L		
Dick, Robert	Coorwull Academy	L	H				L		L	L	L		
Doak, Frank Wiseman	Sydney Public High School	H	H	H		H			H	H	H		H
Doak, Margaret Annie Lucy	Sydney Public High School	L	H	H	H		H		L				L
Dobbie, Jessie Helena	Miss E. C. Baxter		L	L			L		H	L			L
Doherty, Joseph Dominic	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn	H	L	L					H	L	L		H
Donnelly, William Charles	Marist Brothers' College	H	H	L					L	L	H		L
Donovan, Alice Theresa	St. Vincent's College	H	H	L									H
Doran, Robert	Brisbane Grammar School	L			H		H	H	H	H	L		
Douglas, William Archibald	Ipswich Grammar School	L	H	L			L		L		L		
Dudley, John Gabriel	Public School, Parkes		L						L	L	L		
Dudley, Mary Ellen	Public School, Parkes		L	H					L	L			
Dunn, William Sutherland	Coorwull Academy	L	H		H		L		L	L	H		
Durack, Michael Patrick	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn	L	H				L		L		L		L
Durie, Charles Henry	Sydney Public High School	H	L	L			L		H	H	H		
Dwyer, John Francis	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn	L		L					L		L		H
Dwyer, Joseph Wilfred	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn	L	H	H			L		H		H		H
Eden, Charles Stockwell	Ipswich Grammar School		H		H		H		H	H		L	
Eddy, Arthur Malcolm	Sydney Public High School	H		H			L		H	H	H		L
Elworthy, Ernest George	Church of England Grammar School	L	L						H	L	L		
Elcock, Rachael	Brisbane Girls' Grammar School	L		H	H				L	L	L		
Ehrath, Francis Isabel	Sydney Ladies' College		L	L					L	L			L
Evans, Griffith Parry	Superior Public School, Wagga Wagga	L	H						H	L	H		L

RESULT OF THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1884—continued.

Surname and Christian Name.	Place of Education, or Teacher's Name.	GROUP I.		GROUP II.			GROUP III.		GROUP IV.				
		History.	Geography.	English.	French.	German.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Phys. sci.	Geology.
Lamrock, Leslie James	Coorwull Academy	L	H						H	L	II		
Langley, Henry Archdall	Sydney Grammar School				L	L			L	L			
Lawes, Charles Herbert E.	Newington College			H			H		L	L			
Lawson, Clarence Henry	Superior Public School, Grafton	H	L						H	H	L		
Lenthall, Ellen Melicent	Dorwent House	L	L	L	L								
Leure, Daisy Annie Isabel	Brisbane Girls' Grammar School	L	L		L	L			L				
Lewis, William Garrett	Sydney Public High School		L	L					H	II	L		
Liddle, Mary Thomsine	Convent of Mercy, Bathurst		L	L					L				
Lockhart, Norman Charles	High School, Albury		L	L					L	L			
Loftus, John Thomas	St. Patrick's School	H	H						L	L			
Love, James	Superior Public School, Goulburn		L						L	L			
Lukin, Grosley Wyndham Hall	Mr. Thomas Jenkyn	L					L		L	L	L		
Lukin, Lionel Oscar	Gympie Grammar School		L				L		L	L			
Luney, Patrick	Public School, Dungog		H	H					L				
Lydiard, Charles George	All Saints' College, Bathurst	L	L						L				
M'Dermott, Ernest Sinclair	Jesuit College, Riverview	L	L	L					L			L	
Mack, Annie Maud	St. Vincent's College	H	H	L					L			H	
Mackenzie, Alexander Cecil	Sydney Public High School	L	L	II			L		L	L	I		L
Mackenzie, John Sydney Alexander	Coorwull Academy		H		L	L			L	L			
Mackintosh, Gertrude Isabel	"Strathearn," Miss Davis		L	L	H				L				
M'Master, Jeanie Dunlop	Miss E. C. Baxter	L	L	L	H		H		L	L			
M'Taggart, Archibald	Sydney Public High School				L		L		L	H	B		
Madden, Linda Agnes	St. Vincent's College	H	H	L									II
Maher, Winifred	St. Bridget's Convent, Albury	L	L	H					L				
Maitland, Herbert Lethington	Newington College	L		L			L		L	II			
Mallock, George Alexander	Sydney Grammar School		H						L	L	L		
Manning, Leonard Cecil	Sydney Grammar School		H		H		H	L	H	L	L		
Mannix, Edward John	Sydney Public High School	II	L	L					H	L	L		
Mant, William Hall	Sydney Grammar School		L	H	L		L		L	L			
Marsden, Edward M'Laren	All Saints' College, Bathurst	L	H	H			II		L		H		L
Martin, William	Collegiate School, Tenterfield		L	H	L	L			L				
Martyn, Sydney Charles	Dr. Sly, Goulburn	H	H	H			L		H	L	L		
Marvell, Ada	Public School, Adelong		L						H	H			L
M'Aulay, David Ross	Grafton Grammar School	L							H	L	L		
M'Cutcheon, Edith	Riviere College	H	H	H	H				L				
M'Donald, Arthur James	Fort-street Superior Public School	H	L						L	L	H		L
M'Donald, Robert Alexander	Ipswich Grammar School	L	H	L					H	L	L		
M'Donnell, Agnes	Good Samaritan Convent, Balmain East	L	L	H									L
M'Evoy, Jane Agnes	St. Vincent's College	L	L										L
M'Grath, Monica Victoria May	Miss E. C. Baxter	L	H	L	H		L		H	L			
M'Gregor, John George	Ipswich Grammar School	L	H	H					L	II	L		
M'Intosh, Harold	All Saints' College, Bathurst	L	L				L		L		L		L
M'Intosh, Herbert Edgar	Church of England Grammar School, Sydney	L	L						L			H	L
M'Kay, Robert Thomas	Sydney Public High School	H	L						H	L	L		L
M'Kenney, Annie Marcelline	St. Vincent's College	L	H	L	L				L				
M'Leod, Jeanie Gemmill	Brisbane Girls' Grammar School	L	H	H	H		L						
M'Mahon, Ada	Sydney Public High School		L	H	L				L				
M'Namara, Bridget Agnes	Public School, Adelong								H	H			L
M'Neil, Alexander	St. Patrick's School	L	H						H				
M'Nicol, Arthur L.	Private Study						L		L			H	L
Meagher, Francis John	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn	H		L					H	L	L	H	L
Metcalf, David William	Public School, Parkes		H	L					H	L	L		
Millard, Valentine Henry	Newcastle Grammar School		L	L	L		H		L				
Miller, Emily Augusta	Maybank, Marrickville		L	L					L				
Miller, John	Superior Public School, Bathurst		H	L					L	L	L		
Mitchell, Alfred	Sydney Grammar School			L			L	L	L	L			
Mitchell, Francis Bruce	The Queen's School, Darlinghurst		L	L					H	L	L		
Moffat, John Abraham	Fort-street Superior Public School	L	H						H	L	L		L
Molony, Thamsine Imelda	St. Vincent's College	L	L	L									L
Molster, Eliza	Superior Public School, Singleton	II	L	L					L				
Molster, Thomas	Singleton Grammar School		L	L			L		H	L	L		
Monaghan, Percy Patrick	Mr. R. Laverly, Woodburn	L	L	L					L	L	L		
Monaghan, William Walris	Mr. R. Laverly, Woodburn		L						L	L	L		
Montgomerie, John	Oaklands, Mittagong		L				L		L	L	L		
Mooney, John L.	Jesuit College, Riverview		L	L					L	L	L		L
Mooney, Mary Ada	Rosebank Convent School, Five Dock	L	H	L					L	L			L
Moore, Walter	Public School, Dungog	L	II	L					II	L	L		
Moore, William	The King's School		L						L	L	L		
Morison, David Niven	Maitland Public High School								L	L	L		L
Moroney, John	Public School, Nowra		L	L					L	L	L		
Morris, Maude Alice	Brisbane Girls' Grammar School		L	L	H	H			L		L		
Morris, Percy Atherton	Newington College			H			H		L	L	II		
Morris, William John	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst		L						L		L		
Morton, John	Newington College		L	L			L		L	L	L		
Moustaka, Themetre	Sydney Public High School		L	L					L	L	H		
Mullins, Gertrude Susan	Convent of Mercy, Bathurst	L	H	L	H				L				L
Mungovan, Margaret Mary	Convent of Mercy, Bathurst	II	H	H	H								L
Munro, Nian Fraser	Mrs. O'Connor's School, Brisbane	L	H	H	II				L		L		
Munro, Minnie Anne	Grafton Grammar School	L	H	H	L				L				L
Murphy, Ernest George Creagh	St. Aloysius' College	L	L		H								L
Murphy, Martin Godfrey Nicholas	Marist Brothers' College	L	L						H	L	B		L
Mylne, Thomas Herbert	Sydney Grammar School						H	L	L	L	L		
Notley, Percy Edward	Windsor Grammar School	L	H									H	H

RESULT OF THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1884—continued.

Surname and Christian Name.	Place of Education, or Teacher's Name.	GROUP I.		GROUP II.			GROUP III.		GROUP IV.				
		History	Geography	English	French	German	Latin	Greek	Arithmetic	Algebra	Geometry	Inorganic Chemistry	Physics	Geology
Newman, John Brodie.....	Superior Public School, Tamworth	L						L					L
Newman, Randall Charles Royal.....	Brisbane Grammar School			L				L	L				
Newton, Charles.....	Public School, Singleton.....	L						H	L	L			
Nicholls, Florence Beatrice.....	Miss Stowe-Martyn.....	L	L	H	H		L						
Niland, John Andrew.....	Grafton Grammar School.....			L				H	L	L			L
North, Lilla Mander.....	Miss Clarke, Ashfield.....	H	L	H				H	H				L
O'Dwyer, Edmund.....	Sydney Grammar School.....				L		L	L	L	L			
O'Halloran, Herbert Victor.....	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn.....	L						L		L	H		H
Oliffe, Charles.....	St. Aloysius' College.....							L		L			L
Olson, Charles Moreton Frederick.....	Church of England School, Sydney.....		L					L	L	L			
O'Neill, John Patrick.....	St. Aloysius' College.....	H	L					L	H	L			H
Paradice, William Henry.....	Sydney Public High School.....			L				H	H	H			L
Parker, Benjamin Frederick.....	Sydney Grammar School.....		L	H	L		L						
Parker, Leslie Angwin.....	Maitland Public High School.....	L		H	H		L	H	L	H			H
Parker, William Arthur.....	Newington College.....	L	H	H		H		H	L	H			
Pattinson, Anthony Walton.....	Public School, Parkes.....	L	H					L	L	L			
Paton, John Kelso.....	Superior Public School, Wagga Wagga.....	L	H					H	H	L			L
Payten, Alfred.....	Sydney Grammar School.....	L	L							L			
Poden, John Beverley.....	Mr. Harris, High School, Bega.....	L	L	L				H					L
Perke, Florence.....	The Misses Garran.....	L	L	H	H						L		H
Phelan, John James Henry.....	St. Patrick's School.....	H	H	L				H	L	L			
Phillips, Herbert Adkin.....	Newington College.....	L	L	H			L	L	L	L			
Phillips, Walter Herbert.....	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn.....			L				H	L	H			H
Pierce, James Joseph.....	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn.....	L					L	L	L	L			H
Piper, Rose Elizabeth.....	Superior Public School, Tamworth.....	L	H					H					L
Poole, William.....	Sydney Grammar School.....	H	H	L	L			L		L	H		
Powison, Edith Gertrude.....	Sydney Public High School.....		L	L				L					
Radcliffe, Gertrude Isabel Annie.....	Brisbane Girls' Grammar School.....	L	L	L	H		H			L			
Raff, James.....	Brisbane Grammar School.....	H		L	H			L	L				H
Ramsay, David Bruce.....	Sydney Grammar School.....		L	L	L		L						
Rand, Frederick Tertius.....	Superior Public School, Wagga Wagga.....		L					H	L	L			
Rand, William Arnold.....	The King's School.....							H	L	L			L
Reid, Robert Cuthbertson.....	Sydney Grammar School.....		L	L	L		L	H	L				H
Rennie, Elizabeth Christina.....	The Misses Hogg.....	L	H	H	L								
Reymond, Josephine Jane.....	St. Vincent's College.....	L	H	L									L
Reynolds, Rosa Annie.....	Wellesley College, Newtown.....	L	L	H	L		H	H	H				
Ridley, James.....	Superior Public School, West Maitland.....	L	L	L				H	H	L			
Ritchie, Joseph James.....	Mr. Harris, High School, Bega.....	L	H	H								H	L
Ritchie, Robert Henry.....	Mr. Harris, High School, Bega.....	L	H	L								H	H
Roarty, John.....	St. Patrick's School.....	L	H					L		L			
Roberts, Alfred Edward.....	Fort-street Superior Public School.....	L	L					H	L	L			H
Robinson, Charles Herbert.....	Sydney Grammar School.....	L	L	L									
Robinson, Frank Napier.....	Toowoomba Grammar School.....		H			L	L	L	L				H
Robinson, James Nicol.....	Brisbane Grammar School.....			L	H		L	L	L		H		
Roseby, Edith Alice.....	Miss E. C. Baxter.....			L				L	L				L
Rudder, Sydney Llewellyn.....	The King's School.....	H	H					L		H			L
Rushton, William Henry.....	Maitland Public High School.....	L						H	L	L			L
Russell, Francis Alfred Alison.....	Sydney Grammar School.....	L	H	H	H		L	L	L	L			
Ryan, Augustus James.....	Marist Brothers' College.....	L	L	L				L	L	H			L
Rygate, Arthur Montague.....	Superior Public School, Wellington.....	L	L	L				H	L	H			
Sands, Thomas William.....	Newington College.....		H	L			L	H	L	L			
Sawkins, Frederick John.....	Newington College.....	L	L	H		H		H	H	H			
Saxby, George Campbell.....	Sydney Public High School.....	L	L	L			L	H	H	H			H
Sellors, Richard Pickering.....	High School, Goulburn.....	L	L	L				H		L			L
Shaw, Arthur Batson.....	Newcastle Grammar School.....	L		H	L		H	L		H			
Sheehan, John Thomas.....	Superior Public School, Singleton.....		L					L		L			
Simpson, Ernest.....	Superior Public School, Wagga Wagga.....		H					H	H	L			
Simpson, William West Stewart.....	Superior Public School, Newtown.....		L	L				H	L	L			
Somerville, John Wesley.....	Newington College.....		L	L				H	L	L			
Smith, Alfred Alexander.....	Public School, Macdonaldtown.....	L	L					H	L				
Smith, Mary Anne.....	St. Vincent's College.....	H	H	H				L					H
Stanley, George Percival.....	Dr. Stanley's School.....	L	H	L	L		L						
Stephenson, George Neate.....	St. Joseph's School, Forbes.....	L	H					L	L	L			L
Stewart, Seymour Charles.....	Superior Public School, Tamworth.....		H					L					L
Stewart, Alexander.....	Sydney Public High School.....	H	L	H				L	L	L			L
Stockham, Frederick.....	Sydney Public High School.....	L	L	L		L		H	L	H			
Stokes, Maude Gertrude Mary.....	Miss Clarke, Ashfield.....	L	L	H	H								
Summerbell, Leslie.....	Fort-street Superior Public School.....	L	L					L	L	L			L
Swanson, Edmund Clement.....	Marist Brothers' College.....	L	H	L				H		H			
Swanson, John Theodore.....	Marist Brothers' College.....		L					L	L	L			L
Taylor, Christopher.....	Katoomba College.....	L		H		H	L			H			
Taylor, John.....	Maitland Public High School.....	L						H	L	H			
Taylor, Thomas Edward.....	Public School, Wilberforce.....		L					H	L	L			
Ten Brink, John Maria Fedalias.....	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn.....		H					L					L
Thomas, Charles Percy.....	Newcastle Grammar School.....	H	H	L		H		H	L	H			
Thomas, Edward Francis.....	Jesuit College, Riverview.....	L	L	L		L							L
Thomas, Hedley Aubery.....	Coerwull Academy.....	L	H					L	L	L			
Thompson, Amy.....	Miss E. C. Baxter.....	L			L					L			
Thompson, Samuel Joseph.....	Sydney Public High School.....						L	L	L	L			
Toms, William.....	Sydney Public High School.....	L	H	L		L		L	L	L			
Thomson, Susan.....	Miss Clarke, Ashfield.....	L	L	H	H			L					L
Tidswell, Frank.....	Newington College.....		H	L						L			
Tillock, Thomas Edward.....	Newington College.....		L					L	L				

RESULT OF THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1884—continued.

Surname and Christian Name.	Place of Education, or Teacher's Name.	GROUP. I.		GROUP. II.			GROUP. III.		GROUP. IV.				
		History.	Geography.	English.	French.	German.	Latin.	Creek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physics.	Geology.
Tooth, George Maunsell	Maryborough Grammar School	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Trennery, William Martin	Sydney Public High School	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Trevor-Jones, Ethel Newcome	Miss E. C. Baxter	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Turner, Henry Scholey	Newington College	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Vallack, Arthur Styles	Newington College	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Veech, Louis Stanislaus	St. Stanislaus College, Bathurst	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Verschner, William Diedrik	Public School, Adelong	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Vicars, Robert	Sydney Grammar School	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Walsh, John Thomas	St. Stanislaus College, Bathurst	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Warburton, Annie	Sydney Ladies' College	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Watkin, Emile May	Wentmore College	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Watson, Dalton Reay	Maryborough Grammar School	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Weaver, Frederick Egerton	The King's School	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Whalan, Minnie	Bathurst Public High School	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
White, Cecil Alban	The King's School	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
White, Charles Frederick	The King's School	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Wicks, Arthur John	Sydney Public High School	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Wilson, Amy	Sydney Public High School	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Wilson, Elourence Australia	The Elms, Bathurst	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Wilson, Ida Madeline	Sydney Public High School	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Wisdom, Edgar Stanley W.	Superior Public School, Newtown	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Wood, Amy Iris	Miss Clarke, Ashfield	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Wood, Nona Mackintosh	Kingsley College, Burwood	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Wright, Arthur William	Public School, Paddington	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Yeo, Herbert Ernest Alfred	Windsor Grammar School	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Young, Thomas	Burwood College	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Zlotkowski, Alfredo B. F.	Sydney Public High School	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

PRIZES.

SENIORS.—University Prize: Not awarded. John West Medal: Not awarded. Fairfax Prize: Manwaring, Jessie Rose Edith, Brisbane Girls' Grammar School.

JUNIORS.—University Prize of £10: White, Cecil A., The King's School, Parramatta; Graham, Austin D., Brisbane Grammar School, *Proxime accessit*. Fairfax Prize: Fidler, Isabella M., Miss E. C. Baxter.

SILVER MEDALS were awarded as follows:—

History of Europe: Wilson, Colin George, Brisbane Grammar School. Geography: Graham, William E., The King's School; Barlow, Arthur, St. Aloysius' College, *Proxime accessit*. English: No medal awarded. French: King, George C., Sydney Grammar School. German: Müller, Charles A., Brisbane Grammar School. Latin: King, George C., Sydney Grammar School; Walker, William A., Sydney Grammar School, and Dare, H. Harvey, Sydney Grammar School, *Proxime accesserunt*. Greek: King, George C., Sydney Grammar School. Arithmetic: Thomson, Geo., Goulburn Public High School. Algebra: Hutton, Ernest H., Ipswich Grammar School. Geometry: Hargreaves, W. A., Ipswich Grammar School. Trigonometry: Hutton, Ernest H., Ipswich Grammar School. Inorganic Chemistry: Barrymore, Theodore P., private study, Maryborough. Physics: Lister, Henry, Jesuit College, Riverview. Geology: No medal awarded. Physiology: No medal awarded. Botany: Hart, Ella S. E., Grafton Grammar School. General Drawing: No medal awarded. Freehand Drawing, &c.: No medal awarded. Drawing in Colour: Baasa, Lily J., Springfield College, Darlinghurst. Designs for Ornament, &c.: No medal awarded.

JUNIORS.—History of England: Helman, Blanche S., St. Benedict's Convent, Queanbeyan. Geography: Loftus, John T., St. Patrick's School; Munro, Nina F., Brisbane Girls Grammar School, and Brooks, Edwards, Brisbane Grammar School, *proxime accesserunt*. English: Sawkins, Frederick J., Newington College. French: Hall, Katherine, Riviere College (disqualified on account of having passed the Junior Examination on a previous occasion); Gertrude Cameron, The Misses Garra. German: Heiner, Ernest F. A., Ipswich Grammar School; Daly, Richard T., St. Patrick's College, Goulburn, and Cripps, Esther F., Miss E. C. Baxter, *Proxime accesserunt*. Latin: Graham, Austin D., Brisbane Grammar School. Greek: White, Cecil A., The King's School. Arithmetic: Doran, Robert, Brisbane Grammar School; Doak, Frank W., Sydney Public High School, and Cripps, Esther F., Miss E. C. Baxter, *Proxime accesserunt*. Algebra: Heiner, Ernest F. A., Ipswich Grammar School; Doran, Robert, Brisbane Grammar School, *Proxime accessit*. Geometry: Parker, Leslie A., Maitland Public High School (disqualified on account of having previously passed the Junior Examination; White, Cecil A., The King's School. Chemistry: Heiner, Ernest F. A., Ipswich Grammar School; Robinson, James N., Brisbane Grammar School, *Proxime accessit*. Physics: Coffey, Alfred R. L., St. Aloysius' College. Geology: Hall, Katherine, Riviere College (disqualified on account of having previously passed the Junior Examination; Lilla M. Capper, Wentmore College.

ANALYSIS OF THE SENIOR AND JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1884.

Seniors.

Subject of Examination.	No. who entered.	No. who passed.				Subject of Examination.	No. who entered.	No. who passed.			
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.			Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.
History of Europe	49	3	6	18	27	Inorganic Chemistry	8	1	4	1	6
Geography	45	10	15	8	33	Physics	25	3	3	8	14
English	48	0	3	17	20	Geology	10	0	0	2	2
French	38	7	9	9	25	Physiology	15	0	5	6	11
German	11	1	4	4	9	Botany	6	2	3	0	5
Latin	43	4	9	11	24	Geometrical Drawing, &c.	9	0	3	1	4
Greek	13	3	3	5	11	Freehand Drawing, &c.	10	2	4	0	6
Arithmetic	63	12	17	13	42	Drawing in Colour, &c.	2	1	1	0	2
Algebra	43	6	3	9	18	Design for an Ornament, &c.	1	0	0	1	1
Geometry	51	10	15	10	35	Music	3	0	0	0	0
Trigonometry	18	4	3	5	12						
Mechanics	5	1	3	1	5						

Number of male candidates who presented themselves, 50; number of female, 15; total, 65. Number of male candidates who passed, 36; number of female, 12; total, 48.

Juniors.

Juniors.

Subject of Examination.	No. who entered.	No. who passed.			Subject of Examination.	No. who entered.	No. who passed.		
		Higher Division.	Lower Division.	Total.			Higher Division.	Lower Division.	Total.
History of England.....	510	47	174	231	Arithmetic.....	553	117	194	311
Geography.....	477	137	142	279	Algebra.....	343	32	162	194
English.....	447	81	161	242	Geometry.....	352	61	161	222
French.....	194	42	60	102	Inorganic Chemistry.....	11	4	5	9
German.....	15	16	3	19	Physics.....	92	23	16	39
Latin.....	238	35	88	123	Geology.....	263	36	87	123
Greek.....	19	5	9	14					

Number of male candidates who presented themselves, 387; number of female, 176; total, 563. Number of male candidates who passed, 275; number of female, 104; total, 379.

Examined at Sydney.—Junior males, 204; junior females, 108; senior males, 28; senior females, 9; total, 349.

Examined at local centres.—Junior males, 183; junior females, 68; senior males, 22; senior females, 6; total, 279.

The successful candidates came from the following educational establishments:—

Schools, &c.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Total.	Schools, &c.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Total.
All Saints' College, Bathurst.....	1	5	6	The Misses Hogg.....		1	1
Burwood College.....		1	1	Mr. Thos. Jenkyns.....		1	1
Christian Brothers' School, Brisbane.....		2	2	Mr. R. Lavery, Woodburn.....		3	3
Collegiate School, Tenterfield.....		1	1	Mrs. Cornell.....		1	1
Convent of Mercy, Bathurst.....		3	3	" Hirsch, Bathurst.....		1	1
Convent of the Good Samaritan, Balmain E.....		3	3	" O'Connor, Brisbane.....		2	2
Convent School, Wollongong.....		2	2	Newington College.....	2	22	24
Cooperull Academy.....		8	8	Oaklands, Mittagong.....	1	1	2
Coroon College.....	1		1	Public School, Adelong.....		4	4
Derwent House.....		1	1	" " Bathurst.....	1	2	3
Dr. Sly, Goulburn.....		2	2	" " Dungog.....		2	2
Dr. Stanley's School.....		1	1	" " Port-street.....		8	8
"The Elms," Bathurst.....		1	1	" " Goulburn.....		1	1
Grammar School, Brisbane.....	5	7	12	" " Grafton.....		1	1
" " Brisbane Girls'.....	3	7	10	" " Macdonaldtown.....		3	3
" " Grafton.....	1	4	5	" " W. Maitland.....		1	1
" " Gympie.....		5	5	" " Newcastle.....		4	4
" " Ipswich.....	3	6	9	" " Newtown.....		2	2
" " Maryborough.....		2	2	" " Nowra.....		2	2
" " Newcastle.....		4	4	" " Paddington.....		1	1
" " Rockhampton.....		4	4	" " Parkes.....		4	4
" " Singleton.....		1	1	" " Petersham.....		2	2
" " Sydney.....	8	26	34	" " Singleton.....		7	7
" " Sydney C. of E.....		3	3	" " Tamworth.....		4	4
" " Toowoomba.....	1	6	7	" " Wagga Wagga.....		6	6
" " Windsor.....		3	3	" " Wellington.....		5	5
High School, Albury.....		3	3	" " Wilberforce.....		2	2
" " Bathurst Public (Boys).....		2	2	The Queen's School, Darlinghurst.....		2	2
" " " (Girls).....		2	2	Rev. W. S. Newton, M.A.....		1	1
" " Goulburn " (Boys).....	1	3	4	Riviero College, Woollahra.....		3	3
" " Mr. Harris, Bega.....		3	3	Rosebank Convent School, Fivedock.....	2	1	3
" " Maitland Public (Boys).....		8	8	Royston College.....		1	1
" " " (Girls).....		3	3	Springfield College, Darlinghurst.....	1		1
" " Sydney " (Boys).....		29	29	St. Aloysius' College.....	2	8	10
" " " (Girls).....		10	10	St. Benedict's Convent, Queanbeyan.....		1	1
Jesuit College, Riverview.....	1	3	4	St. Bridget's Convent, Albury.....		2	2
Katoomba College.....		3	3	St. Joseph's School, Forbes.....		3	3
The King's School.....	1	8	9	St. Patrick's Boys' School, Sydney.....		5	5
Kingsley College, Burwood.....		2	2	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn.....	2	13	15
Marist Brothers' College.....	3	11	14	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst.....	2	4	6
Maybank, Marrickville.....		1	1	St. Vincent's College.....	2	10	12
Miss E. C. Baxter.....		9	9	Sydney Ladies' College.....		3	3
" Clarke, Ashfield.....		6	6	Wellesley's College, Newtown.....		2	2
" Davis, "Strathearn".....		1	1	Wrentmore College.....	2	5	7
" Hyland, Randwick.....		1	1	Private Study.....	2	2	4
" McLucky.....		1	1				
" Stowe-Martin.....		1	1				
The Misses Garran.....		2	2				
				Total.....	48	379	427

PAPERS SET AT THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS HELD IN OCTOBER, 1884.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

2½ hours (including half an hour for Dictation).

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Professor Stephens. Mr. Butler.

1. Write out in correct English—

We was naturally greivously disappointed with the propposition of the ennemys, so very Diferrent from what we been expectin. But we and our freinds Seen as we was bownd to stick to one an other, whatever Trecherous offers was maid for us to trest Seperately with the comon fo. Acordinly we putts ourselves in a position of Deffense, and remanes reddy to Reccave his attac.

2. "What I say, I say openly."

A. Point out in this sentence—

1. The subject, or nominative case.
2. The predicate.

Give your reason for each answer.

B. Give a full explanation of the word "what," and its place in the sentence, with your reasons.

C. Parse the word "openly," in like manner.

3. Write out the past tense and past participle of—

Buy. Fly. Grow. Lay. Flow. Bring. Sec. Be.

4. What rules can you give for the formation of the plural in English nouns? Give examples and exceptions.

5. "Pray give me that book."

Parse *briefly* each word in this sentence.

ARITHMETIC.

Mr. R. G. Goggs. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

1. Multiply the difference between fifty thousand nine hundred and eight and forty-three thousand and three by nine thousand seven hundred and five, and write the result in words.
2. Reduce seven million drams to tons.
3. Among how many persons can £500 be divided in order that each may receive £3 14s. 7½d., and how much will remain?
4. If 1 ton 1cwt. 2qrs. 23lbs. of sugar cost £30 7s. 9d., what is the price per cwt.?
5. A bankrupt, whose assets are £1,347 10s., pays 18s. 10½d. in the £, what are his debts?

DICTATION.

How strangely combined, and yet how separate and distinct are the passions and impulses which sway humanity! In the radiance of our rejoicing we are conscious of a vague shadow of mourning; in the gloomiest tissues of our melancholy we may still detect a vein or filament of brightness. The most sanguine become on brief occasion the most despondent: the desperate are proverbially courageous. The slave out of his own suffering conceives no repugnance to exercising tyranny in his turn over a new series of unfortunates. When the intellect is unhinged, the transition from blasphemy to psalm singing may be instantaneous. And even when its functions are at their height the farcical passages of a romantic tragedy will make us laugh through our tears.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION.—GROUP I.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—3 hours.

Professor Stephens. Mr. Butler.

- A. In what degree of relationship was William III to his wife? Explain this exactly, and illustrate by a table of lineage.
- B. Give a short history of the first and of the third Prince of Wales.
- C. Draw out a table of the succession to the English Throne from Henry VII to Victoria, showing the grounds on which each King or Queen claimed the Throne. (No dates to be given.)
- D. In whose reigns did the following authors flourish, and what is the character of their writings?
 1. Isaac Newton. 2. John Locke. 3. Roger Bacon. 4. William Cowper. 5. George Crabbe. 6. John Ray.
- E. What kind of a work is Domesday Book? When was it composed, and why?

GEOGRAPHY.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

1. Draw a map of New Zealand, and show the positions of: the Bay of Islands, Auckland, Mt. Egmont, Napier, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Milford Sound, and Stewart's Island.
2. Briefly describe the principal countries in Northern Africa.
3. What countries have the same longitude as Portugal? Which have the same latitude?
4. Where and what are the following: Copenhagen, Christiania, Munich, Moravia, Adriatic, Amoor, Apennines, Burmah, and Manilla?
5. What are the boundaries of the British Empire in India?
6. Give an account of the course of the Rhone, and name the principal tributaries.

ENGLISH.—3½ hours.

Professor Stephens. Dr. Corlette.

A. Explain the following:—

1. The meed of some melodious tear.
2. So may some gentle muse
With lucky words favour my destined urn—
3. The herald of the sea
That came in Neptune's plea.
4. That two-handed engine at the door
Stands ready to strike once and strike no more.
5. The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave.
6. Like whom the Gentiles feign to bear up heaven.
7. An amber scent of odorous perfume
Her harbinger, a dame's train behind.
8. The accident was loud, and here before thee
With rueful cry—

B.

B. Parse the following words and phrases in italics :—

1. *Am I not sung* and *proverb'd for a fool*.
 2. They persisted *deaf*—
 3. This one prayer yet remains, *might I be heard?*
No long *petition*, speedy *death*,
The close of all my miseries and the *balm*.
 4. *Fame* is the *spur* that the clear *spirit* doth raise
(That last *infirmity* of noble minds)
So scorn delights, and live laborious *days* ;—
- C. Continue the last passage to its close, and explain.
D. Quote the invocation in Lycidas to the vallies, beginning—"Ye vallies low"—
E. Who are the *Dramatis Personæ* of the Samson? Give a brief sketch of the plot.
E. Under what circumstances was the Lycidas written?

Group II.

FRENCH.—3 hours.

Professor Stephens. Dr. Beatty.

A. Translate into English—

1. Du palais d'un jeune lapin
Dame belette un beau matin
S'empara : c'est une rusée.
Le maître étant absent, ce lui fut chose aisée.
Elle porta chez lui ses pénates, un jour
Qu'il était allé faire à l'aurore sa cour
Parmi le thym et la rosée.
Après qu'il eut brouté, trotté, fait tous ses tours
Joannot lapin retourne aux souterrains séjours.
2. Un rat des plus petits voyait un éléphant
Des plus gros, et raillait le marcher un peu lent
De la bête de haut parage,
Qui marchait à gros équipage.
Sur l'animal à triple étage
Une sultane de renom,
Son chien, son chat, et sa guénon
Son perroquet, sa vicille, et toute sa maison
S'en allaient en pèlerinage.
3. L'ours allait à la chasse, apportait du gibier ;
Faisait son principal métier
D'être bon émoucheur ; écartait du visage
De son ami dormant ce parasite ailé
Que nous avons moucho appelé.
Un jour que le vieillard dormait d'un profond somme,
Sur le bout de son nez une allant se placer,
Mit l'ours au désespoir ; il eut beau la chasser.
Je t'attraperais bien, dit-il ; et voici comme.
Aussitôt fait que dit : le fidèle émoucheur
Vous empoigne un pavé, le lance avec roideur
Casse la tête à l'homme en érasant la mouche ;
Et non moins bon Archer que mauvais raisonneur
Roide mort étendu sur la place il le couche.

B. Turn into French—

1. I should have finished. Would you have spoken? He would not have received it. Would you not have found him?
2. I flatter myself. Do I flatter myself? Have I flattered myself? I have not flattered myself.
3. (*s'en aller*). I had gone away. You will not have gone away. I am off! Be off!
4. Boil the potatoes. The milk boils. Have you not yet read the newspapers? Can you dance?

C. Write down in a table of four columns the undernamed inflections :—

Infinitive.	Parler.	Finir.	Recevoir.	Entendre.
Present Participle	_____	_____	_____	_____
Past	_____	_____	_____	_____
Present Indicative	_____	_____	_____	_____
Imperfect	_____	_____	_____	_____
Past Definite	_____	_____	_____	_____
Future	_____	_____	_____	_____
Conditional	_____	_____	_____	_____
Imperative	_____	_____	_____	_____

E. Turn into French—

1. As soon as I have finished my letter I shall take a walk.
2. Whoever it is that has done this, he will repent of it.
3. Are there as many inhabitants in Sydney as in Melbourne?
4. I did not know that you had seen him.

GERMAN.—3 hours.

Professor Stephens. Dr. Helms.

A. Translate—

Zeus und das Schaf.
Das Schaf mußte von allen Thieren vieles leiden. Da trat es vor den Zeus, und bat, sein Glend zu mindern.
Zeus schien willig und sprach zu dem Schafe: Sey sehr wohl, mein frommes Geschöpf, ich habe dich allzu wehrlos erschaffen. Nun wähle, wie ich diesem Fehler am besten abhelfen soll. Soll ich deinen Mund mit schrecklichen Zähnen, und deine Füße mit Krallen rüsten? —
O nein, sagte das Schaf; ich will nichts mit den reisenden Thieren gemein haben.
Oder, fuhr Zeus fort, soll ich Gift in deinen Speichel legen?
Ach! versetzte das Schaf; die giftigen Schlangen werden ja so sehr gehäßt. —

Nun

Nun was soll ich denn? Ich will Hörner auf deine Stirn pflanzen, und Stärke deinem Nacken geben. Auch nicht, gütiger Vater; ich könnte leicht so süßig werden, wie der Bock. Und gleichwohl, sprach Zeus, mußt du selbst schaden können, wenn sich Andere dir zu schaden hüten sollen. Müßt' ich das! seufzte das Schaf. O, so laß mich, gütiger Vater, wie ich bin. Denn das Vermögen, schaden zu können, erweckt, fürchte, die Lust, schaden zu wollen; und es ist besser, Unrecht leiden, als Unrecht thun.

Zeus segnete das fromme Schaf, und es vergaß von Stund an, zu klagen.

B. Turn into German—

1. Where were you yesterday?
2. He is not at home.
3. They have neither father nor mother.
4. We have lost the road.

C. What is the German for—

1. A good father, a good mother, a good house, our good friends?
2. The good boy, the good lady, the good house?

D. Give the past indicative and the past participle of—

Beginnen	Geben	Bringen	Gangen
Laßen	Sehen	Stehen	Thun

E. Translate into German—

1. When the eagle saw the ostrich, "That bird," said he, "cannot fly, but should be able to run well."
2. While the hog was crunching one acorn with his teeth, he was already devouring the next one with his eye.
3. "What a head!" said the fox. "Without brains, and with an open mouth!"

LATIN.—3½ hours.

Professor Stephens. Mr. Butler.

A. Translate into English—

1. Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factæ armatæque erant: Carinæ aliquanto planiores quàm nostrarum navium; quæ facilius vada ac decesum æstûs excipere possent: Proræ admodum erectæ; atque item puppæ ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatæ: Naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vim et contumeliam preferendam; Transtra ex pedibus in latitudinem trabibus confixa clavis ferreis, digiti pollicis crassitudine: Anchoræ, pro funibus, catenis ferreis revinctæ: Pellos pro velis, alutæque tenuiter confectæ, sive propter lini inopiam, atque ejus usûs incientiam; sive, quod est magis verisimile quod tantas tempestates Oceani, tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri, ac tanta onera navium regi velis, non satis commode posse arbitrabantur.

2. Quod jussi sunt, faciunt; ac subito omnibus portis eruptione factâ, neque cognoscendi quid fieret, neque sui colligendi, hostibus facultatem relinquunt. Ita commutatâ fortunâ, eos, qui in spem potentiorum castrorum venerant, undique circumventos interficiunt; et ex hominum millibus amplius xxx, (quem numerum barbarorum ad castra venisso constabat,) plus teritiâ parte interfectâ, reliquos perterritos in fugam conjiciunt; ac ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur.

B. Translate into English:—

1. Metuo ne castra nostra hostes jam ceperint.
2. Quod quomodo fiat hand equidem video.
3. Securi percussus expiravit animam.
4. Quid tibi mecum? Amicus esso nolui, hostem non require.

C. Write out the declension of—

1. bonus homo.
2. vita tristis.
3. calcar acutum.

D. Give the Perfect and Supine of—

1. Cædo.
2. Cado.
3. Sedo.
4. Sedeo.
5. Tono.
6. Venio.
7. Video.
8. Vinco.
9. Vincio.
10. Vivo.
11. Quæro.
12. Pono.

E. Turn into Latin—

The hunter loves his hounds; he loves also the deer, but not in the same manner. For they say that William the Second loved all kinds of wild animals, in killing which he nevertheless took his chief pleasure. But the love which the hunter feels towards his hounds is partly because they are engaged in the same work with himself, and partly also because they love him. Nor can he feel envy towards them because their sight is clearer, their scent keener, and their pace faster than his own; for these faculties of theirs serve to his own advantage.

GREEK.—3 hours.

Professor Stephens. Mr. Butler.

A. Translate into English—

Τούτων λεχθέντων ἀνέστησαν καὶ ἀπελθόντες κατέκαιον τὰς ἀμάξας καὶ τὰς σκηνάς, τῶν δὲ περιττῶν θύου μὲν δέοιτό τις μετεδίδωσαν ἀλλήλοις, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐβρίκτου. Ταῦτα ποιήσαντες ἱστοποιοῦντο. Ἀριστοποιομένων δὲ αὐτῶν ἔρχεται Μιθριδάτης σὺν ἱππέσιν ὡς τριάκοντα, καὶ καλεσάμενος τοὺς στρατηγούς εἰς ἐπήκουον λέγει ἄδε. Ἐγὼ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληες, καὶ Κύρη πιστὸς ἦν, ὡς ὑμεῖς ἐπίστασθε, καὶ νῦν ὑμῖν εὐνοῦς καὶ ἐνθ' ἀδειμί σὺν πολλῇ φόβῳ διάγω. Εἰ σὺν ὀρέην ὑμᾶς σωτήριον τι βουλευομένου, ἔλθοιμ' ἔν πρός ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς θεράποντας πάντας ἔχω. Λέγετε σὺν πρός με τί ἐν νῶ ἔχετε ὡς φίλον τε καὶ εὐνοῦν καὶ βουλόμενον κοινῇ σὺν ὑμῖν τὸν στόλον ποιεῖσθαι. Βουλευομένοι τοῖς στρατηγοῖς εδοξεν ἀποκρίνασθαι τάδε· καὶ ἔλεγε Χειρσοφος. Ἡμῖν δοκεῖ, ἦν μὲν τις ἐξ ἡμᾶς ἀπέναι ὄκαδε, διαπορεύεσθαι τὴν χώραν ὡς ἂν δυνάμεθα ἀσυνέστατα· ἦν δὲ τις ἡμᾶς τῆς ὁδοῦ ἀποκαλύψῃ, διαπολεμεῖν τοῦτω ὡς ἂν δυνάμεθα κράτιστα. Ἐκ τούτου ἐπειράτο Μιθριδάτης διδάσκειν ὡς ἔμπορον εἶη βασιλέως ἀκόντος σωθῆναι. Ἐνθα δὴ ἐγγινώσκετο ὅτι ὑπόπτετος εἶη· καὶ γὰρ τῶν Τισσαφῆρους τις οἰκίῳ παρηκολούθει πιστεως ἕνεκα. Καὶ ἐκ τούτου εδοξε τοῖς στρατηγοῖς βέλτιον εἶναι δόγμα ποιήσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι ἔστ' ἐν τῇ πολέμῳ εἶεν διέφθειρον γὰρ προσιόντες τοὺς στρατιώτας, καὶ ἕνα γε λοχαγὸν διέφθειραν Νικαρχον Ἀρκάδα, καὶ ψῆχοτο ἀπίων νυκτὸς σὺν ἀνθρώποις ὡς εἴκοσι.

B. Translate into Greek—

1. The wolf asked the shepherd for a sheep.
2. The shepherd dogs of the Greeks are very large and very fierce, for they have to defend the flock from wolves.
3. Xenophon dreams that a thunderbolt falls upon his father's house.
4. He advised me to communicate the matter to my father.

C. How many conjugations are recognized in Greek verbs? By what character are they distinguished? Give examples of each, with their perfect tenses, active and passive.

D. Write down all the first aorists (verb or participle) which you observe in the passage quoted in question A, and give the principal tenses of the verbs from which they are formed.

GROUP III.

ARITHMETIC.—3 hours.

Mr. R. G. Goggs. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

All candidates are required to send up satisfactory work in the first part of this paper.

FIRST PART.

1. Simplify $\frac{70686}{176715}$ and $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{3}{4}} + \frac{1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8}}{1\frac{1}{3} + 4\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{8}$ of 20, and reduce the latter result to a decimal.

2. A man goes out with £3 5s. 4d. in his pocket: he spends $\frac{2}{5}$ of it at one shop, and $\frac{3}{8}$ at another; to how many poor people can he give 5½d. with the remainder? 3.

3. Divide 2208864 by 7266 and deduce the quotients of
 $2208864 \div 7266$
 and $2208864 \div 07266$.
4. What must a tradesman charge for an article which cost him £35 12s. 6d. so that he may gain 15 per cent. on his outlay?
5. How much cloth, worth 8s. 3½d. per yard, must be given in exchange for 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. of sugar, worth 38s. per cwt.?
6. Find the square root of $15\frac{1}{16}$, and of .004, to five places of decimals.
7. In what time will £350 amount to £452 7s. 6d., reckoning simple interest at 6½ per cent. per annum.

SECOND PART.

8. If 3 men or 5 boys can do a piece of work in 10 days, how long will it take 5 men and 3 boys working together to do the same work?
9. Find the difference between the true and banker's discount on a bill of £450, due 1½ year hence, at 6 per cent. per annum.
10. A man has £3,000; he invests £1,000 in the 3 per cents. at 91, and £2,000 in the 5 per cents. at 110. Find his income. Which stock gives him the higher rate of interest?
11. A and B mow a field in 6 days, for which they receive £4. If A could do it alone in 10 days, what ought each to receive?
12. Find the value of 375 of £2 10s. + 6142857 of 3s. 6d. - 31 of 4s. 2d., and reduce the result to the decimal of £10.
13. How many acres, roods, and poles are there in a square field the length of whose sides is 3 furlongs 100 yards?

ALGEBRA.—3 hours.

Mr. R. G. Goggs. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

All candidates are required to send up satisfactory work in the first part of this paper.

FIRST PART.

1. If $x = 5.5$ and $y = -4.5$ find the numerical value of the expressions $(x^3 + y^3) + 3xy(x + y)$ and $x^3 - y^3 - 3xy(x - y)$.
2. Reduce to its simplest form $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (cy - bz)^2 - (az - cx)^2 - (bx - ay)^2$.
3. Resolve into elementary factors: $x^2 - 11x - 26$, $16x^4 - 1$
 $(a + b)^2 - (c + d)^2$, $6x^2 + x - 2$
 $(x + 2)^3 - 1$ and $x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4$.
4. Find the G. C. M. of $6x^3 + 15x^2 - 6x + 9$ and $9x^3 + 6x^2 - 51x + 36$.
5. Simplify $\left\{ \frac{a+b}{2(a-b)} - \frac{a-b}{2(a+b)} + \frac{2b^2}{a^2-b^2} \right\} \frac{a-b}{2b}$.
6. Simplify $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2} \times \frac{xy - 2y^2}{x^2 + xy} \times \frac{x^2 - xy}{(x-y)^2}$.
7. Solve the equations—
 (1) $5x - [8x - 3\{16 - 6x - (4 - 5x)\}] = 6$.
 (2) $\frac{x-2}{x-3} - \frac{x-3}{x-4} = \frac{x-5}{x-6} - \frac{x-6}{x-7}$
 (3) $\frac{2x-1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{2x-3}{x-2}$.
8. Find the square root of $1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{10}{x^2} - \frac{20}{x^3} + \frac{25}{x^4} - \frac{24}{x^5} + \frac{16}{x^6}$.

SECOND PART.

9. Solve the equations—
 (1) $6x - 2\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 9} = 26 - x^2$.
 (2) $3x^2 + 4xy = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + 1 = 36$.

10. Find the square root of $19 + 8\sqrt{3}$.

Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{\sqrt{20} - \sqrt{12} + \sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}$

11. If $a : b :: c : d$ prove that $\frac{(a-b)(7a-3b)}{2a^2 + 5b^2} = \frac{7c^2 - 10cd + 3d^2}{2c^2 + 5d^2}$

12. At what price are eggs selling when an increase in price of 2d. a dozen will give one less in a shilling's worth?

GEOMETRY.—3 hours.

Mr. R. G. Goggs. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

FIRST PART.

1. Define the terms—Plane superficies, circle, acute-angled triangle, rhombus, parallel straight lines, gnomon.
2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise the angles contained by those sides equal, they shall have their bases or third sides equal, and the two triangles shall be equal and their other angles shall be equal each to each, viz., those to which the equal sides are opposite.
3. If at a point in a straight line two other straight lines be drawn on opposite sides of it, so as to make the adjacent angles together equal to two right angles, these straight lines shall be in one and the same straight line.
4. The straight line that joins two parallel straight lines is bisected in A, show that any other straight line through A, terminated by the parallel straight lines, is bisected in A.
5. If the square on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares on the other two sides, the angle contained by these two sides shall be a right angle.
6. A billiard ball is to be struck from A to B after hitting one of the sides of the table. Assuming that its paths before and after striking the side make equal angles with the side, prove that its course from A to B is the shortest possible, subject to the condition that it should strike the side.
7. A straight line, AB, is divided unequally at the points D and E. Prove that the rectangle AD, DB is greater or less than the rectangle AE, EB according as D is nearer to or farther from the middle point of the line than E.
8. In every triangle the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides, and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle, and the acute angle.

SECOND PART.

9. If a straight line passing through the centre of a circle cut another straight line, which does not pass through the centre, at right angles, it shall bisect it.
10. In equal circles equal angles stand on equal arcs whether they be at the centres or at the circumference.
11. In a circle the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.
12. If ACDB be a semicircle on AB as diameter, and AD, BC be two chords intersecting at P, prove that the sum of the rectangles AP, AD, and BP, BC is equal to the square on AB.

GROUP

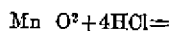
GROUP IV.

CHEMISTRY.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

(In all cases, where possible, give equations.)

1. Complete the following equation, and explain what it means—



2. Give an account of the method of preparing, and the properties of carbon monoxide.
3. What do you understand by the term chemical attraction or chemical affinity?
4. Calculate the formula of a substance having the following composition—

Sodium	32.79%
Aluminium	13.02%
Fluorine	54.19%
	100.00%

Na=23. Al=27. F=19.

5. Compare the properties of Cl Br and I.
6. Give a brief account of the composition and manufacture of glass.
7. How would you recognize gold and silver coins from counterfeits of base metals?
8. What is ozone?

PHYSICS.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

1. What is meant by electrical induction?
2. How are magnets made?
3. Give an account of the principles of the electric telegraph.
4. What is the structure and mode of action of the spectroscope?
5. Give a sketch to show the internal structure of the eye.
6. How are thermometers made? What is the difference between the Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales?
7. How can the velocity of light be determined?
8. What are the principal circumstances affecting the intensity of sound?

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

1. What do you understand by the terms Geology and Physical Geography?
2. Give a sketch of the earth's path round the sun; mark the seasons as they occur in the Southern Hemisphere.
3. What is the method followed in mapping any given area of the earth's surface?
4. Give an account of the trade winds.
5. What are the principal effects of the sea as a geological agent?
6. Draw a sketch of a geological section, showing intrusive dykes, and unconformable strata.
7. What is a fossil?
8. What is a glacier? Describe its geological effects.

SENIOR EXAMINATION.

GROUP I.

EUROPEAN HISTORY.—3 hours.

Professor Stephens. Dr. Beatty.

1. Give a brief account of the principal cities of the Hanseatic league, and of its formation and decay.
2. Sketch the principal geographical discoveries of the Portuguese in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.
3. What was the origin of the traffic in slaves between Africa and America?
4. Describe the character of Louis XI of France.
5. What is the most remarkable event in the reign of Charles IX of France?

GEOGRAPHY.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

1. Draw a sketch map of Europe showing the positions of the capital towns and principal rivers.
2. Compare the natural fauna of Australia and Tasmania with that of Africa.
3. Give an account of the principal physical features of the eastern half of Australia.
4. Describe the courses and tributaries of the Thames (England), St. Lawrence, and Amazon.
5. Give a brief description of the position, produce, manufacture, and trade of the following places: Singapore, Bombay, Manilla, Quebec, Berlin, Paris, and Vienna.
6. What are the forms of government existing in Holland, Java, Poland, Spain, and Japan? State what share the people take in each case.
7. Give a sketch section through the continents of Europe, Asia, and America, so as to show the relative heights of the land, and depths of the intervening seas.
8. What are the directions and peculiarities of the principal ocean currents?

ENGLISH.—3½ hours.

Professor Stephens. Dr. Beatty.

A.—

1. "That great man who has a mind to help me has as many to break through to come at me as I have to come at him." In whose mouth are these words appropriately placed? Explain the passage by paraphrase.
2. Give an account of a Hunting Field in the time of Queen Anne. Show how Sir Roger de Coverley unconsciously illustrates the description which Theseus gives of his hounds. ("Midsummer Night's Dream.")
3. Explain the circumstances under which "Captain Sentry, seeing two or three wags who sat near us, lean with an attentive ear towards Sir Roger, and fearing lest they should smoke the Knight, plucked him by the elbow, and whispered something in his ear."
4. "We have in England a particular bashfulness in everything that regards religion." How does Addison introduce this observation, and how does he expand and explain it?

Note.—Only two of these questions are to be answered.

- B. Define and illustrate, by examples, the *humour* of Addison. What modern writers imitate or approach him in this particular? Give instances of similar *humour* from Shakspeare.
- C. "Seneca and Montaigne are patterns for writing in this last kind, as Tully and Aristotle excel in the other." Who are these writers? and what is their authority in the matter under consideration? Repeat Addison's commendation of methodical composition.
- D. "Burlesque writers pay the same deference to the heroic as comic writers to their serious brothers in the drama." Explain this.

E.

E. Give a sufficient grammatical explanation of the *italic* words in the following sentence:—

"Upon my *coming* down, I found *all* the children of the family *got* about my old friend, and my *landlady* herself, who is a notable *prating* gossip, engaged in a conference with him; *being* mightily pleased with *his* stroking *her* little *boy* on the head, and bidding him *to* be a good boy and *mind* his book."

F. Examine and explain the construction of the following:—

1. It is to you, good people, that I speak.
2. One does not know what may happen to benefit one.
3. Ours is a nation of travellers.

G. How do you account for the received spelling of the following:—

reindeer could believe sovereign deceive sheriff.

GROUP II

FRENCH—3 hours.

Professor Stephens. Dr. Beatty.

A. Translate into English—

1. Il affermit son pouvoir en sachant le réprimer à propos : il n'entreprit point sur les privilèges dont les peuples étaient jaloux ; il ne logea jamais de gens de guerre dans la cité de Londres ; il ne mit aucun impôt dont on pût murmurer ; il n'offensa point les yeux par trop de faste ; il ne se permit aucun plaisir ; il n'accumula point de trésors ; il eut soin que la justice fût observée avec cette impartialité impitoyable qui ne distingue point les grands des petits.
2. On était si loin d'espérer d'être gouverné par son souverain, que de tous ceux qui avaient travaillé jusqu'alors avec le premier ministre, il n'y en eut aucun qui demandât au roi quand il voudrait les entendre. Ils lui demandèrent tous : *A qui nous adresserons-nous ?* et Louis IV leur répondit : *A moi.* On fut encore plus surpris de le voir persévérer.
3. On était plongé dans les divertissements à Saint-Germain, lorsqu'au cœur de l'hiver, au mois de janvier, on fut étonné de voir des troupes marcher de tous côtés, aller et revenir sur les chemins de la Champagne, dans les trois évêchés : des trains d'artillerie, des chariots de munitions s'arrêtaient, sous divers prétextes, dans la route qui mène de Champagne en Bourgogne. Cette partie de la France était remplie de mouvements dont on ignorait la cause. Les étrangers par intérêt, et les courtisans par curiosité s'épuisaient en conjectures : l'Allemagne était alarmée : l'objet de ces préparatifs et de ces marches irrégulières était inconnu à tout le monde.

4. Oubliez une gloire importune ;
Ce triste abaissement convient à ma fortune ;
Heureuse si mes pleurs vous peuvent attendrir !
Une mère à vos pieds peut tomber sans rougir !
C'est votre épouse, hélas ! qui vous est enlevée ;
Dans cet heureux espoir j'e l'avais élevée ;
C'est vous que nous cherchions dans ce funeste bord ;
Et votre nom, seigneur, l'a conduite à la mort.
Ira-t-elle, des dieux implorant la justice,
Embrasser les autels parés pour son supplice ?
Elle n'a que vous seul : vous êtes en ces lieux
Son père, son époux, son asile, ses dieux.
Je lis dans vos regards la douleur qui vous presse.
Auprès de votre époux, ma fille, je vous laisse
Seigneur, daignez m'attendre, et ne la point quitter.
A mon perfide époux je cours me présenter :
Il ne soutiendra point la fureur qui m'anime,
Il faudra que Calchas cherche une autre victime :
Ou si je ne vous puis dérober à leurs coups,
Ma fille, ils pourront bien m'immoler avant vous.

Who is the speaker in this passage, and to what other persons does she either address herself or allude ?

B. Translate into French—

The Fire of London, though at that time a great calamity, has proved in the issue beneficial both to the city and the kingdom. The city was rebuilt in a very little time ; and care was taken to make the streets wider and more regular than before. A discretionary power was assumed by the King to regulate the distribution of the buildings, and to forbid the use of lath and timber, the materials of which the houses were formerly composed. The necessity was so urgent, and the occasion so extraordinary, that no exceptions were taken at an exercise of authority which otherwise might have been deemed illegal. Had the King been enabled to carry his power still farther, and made the houses be rebuilt with perfect regularity, and entirely upon one plan, he had much contributed to the convenience as well as the embellishment of the city. Great advantages, however, have resulted from the alterations, though not carried to their full length.

C. Express in French—

1. What are you putting on the table ? It is a pound of butter I bought this morning.
2. The man you are speaking of has paid me all he owed.
3. What are you thinking of ? Nothing.
4. Lend me a shilling I will give you two.

GERMAN.—3 hours.

Professor Stephens. Dr. Helms.

A. Translate into English—

Die vereinigten kaiserlich-bayerischen Truppen machten nun ein, Armees von beinahe sechzigtausend größtentheils bewährten Soldaten aus vor welcher der schwedische Monarch es nicht wagen durfte, sich im Felde zu zeigen. Giltfertig nahm er also, nachdem der Versuch, ihre Vereinigung zu hindern, misslungen war, seinen Rückzug nach Franken, und erwartete nunmehr eine entscheidende Bewegung des Feindes, um seine Entschließung zu fassen. Die Stellung der vereinigten Armees zwischen der sächsischen und bayerischen Grenze ließ es eine Zeit lang noch ungewiß, ob sie den Schauplatz des Kriegs nach dem erstern der beiden Länder verpflanzen, oder suchen würde, die Schweden von der Donau zurückzutreiben und Bayern in Freiheit zu setzen. Sachsen hatte Arnheim von Truppen entblößt, um in Schlessen Eroberungen zu machen ; nicht ohne die geheime Absicht, wie ihm von Vielen Schuld gegeben wird, dem Herzog von Friedland den Eintritt in das Kurfürstenthum zu erleichtern, und dem unentschlossenen Geiste Johann Georgs einen dringenden Sporn zum Vergleich mit dem Kaiser zu geben. Gustav Adolph selbst, in der gewissen Erwartung, daß die Absichten Wallensteins gegen Sachsen gerichtet seien, schickte eilig, um seinen Bundesgenossen nicht hilflos zu lassen, eine ansehnliche Verstärkung dahin, fest entschlossen, sobald die Umstände es erlaubten, mit seiner ganzen Macht nachzuzugeln.

B.

B. Translate into German—

The emperor, in his distress, had recourse to Wallenstein, who was restored to command with unlimited powers. Gustavus attacked the imperialists in their entrenchments at Nuremberg, and was defeated with some loss; but, anxious to retrieve his fame, he sought an early opportunity of bringing his rival to a second engagement. The armies met at Lutzen (Nov. 16, 1632), the confederates attacked the imperialists in their entrenchments, and after a dreadful contest, that lasted nine hours, put them completely to the rout. But the victors had little cause to triumph; Gustavus fell, mortally wounded, in the middle of the engagement, and died before the fortune of the day was decided. His death produced great changes in the political state of Europe. The elector-palatine, believing all his hopes of restoration blighted, died of a broken heart; the Protestant confederates, deprived of a head, were divided into factions; while the Swedes, overwhelmed with sorrow, saw the throne of their heroic prince occupied by a girl only seven years old.

LATIN.—3½ hours.

Professor Stephens. Mr. Butler.

A. Translate into English—

1. Ego autem non, publico privato consilio Saguntum oppugnatum sit, querendum censeam: sed utrum jure, an injuria. Nostra enim hæc questio atque animadversio in civem nostrum est; nostro an suo fecerit arbitrio. Vobiscum una disceptatio est, licueritno per foedus fieri.
2. Nam quum aquæ vim rehat ingentem, non tamen navium patiens est; quia nullis coercitus ripis, pluribus simul neque iisdem alveis fluens, nova semper vada novosque gurgites, ad hæc saxa glareosa volvens, nihil stabile nec tutum ingredienti præbet.
3. Vento mixtus imber quum ferretur in ipsa ora, primo, quia aut arma omittenda erant, aut contra enitentes vortice intorti affligebantur, constilere; dein, quum jam spiritum includeret, nec reciprocare animum sineret, aerei a vento parumper consedere. Tum vero ingenti sono cælum strepere, et inter horrendos fragores micare ignes: capti auribus et oculis metu omnes torpere. Tandem effuso imbri, quum eo magis accensa vis venti esset, ipso illo quo deprehensi erant loco castra ponere necessarium visum est. Nam nec explicare quicquam, nec statuere poterant; nec quod statutum est manebat; omnia perscudente vento et rapiente.

B. Translate into English—

1. Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli
Dissentientis conditionibus
Fœdis et exemplo trahentis
Perniciem veniens in ævum
Si non periret immuniserabilis
Captiva pubes.
 - a. What does *hoc* stand for? Quote the previous context.
 - b. In what metre is the ode written? Draw out a scheme of it.
2. Quanto quisque sibi plura nagaverit
Ab dis plura feret: nil cupientium
Nudus castra peto et transfuga divitum
Partes linquere gestio,
Contemptæ dominus splendidior rei,
Quam si quidquid arat impiger Apulus
Occultare meis dicerer horreis
Magnas inter opes inops.
 - a. What metre is this? How is *arat* scanned?
 - b. Give the etymology of *castra* and *occultare*.
3. Fastidiosam desere copiam et
Molem propinquam montibus arduis;
Omitte mirari beatæ
Fumum et opes strepitumque Romæ.
Pleramque gratæ divitibus vices.
Mundæque parvo sub lare pauperum
Cœnæ, sine aulæis et ostro,
Sollicitam explicuere frontem.
 - a. To whom is this addressed? And for what purpose?
 - b. Explain *sub lare*.

C. Translate into Latin—

Plutarch says very finely, "That a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies, because," says he, "if you indulge this passion in some occasions, it will rise of itself in others; if you hate your enemies, you will contract such a vicious habit of mind, as by degrees will break out upon those who are your friends, or those who are indifferent to you." I might here observe how admirably this precept of morality (which derives the malignity of hatred from the passion itself, and not from its object) answers to that great rule which was dictated to the world about an hundred years before this philosopher wrote; but instead of that, I shall only take notice, with a real grief of heart, that the minds of many good men among us appear soured with party-principles, and alienated from one another in such a manner as seems to me altogether inconsistent with the dictates either of reason or religion.

D. Illustrate by examples the uses of *ut, ne, quin, quominus*.

HIGH LATIN COMPOSITION, &c.—2 hours.

Professor Stephens. Mr. Butler.

A. Translate into English—

Terra Scolia passim portus habet tutos, et aditus marinis aquis pervios, item lacus, paludes, fluvios, fontes longo plenissimos piscibus; necnon montes, et in summo montium æquatam agri planitiem, pecoris pabulum ubertim suppeditantem, sylvasque feris plurimum abundantes. Quorum illa locorum facultatibus etiam sustentata, minus unquam devinci potuit, cum ad sylvas et paludes præsto ubique gentium sit perflugium; et, ad famam tolerandam, ferinæ carnis et piscium pastus. Scoti qui meridiocalem incolunt partem bene morati sunt, et, ut humaniores, lingua utuntur Anglicâ, et cum raro hic sint sylvæ, ignem faciunt ex lapide nigro, quem ex terrâ offodiunt. Alteram aquilonarem ac montosam tenet genus hominum longe durissimum ac asperum, qui Sylvæstres dicuntur: hi sago et interiori tunica, Hibernico more, tinctâ eroco amictuntur, nudisque genu tonus tibiis, incedunt. Arma sunt arcus et sagittæ, cum ense admodum lato, et pugione unâ tantum ex parte acuto. Omnes Hibernice loquuntur; quorum victus in piscibus, lacte, caseo, et carne consistit, quapropter magnum pecoris numerum habent.

B. Translate into Latin—

As we stand amidst the ruins of towns and country houses, and recall the wealth and culture of Roman Britain, it is hard to believe that a conquest which left them heaps of crumbling stones was other than a curse to the land over which it passed. But if the New England that sprang from the wreck of Britain seemed for the moment a waste from which the arts, the letters, the refinement of the world had fled hopelessly away, it contained within itself germs of a nobler life than that which had been destroyed. Here, as everywhere throughout the Roman world, the base of social life was the peasant crushed by a deepening fiscal tyranny into the slave; while the basis of political life was the hardly less enslaved proprietor disarmed, bound like his serf to the soil, and powerless to withstand the greed of a government in which he took no part. But, whether politically or socially, the base of the new English Society was the freeman who had been tilling, judging, fighting for himself by the Northern Sea.

GREEK

GREEK.—3 hours.
Professor Stephens. Mr. Butler.

1. Translate into English.—

A. "Οι εἰπὼν, ἔτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου.
"Ἐνθ' αὖ Σαρπηδῶν μάλα νείκεσεν Ἐκτορα δῖον
"Ἐκτορ, πῆ δὴ τοι μένος οἴχεται, ὅ πρὶν ἔχρασκες;
"Φῆς που ἄτερ λαῶν πόλιν ἐξέμεν ἠδ' ἐπικούρων,
"Οἶος, σὺν γαμβροῖσι, κασιγνήταισι τε σοῖσι.
"Τῶν νῦν οὐ τιν' ἐγὼ ἰδέειν δύναμι', οὐδὲ νοῆσαι.
"Ἀλλὰ καταπτώσσομαι, κύνες, ὡς ἀμφὶ λέοντα.
"Ἡμεῖς δ' αὖ μαχόμεσθ', οἵπερ τ' ἐπικούροι ἐνείμεν
"Καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν, ἐπικούρος ἐὼν μάλα τηλόθεν ἦκω
"Τηλοῦ γὰρ Δυκίη, Ξάνθῳ ἐπι δινήεντι,
"Ἐνθ' ἔλοχόν τε ρίλην ἔλιπον καὶ νήπιον υἴον,
"Καδδὲ κτήματα πολλὰ, τὰ τ' ἔλδεται ὄσκι' ἐπίδουής.
"Ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς, Δυκίου ὄτρυνω, καὶ μέμν' αὐτὸς
"Ἄνδρ' μαχέσασθαι ἄτὰρ οὔτι μοι ἐνθάδε τοῖον
"Οἶόν κ' ἤε φέροιεν Ἀχαιοί, ἢ κεν ἄγοιεν.
"Τύνη δ' ἔστηκας ἄτὰρ οὐδ' ἄλλοιοι κελεύεις
"Ἀσίσιν μενέμεν, καὶ ἀμυνόμεναι ὄρεσσι.
"Μήπως, ὡς ἀψῖσι λίνον που ἀλόντε παράγρου,
"Ἄνδράσι δυσμενέσσιν ἔλιωρ καὶ κύρμα γένησθε.
"Οἱ δὲ τάχ' ἐκπέροσσο εὐ ναιομένην πόλιν ὑμῆν.
"Σοὶ δὲ χρὴ τάδε πάντα μάλειν νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμάρ,
"Ἀρχοὺς λισσομένην τηλεκλήτων γ' ἐπιούρων,
"Νωλεμέως ἐχέμεν, κρατερὴν δ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐνιπήν.

B. Εἰ γὰρ τί που καὶ κεκράτηκε τῆς πόλεως βασιλεὺς, ἢ τοὺς πονηροτάτους τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ προδότας αὐτῶν χρήμασι πείσας ἢ οὐδαμῶς ἄλλως κεκράτηκε. καὶ οὐδὲ τοῦτο αὐτῷ συνενῆνοχεν ἄλλ' ἅμα εὐρήσετε αὐτὸν τὴν τε πόλιν διὰ Ἀακεδαιμονίων ἀσθενῆ ποιήσαντα, καὶ περὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ βασιλείας κινδυνεύσαντα πρὸς Κλέαρχον καὶ Κύρον. οὐτ' οὖν ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ κεκράτηκεν, οὐτ' ἐπιβουλεύσει συνενῆνοχεν αὐτῷ. ὁρῶ δ' ὑμῶν ἐπίου Φιλίππου μὲν, ὡς ἄρ' οὐδενὸς ἀξίου, πολλάκις ὀλιγοῦντας, βασιλέα δ', ὡς ἰσχυρὸν ἐχθρὸν οἷς ἂν προέλθαι, φοβουμένους. εἰ δὲ τὸν μὲν ὡς φαῦλον οὐκ ἀμνυόμεθα, τῷ δὲ ὡς φοβερῷ πάντ' ὑπέξομεν, πρὸς τίνας, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, παραταξόμεθα; εἰσὶ δὲ τινες, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, παρ' ὑμῶν δεινότατοι τὰ δίκαια λέγειν ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρὸς ὑμᾶς, οἷς παρανέσαιμ' ἐν ἔγωγε τασούτων μόνον, ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ζητεῖν τὰ δίκαια λέγειν, ἵν' αὐτοὶ τὰ προσήκοντα πρῶτοι φαίνονται ποιοῦντες. ὡς ἐστὶν ἄτοπον περὶ τῶν δικαίων ὑμᾶς διδάσκειν αὐτὸν οὐ δίκαια ποιοῦντα. οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶ δίκαιον, ὄντα πολίτην, τοὺς καθ' ὑμῶν λόγους, ἀλλὰ μὴ τοὺς ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἐσκέφθαι.

2. Translate into English.—

Ἄτὰρ ὁ τοξευτῆσι τίθει ἰδέντα σίδηρον,
Καδδ' ἐτίθει δέκα μὲν πελέκας, δέκα δ' ἡμιπέλεκκα.
Ἰστὸν δ' ἔστησεν νηὶς κναοπάρωιο
Τηλοῦ ἐπι παμόθου. ἐκ δὲ τρήρωνα πέλειαν
λεπτῆ μηρίνω δῆσεν ποδὸς, ἧς ἄρ' ἀνώγει
τοξεύειν. ὅς μὲν κε βάλλη τρήρωνα πέλειαν,
πάντας ἀειράμενος πελέκας, κλισίηδε φερέσθω.
Ὅς δὲ κε μηρίνωιο τύχη, ὄρνιθος ἀμαρτῶν,
(Ἦσσαν γὰρ δὴ κείνος,) δδ' οἴσεται ἡμιπέλεκκα.

3. Translate into Greek.—

1. These men confess that they themselves have done the same thing.
2. He would have fallen then and there, had not his brother caught him by the arm.
3. Boil the water. The water boils.
4. I will hear you, when you speak reason.

4. Translate into Greek.—

When Britain was first visited by the Romans, the inhabitants had made considerable advances in civilization. Their country was well peopled and stocked with cattle; their houses were as good as those of the Gauls, and they used iron and copper plates for money. They made little use of clothes, instead of which they painted and tattooed their skins.

HIGHER GREEK COMPOSITION, &c.—2 hours.
Professor Stephens. Mr. Butler.

1. Translate into English.—

A. "Ὅτι μὲν, ὧ ἄνδρες, πάντων οἰκειότατα χρῶμα φανοστράτω τε καὶ Χαιρεστράτῳ τουτωί, τοὺς πολλοὺς οἶμα ὑμῶν εἰδέναι, τοῖς δὲ μὴ εἰδόνιν ἱκανὸν ἐρῶ τεκμήριον. ὅτε γὰρ εἰς Σικελίαν ἐξέπλει τριηραρχῶν Χαιρέστρατος, διὰ τὸ πρότερον αὐτὸς ἐκπεπλευκέναι προῆδεν πάντας τοὺς ἐσόμενους κινδύνους, ὕμους δὲ δεομένων τούτων καὶ συνεξέπλευσα καὶ συνεδυστύχησα καὶ ἐδάωμεν εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους.

B. Μετ' εἰκοστὸν δὲ καὶ ἕκτον ἐνιαυτὸν εἰς Ῥώμην μοι συνέπεσεν ἀναβῆναι διὰ τὴν λεχθησομένην αἰτίαν. καθ' ἃν χρόνον Φήλιξ τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἐπετρόπευεν, ἱερεῖς τινὰς συνήθεις ἐμοί, καλοὺς κάγαθούς, διὰ μικρὰν καὶ τὴν τυχοῦσαν αἰτίαν δῆσας εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπεμψε, λόγον ὑφέζοντας τῷ Κάϊσαρι. οἷς ἐγὼ πόρον ἐυρέσθαι βουλευόμενος σωτηρίας, μαλιστα δὲ πυθόμενος ὅτι κἀπερ ἐν κακοῖς ὄντες οὐκ ἐξελάθοντο τῆς εἰς τὸ θεῖον εὐσεβείας, διατρέφοντο δὲ σύκοις καὶ καρύοις, ἀφικόμεναι εἰς Ῥώμην πολλὰ κινδυνεύσας κατὰ θάλασσαν.

C. Οἱ δὲ δι' ὡς ἄβησαν ὑπὸ σθεναρῆσι χέρεσσι πολλοὺς ἐκπνέοντας, ὑπέτρεσαν, οὐδ' ἔτι μίμον, ὀντιδανῶσι γύπεσιν οἰκότες, οὗς τε φοβήθη αἰετὸς διωνῶν προφερέστατος, εἴτ' ἐν ὄρεσσι πάσα δαρδάπτουσι λύκοις ὑποδηθέντα. ὡς τοὺς, ἄλλυδις ἄδδον, ἀπεσκέδασε θρασὺς Αἴας χερμαδίοισι θοοῖσι, καὶ ἄορι καὶ μένει φ.

D. Γνήσιός ἐμι φίλος, καὶ τὸν φίλον ὡς φίλον οἶδα, τοὺς δὲ κακοὺς, διόλου πάντας ἀποστρέφομαι. οὐδένα θωπεύω πρὸς ὑπόκρισιν. οὗς δ' ἔρα τιμῶ, τούτους ἐξ ἀρχῆς μέχρι τέλους ἀγαπῶ.

2. Translate into Greek.—

The Gauls, such of them at least as are rich, and live in grand style, hunt in the following manner:—Early in the morning they send off beaters to the most promising grounds, who are to take notice where the hare has her (*hæc*) form; and one of them reports whether a hare has been found, or how many they may be. Then on arrival upon the ground they loose the hounds, after starting the game; and follow the chase themselves on horseback.

GROUP III.

ARITHMETIC.—3 hours.

Mr. R. G. Goggs. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

1. Add together the greatest and least of the fractions $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$; and subtract one-third of this sum from three-fourths of the sum of the other two fractions.

2. A shilling weighs 3 dwts. 15 grains, of which 3 parts out of 40 are alloy, and the rest pure silver. How much per cent is there of alloy, and what is the weight of pure silver?

3. Define discount and present worth—
 A bill of £2,241 15s. is due two years hence; find the present worth, allowing 5% compound interest.
4. The cost of carpeting a room whose length is 18 feet, at 3s. 6d. per square yard, is £5 12s.; and the cost of painting the walls, at 4s. 6d. per square yard, is £17. Find the height and breadth of the room.
5. Find the sum of 428571 of a guinea, 0125 of £1, 45 of £5 10s., and 225 of 1s., and reduce the result to the decimal of a crown.
6. Three men, four women, five boys, or six girls can perform a piece of work in 60 days. How long will it take one man, two women, three boys, and four girls, working together?
7. A sum of money is divided among A, B, C, and D, so that B may have twice as much as A, C half as much as A and B together, and D two-thirds as much as A and C together. D's share is £55. What is the sum divided?
8. By selling out of the 4 per cents. at 96, and investing the proceeds in the 5 per cents. at 108, my income is £350. What was my former income?
9. How much tea, costing 5s. per lb., must be mixed with 5 lbs. of tea costing 4s. per lb., in order that 12% may be gained by selling the mixture at 4s. 8d. per lb.?
10. How much cloth, 4 feet wide, at 8d. per square foot, must be given in exchange for 398.7 metres of French silk, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide, at 4 francs per square metre, £1 being worth 25.15 francs, and 1 metre being 39.37 inches?
11. The duty on coffee, roasted or unroasted, is 3d. per lb.; it loses 18% in the roasting. Roasted coffee costs 1s. per lb. before the duty is paid. What ought unroasted coffee to cost, neglecting the expense of roasting?
12. The contents of a cube being 6 feet, find to two places of decimals, the length of its diagonal in inches.
13. The interior diameter of an iron gas-pipe, 10 feet long, is 6 inches, and the thickness of the metal $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. What is its weight? Given that the specific gravity of iron is 7.778, and that a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ozs.

ALGEBRA.

Mr. R. G. Goggs. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

- If $s = a + b + c$ prove that $(as + bc)(bs + ac)(cs + ab) = (b + c)^2(c + a)^2(a + b)^2$.
- Find the G.C.M. of $9x^4y - x^2y^3 - 20xy^4$ and $18x^3y - 18x^2y^2 - 2xy^3 - 8y^4$ and the L.C.M. of $(a + c)^2 - (b + d)^2$, $(a + b)^2 - (c + d)^2$ and $(a + d)^2 - (b + c)^2$.
- Simplify

$$\frac{a^2}{(x-a)(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b^2}{(x-b)(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{c^2}{(x-c)(c-a)(c-b)}$$

4. Solve the equations:

(i.)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x}{a+b} + \frac{y}{a-b} &= 2a, \\ \frac{x-y}{2ab} &= \frac{x+y}{a^2+b^2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(ii.)

$$\sqrt{x(3-x)} = \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{2(x-1)}$$

(iii.)

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 5\right)^2 - 6\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 5\right) = 16.$$

(iv.)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{x} &= 4\frac{1}{2} \\ x + y &= 3. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

5. Eliminate
- x
- from the equations—

$$\begin{aligned} ax + b\sqrt{1-x^2} &= c \\ bx + a\sqrt{1-x^2} &= d \end{aligned}$$

6. If
- α
- and
- β
- be the roots of the quadratic equation
- $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$
- prove that
- $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}$
- ,
- $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$

Find the quadratic equations whose roots are the reciprocals of the roots of the above equation.

7. A ratio of greater inequality is increased, and a ratio of less inequality is diminished by subtracting from each term any number which is less than either of the terms.

What number must be subtracted from each term of the ratio $a : b$ that the resulting ratio may be the duplicate of the ratio $a : b$?

8. The volume of a pyramid varies jointly as the area of its base and its altitude. A pyramid, the base of which is 9 feet square, and the height of which is 10 feet is found to contain 10 cubic yards. What must be the height of a pyramid upon a base 3 feet square in order that it may contain 2 cubic yards.

9. Define harmonical progression, and prove that the reciprocals of numbers in harmonical progression are in arithmetical progression. If
- a, b, c
- be in harmonical progression, then
- $a, a-c, a-b$
- are also in harmonical progression.

10. Enunciate the Binomial Theorem, and prove it by induction.

11. The number of combinations of
- n
- things, taken
- r
- together, is three times the number taken
- $r-1$
- together, and half the number taken
- $r+1$
- together. Find
- n
- and
- r
- .

12. What is meant by the logarithm of a number to a given base? Prove that
- $\log_a b \times \log_b a = 1$
- .

If a, b, c be in geometrical progression, then $\log_a N, \log_b N, \log_c N$ will be in harmonical progression.

GEOMETRY.—3 hours.

Mr. R. G. Goggs. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

1. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another, and if the equal sides be produced, the angles on the other side shall be equal to one another.

2. Describe a parallelogram equal to a given rectilinear figure, and having an angle equal to a given rectilinear angle.

3. Prove that the sum of the squares on two straight lines is greater than the square on the line which is the difference of the two given straight lines by twice the rectangle contained by the two lines.

4. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this straight line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

5. If from A, the middle point of an arc, BAC, of a circle, any line, ADE, be drawn to cut the chord and circumference in DE, prove that the rectangle contained by A, D, A, E is constant.

6. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle. Show that in the figure used for the proof of this proposition there are two triangles which possess the required property.

7. The sides about the equal angles of triangles, which are equiangular to one another are proportionals; and those which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides, that is, are the antecedents or the consequents of the ratios.

8. If four straight lines be proportional, the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the rectangle contained by the means.

9. If two straight lines be parallel, and one of them be at right angles to a plane, the other also shall be at right angles to the same plane.

10. Given the base of a triangle and the point where the line bisecting the exterior vertical angle cuts the base produced, find the locus of the vertex of the triangle.

11. If from any angle of a triangle a straight line be drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle, describe about the triangle.

TRIGONOMETRY.

TRIGONOMETRY.—3 hours.

Mr. R. G. Goggs. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

1. Find the circular measure of an angle, the complement of which contains as many degrees as the supplement of an angle nine times as great contains grades.

2. Prove that—

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(A+B) &= \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A \\ \cos(A+B) &= \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B\end{aligned}$$

where A and B are each less than a right angle, but $A+B$ greater than a right angle.

3. Prove the following identities:—

$$(i) \quad \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2 \sin A - \sin 2A}{2 \sin A + \sin 2A}$$

$$(ii) \quad \cos(15^\circ - A) \sec 15^\circ - \sin(15^\circ - A) \operatorname{cosec} 15^\circ = 4 \sin A.$$

4. Find $\sin \frac{A}{2}$ and $\cos \frac{A}{2}$ in terms of $\cos A$, and explain fully the reason of the ambiguity.

5. Solve the equations—

$$(i) \quad \sin 3A = \cos A - \sin A.$$

$$(ii) \quad \tan^{-1}(x-1) + \tan^{-1}(x+1) = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

6. Prove that in any triangle

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c \sin(A-B)}.$$

7. If c be the base and a the length of each of the equal sides of an isosceles triangle, prove that the length of the perpendicular from one of the equal angles on the opposite side is $\frac{c \sqrt{4a^2 - c^2}}{2a}$.

8. Explain the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles.

If $A = 30^\circ$, $c = 5$, $a = 3$, solve the triangle having given

$$\log 12 = 1.0791812$$

$$L \sin 56^\circ 26' = 9.9207717$$

and difference for $1' = 838$.

9. A curve on a railway whose form is a circular quadrant has n telegraphic posts at its extremities and at equal distances along the arc. A person in one of the extreme radii produced sees the p^{th} and q^{th} posts from the extremity nearest him (from which his distance is a) in a straight line; find the radius of the curve.

10. Prove that $\sin a = a - \frac{a^3}{6} + \frac{a^5}{120} - \dots$ etc., and find $\sin 1^\circ$ to 6 places of decimals.

11. Sum $\cos a + \cos(a+\beta) + \cos(a+2\beta) + \dots$ to n terms.

MECHANICS.—3 hours.

Mr. R. G. Goggs. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

1. Enunciate the proposition known as the Parallelogram of Forces. Assuming that the proposition is true with respect to the direction of the resultant, prove that it is true also with respect to the magnitude of the resultant.

2. If forces of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., 6 lbs., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., acting on a particle, keep it in equilibrium, show that two of the forces are at right angles to one another, and find the cosine of the angle between the directions of the greatest and least.

3. What is meant by the component of a force in a given direction? Show that the sum of the components in a given direction of any number of forces acting at a point is equal to the component of the resultant in that direction.

4. What is meant by the centre of a system of parallel forces?

Parallel forces P, Q, R act at the angular points A, B, C of a triangle. If their centre coincides with the centre of the circle circumscribing the triangle, prove that

$$\frac{P}{a \cos A} = \frac{Q}{b \cos B} = \frac{R}{c \cos C}$$

5. If the centres of gravity of a body and of a portion of a body be known, show how to find the centre of gravity of the remainder.

$ABCD$ is a rectangle; A is joined to E the middle point of CD ; find the centre of gravity of the quadrilateral $ABCE$.

6. ABC is a triangle, D the point of intersection of the perpendiculars drawn from the angular points to the opposite sides, and P any point in the plane of the triangle. Forces of magnitude $PA \cdot \tan A$, $PB \cdot \tan B$, $PC \cdot \tan C$, act along the lines PA, PB , and PC respectively. Show that their resultant is a force equal to $PD \cdot \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C$ acting along PD .

7. Show how to graduate the common steelyard.

8. Find the relation between the power and the weight that a body may rest in equilibrium on a smooth inclined plane, the power being supposed to act in any direction.

If the inclination of the plane to the horizon be 30° and a weight W be supported by a power P such that $W^2 = 2P^2$, find the direction in which P acts.

9. What is meant by the angle of friction?

A heavy beam rests in a vertical plane with one end against a rough vertical wall and the other on a rough horizontal plane. If α be the angle of friction both between the beam and the wall and between the beam and the plain, and θ the inclination of the beam to the horizon when on the point of slipping, show that $\tan 2\alpha, \tan \theta = 1$.

GROUP IV.

CHEMISTRY.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

(In all cases, where possible, give equations.)

1. Compare the properties of C and Si .

2. Briefly show how chemical action differs from that of the physical forces.

3. What do you understand by the terms equivalent and atomic weight?

4. How many C.C. of ammonia (measured at $15^\circ C$. and 750^{mm}) would be yielded by 50 grammes of NH_4Cl ?

5. Give a method for the preparation of each of the oxides of chlorine.

6. How is copper extracted from its ores?

7. Give tests for HCl, HI, HNO_3, Pb and Hg .

8. How is ordinary washing soda manufactured?

PHYSICS.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

1. What do you understand by the terms pitch, intensity, and timbre of sound?

2. How is sound produced in an organ pipe? Upon what conditions does the particular note given forth depend?

3. Give a brief but general account of the conduction and convection of heat.

4. Give a general account of the phenomena of radiation and absorption of heat.

5. Give sketches showing the positions of the images formed by concave and convex mirrors.

6. How do you explain the formation of Newton's colour-rings?

7. Describe some form of reflecting galvanometer.

8. What is pyro-electricity?

GEOLOGY.

GEOLOGY.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

1. Give the names of six fossils characteristic of the Devonian rocks.
2. In what strata are the following fossils met with, viz.:—Plesiosaurus, Archaeopteryx, Microlestes, Eozoon, Terebratula, Acidaspis, Sigillaria, and Goniaster.
3. What are igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks? Give examples of each.
4. In what respects does the fossil fauna of Australia resemble the present fauna?
5. What are mineral veins—what are the common contents, and in what rocks are they met with?
6. Give a full account (with sketches) of the origin and formation of coral islands.
7. Name and describe the six rocks placed before you.
8. Name the six fossils and state the names of the formations in which they occur.

BOTANY.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

1. Give a general account of the process of vegetable, respiration, or assimilation.
2. Define the terms—cohesion, adhesion, suppression, calyx, corolla, stamen, and pistil.
3. Give an account of the structure of the seed. Illustrate your answer with sections.
4. Give sketches of the principal forms of simple undivided leaves.
5. Give an account of the natural order of the Rosaceae, and mention the names of some edible fruit bearing plants belonging to this order.
6. What are the principal characters of the Fungi?
7. What do you know about the circulation and functions of the sap.
8. Describe in botanical terms the two plants placed before you.

PHYSIOLOGY.—3 hours.

Professor Anderson Stuart. Dr. Alex. M'Cormick.

- I. The Blood.
 1. (a). Describe all the appearances which may be presented by human blood when seen through the microscope, and (b). In what points would the blood of frogs, snakes, or birds differ from human blood when similarly examined?
 2. What do you know about the clotting of blood?
- II. Respiratory Organs.
 1. Name in their order the different parts of the respiratory system, from the face backwards and downwards.
 2. Describe the structure of the wind pipe.
 3. In what respects does the expired air differ from the inspired air?
 4. (a). In what does the blood of the pulmonary vein differ from that of the pulmonary artery; and (b). In what does that of the pulmonary artery differ from that of any other artery?
- III. Integumentary System.
 1. Describe the structure of the human skin in general, and of that of such a part as the heel in particular.
 2. (a). What is the "insensible" and what is the "sensible" perspiration? (b). What is the use of perspiration? (c). What is meant by a "cold sweat"?
 3. What do you mean by "goose skin"?
 4. What is the structure, nature, and use of a finger nail?
- IV. Nervous System.
 1. Describe the structure of the organ of smell.
 2. Why does one "sniff," in connection with the sense of smell?
 3. What is the nature and use of "sneezing"?

GROUP V.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING AND PERSPECTIVE.—3 hours.

Mr. W. H. Warren. Mr. E. L. Montefiore.

(N.B.—Lines drawn in the constructions must not be erased.)

1. Draw a straight line 3 inches long, and describe upon it a regular pentagon. Draw also a triangle equal in area to the pentagon.
2. Draw a straight line, A B, 4 inches long, and bisect it in C, erect a perpendicular C D 3 inches long, and draw a parabola passing through the points A, D, B.
3. Draw a scale of 10 feet to an inch, showing feet and inches by diagonal division.
4. Draw the plan and elevation of a hexagonal pyramid, 2 inches side and 4 inches high, when it rests with one of its triangular faces upon the paper.
5. Describe the meaning of Perspective as applied to Drawing.
6. Explain the following terms in Perspective:—
The Station Point.
The Point of Sight.
The Vanishing Point.
The Horizontal Line.
The Line of Measurement.
7. What is the difference between Parallel and Angular Perspective?
8. Draw in perspective a cube resting on the ground, one face of which is parallel to and one foot from the transparent plane, the station point being $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the left, and the line of sight or middle visual ray parallel to the adjacent face. Edge of cube, 2 feet; height of spectator, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; distance from the transparent plane, 6 feet.
Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to a foot.

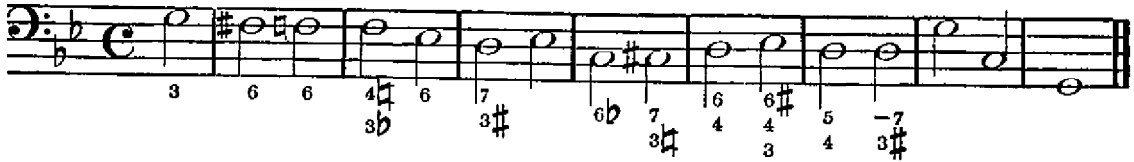
MUSIC.—3 hours.

Miss Woolley. Mr. Rea.

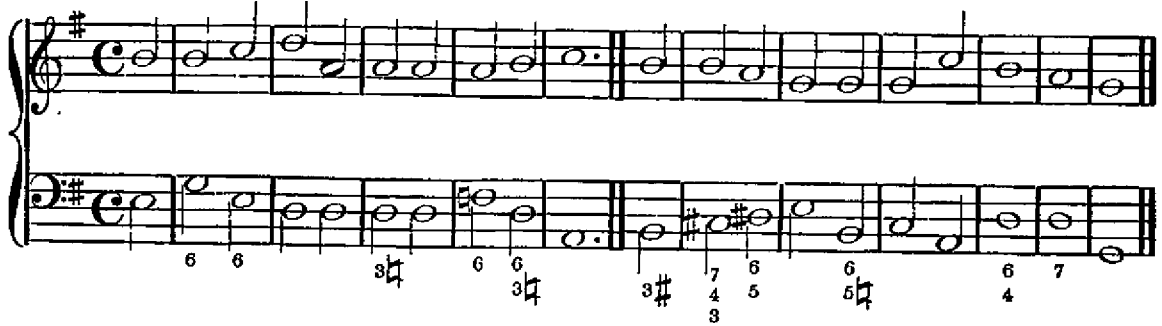
1. What degree of the scale requires in minor compositions frequent raising by means of an accidental?
2. Give examples of an extreme triad (common third) on E, and of a diminished triad (Richter, chord of diminished fifth) on E flat.
3. If the roots be omitted in the chords of the dominant seventh and minor ninth, what chords will result in each case?
4. When chords follow each other in succession, as in part writing, what principles should be generally observed?
5. Harmonize the major and minor (harmonic form) scale, ascending and descending, the one in close harmony without inversions, and the other in extended (dispersed) harmony and with inversions.
6. What is the difference between a suspension and an anticipation? Give examples of suspension 9 to 8 and 4 to 3.
7. Harmonize example I. in four parts.
8. Define the difference between transient and permanent modulation, and state what chords are most frequently used in effecting modulations. Give examples of modulation (a) from D major to F sharp minor; (b) from F minor to D major.
9. Add alto and tenor parts to Example II.
10. Analyse the portion of a chorale given as Exercise III, specifying the closes and naming all chords.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE I.



EXAMPLE II.



EXAMPLE III.



CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 October, 1871.
His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in accordance with an address of the Legislative Assembly of the 17th February last, directs it to be notified for general information that, from and after the first proximo, all persons seeking appointment to a clerical office in the Public Service of the Colony must produce a certificate signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar of the Sydney University showing that they have passed a satisfactory examination in Section I of the subjects appointed by the University of Sydney for the Public Examinations held by the University, viz. :-

Reading aloud a passage from some standard English author.

Writing from Dictation.

The rudiments of English Grammar.

The first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and the Rule of Three.

Geography.

The outlines of English History since the Conquest—that is, the succession of Sovereigns and the chief events of each reign.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

The fee for admission to the Civil Service Examination shall be £2.

Candidates who shall have failed to pass the examination may be admitted to any subsequent examination without the payment of any additional fee; but this exemption shall not extend to more than two additional examinations.

Civil Service Examinations are held at the University on the first Monday in April, July, and October, respectively, and in the country districts on the first Monday in November,

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH HISTORY. 1½ hour.

- A. Draw out a table of lineage which shall show the descent of William III from Henry VII.
- B. Tell the story of the accession of Henry IV (on not more than one page).
- C. Give the dates of (1) the Battle of Hastings, (2) Accession of Henry II, (3) Execution of Charles I, (4) The Restoration, (5) The Revolution, (6) The Death of Anne, (7) The Death of William IV.
- D. Describe the character and life of the following persons, not allowing more than twelve lines to each:—(1) William IV, (2) Oliver Cromwell, (3) John Wycliff, (4) William Shakspeare, (5) Titus Oates, (6) Dr. Sacheverell.

NOTE.—Facts only, and not opinions, are to be given.

GEOGRAPHY.

* The first Monday in April, 1885, being Easter Monday, the Examination will be held on Easter Monday.

GEOGRAPHY.—1½ hour.

1. Draw a map of North America, marking the position of the following:—Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Hudson Bay, Florida, Labrador, the Alleghany Mountains, Alaska, Nova Scotia, the five great Lakes, the Hudson, the Sacramento, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, New York, Montreal, Toronto, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, Vancouver Island, Newfoundland, and Winnipeg.
2. What are the capitals of the following countries:—Denmark, Prussia, Greece, Austria, Chili, Persia, Nova Scotia, Ceylon, Japan, Brazil, Peru, Madagascar?
3. Where, and what, are the following:—Etna, Pensacola, Detroit, Matapan, Ontario, Mauritius, Yucatan, Amazon, Monte Video, Teneriffe, Hayti, Manilla, Cairo, St. Helena, Corsica?
4. Through what gulfs, bays, and straits, and by what towns and river mouths would a ship pass in sailing along the coast from the mouth of the Euphrates to Hong Kong.
5. What are the principal rivers of France, Spain, and Russia? Mention one town on each river.

ARITHMETIC.—1½ hour.

1. Divide one million and one pounds one shilling and one farthing by three thousand and ninety-nine, and give the remainder in pounds, shillings, and pence.
2. An estate consists of 1,734 portions, each measuring 10 acres 2 roods 17 poles 5 square yards—find the area of the whole estate.
3. If a man can walk 11 yards in 5 seconds, how many miles can he walk in an hour?
4. A man undertook to count three hundred thousand shillings, at the rate of 100 a minute, and to pay a farthing for every shilling he failed to count. At the end of 36 hours he gave up the task. What had he to pay?
5. A mixture is made of 6 gallons of spirits at 13s. 6d. per gallon, 4 gallons at 19s. 9d. per gallon, and 10 gallons at 23s. 8d. per gallon. What is the value of a gallon of it?
6. A bankrupt has assets to the amount of £1,025, and debts to the amount of £7,082 15s. What will a creditor to whom he owes £500 lose?

ENGLISH.—1½ hour.

A. Write out in correct English:—

There is some of that fammilly as mantanes as we was Rong in what we done imediate as we was clere of that morgage, as had near have beat us Down to a Existance and nothing Moar. But it was onely natteral as none of us shouden feel not to forgiving like to them as had treeted us that Shamefull, without no sort of consideration for the Panefull succumstances as we was then Involved. And if our Solliciteurs and Atturnys given him some Trubble, he better Reflect what he have cause us.

B. Parse in the briefest way, but without abbreviations, the following phrases. Give also the past tense and past participle of the verbs which occur in them:—

1. Lie down!
2. Were we?
3. Could I but swim!
4. I hope I shall see you to-morrow.

C. Distinguish the Subject and Predicate in—

When will the man come that wants us?
He comes late who waits for the last chance.
Better a live dog than a dead lion.
Who loses hope, him hope loses.

D. Distinguish Subject and Object in—

Kill me that sheep.
He asked me a dozen questions.
Not one of these men do I recognize.

The Dictation paper is similar to that set in the Preliminary Examination. See page 21.

A FEW HINTS TO CANDIDATES PREPARING FOR THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

The subjects pertaining to Section III, on which questions will be asked, may be classed under four heads:—

I. Parsing. In naming the parts of speech the candidate is not bound to use the words employed by the author of any particular grammar. Any words used in any other grammars will equally satisfy the Examiners. For instance, if, in parsing the sentence, "Seeing is believing," he were to call the first or the last word a participle, this would be marked as a blunder, but he would be free to call it a participial noun, or an infinitive, or by any other name which showed that he did not confound it with a participle. In like manner, there are certain words which appear in some grammars as adverbs and in others as conjunctions. Here, also, it would not be imputed as a fault to the candidate if he followed one grammar rather than another; but it will save the student's time to understand that, neither in parsing or in answering any other question, will it be necessary for him to know the classes of adjectives, or adverbs, or conjunctions, as given in certain grammars: the ordinary divisions of the noun-substantive and the verb are the only ones which will be required of him. With regard to the moods, it would save a student much trouble if he treated the so-called conditional and subjunctive moods as merely artificial uses of the potential; but if he has been taught otherwise, he can answer as he has been taught without fear of its being imputed to him as a fault. The errors against which he has to guard under the head of parsing will appear in the following examples:—When *like* is used as an adverb, and he calls it an adjective; when *down* is used as a preposition, and he calls it an adverb; or when he treats such words as *that*, *far*, *half*, *more*, &c., otherwise than he is warranted by the sentence in which any one of them occurs, or when he confounds the past tense with the past participle, or calls a neuter verb active, or *vice versa*, or when he fails to detect what part of a sentence governs the rest.

II. A knowledge of the meaning of words. It is obvious that no student can be entitled to pass with credit in the English section if he is unable to give a fair explanation of words in common use or of such as are found in the Reading Books or in authors suited to his age. The endeavour of the Examiners has been to select a number of words, not with the hope that they will all be answered, but with the expectation that every diligent student will be able to explain a fair proportion of them. The Examiners have met with answers which showed that the Candidate had confounded *ambiguous* with *ambitious* or *ambitious*, *elicit* with *illicit*, *deprecate* with *depreciate*, *valid* with *invalid*, *paramount* with *paramour*. To *eliminate* was interpreted to take the *elements* of, to *invalidate* to make strong, to *denounce* to renounce, to *enervate* to refresh the nerves, to *imprecate* to implicate. A hundred other instances might be added, but these will suffice to put the student on his guard. It is reported that some candidates have wasted their time in reading up the dictionary as a preparation for answering questions of this class. The only preparation that is of the least value for such a purpose is to mark carefully what is heard or read, and to acquire a definite conception of its meaning. Without attention and thought nothing can be learnt that is worth the learning.

III. Etymology. It would be unfair to expect that the boys who come from schools where neither French or Latin is taught should be able to give the derivations of English words which are borrowed from those languages. Nevertheless, as there is more than one manual of etymology intended expressly for the use of schools of the above description, and as this branch of knowledge ought to be encouraged, the Examiners will set questions which involve a knowledge of a few of the most obvious Latin roots from which English words in every-day use are derived. On that part of Etymology which traces the connection between one English word and another it is reasonable to expect that Candidates from all schools should be able to give satisfactory answers.

IV. Analysis. Many schemes are published in books of education, according to which the learner is expected to place in certain squares, arranged for the purpose, the extensions or limitations of the principal subject, or of the predicate or of the object; and other contrivances are adopted in order to separate the principal sentence from its subordinate sentences or to distinguish subordinate from co-ordinate clauses. The Examiners, in setting sentences for analysis, require *no performances of this kind*. Their only drift is to ascertain whether the candidate can distinguish the subject from the predicate, or in other words, the thing of which the writer or speaker is thinking from that which he has to tell us concerning it. If this is done in two or three instances the Examiners will give as full marks for this species of answers as for any of a more elaborate kind.

The advice of the Examiners on the general preparation of this and all other subjects is one that every teacher has to repeat continually to his pupils. It is laziness not to exercise your memory; it is worse laziness to burthen your memory in order to save yourself the trouble of understanding and reflecting on what you learn. Half the battle in an examination is courage, and courage never fails him who has mastered his subjects by thought.

Many candidates write out their work roughly at first, and afterwards make a fair copy to show up. Now, though the Examiners by no means undervalue neatness and accuracy, they strongly advise candidates to write so carefully and well at first that no copying may be necessary. Mistakes frequently occur in this copying, and so the work shown up, though neat, is inaccurate. Moreover, candidates put off the writing-out so long that in Mathematical papers they have only time to give the answer, for which they get no marks at all (see Form E, § 3), whereas the full work, however rough, might get some marks, if shown up.

In writing out Euclid, references to preceding propositions are not necessary unless they are especially asked for, and even in that case the *enunciation* of the proposition will be sufficient; its *number* will never be required.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

It is extremely desirable that candidates for examination in Chemistry and Physics should, if possible, be taught the subjects experimentally. In schools where it is not convenient to make arrangements for each individual student to go through a course of experimental exercises in Practical Chemistry or Elementary Physics, in which the students personally make the experiments, courses of lessons, which are illustrated experimentally by the teacher, should at least be instituted.

In the case of Geology, Mineralogy, and Botany, the instruction should also be made practical as far as possible. Pupils should be allowed to handle and examine specimens; they should also be bidden to name and describe given specimens of fossils, rocks, minerals, and plants; they should also be encouraged to gather specimens for themselves, and to form small collections and herbaria illustrating the local geology, mineralogy, and botany of the districts in which they live. It is not in all cases convenient to place Physiological specimens and preparations before school pupils, but much assistance may be given to them by means of models and diagrams.

A knowledge of Natural Science gained from books alone is of little value in itself, and quite insufficient for this examination, the questions being such as cannot be answered by mere verbal memory, but only through the exercise of observation and reflection.

Sets of chemical apparatus and tests, as well as collections of fossils, rocks, and minerals, prepared expressly for school use, can now be obtained at extremely reasonable prices.

Sets of chemical and physical apparatus, specially prepared for the use of teachers and students, can be obtained from the following amongst others:—

Messrs. Aug. Bel & Co., 34, Maiden Lane, London, W.C.
Messrs. J. J. Griffin & Sons, Garrick-street, London, W.C.
A. J. Willgoss, 106, George-street West.

Collections of rocks, fossils, minerals, &c., can be obtained from—
Mr. Hume, Pharmascentist, 296, George-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the University of Sydney for the year 1884.

Receipts.		Disbursements.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st Dec., 1883.....		684 16 6		Paid for Salaries	11,334 13 10
Received from the Government of New South Wales				„ Improvement of Grounds	727 18 7
the Annual Endowment	5,000 0 0			„ Sundry charges, including printing.....	2,061 10 8
„ „ „ Additional Endowment	7,000 0 0			„ Library	427 17 3
„ „ „ for Purchase of Scientific Apparatus	1,500 0 0			„ Philosophical Apparatus.....	1,831 1 3
„ „ „ towards School of Mining and Metallurgy	500 0 0			„ Medical School.....	159 1 10
„ „ „ for expenses of Evening Lectures	1,000 0 0			„ the following sums on account of Private Foundations:—	
„ „ „ for Medical School	500 0 0			Lithgow Scholarship.....	50 0 0
Lecture Fees, after paying Professors.....	1,711 17 0			Levey Scholarship	50 0 0
Public Examination Fees, after paying Professors	100 6 2			Earl Belmore Medal	15 0 0
Matriculation Fees	248 0 0			Fairfax Prize	50 0 0
Degree Fees	147 0 0			Salting Exhibition.....	20 0 0
		2,207 3 2		Alexander Bursary.....	50 0 0
for Pasturage	100 0 0			John West Prize.....	10 3 2
Hovell Lectureship, interest on Investments	343 19 10			Hunter Bailie Bursary, No. 1	50 0 0
Commercial Bank, interest on fixed Deposit	70 0 0			W. C. Wentworth „ „	50 0 0
The Right Honorable the Earl of Rosebery, to provide two Prizes of twenty-five guineas each, to be awarded for English Essays		52 10 0		Burdekin „ „	50 0 0
interest on fixed Deposits and Debentures, and Rents of Properties belonging to Private Foundations:—				E. M. Frazer „ „	50 0 0
Lithgow Scholarship.....	97 0 0			J. E. Frazer „ „	50 0 0
Levey Scholarship.....	51 5 0			Hunter Bailie „ „ No. 2	50 0 0
Wentworth Fellowship.....	50 11 0			J. B. Watt Exhibition	60 0 0
Nicholson Medal	18 3 0			Bowman Cameron Scholarship.....	50 0 0
Wentworth Prize Medal	16 12 0			George Allen Scholarship.....	50 0 0
Earl Belmore Medal	19 10 0			Cooper Scholarship	195 2 9
Fairfax Prize	35 15 0			Barker Scholarship	195 2 9
Salting Exhibition.....	32 8 0			Levy and Alexander Bursary	50 0 0
Alexander Bursary	55 15 0			James Aitken „ „	50 0 0
John West Prize.....	10 0 0			Thomas Walker Bursaries	250 0 0
Hunter Bailie Bursary, No. 1	53 0 0			Deas-Thomson Scholarship	106 1 6
W. C. Wentworth „ „ No. 2	57 5 0			Renwick Medal	9 19 0
„ „ „ No. 2	69 0 0			Freemasons' Scholarship	50 0 0
Burdekin „ „	50 0 0			Judge Faucett Prize	50 0 0
E. M. Frazer „ „	57 10 0				
Hunter Bailie „ „ No. 2	63 0 0				
Renwick Scholarship.....	66 15 0				
J. B. Watt Exhibition	87 7 6				
J. G. Raphael Prize	2 8 0				
Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50 0 0				
George Allen Scholarship.....	65 15 0				
Cooper Scholarship	173 16 0				
Barker Scholarship	163 16 0				
Levy and Alexander Bursary	57 5 0				
Freemasons' Scholarship	62 10 0				
James Aitken Bursary	50 0 0				
Thomas Walker Bursaries	300 0 0				
Deas-Thomson Scholarship	91 13 9				
Wigram Allen Scholarship	61 10 0				
J. E. Frazer Bursary.....	57 5 0				
Struth Exhibition	60 0 0				
		2,086 15 3			
		£21,045 4 9			
				Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st Dec., 1884	2,841 12 2
					1,661 9 2
					£ 21,045 4 9

G. EAGAR,
Auditor.P. J. CLARK,
Accountant.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Civil Service and Public Examinations, for the year ended 31st December, 1884.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Received fees from Candidates for Civil Service and Public Examinations	1,984 0 0	Paid to Examiners, and all other expenses in connection with these Examinations	1,984 0 0

G. EAGAR,
Auditor.P. J. CLARK,
Accountant.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1885.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, Sec. 22.

REPORT of the Senate of the University of Sydney, for the year ended 31st December, 1885.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria, No. 31, has the honor to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1885, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

2. Out of a total of 114 students who presented themselves for matriculation in March, eighty-three qualified themselves.

3. The following are the numbers of students attending lectures in the various faculties during the year:—Faculty of Arts, 152, including thirty-two evening students; Faculty of Law, 9; Faculty of Medicine, 24; Faculty of Science, 3; Department of Engineering, 2 matriculated and 16 unmatriculated students, total 206.

4. The following is the list of honours gained by undergraduates:—

(I.) SCHOLARSHIPS.

(a) Awarded to first-year students.

University Scholarship for General Proficiency—R. R. Garran.

“Cooper” Scholarship, No. 2, for Classics—R. R. Garran.

“Barker” Scholarship, No. 2, for Mathematics—R. R. Garran and H. Hunt. $\mathcal{A}Eq.$
Awarded to H. Hunt, R. R. Garran being the holder of two scholarships.

(b) Awarded to second-year students.

“Lithgow” Scholarship for Classics—Gained by H. A. Russell, but awarded to G. P. Barbour and A. G. Saddington, $\mathcal{A}Eq.$, Russell being the holder of two scholarships.

“George Allen” Scholarship for Mathematics—H. A. Russell.

“Levey” Scholarship for Chemistry and Experimental Physics—W. H. Angove.

(c) Awarded to third-year students.

“Cooper” Scholarship, No. 1, for Classics—Jane F. Russell and L. E. F. Neill, $\mathcal{A}Eq.$

“Barker” Scholarship, No. 1, for Mathematics—C. Delohery.

“Deas-Thomson” Scholarship for Natural Science—A. W. Fletcher.

(II) Prize Books, Stamped with the University Arms, were awarded to all who obtained first classes in honours at the yearly examinations.

(a) CLASSICS.

First Year.

H. A. Russell,
A. G. Saddington, } $\mathcal{A}Eq.$
G. P. Barbour,

Second Year.

Jane F. Russell, } $\mathcal{A}Eq.$
L. E. F. Neill, }
A. W. Fletcher.

(b) MATHEMATICS.

First Year.

H. A. Russell,

Second Year.

C. Delohery,
P. L. Townley.

(c) NATURAL SCIENCE.

First Year.

W. H. Angove,
Æ. J. M'Donnell.

(III.) Honours at the B.A. Examination.

CLASSICS.

Class I.

A. C. Millard,
A. Y. Fullerton, } Æq.
E. R. Garnsey, }

Class II.

C. J. King,
Mary Brown,
O. King,
R. J. Pope.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

A. C. Millard.

University Gold Medal for Classics and Mathematics—A. C. Millard.

(IV.) Honours at the B.Sc. Examination.

Class I in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Physics—F. Leverrier.

University Gold Medal—F. Leverrier.

(V.) Special annual prizes were awarded as follows:—

“Rosebery” Prize. Under-graduate's Prize for the best English Essay on the “Growth of the Australian Colonies, and their present relation to the Mother Country”—Frank M. Bladen.

Professor Smith's Prize for Experimental Physics—Dagmar Berne.

The “Belmore” Medal for Agricultural Chemistry—A. E. Perkins.

The “Renwick” Medal for Anatomy (Theoretical and Practical)—Peter Bancroft.

5. The following Degrees were conferred after examination:—

M.A.:—James Napoleon Manning, William Henry Nash, James Oliver, George E. Rich, John Fulton Rofe, Tom Rolin, Frederick Tracey.

B.A.:—Daniel Beeghing, Mary Elizabeth Brown, George Polding Campbell, Theophilus England, Thomas H. England, Harold S. Fox, Robert William Fraser, Alexander Young Fullerton, Edward Rock Garnsey, Samuel Geddes, Henry Thomas Johnstone, Cecil John King, Copland King, Irby Andrew Walter Macanish, Alfred Charles Millard, Richard John Miller, Thomas Patrick Moloney, Roland James Pope, Cecil Purser, James Ramsay, Henry Bertram Rygate, John Abbott Kingsmill Shaw, Isola Florence Thompson, Richard Barzillai Trindall.

LL.D.:—Charles A. Coghlan, James Jefferis.

LL.B.:—William Cullen, Arthur Vincent Green.

B. Sc.:—Frank Leverrier, Ebenezer Clarence Wood.

B.E.:—Edward A. M. Merewether, Phillip William Rygate, Ebenezer Clarence Wood.

The following graduates of other Universities were admitted *ad eundem gradum*, in accordance with the terms of the “Ad Eundem Degrees Act” 44 Victoria No. 22.

M.A.:—Richard Philp, M.A., LL.D., Dublin University.

B.A.:—Bernhard Ringrose Wise, B.A., Oxford.

7. Bursaries were awarded as under:—

“John Ewan Frazer” Bursary.—D. A. McIntyre and H. L. Collins.

“William Charles Wentworth” Bursary, No. 1.—A. G. H. Bode.

“William Charles Wentworth” Bursary, No. 2.—H. R. Nolan and E. H. Binney.

“Burdekin” Bursary.—H. E. Britten.

“John Brown Watt,” Exhibition.—Harold G. Hunt.

“Walker” Bursary, No. 1.—A. G. F. James.

“Walker” Bursary, No. 2. (one half).—Ettie Artlett.

“Walker” Bursary, No. 3.—Minnie Wearne.

“Walker” Bursary, No. 4.—W. C. Pritchard.

“Walker” Bursary, No. 5.—L. F. Meagher.

Four Students were permitted to attend Lectures without payment of fees.

8. The Senior and Junior Public Examinations were held in the month of October, in Sydney, and in the following local centres:—Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Bourke, Brisbane, Burrowa, Cooma, Deniliquin, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Gympie, Ipswich, Junee Junction, Kiama, Lithgow, Maitland, Maryborough, Mittagong, Newcastle, Orange, Parkes, Queanbeyan, Richmond, Rockhampton, Singleton, Tamworth, Toowoomba, Wagga Wagga, Wellington, Wilcannia, Wollongong, Yass, and Young. Eighty-four candidates presented themselves for the Senior Examination, and 645 for the Junior Examinations. Of these, seventy-three Senior candidates and 440 Junior candidates gained certificates.

The prizes given for general proficiency were awarded as follows:—

Seniors.

University Prize and “John West Medal”:—Louis Naish Ashworth, Brisbane Grammar School “Proxime Accessit”—Robert Alfred Thompson, Sydney Grammar School.

“Fairfax” Prize:—Catherine Jane Hall, Riviere College, Woollahra.

Juniors.

University Prize, Æq. :—
 { Alex. Jas. McNeill, Sydney Grammar School.
 { Wm. Alex. Morrow, Brisbane Grammar School.
 { Alfred J. M. Stephen, Sydney Grammar School.

“Fairfax” Prize:—Joanna Barton, Maryborough Girls' Grammar School.

A complete analysis of the Examinations will be found in the "Manual of Public Examinations" hereto appended.

9. Four examinations of candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year. At these, 624 candidates presented themselves, and 191 gained certificates.

10. Three "Law Examinations," similar to that prescribed for Matriculation, for Candidates for Articles of Clerkship with Attorneys were held; at these sixty-five Candidates presented themselves, and thirty-two gained certificates.

11. The annual election of the Vice-Chancellor in the month of April resulted in the re-election of the Hon. Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A., for a third year of office.

12. In the month of December leave of absence from the meetings of the Senate for a second period of six months was granted to the Reverend Canon Allwood, B.A., on account of his continued inability to attend through failing health.

13. The Senate has to record with deep regret the death of the late Hon. John Smith, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Experimental Physics. Professor Smith was one of the three original Professors of the University, having been elected to the Chair of Chemistry and Experimental Physics at the foundation of the University, in the year 1853. He continued to fulfil the duties of that office until the year 1881, when the expansion of the University necessitated a re-distribution of the duties of the several chairs, the subject of Geology being handed over by Professor Liversidge to the newly-elected Professor of Natural History, and that of Chemistry being taken by Professor Liversidge. Professor Smith continued to occupy the Chair of Experimental Physics until the time of his death, in October last, having completed thirty-three years of active service. He held the office of Dean of the Faculty of Medicine until the establishment of the Medical School, when he resigned that office in favour of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. He was also an ex-officio Fellow of the Senate from the year 1861 until the time of his death.

14. For the election of a successor to Professor Smith the Senate have advertised publicly in the United Kingdom and in the Australian Colonies inviting applications from gentlemen qualified to fill the office of Professor of Physics, to be sent to the Agent-General of New South Wales in London. They have at the same time requested the following gentlemen to act as a Committee to examine the testimonials of the various applicants, and to make a final selection:—The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., Professor Balfour-Stewart, Victoria University, Professor R. S. Ball, Dublin University, Professor R. B. Clifton, University of Oxford, Professor G. C. Foster, University College, London, Professor P. G. Tait, Edinburgh University, Professor J. J. Thomson, of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, and Professor Sir William Thomson, of the Glasgow University. The gentleman who shall be appointed to the office will be expected to commence his duties on the 1st of June of this year.

15. The Senate has also to record with deep regret the death of the late Sir George Wigram Allen, K.C.M.G., Fellow of the Senate. Sir G. Wigram Allen was elected a Fellow in the year 1877, and previously to that date he held the office of University Solicitor for twenty-five years. He showed his interest and zeal in the cause of higher education, not only by his assiduous attendance and valuable counsel at the meetings of the Senate, but also by the endowment of a Scholarship of £50 per annum, to be awarded in the Faculty of Law.

16. In order to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir G. Wigram Allen, a Convocation of electors was held on the 5th of September, which resulted in the election of the Hon. Sir James Martin, Chief Justice.

17. In the month of February, the newly appointed Professor of Classics, Mr. Walter Scott, M.A., of Balliol and Merton Colleges, Oxford, arrived in Sydney, and immediately entered upon his duties. Upon the resignation in March by the late Professor Smith, of the office of Dean of the Faculty of Arts, which office he had held since the death of the late Professor Badham, Professor Scott was selected to fill the vacancy.

18. In consequence of the illness of Professor Smith in the earlier part of the year, it became necessary for the Senate to make provision for the carrying on of his lectures. For this purpose Mr. R. G. Goggs, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, was selected to deliver a course of lectures upon Experimental Physics during Lent and Trinity Terms. For the conduct of the practical classes in Michaelmas Term, Mr. Thomas E. Hewett was appointed Acting Demonstrator in Practical Physics.

19. In the month of February Messrs. A. Shewen, M.D., and G. Hurst, M.B., were appointed Lecturers in Clinical Medicine; and Messrs. G. Fortescue, M.B., and W. H. Goode, M.D., Lecturers in Clinical Surgery. The resignation of Dr. Hurst, on account of ill health, and the death of Dr. Fortescue in June, rendered two of these offices vacant, which were again filled in the month of July by the appointment of Mr. A. Murray Oran, M.D., and Mr. G. T. Hankins, M.R.C.S., to the respective lectureships.

20. In the month of February the vacancy in the office of Lecturer in French was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. Bulteau for the year 1885.

21. In the month of May Mr. Cyril Blacket, A.R.I.B.A., was reappointed to the office of Lecturer in Architecture for the year 1885.

22. In the month of March Dr. Thos. Dixon, Lecturer in Materia Medica, then absent on leave for the purpose of collecting apparatus and specimens in Europe for the illustration of his lectures, applied for additional leave until the commencement of the present year. As the regular work of his department would have necessitated his attendance at the University during only three months of the year, the Senate acceded to his request, at the same time appointing Mr. Alexander M'Cormick, M.D., to deliver a short course of Lectures in Materia Medica during Michaelmas Term. Dr. Dixon receives no salary during his leave of absence.

23. In the month of August, upon the application of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, the Senate decided to appoint a second assistant in his department. Dr. M'Cormick, who has hitherto held the combined offices of Demonstrator in Anatomy and Physiology, has accordingly been relieved of his duties in the Anatomical Department by the appointment of Mr. James Graham, M.B., Edin., to the office of Demonstrator in Anatomy, the appointment taking effect from the 1st of March of this year.

24. During the year the number of students attending the evening lectures has kept up fairly, the attendance in each Term being as follows:—Lent Term, 32; Trinity Term, 27; Michaelmas Term, 22. In the month of February Mr. T. Butler, B.A., the morning Assistant Lecturer in Classics, was appointed

Evening

Evening Lecturer in the same Department, and Mr. R. G. Goggs, M.A., was appointed Evening Lecturer in Mathematics. Professor Liversidge was also appointed to deliver a course of lectures in Chemistry. The office formerly held by Mr. Butler was filled by the appointment of Mr. Laurens F. M. Armstrong, B.A., to the office of Assistant Lecturer in Classics.

25. The Senate has for some time had under consideration the expediency of raising the standard of its teaching in the Department of Modern Languages, and as a preliminary step a by-law has been passed requiring candidates for matriculation to show some elementary knowledge of either French or German. In the month of May the question of the expediency of establishing a Chair of Modern Languages was referred to a Committee of the Senate for report. In June a recommendation from that Committee confirming the expediency of the proposed step was adopted, but the want of the necessary funds has hitherto kept the proposition in abeyance.

26. The Senate has to report with much satisfaction that a commencement has been made in the erection of the new buildings for the Medical School. In March the Senate fixed the sites for the proposed new building for the Chemical Department and for the Medical School at the southern end of the main University buildings, the former to be nearest to the University, and both buildings to face Victoria Park. Shortly afterwards a contract was taken by the Colonial Architect for the erection of the Medical School, and the building is now being proceeded with under his superintendence.

27. The inconvenience and smallness of the room in the main building hitherto used as a Chemical Laboratory, and the dangerousness of its position from risk of fire, which have been frequently alluded to in former reports, have been brought more urgently under the attention of the Senate during the past year, in consequence of the increase of students. As no Parliamentary provision has been made for the erection of a new building for the purpose, the Senate has been compelled to appropriate temporarily a certain portion of unexpended balances (about £1,000) in the erection of a temporary building. This has been placed outside and at the rear of the main building, on part of the site which the southern side of the quadrangle would occupy according to the original design. An application has been made to the Government for a refund of the amount expended by the Senate for this purpose.

28. The Committee appointed by the Senate to draw up plans for a building to contain the Macleay Museum of Natural History reported to the Senate in the month of March that in order to keep, if possible, within the Parliamentary vote of £10,000, it would be necessary that the building should be constructed of brick instead of stone as the Colonial Architect recommended. The Committee also recommended that the site of the new building should be fixed to the north-west of the Great Hall, and that all the materials used in its construction should be fire-proof. The report was adopted by the Senate, and in the absence of the Colonial Architect an application was made to the Government for permission to employ a private architect, and to use the material recommended by the Committee. The necessary permission having been granted after some delay, Mr. G. Allen Mansfield was appointed architect, and he thereupon prepared designs for the building, which were submitted to and approved by the Ministers of Public Instruction and Works and the Acting Colonial Architect, and on the authority of the Ministers the Senate authorized tenders to be advertised for. Tenders having been called for the building and for the iron-work separately, contracts were signed for the lowest amounts, on the architect's recommendation, in the month of December. Notwithstanding all efforts to keep down the cost of the work, and the absence of all mere ornament, the lowest tenders were those of Messrs. Dean & Dean for £12,345 for the building, and of the Atlas Engineering Works £3,429 for the iron-work. These amounts, with the architect's commission, exceed the Parliamentary vote by £6,563; but as the munificent donor of the collection was anxious that it should be housed without delay, and as the donation constituted a gift to the country at large, the Senate thought it right to avail itself of the existing vote of £10,000 and to rely upon the country for the necessary supplement. The Senate has accordingly made application for this additional sum to be placed upon the Estimates.

29. The Senate has to report with much satisfaction a munificent benefaction, consisting of property expected to amount to about £30,000, bequeathed to the University by the late Mr. Thomas Fisher, of Sydney. According to the terms of Mr. Fisher's will the money is to be appropriated by the Senate for the purposes of the University, and it may be expended in building or in the purchase of books, or in any way which the Senate may deem most advantageous for the Library. Of the amount bequeathed, a considerable portion had been handed over to the University prior to the 31st of December in the form of subsisting securities for money.

30. During the year considerable purchases of books have been made for the benefit of the Library, and a very valuable donation of books has been received from the Oxford University Press.

A printed catalogue of the books in the Library, which now contains about 17,000 volumes, has also been made.

The Senate has also to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of another valuable gift from its former benefactor, Sir Charles Nicholson, in the form of four Hebrew manuscripts containing various portions of the Old Testament Scriptures. The manuscripts are of considerable antiquity, and they should prove of great interest and value to students of Hebrew and to the more numerous persons who take interest in ancient MSS., especially of the Scriptures.

31. Appended is an account of the receipts and disbursements of the University for the year, certified by the auditor, the Honorable Geoffrey Eagar.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

APPENDIX.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the University of Sydney for the year 1885.

Receipts.				Disbursements.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1884...		2,841 12 2		Paid for Salaries		12,318 13 8	
Received from the Government of New South Wales				" Improvement of Grounds		312 0 5	
the Annual Endowment		5,000 0 0		" Sundry charges, including printing		2,288 13 10	
" " " Additional Endowment		7,000 0 0		" Library		642 11 9	
" " " for purchase of Scientific Apparatus		1,500 0 0		" Philosophical apparatus		2,492 15 6	
" " " towards School of Mining and Metallurgy		500 0 0		" Furniture		93 15 0	
" " " towards Medical School		500 0 0		" Organ		102 15 7	
" " " Expenses of Evening Lectures		2,000 0 0		" Chemical Department		19 13 6	
" Lecture Fees, after paying Professors	1,647 11 3			" Temporary Chemical Laboratory		1,047 7 0	
" Matriculation Fees, after paying Professors	256 0 0			" University Scholarships		50 0 0	
" Degree Fees, after paying Professors	205 0 0			" Medical School		175 5 8	
" Public Examination Fees	369 19 7			" Building Fund Suspense Account		550 0 0	
		2,478 10 10		" to Commercial Bank for fixed deposit on account of—			
" for Pasturage		100 0 0		Hunter Baillie Bursary No. 1... 50 0 0			
" from Commercial Bank, interest on fixed Deposits		280 0 0		" " " No. 2... 50 0 0			
" interest on Fixed Deposits and Debentures and Rents of Properties belonging to Private Foundations:—				Wentworth Prize Medal..... 50 0 0			
Levy Scholarship	50 0 0			E. M. Frazer Bursary	25 0 0		
Nicholson Medal	10 0 0			Wigram Allen Scholarship	125 0 0		
Wentworth Prize Medal	10 0 0			Wentworth Fellowship	150 0 0		
J. Fairfax Prize	30 0 0			W. C. Wentworth Bursary No. 2 150 0 0			
Salting Exhibition	30 0 0			J. E. Frazer Bursary	25 0 0		
Alexander Bursary	50 0 0			Freemasons' Scholarship..... 75 0 0			
John West Prize	10 0 0			Salting Exhibition	25 0 0		
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 1 50 0 0				Thomas Walker Bursaries	50 0 0		
W. C. Wentworth " " 50 0 0				Struth Exhibition	25 0 0		
" " " No. 2 50 0 0				Burdekin Bursary	25 0 0		
J. E. Frazer Bursary..... 50 0 0						825 0 0	
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 2 10 10 0				" the following sums on account of Private Foundations:—			
J. B. Watt Exhibition	51 10 0			Levy Scholarship	50 0 0		
Bowman Cameron Scholarship 50 0 0				Fairfax Prize..... 30 0 0			
Cooper Scholarship	161 9 0			Salting Exhibition	25 0 0		
Barker Scholarship	151 9 0			Alexander Bursary	50 0 0		
Levy and Alexander Bursary.. 50 0 0				Hunter Baillie Bursary, I	50 0 0		
Freemasons' Scholarship	50 0 0			W. C. Wentworth Bursary, I... 50 0 0			
J. Aitken Bursary	50 0 0			" " " II... 50 0 0			
Deas-Thomson Scholarship ... 92 2 10				J. E. Frazer Bursary	50 0 0		
Wigram Allen Scholarship 42 10 0				Hunter Baillie Bursary, II..... 50 0 0			
Burdekin Bursary	50 0 0			J. B. Watt Exhibition	42 10 0		
E. M. Frazer Bursary..... 50 0 0				Bowman Cameron Scholarship.. 50 0 0			
Lithgow Scholarship	70 0 0			George Allen Scholarship	50 0 0		
Wentworth Fellowship	40 0 0			Cooper Scholarship	100 0 0		
Challis Statue Fund	5 4 0			Barker Scholarship	100 0 0		
Renwick Scholarship	20 0 0			Levy and Alexander Bursary... 60 0 0			
Belmore Medal	15 0 0			J. Aitken Bursary	50 0 0		
		1,349 14 10		Thomas Walker Bursaries	250 0 0		
				Deas-Thomson Scholarship ... 50 0 0			
				Wigram Allen Scholarship	25 0 0		
				Struth Exhibition..... 50 0 0			
				Burdekin Bursary..... 50 0 0			
				E. M. Frazer Bursary	50 0 0		
				Earl Roseberry's Prize..... 26 5 0			
				Lithgow Scholarship	50 0 0		
				Renwick Scholarship	60 0 0		
				Belmore Medal..... 15 0 0			
						1,483 15 0	
				Balance in Commercial Bank, 31 December, 1885		1,147 10 11	
		£ 23,549 17 10				£ 23,549 17 10	

G. EAGAR,
Auditor.P. J. CLARK,
Accountant.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Civil Service and Public Examinations, for the year ended 31st December, 1885.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Received fees from Candidates for Civil Service and Public Examinations	2,362 10 0	Paid fees to Examiners, and all other expenses in connection with these Examinations.....	1,992 10 5
		To Balance*	369 19 7
	£ 2,362 10 0		£ 2,362 10 0

* This balance is subject to outstanding claims not yet presented.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, sec. 21.

To stand in lieu of By-law 14.

14. No person shall be eligible for election to fill any vacancy among the Fellows unless his candidature shall have been communicated to the Registrar, under the hands of two qualified voters, ten clear days before the intended Convocation, and seven clear days at least after the fixing of the day for such Convocation; and it shall be the duty of that officer to cause the name of such person, and the fact of his candidature, to be forthwith advertised in one or more of the daily newspapers published in Sydney, and to be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for eight clear days at least before such Convocation.

To stand in lieu of By-law 18.

18. The Professor of Classics and the Professor of Mathematics shall be *ex-officio* members of the Senate, under the provisions of the Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861.

W. M. MANNING, (L.S.)
Chancellor.

Dated this eighteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 16th February, 1886.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

CARRINGTON.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 14 Vic., No. 31.

BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

All by-laws heretofore passed by the Senate and now in force are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following by-laws shall be and are hereby declared to be the by-laws under which the University of Sydney shall henceforth be governed. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to revive any by-law previously repealed, or to prejudice any matter already done or commenced under any by-law hitherto in force.

CHANCELLOR.

1. The election to the office of Chancellor shall take place at a duly convened meeting of the Senate, to be held in Lent Term.
2. The Chancellor shall be elected for a period of three years (except as hereinafter provided), to be computed from the date of election, but shall be eligible for re-election.
3. In the event of the office of Chancellor becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate, and the Chancellor so appointed shall hold office until the Lent Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

4. The election of the Vice-Chancellor shall take place annually at a duly convened meeting of the Senate, to be held in Lent Term, except as in cases otherwise provided by the Act of Incorporation.

SENATE.

MEETING AND RULES OF PROCEDURE.

5. The Senate shall meet on the first and third Monday in every month, or on the nearest convenient day, should such first or third Monday be a public holiday, and may adjourn from time to time to conclude any unfinished business.
6. At any time in the interval between such meetings it shall be competent for the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, in any case of emergency to call a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be for the consideration of any business which he may wish to submit to them.
7. Upon the written requisition of any three members, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both, the Registrar shall convene a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of seven days from the receipt of such requisition.
8. Except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, no motion initiating a subject for discussion shall be made but in pursuance of notice given at the previous meeting, and every such notice shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Registrar for that purpose.
9. The Registrar shall issue to each member of the Senate a summons with a written specification of the various matters to be considered at the next meeting of the Senate, whether such meeting be an ordinary or a special one, and such summons, except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, shall be issued at least three days previous to such meeting.
10. In the event of a quorum of the Senate not being present at any meeting within half-an-hour after the hour appointed, the members then present may appoint any convenient future day, of which at least three days' notice shall be given by the Registrar in the usual manner.
11. All the proceedings of the Senate shall be entered in a journal, and at the opening of each meeting the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read and confirmed, and the signature of the Chairman then presiding shall be attached thereto.
12. If any Fellow shall, without leave from the Senate, be absent from its meetings for six consecutive calendar months, his fellowship shall, *ipso facto*, become vacant.

ELECTION

ELECTION TO VACANCIES.

13. At the first meeting of the Senate after the occurrence of a vacancy among the Fellows, a day shall be fixed for a Convocation for the election of a successor, such day to be within sixty days from the date of such Senate Meeting, and to be announced at least thirty days before such Convocation, by notice posted at the University and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers. Due notice shall also be given of the day on which a ballot shall be taken, should such be required. Provided that no Convocation shall be held in the month of January.

14. No person shall be eligible for election to fill any vacancy among the Fellows unless his candidature shall have been communicated to the Registrar under the hands of two qualified* voters ten clear days at least before the intended Convocation, and seven clear days at least after the fixing of the day for such Convocation; and it shall be the duty of that officer to cause the name of such person and the fact of his candidature to be forthwith advertised in one or more of the daily newspapers published in Sydney, and to be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for eight clear days at least before such Convocation.

15. The Convocation for the election of a Fellow shall be held in the University, and shall be presided over in the same manner as if it were a meeting of the Senate. Every candidate submitted for election must be proposed and seconded by legally qualified voters. If one candidate only or one only for each vacancy be so proposed and seconded, then such candidate or candidates shall be declared by the President to be duly elected. But if more candidates are proposed and seconded than there are vacancies in the Senate to be filled at such Convocation, a show of hands shall be taken, and unless a ballot be demanded by at least two members of Convocation then present, the President shall declare the candidate or candidates in whose favour there shall be the greatest show of hands to be duly elected. Should a ballot be demanded, it shall be conducted in the following manner:—

- (a.) The voters then present shall choose two or more members of Convocation to act as scrutineers.
- (b.) The ballot shall not be held earlier than one week from the day of nomination at Convocation, and shall be notified by notice posted in the University and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers.
- (c.) The ballot shall commence at 10 a.m., and close at 2 p.m., on the day appointed.
- (d.) At the expiration of the time allotted for the ballot the scrutineers shall proceed to the examination of the voting papers, and shall report the result to the President, who shall then declare the candidate or candidates having the majority of votes to be duly elected to the vacant seat or seats in the Senate.
- (e.) In the event of an equality of votes the election shall be decided by the casting vote of the President.

16. Before the time fixed for the Convocation for the election of a Fellow, the Registrar shall prepare for the President's use a complete list of all persons entitled to vote under the provisions of the law, and a copy of such list shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for two days at least before the time of Convocation.

17. None but legally qualified voters shall be allowed to be present during the taking of a ballot.

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

18. The Professor of Classics and the Professor of Mathematics shall be *ex officio* members of the Senate under the provisions of the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

19. The present Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy shall be an *ex officio* member of the Senate under the Act of 1861. The present Professor of Anatomy and Physiology shall be an *ex officio* member of the Senate under the Act of 1861. The present Professor of Natural History shall be an *ex officio* member of the Senate.

SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

20. The Registrar and the Solicitor to the University are hereby declared to be superior officers of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

21. The present Auditor of the University, the Honorable Geoffrey Eagar, is hereby declared to be a superior officer of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

REGISTRAR.

22. The Registrar shall keep all necessary records of the proceedings of the University, conduct all necessary correspondence, and keep such Registers and books of account as may be required.

23. All fees, fines, or other sums received by the Registrar in his capacity as such shall be paid into the Bank of the University, in order that the same may be applied, accounted for, and audited in such manner as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

24. The Seal of the University shall be placed in the charge of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and Registrar, and shall not be affixed to any document except by order of the Senate.

FACULTIES.

25. There shall be four Faculties in the University, viz.:—

1. Arts.
2. Law.
3. Medicine.
4. Science.

LIMITATION

* The legally qualified voters are Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers of the University declared to be such by by-law, Graduates holding the Degree of Master or Doctor, and Graduates of three years' standing who hold the Degree of Bachelor, in accordance with the provisions of the University Extension Act of 1884.

LIMITATION OF THE TITLE OF PROFESSOR.

26. The Title of Professor shall be distinctive of those Public Teachers of the University upon whom the Senate shall have conferred that title, and no person in or belonging to the University, or any College within it, shall be recognised as Professor without express authority of the Senate.

PROFESSORIAL BOARD.

27. The Professors in the Four Faculties, with the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, shall form a Board, to be called "The Professorial Board"—the duties of which shall be to consider and report to the Senate upon all matters respecting the studies and examinations of the students, and the conferring of degrees in the several Faculties—the studies, examinations, and degrees in the Faculty of Medicine excepted—with power to establish rules, subject to the approval of the Senate, for maintaining order and discipline among the students, and securing their due attendance at lectures. For the breach of any such rule, or misconduct of any kind by a student, the Board may inflict such punishment as is sanctioned by Academic usage, including a fine not exceeding five pounds, or such other punishment as those rules shall have prescribed. Provided that no student shall be expelled, or suspended for more than a month, unless the order in that behalf be confirmed by the Senate.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF BOARDS.

28. The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall be members *ex officio* of every Board appointed by any by-law, or otherwise by the Senate; and at every meeting of any Board the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, the Chairman shall preside—or in his absence a member elected for that sitting. The Chairman of the Professorial Board and Chairman of the Public Examination Board respectively shall be elected at its first meeting in any year, to hold office for that year, such election to be by ballot, the details of which shall be prescribed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor if present, and, if not then by the Registrar. The Chairman of every other Board shall be the Dean of the Faculty with which it is connected.

CONVENING AND QUORUM OF BOARDS.

29. Every meeting of any Board shall be convened by written notice from the Registrar, by direction of and on a day named by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Chairman; and, on the requisition of any two members addressed to the Registrar, a meeting shall be convened in like manner. Three members shall form a quorum of any Board; and, in case of an equality of votes, that of the presiding Chairman include: such Chairman shall have a casting vote.

REGISTRAR TO ATTEND.

30. It shall be the duty of the Registrar, if required, to attend the meetings of the several Boards, and record their proceedings; to collect all fines imposed by the Professorial Board; and generally to assist in carrying out the directions and rules of every Board.

DEANS OF FACULTIES.

31. A Dean for each of the Faculties in the University shall be appointed by the Senate from time to time for a term of three years.

32. In the event of the office of Dean becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the appointment of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate; and the Dean so appointed shall hold office until the first regular meeting of the Senate in the Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such appointment.

TERMS.

33. The Academic Year shall contain three Terms, that is to say:—

Lent Term—Commencing on the tenth Monday in the year, and terminating with the Saturday before the 22nd Monday in the year, with a recess at Easter not exceeding nine days.

Trinity Term—Commencing on the 24th Monday in the year, and terminating with the Saturday before the thirty-fourth Monday in the year.

Michaelmas Term—Commencing on the thirty-ninth Monday in the year, and terminating with the Saturday before the fifty-first Monday in the year.

LECTURES.

34. Lectures shall commence on the first day of Term, except in Lent Term, in which they shall commence on the third Monday of Term. In Michaelmas Term the Lectures shall cease on the Saturday before the forty-ninth Monday in the year.

35. Lectures of an hour each shall be given by the Professors and other teachers at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct.

36. Before the admission of a Student to any course of Lectures he shall pay to the Registrar of the University the fee appointed by the Senate.

37. Full and complete tables of lectures and subjects of examinations shall be printed annually in the Calendar, and posted at the University from time to time.

38. Each Professor and Lecturer shall keep a daily record or class roll of the Lectures delivered by him, showing the number and names of the Students present at each lecture. These class rolls shall be laid on the table at each monthly meeting of the Senate, and shall be collected by the Registrar at the end of each term, and preserved for reference.

39. Any Undergraduate not holding a scholarship in the University, nor being a member of a College established under the provision of the Act 18 Victoria, No. 37, may be exempted from attendance upon any or all of the prescribed Lectures, upon producing evidence which shall satisfy the Senate that there are sufficient reasons for such exemption: Provided that no such exemption shall be granted for more than one year at any one time.

40. No such exemption shall be granted until the examiners shall have specially certified to the Senate that the abilities and attainments of the applicant are such as to enable him in their opinion to keep up with the usual course of study at the University without attendance upon Lectures. Undergraduates admitted *ad eundem statum*, and who are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination, shall nevertheless be required to pass a special examination, to be certified by the Examiners as above, before obtaining exemption from attendance upon Lectures.

NON-MATRICULATED

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

41. Any person desirous of attending University Lectures may do so without Matriculation, upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

42. In the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Science, the Yearly, B.A., and B. Sc. Examinations shall be held during the last week of Michaelmas Term, with the exception of the Honour Examinations and Professional Engineering Examinations, which may be held at the beginning of Lent Term.

43. No Undergraduate, not exempted under by-law 39 from attendance upon lectures, shall be admitted to these examinations who without sufficient cause shall have absented himself more than three times during any one term from any prescribed course of lectures.

44. Such Undergraduates as absent themselves from examinations except under medical certificate, or fail to pass them in a satisfactory manner, shall, unless exempted by the Professorial Board, be required to attend the lectures in the subjects in which they have failed, before again presenting themselves for examination.

45. Every Undergraduate exempted from attendance upon lectures under by-law 39 shall, before being admitted to any Yearly Examination, pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds. If any such candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him, but he may be admitted again to examination without the payment of any additional fee.

46. Undergraduates who shall have passed the Yearly Examinations shall receive certificates to that effect, signed by the Dean of the Faculty in which they are pursuing their studies, and by the Registrar.

47. At each examination honour papers shall be set where necessary, and a list of the honour subjects shall be annually published in the Calendar.

48. The names of those candidates who obtain honours shall be arranged in order of merit.

49. Prize books, stamped with the University arms, shall be given to each Student who shall be placed in the first class in honours at examinations other than those for degrees.

50. Examiners shall be appointed from time to time by the Senate to conduct the examinations provided for under these by-laws.

ADMISSION AD EUNDEM STATUM.

51. Undergraduates of other Universities may, at the discretion of the Senate, be admitted *ad eundem statum* in this University without examination. Provided always that they shall give to the Registrar, to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of their alleged *status*, and of good conduct.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

52. Scholarships shall be awarded after examinations as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

53. No Scholarships shall be awarded except to such candidates as exhibit a degree of proficiency which shall be satisfactory to the Examiners.

54. The Examination for Scholarships shall be concurrent with the Matriculation and Yearly Examinations, additional papers and questions being set when required.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

55. The Professors in the Faculty of Arts, together with such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Senate, shall form a Board of Examiners for conducting the Examinations in the Faculty of Arts, and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty, or in his absence the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

56. The Board of Examiners shall from time to time, and in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws for the time being, frame rules, and appoint times and places for the several Examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

57. At the conclusion of each examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman, and by at least two other members.

MATRICULATION.

58. Candidates for Matriculation must make application to the Registrar before the commencement of Lent Term.

59. The Matriculation Examination shall take place at the commencement of Lent Term, but the Examiners in special cases, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, are authorized to hold such examinations at such other times as may be deemed expedient.

60. The Examination shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting *vivá voce* questions.

61. The names of all candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be arranged and published in such order as the Board of Examiners shall recommend to the Senate.

62. Students who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and shall have paid a fee of two pounds to the Registrar, may be admitted by the Senate as members of the University.

63. The examination for Matriculation shall be in the following subjects:—

English Grammar and Composition.

Latin.

Arithmetic.

Algebra to Simple Equations, inclusive.

Geometry, Euclid, Book I.

And two of the following, one of which must be either French or German:—

Greek.

French.

German.

Elementary Chemistry.

Elementary Physics.

BACHELOR

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

64. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their first year, attend the University Lectures on the following subjects:—

- I.—Latin.
- II.—Mathematics.
- III.—Elementary Chemistry and the Elements of Natural Philosophy.
- IV.—And one of the three following:—
 - Greek.
 - French Language and Literature.
 - German Language and Literature.

65. Undergraduates of the first year shall be required to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects in which they have attended lectures under by-law 64.

66. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their second year, attend the University Lectures on the following subjects:—

- I.—Latin and Ancient History.
- II.—Mathematics.
- III.—One or more of the following:—
 - Greek.
 - French Language and Literature.
 - German Language and Literature.
- IV.—Physical Geography and Geology, Zoology and Botany.

67. Undergraduates of the second year shall be required to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the lectures which they have attended under by-law 65, with the exception of Physical Geography and Geology, Zoology, and Botany.

68. Candidates for the Degree of B.A. shall, during their third year, attend lectures upon the following subjects:—

- I.—Latin.
- II.—Mathematics.
- III.—One or more of the following:—
 - Greek.
 - French Language and Literature.
 - German Language and Literature.
- IV.—Mental Philosophy and Logic.

69. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Arts that he is of nine terms standing, and that he has passed all the examinations required since his admission to the University.

70. The fee for the degree of B.A., shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid his fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the same degree without the payment of an additional fee.

71. The examination shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, and at the termination of such examination each candidate shall undergo a *virâ voce* examination if the Examiners think fit.

72. To obtain the Degree of B.A. candidates shall pass satisfactory examinations in the following subjects:—

- I.—Latin.
- II.—Mathematics.
- III.—One or more of the following:—
 - Greek.
 - French Language and Literature.
 - German Language and Literature.

73. Students proceeding to the Degree of B.A. who have passed the First Year Examination, and who have thereat been placed in the Honour List, both in Classics and in Mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during their second year in one of these subjects only, and if they again obtain Honours in that subject at the end of their Second Year Examination, they shall be deemed to have passed that examination.

74. Students of the Third Year who have obtained Honours in either Classics or Mathematics at both their First and Second Year Examinations, may elect to attend lectures during their third year in that subject only, and if they again obtain Honours in that subject at their B.A. Examination, they shall be deemed to have passed for their Degree.

75. The candidate for Honours who shall have most distinguished himself at the B.A. Examination in Classics or in Mathematics, shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or prize of the value of ten pounds.

MASTER OF ARTS.

76. There shall be a Yearly Examination for the Degree of M.A. during Lent Term, or at such other times as the Examiners, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, may appoint.

77. Every candidate for this Degree must have previously obtained the Degree of B.A., and two years must have elapsed since the time of his examination for such Degree. He will also be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

78. The fee for the Degree of M.A. shall be five pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid his fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the same Degree, without the payment of an additional fee.

79. Candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall elect to be examined in one or more of the following branches of knowledge:—

- I.—Classical Philology and History.
- II.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
- III.—Logic, Moral, Mental, and Political Philosophy.

The

The candidate most distinguished in each branch at the examination, shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a gold medal.

80. The senate may, at its discretion, admit to examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, any person who shall have obtained, at least two years previously, the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or equivalent first Degree in Arts in any other University, approved by the Senate. Every candidate for admission under this by-law must make application in writing to the Registrar, and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualification as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character, and upon the approval of his application shall pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds for the entry of his name in the University books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree. Every candidate, before he is admitted to this Degree, shall be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

81. Until Professorships are established there shall be a Board of Examiners appointed by the Senate to test the qualifications of candidates desirous of obtaining a Degree in Laws. The examination for the Degree of LL.B. shall take place at such times as the Examiners, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, may appoint.

82. Every candidate for the Degree of LL.B. shall lodge with the Registrar satisfactory evidence of having taken the Degree of B.A., or some equivalent Degree, at least one year previously in this or some other University approved by the Senate. Every such candidate shall also furnish satisfactory evidence that he is a person of good fame and character, and that he has completed his twenty-fifth year.

83. The fee for the Degree of LL.B. shall be ten pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If the candidate fail to pass this examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the same degree without the payment of an additional fee.

84. Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- Roman, Civil, and International Law.
- Constitutional History and Constitutional Law of England.
- General Law of England.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

85. The Degree of LL.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the LL.B. Degree. Every candidate shall be required to pass an examination in the Civil Law in the original Latin, with especial reference to such particular works as the Examiners may from time to time determine. The fee for the Degree of LL.D. shall be ten pounds.

86. The Senate shall have power to admit to examination for the Degree of LL.D. any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of LL.B. at any other University approved by the Senate, and who shall have completed his twenty-seventh year, and shall also have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or an equivalent first Degree in Arts at any such University, or shall pass an examination similar to that prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University. Every candidate for admission under this by-law must make application in writing to the Registrar, and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character; and upon the approval of his application he shall pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds for the entry of his name in the University books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

87. Fellows of the Senate who are legally qualified members of the Medical Profession, the Professors and Lecturers connected with the Medical School of the University, and the Examiners in Medicine appointed by the Senate from time to time, shall constitute the Faculty of Medicine.

88. The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty of Medicine, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meetings of the Faculty on the third Thursday of each term, and at such other times as may be required by the Dean. Upon the written requisition of any three members of the Faculty, the Dean, or in his absence the Registrar, shall convene a Special Meeting. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the Faculty unless there shall be present at least five members. The Dean shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

89. The Faculty shall meet from time to time for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate such subjects as have relation to the Studies, Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Medicine, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate.

90. The Academic Year in Medicine shall comprise two sessions, the Long or Winter Session, including Lent and Trinity Terms, and the Short or Summer Session, including Michaelmas Term.

91. Courses of lectures shall be delivered on subjects directed by the Senate, and shall consist either of a hundred lectures of one hour each, to be called a Long Course, or of fifty lectures of one hour each, to be called a Short Course, and, as far as possible, the Long Course of lectures shall be delivered during the Long Session, and the Short Course of lectures during the Short Session.

92. At least three Written Class Examinations shall be held during a Long Course of lectures, and at least two such examinations during a Short Course. No Undergraduate shall absent himself from these examinations except under medical certificate, and at the end of each session a report of the results shall be presented to the Senate, signed by the Lecturer and by the Dean of the Faculty.

93. Every Undergraduate in Medicine must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and during his First Year must have pursued the course of studies provided for Undergraduates in Arts, and have passed satisfactorily the examinations in the subjects of lectures before proceeding any further. Graduates in Arts are exempted from the provisions of this by-law.

94. The Undergraduate shall be required to attend the following courses of instruction in his Second Year:—

- During the Long Session—
- General and Descriptive Anatomy.
- Regional and Surgical Anatomy.
- Chemistry.

During

During the Short Session—

Botany.
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.
Practical Chemistry.
Demonstrations in Comparative Anatomy.
Clinical Instruction in Practical Surgery at a recognised Hospital.

He shall also attend a six months' Course of Dissections.

95. In his Third Year the Undergraduate shall be required to attend the following courses of instruction :—

During the Long Session—

Physiology.
Practical Physiology.
Surgery.

During the Short Session—

General and Descriptive Anatomy (senior).
Practical Pharmacy.
Out-door Surgical Practice at a recognised Hospital.

He shall also attend a six months' Course of Dissections, and shall be required to produce a certificate of having attended the practice of a recognised Hospital during the twelve months.

96. In his Fourth Year the Undergraduate shall be required to attend the following courses of instruction :—

During the Long Session—

Physiology (senior).
Materia Medica.
Pathology.
Regional and Surgical Anatomy (senior).

During the Short Session—

Operative Surgery.
Practical Pathology.
Vaccination.

He shall also be required to produce certificates—

1. Of having attended the practice of a recognised Hospital during the twelve months.
2. Of having been present at at least Ten Post Mortem Examinations at a recognised Hospital.
3. Of having attended the out-door Medical Practice of a recognised Hospital during at least three months of the year.
4. Of having attended at least fifty lectures on Clinical Surgery during the year.

97. In his Fifth Year the Undergraduate shall be required to attend the following courses of instruction :—

During the Long Session—

Midwifery and Diseases of Women.
Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Medical Jurisprudence.

During the Short Session—

Clinical Instruction in Diseases of Children at a recognised Hospital.
Psychological Medicine, including three months' attendance at a recognised Hospital for the Insane, with at least twelve lectures on Psychological Medicine.

Clinical Instruction in Diseases of the Eye.

He shall also be required to produce certificates—

1. Of having attended the practice of a recognised Hospital during the twelve months.
2. Of having attended at least twelve cases of Practical Midwifery.
3. Of having attended at least fifty lectures on Clinical Medicine during the year.

98. There shall be three Degrees granted in the Faculty of Medicine, viz., Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Master of Surgery (Ch.M.), and Doctor of Medicine (M.D.)

99. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine must have completed the course of study prescribed for students of the First Year in the Arts Classes, and must have passed three Professional Examinations.

100. The First Professional Examination shall take place at the end of the Second Year, and shall include Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Chemistry, and Botany. The Second Professional Examination shall take place at the end of the Fourth Year, and shall include Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Pathology. No Undergraduate shall be admitted to the Second Professional Examination unless he shall have produced certificates showing that he has dissected at least one side of the entire body.

101. Before admission to the Final Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the candidate shall furnish a declaration, in his own hand writing, that he has completed his twenty-first year, and also a certificate as to his moral character, signed by two competent persons.

102. The candidate who at graduation is found to have most distinguished himself at the Professional Examinations, shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a Gold Medal, or a prize of the value of ten pounds.

103. The Third or Final Professional Examination shall not take place before the completion of the Fifth Year, and shall include Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, Psychological Medicine, and Diseases of the Eye.

104. At the three Professional Examinations the candidate shall be required to give proof of his knowledge by written answers to the questions set, to be followed by a practical or *vivâ voce* examination in all subjects whatsoever.

105. Candidates who shall have passed to the satisfaction of the Faculty in all the subjects of the above Examinations shall be classified in order of merit, and shall be recommended to the Senate for admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and to the Degree of Master of Surgery if he so elect.

106. If any candidate at these examinations be found unqualified, he shall not be again admitted to examination, until he has studied during another year the subjects in which he has failed to pass.

107. Accredited Certificates of Attendance and of Examination from other Universities and Schools of Medicine recognised by the University of Sydney, may, on the report of the Dean of the Faculty, be accepted by the Senate as proof *pro tanto* of the attendance on Lectures and Examinations required by these by-laws. But in all such cases a Degree in Arts, or some similar literary or scientific Certificate satisfactory to the Senate, on the aforesaid report, shall be required.

108. Bachelors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of this University shall not possess any right to assume the title of Doctor.

109. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic Years from the granting of the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

110. The candidate must produce evidence that after having obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine he has spent two years in Hospital practice, or three years in practice either in private or in the public service.

111. The candidate shall be required to pass the following examination, which shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *visá voce* interrogations, viz.:—

- (a) Medicine, including Psychological Medicine.
- (b) Examination and report on cases of patients under treatment in the wards of an Hospital.
- (c) *Visá voce* Interrogations and Demonstrations from normal and abnormal Specimens and Preparations.

He shall also be required to present and defend a Thesis on some subject in Medical Science.

112. Candidates who shall pass the examination satisfactorily shall be classified in order of merit, and may, on report of the Dean of the Faculty, be admitted by the Senate to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

113. The Degree of Master of Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who is not already a Doctor of Medicine or a Bachelor of Medicine, or who does not at the same Graduation Ceremony obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

114. The Senate shall have power to admit to the examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine persons who shall have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or some corresponding or equivalent first degree in Medicine at a University recognised by the Senate: Provided that at least three years shall have elapsed since that Degree was obtained: Provided also that the applicant shall supply proof satisfactory to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine that the attendance on lectures and other conditions prior to the obtaining of that degree have been equivalent to those required for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University. When such evidence cannot be supplied, the applicant shall attend lectures either in this University or in some recognised University or School of Medicine, in the required subjects, and shall pass a satisfactory examination in them before admission to the examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. Every applicant for admission under this by-law must make application in writing to the Registrar, and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid, and also that he is a person of good fame and character. Upon the approval of his application, he shall pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds for the entry of his name in the University books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his degree.

115. The fee for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Surgery, shall be ten pounds respectively.

116. The above fees shall be paid to the Registrar previous to the examination, and shall not in any case be returned to the candidate.

117. Candidates who fail to pass an examination shall be allowed to present themselves for one further similar examination without fee, but for each subsequent examination that may be required, they shall pay the sum of five pounds.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

118. The Professors in the Faculty of Science, together with such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Senate, shall form a Board of examiners for conducting the examinations in the Faculty of Science, and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty, or, in his absence, the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

119. The Board of Examiners shall, from time to time, and in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws for the time being, frame rules and appoint times and places for the several examinations in the Faculty of Science.

120. At the conclusion of each examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman and by at least two other members.

121. There shall be two degrees granted in the Faculty of Science, viz., Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) and Doctor of Science (D.Sc.)

122. Every Undergraduate in Science must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and during his First Year must have pursued the course of studies provided for Undergraduates in Arts, and have passed satisfactorily the examinations in the subjects of lectures before proceeding any further. Undergraduates in Science must, however, pass the Matriculation Examination in French, and the First Year Examination in German, or *vice versa*.

123. Undergraduates in Science shall, during the Second Year, attend lectures and pass examinations in the following subjects:—

- Chemistry—Theoretical and Practical.
- Physics—Theoretical and Practical.
- Mathematics—(The same as in the Second Year of Arts).
- Physical Geography, Geology, Zoology, and Botany.

124. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science, Undergraduates shall, during the Third Year, attend lectures and pass examinations in any two of the three following subjects:—

1. Chemistry—Inorganic and Organic (with Laboratory practice).
2. Physics (with Laboratory practice).
3. Mathematics—(The same as in the Third Year of Arts).

Or in the three following subjects:—

4. Mineralogy, Geology, and Palæontology (with Laboratory practice).
5. Botany and Zoology.
6. Comparative Anatomy and Physiology (with Laboratory practice).

125. The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or prize of the value of ten pounds.

126. The examination for the Degree of B.Sc. shall take place once a year.

127. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science, that he is of nine Terms standing, and that he has passed all the examinations required since his admission to the University.

128. The fee for the Degree of B.Sc. shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to one subsequent examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

129. The Second and Third Year Examinations shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, practical exercises, and reference to specimens when necessary, and at the termination of such examinations each candidate shall undergo a *visà voce* examination, if the Examiners think fit.

130. At both the Second and Third Year Examinations honour papers shall be set where necessary. Students may elect to take up any one or more subjects.

131. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) shall take place once a year. This degree shall not be conferred until after the expiration of three Academic years from the granting of the B. Sc. Degree.

132. Every candidate must produce evidence that during the intervening time he has been employed in scientific study and research for at least three years. He shall be required to pass a theoretical and practical examination in one of the following branches of Science, viz., Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Palaeontology, and Physiology. He shall also be required to present, for the approval of the Examiners, a paper embodying the results of an original investigation or scientific research. Five printed copies of this paper must be transmitted to the Registrar at least two months before the date fixed for the examination. The candidate must also submit sufficient evidence of the authenticity of his paper to the Examiners, who may, if they think fit, examine him in the contents thereof.

133. The candidate who at this examination shall most distinguish himself shall receive a gold medal or prize of the value of ten pounds.

134. The fee for the Degree of D.Sc. shall be ten pounds, which shall be paid to the Registrar previous to the examination.

135. The above fee shall not in any case be returned, but any candidates who fail to pass an examination shall be allowed to present themselves for one further similar examination without fee, but for each subsequent examination that may be required shall pay the sum of five pounds.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

136. The Board of Examiners in Science shall conduct the examinations in the Department of Engineering as provided for in by-laws 118, 119, 120.

137. There shall be two degrees in Engineering, viz., Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.), and Master of Engineering (M.E.), the examination for which shall take place once a year.

138. Candidates for the degrees in Engineering must have attended lectures and passed the examinations in the First Year of the Arts Course satisfactorily, unless exempted under by-law 89.

139. During the Second Year candidates shall attend lectures and pass examinations in the following subjects:—

- Mathematics (as in the Second Year of Arts), including Plane and Solid Geometry.
- Chemistry (as in Second Year of Science).
- Physics (as in Second Year of Science).
- Physical Geography and Geology.
- Surveying.
- Applied Mechanics.
- Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing.

140. During the Third Year candidates shall attend lectures and pass examinations in the following subjects:—

1. Mathematics (as in the Third Year of Arts).
2. Engineering (Section I).
3. Mineralogy and Geology.
4. Engineering Drawing and Design, and one of the following Branches of Engineering:—
 - I. Civil Engineering (Section II) and Architecture.
 - II. Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction.
 - III. Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, and Mining Law.

Candidates selecting Mechanical Engineering are exempted from lectures and examinations in Physical Geography, Geology, and Mineralogy; Candidates selecting Mining Engineering are exempted from the lectures and examinations in Pure Mathematics.* All candidates are required to prepare and submit to the Board of Examiners an original set of working drawings and specifications of machinery or works in connection with the branch or branches of Engineering selected.

141. At both the Second and Third Annual Examinations, Honour papers shall be set where necessary.

142. A candidate shall not be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering unless he shall produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of nine terms standing, that he has passed all the examinations, and has satisfactorily complied with all the other conditions required of him since his admission to the University.

143. The candidate who shall most distinguish himself in the Honour division of the third Annual Examination, shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal, or prize of the value of ten pounds.

MASTER

MASTER OF ENGINEERING.

144. Candidates for the degree of Master of Engineering shall be Bachelors of Engineering of not less than three years standing; they will be required to produce to the Board of Examiners satisfactory certificates, or other evidence, of having been engaged during three years in the practice of one of the three branches of Engineering specified in by-law 145, one year at least of which must have been spent in acquiring a practical knowledge of the branch or branches selected, under the direction of an Engineer or Architect practising the branch or branches in which they wish to be examined.

145. Candidates for the degree of Master of Engineering shall pass examinations in one of the following divisions or branches:—

1. Civil Engineering, Architecture and Building Construction.
2. Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction.
3. Mining Engineering, Metallurgy and Assaying.

146. The diploma for the degrees of Bachelor and Master in Engineering shall specify the branch or branches of Engineering for which they are granted.

147. The fees for the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Engineering shall be ten pounds respectively; no candidate shall be admitted to the examinations unless he shall have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to one subsequent examination for the same degree without the payment of an additional fee.

148. Graduates in Engineering in any branch may, upon passing the examination in any other branch or branches, and producing satisfactory evidence of practical work therein, receive a certificate for such additional branch or branches.

149. The fee for such additional examination shall be ten pounds.

ADMISSION AD EUNDEM GRADUM.

150. Admission *ad eundem gradum* in this University may, at the discretion of the Senate, be granted without examination to Graduates of the following approved Universities,—that is to say:—The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Durham, the Victoria University, the University of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dublin, the Queen's University of Ireland, and the Royal University of Ireland lately established in its place, and the Universities of Melbourne, New Zealand, and Adelaide; and may also be granted to Graduates of such other Universities as the Senate may from time to time determine, provided always that they shall give to the Registrar, to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of their alleged degrees respectively, and of their good fame and character. Upon the approval of his application each candidate shall pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds for the entry of his name on the University books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his degree.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

151. A Register of Graduates of the University shall be kept by the Registrar in such a manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct.

152. A Register of the members of the Convocation shall be kept by the Registrar, in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct, and such Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon at the time of his claiming a vote at a Convocation is so entitled to vote.

SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICERS.

153. Any act required by the by-laws to be performed by any officer of the University may, during the absence or other incapacity of such officer, unless otherwise provided, be performed by a person appointed by the Senate to act in his place.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

154. The Academic Costume shall be for—

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor—a robe and cap similar to those worn by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In undress, the silk gown worn by other members of the Senate,—black velvet cap and gold tassel.

A Member of the Senate—the habit of his degree, or a black silk gown of the description worn by Graduates holding the degree of Doctor, with tippet of scarlet cloth, edged with white fur, and lined with blue silk,—black velvet trencher cap.

Doctor in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge,—black cloth trencher cap.

Doctors of Laws, Medicine, or Science—the gown worn by Graduates holding the degree of Doctor of Laws—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with blue silk.

Doctor of Medicine—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with purple silk.

Doctor of Science—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with amber-coloured satin.

Master of Arts—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge, of silk or bombazine, with black silk hood, lined with blue silk,—black cloth trencher cap.

Master of Engineering—a Master of Arts gown, with black silk hood, lined with light maroon-coloured silk,—black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Laws or Medicine—the black gown worn by civilians in Oxford or Cambridge holding degrees,—black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Laws—hood of black silk, edged with blue silk.

Bachelor of Medicine—hood of black silk, edged with purple silk.

Bachelor of Arts, Science or Engineering—a plain black stuff gown,—black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Arts—hood similar to that worn by the B.A. at Cambridge.

Bachelor of Science—hood of black silk, edged with amber-coloured silk.

Bachelor of Engineering—hood of black stuff, edged with light maroon-coloured silk.

An Officer not being a Graduate—a black silk gown of the description worn by civilians not holding degrees,—black cloth trencher cap.

Undergraduate—a plain black stuff gown,—black cloth trencher cap.

Scholar—

Scholar—plain black stuff gown, with a velvet bar and shoulder strap,—black cloth trencher cap. Provided that Students in the Medical School shall wear, while in attendance on courses of instruction, a corded silk sash of purple, edged with scarlet, one and a half inches wide, and worn over the left shoulder, so as to be visible across the chest.

155. Members of the University shall on all public occasions, when convened for Academic purposes, appear in their Academic Costume.

156. The undergraduates shall appear in Academic Costume when attending lectures and on all public occasions in the University; and, whenever they meet the Fellows, Professors, or other Superior Officers of the University, shall respectfully salute them.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

157. Two public examinations shall be held every year, the one to be called the Junior Public Examination, and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination, and shall be open to all candidates, male or female, who may present themselves.

158. The public examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

159. The subjects of the Junior Public Examinations shall be the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, the Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Science, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

160. The subjects of the Senior Public Examination shall be those mentioned in the foregoing section, together with higher Mathematics, Drawing, Music, Natural Philosophy, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

161. Every candidate who shall pass either of these Examinations, or such portions of either of them as may be required by the rules or orders of the Senate in force for the time being, shall receive a certificate to that effect, specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed, and signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

162. No person shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations until he shall have paid such fees as may be required by the rules or orders of the Senate in force for the time being.

163. The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition except publicly within the University, together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint, shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, or in his absence the Professor next in seniority, shall be chairman.

164. At the conclusion of each examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the chairman and at least one other member.

165. Subject to these by-laws, the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such rules or orders as the Senate may from time to time establish.

EVENING LECTURES.

166. Evening Lectures, embracing all the subjects necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall be given at the University at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct.

167. Any person desirous of attending Evening Lectures may do so upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct; but attendance at Evening Lectures shall not be accepted as qualifying for graduation, except in the case of those students who shall have matriculated and shall have made application in writing to the Registrar, and shown to the satisfaction of the Senate that their circumstances are such as to preclude their attendance during the day.

168. The evening course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall extend over a period of five years.

169. During the first biennium undergraduates shall attend Lectures in those subjects which are prescribed in by-law 64 for the ordinary first year of the Arts course.

170. During the second biennium, undergraduates shall attend lectures in those subjects which are prescribed in by-law 66 for the ordinary second year of the Arts course, with the exception of the Lectures on Physical Geography and Geology, Zoology and Botany.

171. Undergraduates who attend Evening Lectures shall be required to pass the two examinations prescribed in by-laws 65 and 67 at the end of the first and second bienna of their course respectively.

172. During the fifth year undergraduates shall attend lectures on those subjects which are prescribed under by-law 68 for the ordinary third year of the Arts course. Having kept fifteen terms, and passed the preceding examinations, they shall be admissible to the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

173. In all cases not provided for in the preceding seven by-laws, students attending Evening Lectures shall be subject to the same by-laws, rules, and regulations as other students.

[L.S.] W. M. MANNING, Chancellor.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1886. H. E. BARFF, Registrar.

Recommended for approval.—ARTHUR RENWICK, 14/8/86. Laid before the Executive Council on the 17th August, 1886, and approved.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 17/8/86.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING PROFESSORSHIPS AND STUDENTS, SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 April, 1886.

[Promised by the Minister of Public Instruction, in reply to Questions of Mr. William Clarke, M.P., on 15th April, 1886. Questions 1, 2, 3, and 4 are answered in the first table; Questions 5 and 6 are separately and subsequently replied to.]

(1.) Title.	(2.) Present Occupant.	(3.) Emoluments.	(4.) Students attending Class, April, 1886.
Professor of Classics	Walter Scott, M.A.	£900 and half lecture fees ...	118
Assistant Lecturer in Classics	Laurens F. Armstrong, B.A.	£350	
Professor of Mathematics	Theodore T. Gurney, M.A.	£900 and half lecture fees ...	124
Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics.....	Francis J. Horner, M.A.	£350	
Acting Professor of Physics.....	William H. Warren	£183 6s. 8d. and half evening fees for one term.	78
Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy	Archibald Liversidge, F.R.S.....	£900 and half lecture fees ...	37†
Demonstrator in Practical Chemistry...	Albert Helms, M.A., Ph. D.	£350	
Professor of Natural History and Horell Lecturer.	William John Stephens, M.A. ...	£900 and half lecture fees	37
Lecturer in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy & Demonstrator in Histology	William A. Haswell, M.A., B.Sc.	£350 do do	3*
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology..	T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D. ...	£900 do do ...	42
Demonstrator in Physiology	Alexander MacCormick, M.D. ...	£350	
Demonstrator in Anatomy	James Graham, M.A., M.B.	£350	3
Professor of Engineering	William H. Warren	£500 and half lecture fees	
Lecturer in Architecture	Cyril Blacket	£100 do do	Lectures only in Michaelmas Term.
Assistant Lecturer in Modern Languages	Rudolph Max, LL.D.	£300 and half evening lecture fees.	43
	Albert Bulteau	£200 and half lecture fees	72
Evening Lecturer in Classics	Thomas Butler, B.A.	£400 do do	32
Evening Lecturer in Mathematics	Robert G. Goggs, M.A.	£400 do do	35
Lecturer in Principles and Practice of Medicine.	James C. Cox, M.D.	£200 and lecture fees	1
Lecturer in Principles and Practice of Surgery.	Frederick Milford, M.D.	£300 do do	12
Lecturer in Midwifery and Diseases of Women.	Thomas Chambers, F.R.C.S.	£200 do do	1
Lecturer in Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	Thomas Dixon, M.B.	£200 do do	5
Lecturer in Pathology	W. Camac Wilkinson, B.A., M.D.	£300 do do	5
Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence ..	William H. Goode, M.A., M.D.	£100 do do	1
Lecturers in Clinical Medicine	A. Shewan, M.D.	£50 do do	1
	A. Murray Oram, M.D.	£50 do do	
Lecturers in Clinical Surgery	William H. Goode, M.A., M.D.	£50 do do	5
	George T. Hawkins, M.R.C.S. ...	£50 do do	

* Advanced class; the largest class in this Department comes in Michaelmas Term.

† The largest class in this Department comes in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.

(5.) Yes.

(6.) Mr. Horner absent April 12th, 13th, 14th. Illness.

Professor Stephens absent March 31st, April 1st. Illness.

Professor Stuart absent March 29th. Summoned as witness in Supreme Court.

Dr. MacCormick absent March 26th. Summoned as witness in Supreme Court.

Dr. Wilkinson absent March 26th. Summoned as witness in Supreme Court. The usual lecture delivered at the Prince Alfred Hospital on this day in the afternoon instead of at the University in the morning.

Mr. Haswell absent April 8th, 9th. Illness.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

RESUMPTIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT—

Avenel	Foxground.
Burrowa Flats.	Greenwich Park.
Burgoon.	Nambucca, Lower.

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

[AVENEL—Gazette, 23 October, 1885.]

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit.) Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith, and whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated that is to say, in the "Orange Advocate" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Molong, of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided, and I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Avenel, parish of Barrajin, county of Ashburnham, containing 2 acres, and being part of R. T. Fitzgerald's portion 100: Commencing on the southern side of a road 1 chain wide at the north-western

corner of portion 113 of 51 acres 3 roods; and bounded thence on the north by that road, dividing it from part of portion 103 of 69 acres 2 roods bearing west 5 chains; on the west by a line bearing south 4 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 5 chains; and on the east by a line forming part of the west boundary of portion 113 aforesaid bearing north 4 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. J. TRICKETT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[BURROWA FLATS—Gazette, 23 October, 1885.]

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit.) Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS, (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Burrowa News" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land

hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Burrowa of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification,—that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Burrowa Flats, parish of Nuring, county of Harden, forming parts of J. Hickey's portion 179 and B. Hickey's portion 70, containing 2 acres, and being portion J, commencing on the left bank of Four-mile Creek, at a point where the eastern side of the road 1 chain 50 links wide, from Galong to Burrowa, dividing it from part of portion 39 of 4½ acres 1 rood, intersects that creek; and bounded thence on the west by that road, bearing south 12 degrees 32 minutes west 5 chains; on the south by a line dividing it from B. Hickey's portion 70, bearing east 4 chains 97 links; on the east by a line dividing it from that portion, bearing north 3 chains 9½ links, to the Four-mile Creek; and on the north by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. J. TRICKETT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[BURGOON—Gazette, 3 November, 1885.]

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
(L.S.) } AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Governor. } Honorable Privy Council, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Molong Express" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Molong, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction for the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of W. Langan's portion 14, situate at Burgoon, parish of Dilga, county of Gordon, containing 2 acres. Commencing on the western side of the road 1 chain wide from Burgoon to Burrawang, passing through W. Langan's portion 14, at a point bearing south 1 degree 29 minutes west and distant 2 chains 99½ links, from a point where it intersects the northern side of a road 1 chain

wide dividing that portion from portion 13 of 100 acres; and bounded thence on the east by the first-mentioned road bearing south 1 degree 29 minutes west 3 chains 40½ links, thence south 5 degrees 4 minutes east 1 chain 60½ links; on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains 9½ links; on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains; and on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains 4 links to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. J. TRICKETT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[FOXGROUND—Gazette, 3 November, 1885.]

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
(L.S.) } AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Governor. } Honorable Privy Council, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Kiama Independent" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Kiama, of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of John (now James) Blow's original portion of 177 acres, situate at the Fox Ground in the parish of Broughton, county of Camden, containing by admeasurement 1 acre: Commencing on the south side of a road 50 links wide forming the northern boundary of John (now James) Blow's original portion of 177 acres, at a point bearing south 83 degrees east 3 chains from a peg marked broad-arrow over x at the north-west corner of that portion; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing south 2 degrees west 3 chains 50 links; thence on the south by a line bearing south 83 degrees east 2 chains 86 links; thence on the east by a line bearing north 2 degrees east 3 chains 50 links, to the south side of the aforesaid road; and thence on the north by that side of that road being a line bearing north 83 degrees west 2 chains 86 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. J. TRICKETT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

GREENWICH PARK—Gazette, 3 November, 1885.]

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
Governor. and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Goulburn Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Goulburn, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony, and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to, as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of N. M'Callum's portion 151, situate at Greenwich Park, parish of Cookbun-
doon, county of Argyll, containing 2 acres. Commencing on the eastern side of the reserved road 1 chain wide from Bunnaby to Goulburn and Greenwich Park, passing through N. M'Callum's portion 151 at a point bearing east and distant 7 chains 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, and thence north 4 degrees 40 minutes west 14 links from the north-western corner of portion 24 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the west by that road bearing north 4 degrees 40 minutes west 3 chains 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; on the north by a line bearing east 5 chains 27 links; on the east by a line bearing south 3 chains 92 links; and on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains 95 links to the point of commence-
ment.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. J. TRICKETT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[NAMBUECCA LOWER—Gazette, 3 November.]

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross
(L.S.) of the Most Honorable Order of the
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Governor. Honorable Privy Council, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Macleay Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith. And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Macleay River, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of W. H. Smith's portion L, situate at Nambucca Lower, parish of Nambucca, county of Ralceigh, containing 2 acres 2 roods and 10 perches, and being portion 111, together with a road 1 chain wide as an approach thereto: Commencing at a point bearing about south 77 degrees 3 minutes west and distant 23 chains 75 links from the north-eastern corner of W. H. Smith's portion L; and bounded thence on the north-east by a line bearing south 29 degrees 15 minutes east 4 chains; on the south-east by a line bearing south 60 degrees 45 minutes west 5 chains; on the south-west by a line bearing north 29 degrees 15 minutes west 4 chains; on the north-west by a line bearing north 60 degrees 45 minutes east 3 chains 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains 88 links; on the north by a line bearing east 1 chain; and on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains 32 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. J. TRICKETT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

RESUMPTIONS OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT—

Barrenjoey.	Gracemount.	Stonefield.
Brook's Point.	Kentgrove.	The Grove.
Coaldale.	Sidebrook.	Werriberri.

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

[BARRENJOEY—*Gazette*, 8 December, 1885.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency Sir ALFRED STEPHEN,
to wit. } Knight Grand Cross of the Most Dis-
(L.S.) } tinguished Order of Saint Michael and
ALFRED STEPHEN, } Saint George, and a Companion of the
Lieutenant-Governor } Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Administering } Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of
the Government. } New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, the Lieutenant-Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony, and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to, as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of the Bassett-Darley Estate, James Napper's 400 acres, situate at Barrenjoey, parish of Narrabeen, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement two acres more or less: Commencing on the

west side of the road from Manly to Barrenjoey, at a point bearing south 3 degrees 13 minutes west, and distant 47 chains and 30 links from the intersection of that side of that road with the north boundary of James Napper's 400-acre grant; and bounded thence on the east by the west side of that road bearing south 2 chains 20½ links; on the south by a line bearing west 9 chains and 70 links; on the north-west by a line forming the shores of Pittwater bearing north 29 degrees 19 minutes east 2 chains 52 and six-tenths links; and on the north by a line bearing east 8 chains 46 and one-fifth links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. J. TRICKETT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[BROOK'S POINT—*Gazette*, 20 January, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes

Acquisition Act" by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Campbelltown Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Campbelltown of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of W. Sykes' portion of 70 acres, situated at Brooks' Point, parish of Appin, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 26 perches, more or less: Commencing on the south boundary of John Kennedy's 80 acres, at the north-east corner of William Sykes' portion of 100 acres; and bounded thence on the west by part of its east boundary bearing south 1 degree 5 minutes west 4 chains; on part of the south by a line bearing east 5 chains and 7 links; on part of the east by a line bearing north 3 chains and 70 links; on the remainder of the south by a line bearing east 5 chains and 46 links; on the remainder of the east by the south-west side of the land resumed for the Sydney Water Supply Works, bearing north 4 degrees 16 minutes west 30 links; and on the north by part of the south boundary of John Kennedy's 80 acres aforesaid, bearing west 10 chains and 44 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[COALDALE—Gazette, 20 January, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Clarence and Richmond Examiner" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that, by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Grafton of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public

Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of Joseph Brown's portion 13, parish of Coaldale, county of Clarence, situate at Coaldale, containing 2 acres, and being portion 30: Commencing at a point bearing about south 59 degrees 15 minutes west, and distant 26 chains and 43 links from the eastern end of the northern boundary-line of Joseph Brown's portion 13 aforesaid; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing west 3 chains 53 links; on the west by a line bearing south 4 chains 85 links; on the south by a line bearing east 4 chains 74 links; and on the east by a line bearing north 14 degrees 3 minutes west 5 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[GRACEMOUNT—Gazette, 20 January, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Goulburn Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Goulburn of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of J. Alder's portion 66, situate at Gracemount, parish of Bunnaby, county of Argyle, containing 2 acres: Commencing on the northern side of a road 1 chain wide at the south-western corner of portion 69 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the south by that road dividing it from part of M. W. Pearce's 950 acres bearing west 4 chains; on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains; on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains; and on the east by part of the western boundary of portion 89 aforesaid bearing south 5 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[KENTGROVE—Gazette, 20 January, 1886.]

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

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

(L.S.)
CARRINGTON,
Governor,

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Land for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Goulburn Argus" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described, has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Goulburn, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of J. Bingham's portion 128, parish of Kiamma, county of Georgiana, situate at Kentgrove, containing 2 acres: Commencing at a point distant 8 chains 93 links west from the north-eastern corner of J. Bingham's portion 128; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing west 4 chains 5 links; on the west by a line bearing south 1 degree east 5 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 3 chains 96 links; and on the east by a line bearing north 5 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[SIDEBROOK—Gazette, 20 January, 1886.]

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

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

(L.S.)
CARRINGTON,
Governor.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Glen Innes Examiner" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection

therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Armidale of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of P. Walsh's portion 19, situate at Sidebrook, parish of Moredun, county of Hardinge, containing 2 acres, and being portion 45: Commencing on the northern side of a road 3 chains wide, at a point bearing north 88 degrees 52 minutes east, and distant 6 chains 35 links from the south-western corner of P. Walsh's portion 19; and bounded thence on the south by that road dividing it from part of portion 15 of 40 acres bearing north 88 degrees 52 minutes east 2 chains 86 links; on the east by a line bearing north 1 degree 8 minutes west 7 chains; on the north by a line bearing south 88 degrees 52 minutes west 2 chains 86 links; and on the west by a line bearing south 1 degree 8 minutes east 7 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[STONEFIELD—Gazette, 8 December, 1885.]

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency Sir ALFRED STEPHEN,
to wit. } Knight Grand Cross of the Most
(L.S.) } Distinguished Order of Saint Michael
ALFRED STEPHEN, and Saint George, and a Companion of
Lieutenant-Governor, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,
Administering Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of
the Government. New South Wales, and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, the Lieutenant-Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Inverell Argus" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Warialda, of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of D. Campbell's portion 19, and being portion 57, situate at Stonefield, parish of Warialda, county of Burnett, containing 3 acres, Commencing on the northern side of a road 1 chain wide, at a point distant 1 chain 2 links south from the south-western corner of portion 21 of 307 acres; and bounded thence on the south by that road dividing it from part of portion 32 of 120 acres, parish of Clare, bearing west 9 chains 97 links; on the north-west by a line bearing north 25 degrees 45 minutes east 3 chains 63 links; on the north by a line bearing east 8 chains

39 links; and on the east by part of the western boundary of portion 21 of 307 acres aforesaid, and a road 1 chain wide, in all bearing south 3 chains 27 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. J. TRICKETT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[THE GROVE—Gazette, 8 December, 1885.]

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

NEW SOUTH WALES } By His Excellency Sir ALFRED STEPHEN,
to wit. } Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, and a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, the Lieutenant-Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Orange Liberal" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith. And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Molong, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at The Grove, parish of Barrabin, county of Ashburnham, containing 2 acres: Commencing on the southern side of a road one chain wide, at a point distant 14 chains 83 links west from the north-eastern corner of J. J. Grant's portion 26; and bounded thence on the north by that road dividing it from part of portion 57 of 40 acres, bearing west 5 chains; on the west by a line bearing south 4 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 5 chains; and on the east by a line bearing north 4 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. J. TRICKETT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[WERRIBERRI—Gazette, 20 January, 1886.]

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

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

(L.S.)
CARRINGTON,
Governor.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Picton Argus" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Camden, Narellan, and Picton of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of W. Willis' portion 50 of 54 acres, situate at Werriberri, parish of Picton, county of Camden, containing by admeasurement 2 acres, and being portion 62A: Commencing at a point on the south-west side of the road from the Oaks to Picton, being the north-east corner of portion 75, William Willis' 81 acres; and bounded thence on the south by part of the north boundary of that portion bearing west 4 chains 68 links; thence on the west by a line bearing north 4 chains 73 links; thence on the north by a line bearing east 3 chains and 91 links to the south-west side of the road from the Oaks to Picton beforementioned; and thence on the north-east by that road bearing south 9 degrees 15 minutes east 4 chains 80 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

RESUMPTIONS OF LAND UNDER FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES, VIZ:—

Bellinger South.	Mount Rivers.
Cavan.	Murrumbulla.
Fisher's Creek.	Noonbar Creek.
Marshall Mount.	Whian Whian.

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

[BELLINGER SOUTH—*Gazette*, 3 February, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Macleay Argus" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette* and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Macleay River of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of H. Bird's portion 85, situate at South Bellinger, parish of Bellingen, county of Raleigh, containing 2 acres, and being portion 138:

Commencing on the eastern side of the road 1 chain wide from South Arm to Fernmount, passing through H. Bird's portion 85 at a point distant 5 chains 79 links north and 1 chain east from the south-eastern corner of portion 97 of 39 acres 3 roods; and bounded thence on the west by that road bearing north 4 chains 48 links; on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains 47 links; on the east by a line bearing south 4 chains 48 links; and on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains 47 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[CAVAN—*Gazette*, 3 February, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Yass Courier" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection

thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that, by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Yass of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of T. Grace's portion 67, situate at Cavan, parish of Taemas, county of Cowley, containing 2 acres: Commencing on the southern side of the road 1 chain wide from Tumut to Yass, passing through T. Grace's portion 57 at its intersection with the eastern boundary of portion 58 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the north by that road bearing north 81 degrees 58 minutes east 1 chain 72 links; and thence bearing south 89 degrees 48 minutes east 3 chains 30 links; on the east by a line bearing south 4 chains 13 links; on the south by a line bearing west 5 chains; and on the west by part of the eastern boundary of portion 58 aforesaid, bearing north 3 chains 90 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunder set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[FISHER'S CREEK—Gazette, 3 February, 1886.]

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

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

(L.S.)
CARRINGTON,
Governor.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Burrows News" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Burrows of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: and I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of J. Hurley's portion 103, situate at Fisher's Creek, parish of Geegullalong, county of Montague, containing 2 acres: Commencing on the south-western side of the road 1 chain and 50 links wide from Marengo to Burrows, passing through J. Hurley's portion 103

at a point bearing south 71 degrees 23 minutes east and distant 5 chains 53 links, and thence south 1 chain 58½ links from the intersection of the north-east side of that road with the southern boundary of portion 102 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the north-east by that road bearing south 71 degrees 23 minutes east 4 chains 22 links; on the east by a line bearing south 4 chains 33 links; on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains; and on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains 68 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[MARSHALL MOUNT—Gazette, 3 February, 1886.]

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

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

(L.S.)
CARRINGTON,
Governor.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Wollongong Argus" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Wollongong of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of H. Osborne's 2,560 acres, situate at Marshall Mount, parish of Calderwood, county of Camden, containing 1 rood 2 perches: Commencing on the south-western side of a lane 50 links wide at a point bearing south 68 degrees 9 minutes west and distant 54 links from the eastern corner of 1 rood 33½ perches, granted by H. Osborne for a Public School site; and bounded thence on the north-east by that lane dividing it from part of G. Johnstone's 1,500 acres bearing south 44 degrees 14 minutes east 2 chains 5½ links; on the south-east by the road 50 links wide; from Marshall Mount to Wollongong and Dapto, bearing south 70 degrees 32 minutes west 1 chain 46 links; on the south-west by a line bearing north 48 degrees 55 minutes west 1 chain 97½ links; and on the north-west by part of the south-eastern boundary of the 1 rood 33½ perches aforesaid bearing north 68 degrees 9 minutes east 1 chain 42 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[MOUNT RIVERS—*Gazette*, 3 February, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Maitland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette* and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Paterson of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of G. Townshend's 970 acres, situate at Mount Rivers, parish of Holywell, county of Durham, containing 2 acres: Commencing at a point bearing about south 64 degrees 4 minutes west and distant 33 chains 84 links from the south-western corner of J. P. Webber's 640 acres, parish of Lewinsbrook, on the left bank of the Paterson River; and bounded thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 15 degrees 58 minutes west 4 chains and 47 links; on the south-west by the road 1 chain wide from Lostock to Grosford, passing through G. Townshend's 970 acres, bearing north 74 degrees 2 minutes west 4 chains and 48 links; on the north-west by a line bearing north 15 degrees 58 minutes east 4 chains and 47 links; and on the north-east by a line bearing south 74 degrees 2 minutes east 4 chains and 48 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[MURRIMBOOLA—*Gazette*, 3 February, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the

said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Murrumburrah Signal" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette* and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Young of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of R. Ford's portion 168, situate at Murrumboola, parish of Murrumboola, county of Harden, containing 2 acres: Commencing on the western side of a road 1 chain 50 links wide, at a point distant about 1 chain and 51 links west from the south-western corner of portion 169 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the east by that road dividing it from part of that portion bearing north 6 degrees 17 minutes west 4 chains 36 links; on the north by a line bearing west 4 chains 38 links; on the west by a line bearing south 4 chains 33½ links; and on the south by a road 1 chain 50 links wide dividing it from part of portion 167 of 79 acres 3 roods bearing east 4 chains 86 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[NOONBAR CREEK—*Gazette*, 5 February, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith, and whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette*, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated that is to say, in the "Coonamble Independent" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Coonamble, of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein

together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided, and I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of J. Rigney's portion 8, situate at Noonbar Creek, parish of Noonbar, county of Leichhardt, containing 2 acres, and being portion 44: Commencing on the right bank of Noonbar Creek, at a point bearing south 68 degrees 8 minutes 35 seconds east and distant 14 chains 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ links from the north-eastern corner of portion 22 of 100 acres on the left bank of that creek; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north 2 degrees 46 minutes 15 seconds east 7 chains 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; on the north by a line bearing south 87 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east 5 chains; on the east by a line bearing south 2 degrees 46 minutes 15 seconds west 1 chain 44 links to the aforesaid creek; and on the south-east by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[WHIAN WHIAN—Gazette, 3 February, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinbefore described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON

CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Lismore Star" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Richmond River of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of G. B. Martin's portion 20, at Whian Whian (Eureka), parish of Clunes, county of Rous, containing 10 acres, and being portion 292: Commencing on the eastern side of a road 1 chain wide at the north-western corner of portion 18 of 500 acres; and bounded thence on the west by that road dividing it from part of portion 15 of 633 acres bearing north 6 degrees 59 minutes west 1 chain 50 links, north 1 degree 25 minutes east 1 chain 70 links, north 35 degrees 37 minutes west 2 chains 43 links, and thence north 15 degrees 5 minutes west 2 chains 30 links; on the north by a line bearing east 14 chains 83 links; on the east by a line bearing south 7 chains 38 links; and on the south by part of the northern boundary of portion 18 aforesaid bearing west 12 chains 72 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By his Excellency's Command,

J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT UNDERMENTIONED PLACES:—

Bluc Gum Flat.
Fountaindale.
Smith-street, Balmain.

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

[BLUE GUM FLAT—*Gazette*, 26th February, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Newcastle Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette* and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Brisbane Water of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of Thomas M'Quoid's 2,560 acres and part of R. Holt's 2,000 acres, situate at Blue Gum Flat, parishes of Ourimbah and Gosford, county of Northumberland, containing by admeasurement 4 acres 1 rood. Commencing at a point bearing north 89 degrees 57 minutes west and distant 59 chains 43 $\frac{7}{8}$ links from the north-eastern corner of R. Holt's 2,000 acres aforesaid, parish of

Gosford; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing north 89 degrees 57 minutes west 6 chains and $\frac{1}{2}$ link; on the west by a line bearing north 7 chains 90 $\frac{1}{10}$ links; on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains and 48 links; and on the east and north-east by lines bearing south 2 chains 13 links south 29 degrees 54 minutes east 3 chains 50 links; and south 4 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds west 2 chains 75 $\frac{1}{10}$ links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTE.—This notification is published in lieu of that which appeared in the *Government Gazette* of 27th May, 1884.

[FOUNTAINDALE—*Gazette*, 26th February, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Burrawang Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the

Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Berrima of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to, as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of James M'Baron's portion 201, situate at Fountaindale, parish of Yarrawa, county of Camden, containing 2 acres, and being portion 400. Commencing on the northern side of a road 1 chain wide at a point distant 12 chains 96 links east; and thence 1 chain north from the north-western corner of portion 232 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the south by that road dividing it from part of that portion bearing east 5 chains; on the east by a line bearing north 4 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 5 chains; and on the west by a line bearing south 4 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[SMITH-STREET, BALMAIN—*Gazette*, 26th February, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith; And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have

sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Smith-street, Balmain, county of Cumberland, parish of Petersham, containing by admeasurement about 1 rood 33 perches. Commencing on the south-western side of Smith-street, at a point bearing north 24 degrees 27 minutes west 7 chains $13\frac{1}{10}$ links; and thence north 24 degrees 23 minutes west 2 chains $34\frac{1}{10}$ links from its intersection with the north-west side of Mansfield-street; and bounded thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 66 degrees 23 minutes west 2 chains $55\frac{8}{10}$ links; thence on the south-west by the north-east side of Rosser-street bearing north 24 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain $80\frac{2}{10}$ links; thence on the north-west by a line bearing north 66 degrees 53 minutes east 2 chains $54\frac{1}{10}$ links; and thence on the north-east by the south-west side of Smith-street aforesaid bearing south 24 degrees 23 minutes east 1 chain 78 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

RESUMPTIONS OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT
UNDERMENTIONED PLACES, VIZ:—Kangaroo Flat.
Milbrulong.

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

[KANGAROO FLAT—*Gazette*, 9th April, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the *Gazette*, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District, wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Cowra Free Press" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that, by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Cowra of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of John Newham's portion No. 65, situate at Kangaroo Flat, parish of

Milburn, county of Bathurst, containing 2 acres: Commencing at the south-eastern corner of portion No. 62 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the north by a part of the southern boundary of that portion bearing west 5 chains; on the west by a line bearing south 4 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 5 chains; and on the east by a line bearing north 4 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[MILBRULONG—*Gazette*, 9th April, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the *Gazette*, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Wagga Wagga Advertiser" newspaper, declare that the parcel

of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Wagga Wagga, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of James Bent's portion No. 26, situate at Milbrulong, parish of Milbrulong, county of Mitchell, containing 2 acres, and being

portion No. 89: Commencing on the western side of a road 2 chains wide, at a point bearing south 73 degrees 37 minutes west, and distant 2 chains 8½ links from the most northerly north-western corner of portion No. 25 of 490 acres 2 roods; and bounded thence on the east by that road dividing it from part of that portion bearing south 5 chains 59 links; on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains; on the west by a line bearing north 4 chains 41 links; and on the north-west by a line bearing north 73 degrees 37 minutes east 4 chains 17 links to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT UNDERMENTIONED PLACES:—

Jindalee West.
Mount Hope.

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

[JINDALEE WEST—*Gazette*, 22nd May, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith, and whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette*, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated that is to say, in the "Cootamundra Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Gundagai, of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided, and I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Jindalee West, forming part of portion 113 of 40 acres, parish of Jindalee, county of Harden, being portion 449, and containing 2 acres: Commencing on the southern side of a road 1 chain wide, at a

point distant 2 chains west from the north-western corner of portion 114 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the north by that road, dividing it from part of portion 440 of 43 acres, bearing west 5 chains; on the west by a line bearing south 4 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 5 chains; and on the east by a line bearing north 4 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[MOUNT HOPE—*Gazette*, 22nd May, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Forbes Gazette" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of

buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Oxley of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification,—that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of portion No. 56 of 80 acres, situate at Mount Hope, parish of Mount Hope, county of Blaxland, being portion No. 71, of 2 acres: Com-

mencing at a point bearing westerly, and distant 4 chains and 50 links from the north-west corner of portion No. 13; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing west 6 chains and 33 links; on the west by a line bearing south 3 chains and 16 links; on the south by a line bearing east 6 chains and 33 links; and on the east by a line bearing north 0 degrees 8 minutes east 3 chains and 16 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

RESUMPTIONS OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT
THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES:—Como.
Coorangoora.
Cullagong.
Mitchell Road (Alexandria.)

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

[COMO—Gazette, 15th June, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Liverpool, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of the Holt-Sutherland Estate, and also part of portion 59, T. Holt's 59½ acres, situate at Como, in the parish of Sutherland, county of Cumberland, containing 3 roods 27½ perches, and being lots 110 and 111 of the Como village sub-division: Commencing at a point on the southern shore of George's River, where the north-western corner of a road meets the waters of Double

Bay; and bounded thence on the south-east by the north-western side of said road bearing south 18 degrees 52 minutes west 309 links; thence on the south-east by the aforesaid road south-westerly 166 links on a radius of 200 links from the tangential point of a line bearing south 85 degrees 37 minutes east to the eastern corner of lot 112; thence on the south-west by lot 112 bearing north 43 degrees 10 minutes west 280 links to Double Bay; thence by the waters of Double Bay in a north-easterly direction for about 520 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[COORANGOORA—Gazette, 15th June, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Bingera Telegraph" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police

District of Warialdu, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of James Tutt's portion 15, situate at Coorangoor, parish of Keera, county of Murchison, containing 2 acres, and being portion 20: Commencing on the south-western side of the road, 3 chains wide, from Bingara to Bundarra, at a point bearing about north 32 degrees west and distant 26 links, and thence north 42 degrees west 17 chains 19 links from a box-tree marked broad-arrow over 13 over 11; and bounded thence on the north-east by that road bearing north 42 degrees west 5 chains 98 links; on the west by a line bearing south 7 chains 22 links; on the south by a line bearing east 4 chains; and on the east by a line bearing north 2 chains 78 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[CULLAGONG—Gazette, 15th June, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Burrangong Argus" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Young, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of Job Fowler's portion 284, situate at Cullagong (Wilton), parish of Wilton, county of Montegle, containing 2 acres: Commencing at a point bearing about north and distant 19 chains 54 links from the most easterly south-eastern corner of Job Fowler's portion 284; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains 48 links; on the west by a line bearing north 6 chains 46 links; on the north-east by a road 1 chain wide dividing it

from part of portion 193 of 159 acres bearing south 48 degrees 17 minutes east 6 chains; and on the east by a line bearing south 2 chains 47 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[MITCHELL ROAD (ALEXANDRIA)—Gazette, 15th June, 1886.]
**NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.**

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mitchell Road, Alexandria, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, containing 3 roods 8½ perches: Commencing on the north-western side of Mitchell Road, at a point bearing north 22 degrees 48 minutes east (true) 4 chains 23½ links from an alignment-post situated at the intersection of the building-line of the south-eastern side of Mitchell Road aforesaid with the kerb-line of the south-western side of Fountain-street; and bounded thence on the south-west by the north-eastern side of a lane 20 feet wide bearing north 52 degrees 53 minutes west (true) 2 chains 67 links; thence on the north-west by the south-eastern side of Sutor-street bearing north 37 degrees 7 minutes east (true) 3 chains 3 links; thence on the north-east by a line bearing south 52 degrees 53 minutes east (true) 2 chains 64½ links to the north-western side of Mitchell Road aforesaid; and thence on the south-east by that side of that road bearing south 36 degrees 42 minutes west (true) 3 chains 3 links, to the point of commencement, being part of the property of the Mercantile Building, Land, and Investment Company.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT
PENNANT HILLS SOUTH AND WALCHA ROAD.)

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

[PENNANT HILLS SOUTH.—*Gazette*, 2nd July, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Cumberland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette* and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Parramatta, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Pennant Hills South, parish of Field of Mars, county of Cumberland, containing 2 acres: Commencing on the north-eastern side of the road from Dundas to Pennant Hills, at the south-east corner of a portion of land containing 2 acres, resumed by *Gazette* notice on the 6th March, 1885, for Public School purposes, being a point bearing about south 74 degrees 24

minutes east 3 chains and 90 links from Brenda Trigonometrical Station; and bounded thence on the west by the east boundary of that portion and its prolongation, being a line bearing north 6 chains 4½ links; thence on the north by a line bearing east 2 chains 74 links to a fenced line forming the west boundary of Thompson's Orchard; thence on the east by that fenced line bearing south 2 degrees 20 minutes east 7 chains 86 links to the north-eastern side of the road from Pennant Hills to Dundas; and thence on the south-west by that side of that road, being a line bearing north 59 degrees 25 minutes west 3 chains 55 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[WALCHA ROAD.—*Gazette*, 2nd July, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Uralla and Walcha Times" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described

is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Armidale, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of Agnes Scott's portion 210, situate at Walcha Road, parish of Congi, county of Inglis, containing 2 acres and being portion 186: Commencing on the eastern side of the road 1 chain wide from the Railway

Station to Bendemeer, along the eastern side of the Great Northern Railway, at a point distant 6 chains 29 links east from the south-western corner of Agnes Scott's portion 210; and bounded thence on the west by that road bearing north 6 degrees 39 minutes west 6 chains 4½ links; on the north by a line bearing east 3 chains 68½ links; on the east by a line bearing south 6 chains; and on the south by a road 1 chain wide dividing it from part of portion 179 of 40 acres bearing west 2 chains 98½ links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[3d.]

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT CHAUCER AND SOLFERINO.)

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

[SOLFERINO.—*Gazette, 6th July, 1886.*]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Burrangong Chronicle" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Young, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 2 acres, forming part of Carlo Marina's portion 254, situate at Solferino, parish of Woodonga, county of Montegle: Commencing on the western side of a road 1 chain wide, at a point distant 1 chain north from the south-eastern corner of Carlo Marina's portion 254; and bounded thence on the east by that road dividing it from part of portion 120 of 270 acres, bearing north 3 chains

78½ links; on the north-east by a line bearing north 25 degrees 9 minutes west 1 chain 41 links; on the north by a line bearing west 3 chains 42½ links; on the west by a line bearing south 5 chains 7 links; and on the south by a line bearing east 4 chains 2½ links to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR BENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[CHAUCER.—*Gazette, 6th July, 1886.*]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the *Gazette*, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Carcoar Chronicle" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that, by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Cowra of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the

purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Chaucer, containing a total area of 2 acres 2 roods, and forming part of M. M'Donald's, now T. Callan's, portion 27, parish of Chaucer, county of Bathurst, being portion 68 of 2 acres, and a road 50 links wide for access thereto, containing an area of 2 roods: Commencing on the north-eastern side of the road 1 chain 50 links wide from Canowindra to Carcoar at a point bearing south 44 degrees 10 minutes east and distant 17 chains 37 links from the southern end of the western boundary of M. M'Donald's, now T. Callan's, portion 27; and bounded thence on the south-west by that road dividing it from part of portion 56 of 150

acres 2 roods bearing south 44 degrees 10 minutes east 51 links; on the south-east by lines bearing north 34 degrees 58 minutes east 10 chains 11 links; and thence north 44 degrees 53 minutes east 4 chains 51 links to the left bank of Emu Creek; on the north-east by that creek downwards in a direct line about 3 chains 95 links; and on the north-west by lines bearing south 44 degrees 53 minutes west 6 chains 19 links, south 45 degrees east 3 chains 7 links, and thence south 34 degrees 58 minutes west 10 chains 11 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK..

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT ENMORE AND NOOROOMA.)

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

[ENMORE—Gazette, 10th August, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Enmore, parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, being allotments 13 to 21 of section No. 1 of the subdivision of Josephson's Estate, containing by admeasurement about 1 rood and 26 perches: Commencing on the north-east side of the Metropolitan Road, at its intersection with the south-east side of Enmore-lane; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of that lane

bearing north 64 degrees 16 minutes east 100 feet; thence on the north-east by the south-west side of a lane 20 feet wide bearing south 25 degrees 44 minutes east 180 feet; thence on the south-east by the north-west boundary of allotment No. 22 bearing south 64 degrees 16 minutes west 100 feet; and thence on the south-west by the north-east side of the Metropolitan Road aforesaid bearing north 25 degrees 44 minutes west 180 feet, to the point of commencement, as shown on deposited plan No. 1,166 in the Registrar General's Office.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[NOOROOMA—Gazette, 10 August, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Moruya Examiner" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the

publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Broulee, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Noorooma, forming part of J. P. Secombe's portion 324, parish of Noorooma, county of Dampier, containing 2 roods 28 perches, and being portion 197: Commencing at a point bearing south 35 degrees 26 minutes west and distant 6 chains 40½ links from the north-

western corner of portion 42 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing south 1 chain 72 links; on the south-east by a line bearing south 71 degrees west 2 chains 33 links; on the south-west by a line bearing north 74 degrees west 2 chains 5½ links; on the west by a line bearing north 1 chain 27½ links; on the north by a line bearing north 87 degrees 24 minutes east 3 chains 85½ links; and thence on the north-west by a line north 35 degrees 26 minutes east 56½ links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,
ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT KEGWORTH ESTATE AND ROCKDALE.)

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

[ROCKDALE—Gazette, 20 August, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land being allotments 6 to 9 of section 4 of Rockdale Township subdivision, parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement about 1 rood 17½ perches: Commencing on the north-east side of Pitt-street at the south-east corner of allotment 5, being a point bearing south 72 degrees 2 minutes east and distant 220 feet from its intersection with the south-east side of George-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by the south-east boundary of allotment 5 aforesaid bearing north 17 degrees

58 minutes east 111 feet 1 inch; thence on the north by a line bearing north 89 degrees 19 minutes east 126 feet 8 inches; thence on the south-east by the north-west side of a lane 20 feet wide bearing south 17 degrees 58 minutes west 151 feet 7 inches; and thence on the south-west by the north-east side of Pitt-street aforesaid bearing north 72 degrees 2 minutes west 120 feet, to the point of commencement, as shown on deposited plan 1,547, Registrar General's Office.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[KEGWORTH ESTATE—Gazette, 20 August, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose

of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land heretofore referred to, as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land being allotments 1 to 5 of section 5 of the Kegworth Estate, parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 3 roods 30½ perches: Commencing at the intersection of the north side of Kegworth-street, with the west side of Tebbutt-street; and bounded thence on the south by the north side of Kegworth-street aforesaid, being a line bearing north 88 degrees 40 minutes west 160 feet; thence on the west by the east boundary

of allotment 6 bearing north 1 degree 20 minutes east 247 feet 2 inches; thence on the north-west by a line bearing north 72 degrees 10 minutes east 158 feet 10 inches; and thence on the east by the west side of Tebbutt-street aforesaid bearing south 1 degree 20 minutes west 299 feet 4 inches to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT BEXLEY ESTATE.)

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

[BEXLEY—*Gazette*, 24th September, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the *Gazette*, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction

of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as measured by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, being allotment 1 of section 6 of Lynton Park, being part of the Bexley Estate, parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 1 rood and 24 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the north-east side of Bay View-street with the western side of the Forest Road; and bounded thence on the south-west by that side of that street bearing north 44 degrees 6 minutes west 241 feet 5 inches; thence on the north-west by part of the south-east boundary of allotment No. 3 bearing north 45 degrees 50 minutes east 56 feet; thence on the north-east by the south-west boundary of allotment No. 2 bearing south 44 degrees 6 minutes east 171 feet 3 inches; and thence on the east by the western side of the Forest Road aforesaid bearing south 5 degrees 32 minutes east 89 feet 10 inches to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT

Kegworth Estate and
Watagon.

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

[KEGWORTH ESTATE—*Gazette*, 6th October, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette*, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, being allotment 6 of section No. 5 of the Kegworth estate, parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 1 rood 3¼ perches: Commencing on the northern side of Kegworth-street at a point bearing north 88 degrees 40 minutes west and distant 150 feet from its intersection with the west side of Tebbutt-

street; and bounded thence on the east by the west boundaries of allotments 1 to 5 bearing north 1 degree 20 minutes east 247 feet 2 inches; thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 72 degrees 10 minutes west 52 feet 11 inches; thence on the west by a line bearing south 1 degree 20 minutes west 229 feet 10½ inches; and thence on the south by the north side of Kegworth-street aforesaid bearing south 88 degrees 40 minutes east 50 feet, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[WATAGON—*Gazette*, 1st October, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Maitland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper

circulated in the Police District of Wollombi, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Watagon, parish of Hay, county of Northumberland, forming part of John Lynch's (now J. Woodbury's), 100 acres, being portion 119, containing 2 acres: Commencing on the south-eastern side of the road 1 chain wide from Laguna to Cooranbong passing through John Lynch's original 100 acres at a point distant 21 chains 35 links southerly from the north-eastern corner of that

land, on the left bank of Watagon Creek; and bounded thence on the north-west by that road bearing south 69 degrees 30 minutes west 1 chain 71 links; and thence bearing south 67 degrees 13 minutes west 2 chains and 61½ links; on the west by a line bearing south 4 chains and 21 links; on the south by a line bearing east 3 chains and 92 links; and on the east by part of the western boundary of John Lynch's 100 acres bearing north 0 degrees 54 minutes east 5 chains and 81 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT

Ebenezer,
Newra, and
Toothdale.

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

[EBENEZER—*Gazette*, 15th October, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Hawkesbury Chronicle" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Windsor, of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of Owen Cavanagh's grant of 100 acres, situate at Ebenezer, parish of Wilberforce, county of Cook, containing by admeasurement 2 acres: Commencing at a point bearing north 36 degrees 38 minutes east and distant 9 chains and 43 links from the south-west corner of Owen Cavanagh's grant of 100 acres; and

bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north 4 chains and 96 links; thence on the north-east by the south-west side of a road "by user," leading from the Windsor and Sackville Reach Road to the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, &c., bearing south 69 degrees east 5 chains 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence on the east by a line bearing south 3 chains and 4 links; and thence on the south by a line bearing west 5 chains, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[NEWRA—*Gazette*, 15th October, 1886.]NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Wellington Gazette" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the

publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Wellington of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate within Robert Smith's 907 acres and 648 acres, at Newreca, parish of Mumbil, county of Wellington, containing 1 acre, and being portion 124: Commencing on the eastern side of the road 1 chain wide from Wellington to Newreca, passing through Robert Smith's land (648 acres) at a point bearing north 73 degrees 40 minutes east and distant 1 chain and 65 links from a yellow-box tree marked 124; and bounded thence on the south-west by the eastern side of that road bearing north 13 degrees 8 minutes west 2 chains and 18 links; on the north-west by a line bearing north 76 degrees 52 minutes east 4 chains and 43 links; on the north-east by a line bearing south 23 degrees east 2 chains and 21 links; and on the south-east by a line bearing south 76 degrees 52 minutes west 4 chains and 77 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[FOOTHDALE—Gazette, 15th October, 1886.]

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

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

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice

of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School, Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON: the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Bega Gazette" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Bega, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of Michael Darling's portion 28, situate at Footdale, parish of Wolumba, county of Auckland, containing 2 acres, and being portion 79: Commencing on the southern side of the main road 1 chain wide from Candelo to Merimbula, at a point bearing south 87 degrees 8 minutes east and distant 2 chains 36 links from the north-western corner of M. Darling's portion 28; and bounded thence on the north by that road dividing it from part of portion 29 of 41 acres bearing south 87 degrees 8 minutes east 5 chains 1 link; on the east by part of the western boundary of that portion bearing south 3 chains 87½ links; on the south by a line bearing west 5 chains; and on the west by a line bearing north 4 chains 12½ links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

—
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS DEDICATION ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—RATEPAYERS AND RESIDENTS OF BLAYNEY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 February, 1886.

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

This Petition of ratepayers and residents of the Municipal District of Blayney and the immediate surrounding district,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the Municipality of Blayney is situated upon Church and School Lands, and surrounded by the same and alienated Crown Lands.

2. That there is no Common attached to the Municipality, and that there is no land available for a Common except Church and School Lands.

3. That your Petitioners understand that, whilst the Government have power to dedicate portions of Church and School Lands for certain public purposes, they have no power to grant any part of such lands for the purpose of a Common.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to take into your favourable consideration, and cause to be passed into law, an Amending Act of the present Church and School Lands Dedication Act, so that the Government of the Colony may dedicate from Church and School Lands portions of land for Commons, and for such other public purposes not enumerated in the present Act, as to your Honorable House may seem fit.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

This Petition of 174 ratepayers and residents of Blayney is dated February 9th, 1886.

STEPNEY A. CLARKE,
 Council Clerk, Blayney.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES FOR 1885-6.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney, 8 March, 1886.

I have the honor to transmit to you the fifteenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, for the year 1885-6.

2. It is with deep regret that the Trustees announce the death of W. A. Duncan, Esq., C.M.G. (late Chairman of the Board), which took place at his residence, "Hazeldean," Petersham, on the 25th June last. At a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th of the following month, a resolution was passed placing on record the valuable services rendered to the Library by him, and the great loss which has been sustained by the institution in his decease. A copy of the resolution was also sent to the surviving members of the family.

3. The vacancy in the Board, caused by the death of Mr. Duncan, has been filled up by the appointment of the Hon. Edmund Barton, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

4. On the 30th December last the Cabinet increased the number of Trustees to ten, by the appointment of Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A., Parliamentary Draughtsman. A detailed list of the names of Trustees and Officers will be found in Appendix F.

5. The office of Librarian of the Lending Branch became vacant on the 31st December last, owing to the appointment of Mr. E. G. W. Palmer (who held this position and performed the duties thereof in a satisfactory manner for more than seven years) to the position of Secretary to the Civil Service Board. The vacancy was not filled until the 1st May, when the appointment was conferred upon Mr. M. F. Cullen, who had been for many years Publisher in the Government Printing Office.

6. In the month of May last the Trustees brought under your notice the dangerous condition of the outer wall of the old Library building, and pointed out the necessity for providing on the Estimates for 1885 a sum sufficient to cover the cost of pulling down and re-erecting so much of this wall as the Architect-in-Chief considered necessary, and also to meet the expense of internal fittings and furniture for the new wing, which it is expected will be completed, so far as the masonry and brickwork is concerned, by the end of the present month.

7. On the 20th June a letter was received from your Department stating that the sum of £6,600 would be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1885 to defray this service; but on the Estimates being submitted to Parliament it was found that this item had through inadvertence been omitted.

8. Owing to the urgency of the case the Trustees appointed a deputation which waited upon you on the 15th January to explain the necessities of the institution, and to point out that there would be danger to life if the work were put off any longer. On the 19th of that month the Trustees received a letter from your Under-Secretary, stating that £6,600 would be placed upon the new Estimates, then shortly to be laid before Parliament, and that authority had been given for carrying out the internal fittings at a cost of £1,500, as soon as possible. The contract for these fittings is not yet taken, and four months at least will be required to complete the work after the contractor commences. It will also take a considerable time to move and re-arrange the books in the Library, so that the outer wall can be removed without damage to the property. Under these circumstances the new wing can hardly be made use of until the end of this year.

9. The Trustees, on the 14th July, brought under your notice the fact that the 5th section of the Copyright Act had remained inoperative since the Act came into force in 1879, and suggested that means should be adopted for securing the rights of the Library, by refusing registration of any book to which it is entitled unless a certificate be produced to show that a copy of the said book had been received in accordance with the law. To this suggestion the Registrar of Copyright raised strong objections, and pointed out that he could not, under the Act, refuse to register any book, but offered to supply the Trustees with a periodical list of all books registered by him. This latter course having been agreed to, the Trustees then recommended that all publishers failing to comply with the conditions of this Act should be prosecuted, and a letter was sent from the Trustees on the 15th December last requesting that proceedings might be instituted accordingly. The Attorney-General however suggested that previous to such extreme measures being taken, a letter should be addressed to all publishers, inviting their attention to clauses 5 and 7 of the Act, and requesting immediate delivery of a copy of every book published since the passing of the Copyright Act.

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This suggestion has been carried out, but the books since supplied are very few, and the Trustees think, therefore, that it will be necessary for steps to be taken to prosecute publishers who have failed to comply with the conditions of the Act, in order to insure, for the future, a more regular delivery of all books published in the Colony.

10. Appendix H gives a list of books, &c., presented to the Institution during the past year, for which the Trustees have returned their grateful acknowledgments. The number of volumes received is about the same as in former years, and the most valuable of these presents is a set of the memorials of the Jeypore Exhibition, 1883, presented by the Maharajah of Jeypore.

11. The practice of lending books in boxes to Country Libraries has been fairly tested, and the result is highly satisfactory. A detailed statement of the work is supplied in Appendix E, showing sixty-five boxes borrowed by thirty-eight institutions, and giving the total distance travelled by these boxes as 18,862 miles, circulating over 4,012 volumes of first-class literature and science. Good use appears to be made of the privilege, and the selection of books seems to have been regarded as satisfactory, while the property is well cared for, and no appreciable loss has as yet been sustained.

12. During the year 4,334 volumes have been added to the Library, but the whole number of volumes has been reduced by seventy-six on account of lost, stolen, and worn-out copies, leaving an actual increase for the year of 4,258. The total number of volumes in the Library on the 31st December, as detailed in Appendix A, was 68,541.

13. The number of visits during the year was 165,715, giving 3,838 more than last year. The Reference Library was kept open for 354 days, and the Lending Branch 344 days. The daily average of books used shows an increase on last year. Particulars will be found detailed in Appendix B.

14. It will be seen, on reference to Appendix C, showing the class of books borrowed from the Lending Branch, that out of 44,012 issues under the head of "miscellaneous," 36,501 were of prose works of fiction, taken out by 1,925 borrowers; and a reference to Appendix A will show that there are but 3,979 volumes altogether in this class. This seems to be an excessive indulgence, at the public expense, of an indolent appetite for amusement, and the Trustees have therefore determined not only not to maintain, but also to diminish the proportion of prose works of fiction in the Lending Branch as expeditiously and extensively as is possible without wasteful reductions in the existing stock.

15. The number of books not returned by borrowers is fifty-eight, a detailed list of which is given in Appendix I. This is a less number than was reported last year, but still a large percentage. Every precaution has been taken by the officers to secure the correct addresses of borrowers, but it has been proved by experience that it is impracticable to guard against this kind of loss unless a rule be established providing that every borrower who does not obtain the guarantee of a citizen well known to the officers of the Library shall be required to deposit the value (or nominal value) of the book lent.

16. From the Reference Library fifteen volumes have been stolen and one mutilated (the titles and particulars of which will be found in Appendix I); and the Trustees regret to state that this is a larger number of losses by theft than the Library has suffered in any previous year. On examination of the list it will be seen that with the exception of *Clerici*, *L'Après*, &c., the books are not costly, and of no particular interest, and that they appear to have been taken for private use by young persons of short experience and low principle to help them in their business or professions. Most of these books are such as could be purchased in any shop for about 3s. 6d. each, and as they are all bound in the Library binding and bear the Government stamp, they cannot be readily sold in the book market. With reference to the extremely rare and valuable work of *Clerici* upon the Anatomy of the Honey-bee, the case is somewhat different. It is pretty certain that the beauty of its splendidly coloured engravings, representing the structure of this insect on a scale several hundred times that of life, has led to its appropriation by some thief of superior education. The overcrowded state of the reading-room, and the inconvenient manner in which it is blocked up with book-presses owing to the want of floor space, precludes the officers from exercising the same amount of supervision as in previous years. This is the only reason that the Trustees can assign for the increase in losses by theft. They are, therefore, hopeful that when the new wing is brought into use the more immediate danger of detection, disgrace and imprisonment, may exercise a deterrent effect upon the persons who are now encouraged to such thefts by the chance of impunity.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. J. STEPHENS,

Chairman.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of the number of Volumes in the Free Public Library on the 31st December, 1885.

Synopsis of Classification.	Reference Department.	Lending Branch.	Country Libraries.	Total.
Natural Philosophy, Science and the Arts	5,092	2,496	381	7,969
History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	4,434	2,047	585	7,066
Biography and Correspondence.....	3,087	2,518	550	6,155
Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c.	4,193	2,584	318	7,095
Periodical and Serial Literature	11,949	.....	.....	11,949
Jurisprudence	2,024	546	23	2,593
Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education.....	2,925	955	48	3,928
Poetry and Drama	1,555	521	40	2,116
Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works	3,669	3,079	168	7,816
Works of Reference and Philology	3,494	.....	.....	3,494
Patents .....	.....	4,224	.....	4,224
Duplicates and unbound Volumes	1,195	.....	.....	1,195
Pamphlets	2,385	.....	.....	2,385
Books for the Blind .....	.....	556	.....	556
Total Number of Volumes.....	46,002	20,426	2,113	68,541

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of the number of Visits of Readers to the Library, the number of Days the Library was open to the Public, and the average number of Volumes used on Sundays and on Week-days:—

Total number of VISITS to the Reference Library	102,482
Do do Lending Branch.....	63,233
Total	165,715
Total number of days that the REFERENCE LIBRARY was open (including Sundays)	354
Do do LENDING BRANCH was open (including Sundays)	344
Average number of VOLUMES used on SUNDAYS—	
Reference Library (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.).....	171
Lending Branch (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.).....	52
Total.....	223
Average number of VOLUMES used on WEEK-DAYS—	
Reference Library (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m.)	625
Lending Branch (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m.)	272
Total.....	897

Summary of Visits to the Library, 1869-1885:—

1869 (three months—1 Oct. to 31 Dec.) ...	17,006	1878	117,047
1870	59,786	1879 (Exhibition open).....	152,036
1871	60,165	1880	134,462
1872	48,817	1881	136,272
1873	76,659	1882 (eleven months).....	133,731
1874 (eleven months).....	57,962	1883	155,431
1875	66,900	1884 (eleven months)	161,877
1876	72,724	1885	165,715
1877	124,638*		

* Lending Branch first opened.

APPENDIX C.

RETURN of the Class of Books borrowed from the Lending Branch, from 1st January to 31st December, 1885.

No. of days open.	No. of Tickets issued to Borrowers.	No. of Borrowers' visits.	Synopsis of Classification of Reading.	No. of Volumes read.	Daily average of Volumes read.
344	4,651	62,233	Natural Philosophy, Science and the Arts	8,299	24·125
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	7,263	21·116
			Biography and Correspondence.....	7,178	20·866
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels.....	10,011	29·101
			Jurisprudence	1,141	3·316
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.	2,480	7·209
			Poetry and Drama	2,101	6·107
			Miscellaneous Literature and Prose Works of Fiction.....	44,012*	127·942
Patents	71	206			
			Total.....	82,556	239·988

* Of this number, 36,501 vols. were Prose Works of Fiction, taken out by 1,026 Borrowers.

APPENDIX D.

APPENDIX D.

RETURN of the Class of Books read, the number of Volumes used, and the number of Visits to the Libraries, on Sundays during the year 1885.

No. of Sundays open.	No. of Visits.	Daily average of Visits.		No. of Volumes issued.	Daily average of Volumes issued.		
52	5,786	111	REFERENCE LIBRARY.				
			Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	1,231	23·673		
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	568	10·923		
			Biography and Correspondence	597	11·480		
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c.	974	18·730		
			Periodical and Serial Literature	1,279	24·600		
			Jurisprudence.....	275	5·289		
			Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education	419	8·057		
			Poetry and Drama.....	617	11·865		
			Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works	2,261	43·480		
			Works of Reference and Philology.....	687	13·211		
Total			8,908	171·308			
50	2,097	41	LENDING BRANCH.				
			Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	333	6·66		
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	265	5·30		
			Biography and Correspondence	246	4·92		
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels	366	7·32		
			Jurisprudence.....	58	1·16		
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.....	124	2·48		
			Poetry and Drama	96	1·92		
			Miscellaneous Literature, Patents, and Prose Works of Fiction	1,127	22·54		
			Total.....			2,615	52·30

APPENDIX E.

NUMBER of Boxes of Books borrowed by Country Libraries, with mileage travelled, during the years 1884-85.

Town.	Institution.	1884.		1885.	
		No. of Boxes borrowed.	Mileage travelled.	No. of Boxes borrowed.	Mileage travelled.
Adamstown	Mechanics' Institute	1	160	.....	.....
Berrima	School of Arts	3	415	3	415
Brewarrina	School of Arts	1	527	1	527
Bowral	School of Arts.....	.....	.....	1	80
Casino	School of Arts.....	2	1,155	2	1,155
Cobar	School of Arts .....	.....	.....	1	494
Coonamble	Mechanics' Institute	2	1,125	1	750
Campbelltown	Debating Society .....	.....	.....	1	68
Denman	School of Arts	1	330	3	825
Grafton	School of Arts.....	1	700	1	700
Granville	School of Arts	1	26	3	65
Gulgong	Free Public Library	3	1,212	3	1,212
Gunnedah	School of Arts	2	1,060	.....	.....
Glebeland.....	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	.....	1	152
Hay	Free Public Library	1	908	.....	.....
Harden (or Murrumburrah).....	Mechanics' Institute	3	1,368	3	1,368
Jamberoo	Literary Institute	1	172	.....	.....
Manilla	School of Arts	3	1,405	4	1,967
Merriwa	School of Arts.....	1	198	2	792
Mittagong	Literary Institute	1	154	2	231
Mount Maquarie	School of Arts	1	364	.....	.....
Mudgee	Mechanics' Institute	3	905	3	905
Moree	School of Arts.....	.....	.....	2	1,173
Milton	School of Arts.....	.....	.....	1	155
Nowra	School of Arts.....	.....	.....	1	117
Orange	School of Arts.....	2	572	2	572
Pambula	School of Arts.....	1	550	1	550
Penrith	Free Public Library .....	.....	.....	2	68
Randwick.....	School of Arts	2	16	3	20
Ryde	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	.....	3	40
Singleton	Mechanics' Institute	1	123	2	369
Sofala	Literary Institute	4	904	3	830
Walcha	School of Arts.....	3	1,505	2	903
Wentworth*	Mechanics' Institute	1	1,250	1	1,250
Wollongong	School of Arts.....	4	462	2	264
Wohumla	School of Arts	2	801	2	801
Wellington	Free Public Library .....	.....	.....	2	944
Willoughby	Literary Institute .....	.....	.....	1	100
Total.....		51	16,367	65	18,862

* The quickest route to this Library is via Adelaide, South Australia, a distance of 1,200 miles, although the town is in New South Wales.

APPENDIX F.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

*Trustees.*Professor W. J. Stephens, M.A., F.G.S. (*Chairman of the Board*).

The Hon. W. B. Dalley, Q.C., M.L.C.

Edward Greville, Esq., J.P.

His Honor Sir J. George L. Innes, Knt.

The Hon. W. Macleay, F.L.S., M.L.C.

The Hon. James Norton, M.L.C.

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C.

His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A.

The Hon. Edmund Barton, M.P.

Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.

Principal Librarian and Secretary:—Robert Cooper Walker.*Assistant Librarian and Compiler*:—D. R. Hawley.*Cataloguing Clerk*:—Orlando Stevens.

LENDING BRANCH.

Librarian:—Michael F. Cullen.*Assistant Librarian*:—Alfred Augustus Richardson.*Entry Clerk*:—Edward Hawley.*Registrar for Country Libraries*:—David Weir.*London Agents*:—Messrs. Trübner & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

APPENDIX G.

AMENDED REGULATIONS.

CONDITIONS upon which books in boxes, each containing lots of about 60 volumes, will be lent by the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Sydney, to Libraries in Country Districts of New South Wales:—

1. Books will be lent only to Trustees or Committees of Free Libraries, Schools of Arts, Mechanics' Institutes, or Libraries of Municipalities, that may be beyond the boundaries of the City of Sydney.

2. All books authorized to be lent under these conditions shall be bound in good strong binding, placed in boxes constructed of nearly uniform size, and numbered from one upwards. Each box shall contain about 60 volumes, according to its catalogue, in which no alteration can be made.

3. Printed catalogue slips of the contents of each box, stating the value of each book, together with forms of application for loans, will be forwarded, free of charge, on application being made to the Principal Librarian.

4. Trustees or Committees of Country Libraries, &c., wishing to obtain books on loan, must make application in writing, stating which particular box of books they desire to borrow; and their application must be accompanied by an undertaking in the form approved by the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Sydney, to indemnify them against loss.

5. Borrowers in their applications must give a full description of the Library room, or building in or from which it is proposed to deposit or lend the books, and must specify the time for which they desire to retain the use of the books. They must also submit, for the approval of the Trustees, the conditions or regulations under which it is proposed to lend any books so obtained from the Trustees, who reserve to themselves the right of refusing any application without assigning any reason therefor.

6. No charge will be made for the loan of any box of books to cover the cost of freight, packing, and collating; but no receipt will be given for any books returned until they have been collated and an adjustment made for any loss or damage that may be discovered.

APPLICATION TO BORROW BOOKS.

Sir,

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We are desirous of borrowing the books enumerated in your catalogue slip No. _____ on behalf of the _____ of which the names of the* _____ are _____

It is proposed to retain the books for _____ months from the date of their despatch to Sydney, and to keep them (while not lent under the conditions mentioned below) in the building of which a full description is attached, in order that you may effect an insurance on the said books to cover risk against fire so long as they remain in the said building.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the regulations under which we propose to lend the books, and we agree to sign an undertaking in the form required by the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Sydney,

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

The Principal Librarian, Free Public Library, Sydney.

* Trustee or Committee.

UNDERTAKING to be signed by Borrowers of Books from the Free Public Library, Sydney, for use of Libraries, &c., in Country Districts.

In consideration of the books enumerated in the Catalogue hereunto annexed, together with the box containing the same, having this day been delivered to us by Robert Cooper Walker, the Principal Librarian of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, for the use of _____ situate at _____ we, the undersigned, undertake and agree with the said Robert Cooper Walker, and also with the Trustees of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, and each and any two or more of them, as follows:—

1. The books will be kept in a suitable apartment of the said _____ to be approved of by the Trustees of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, and the public will be permitted to use the same during such hours only as shall be determined by the Trustees (or Committee, as the case may be) but may be lent by such of the said Trustees (or Committee, as the case may be) under the same Regulations as shall apply to books belonging to the said institution.

2. The said books and box shall be returned to the said Robert Cooper Walker, or other Principal Librarian for the time being of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, at the expiration of _____ months from the date of despatch from Sydney, in good condition, allowance being made for reasonable wear.

3. We undertake to pay to the said Robert Cooper Walker, or other Principal Librarian for the time being of the Free Public Library:—

(1.) The value of every book not returned.

(2.) The estimated value of the injury done to any volume, work, set, or series, or box, of which value the Trustees for the time being of the Free Public Library, or any two of them, shall be the sole judges.

(3.) The value of the whole work, set, or series, in case any volume or part thereof shall not be returned within the time above mentioned.

4. In case default shall be made in the observance or performance of any of the conditions aforesaid, we will pay to the said Robert Cooper Walker, or other Principal Librarian of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, for the time being, the sum of £50 (fifty pounds) as liquidated damages.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 18 .

Witness to the signature of the said—

Witness to the signature of the said—

APPENDIX H.

List of Donations during the year 1885, received from the following :—

- Agent-General for New South Wales. Imperial Federation League. (6 copies.)
 C. H. Allen. Anti-Slavery Reporter.
 Astor Library. Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Trustees, 1884.
 Australian Museum. List of Old Documents and Relics.
 " Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes. By W. Bale.
 " Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum Report, 1884.
 " Report of the Trustees for 1884.
 Mrs. K. Backhouse. Early Church History. By E. Backhouse.
 James Bain, junr. Toronto Public Library; Catalogue of the Circulating Library, 1884.
 Rev. R. Benjamin. Confirmation Class Book.
 Bethel & Co. Oxenham's Monthly Turf Register, 1884-5.
 J. W. Biddy. Catalogue of the Works in the Library of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.
 Bishop of Grafton and Armidale. The Confessional, &c. By A. Blackburne.
 " Institutiones Theologicæ. By Bucani.
 " De non temerandis Ecclesiis. By Spelman.
 Bolton Free Public Library. Thirty-first Annual Report, 1883-4.
 Boston Public Library. Bulletin, 1884-5.
 " Thirty-third Annual Report of the Trustees.
 California University Catalogue of the Loan Book Exhibition, 1884.
 F. C. Calvert & Co. Agricultural, Horticultural, and Farm Uses of Carbolic Acid.
 " Carbolic Acid as a Disinfectant.
 Cambridge Free Public Library. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Annual Reports, 1883-85.
 Colonial Secretary. Foreign Office List for 1885.
 " Colonial Office List for 1885.
 W. M. Cooper, Esq. Tourist Map of the Blue Mountains of New South Wales.
 H. Copeland, Esq., M.P. Adams' Curse and Labour-saving Inventions. (Three copies.)
 A. Cumming, Esq. Official Record of the New South Wales Commission for the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4.
 J. Spencer Curwen, Esq. Tonic-Sol-far Reporter, 1884-5.
 Dapto Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The Annual Show Prize List, 1886.
 H. F. Delarue, Esq. Journal of one of the party who accompanied Dr. Leichhardt on his first successful Expedition to Port
 Essington. By W. Phillips.
 Department of the Interior, Washington. Compendium of the Tenth Census (Parts 1 and 2), 1880.
 Dundee Free Library. Report of the Free Library Committee, 1884.
 John Dunn, Esq. Lightning Timber Calculator.
 Editors of the Bathurstian, No. 18, 1885.
 J. J. Fletcher, Esq., M.A. Catalogue of Papers and Works relating to the Mammalian Orders, &c.
 Archibald Forsyth, Esq. Free, Fair, and Protected Trade.
 Henry Francis, Esq. Railways and Tramways.
 Geographical Society of Australasia. Proceedings. Vol. 1. 1883-4.
 " Special Proceedings.
 Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada. Indian Tribes of British Columbia.
 " Descriptive Sketch of the Physical Geography and Geology of Canada.
 " Report of Progress and Maps, 1882-4.
 " Catalogue of Canadian Plants. Part 2. By J. Macoun.
 G. Gould, Esq. Corrigenda and Explanations of the Text of Shakspeare.
 Government Printer of New South Wales. Statistical Register, 1883.
 " Blue Book of 1883.
 " Wood Pavement Board Report.
 " Inquiry into the causes and effect of Variolæ Vaccinæ, the cow-pox. By E. Jenner.
 " Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes. By W. M. Bale.
 " The Timber Trees of New South Wales. By A. Nilson.
 " Suakim and the Country of Soudan. By A. T. Holroyd.
 " Report on the Bordeaux International Exhibition of Wines, 1882.
 " New South Wales Electoral Rolls for 1885-6.
 " Volunteer Act, Regulations, and Order of Dress. Alphabetical Key.
 " Manual of the Licensing Law and Licensing Acts. By A. Oliver.
 " Railway Map of New South Wales. By C. Walker.
 " Results of Rain and River Observations, &c. By H. C. Russell.
 " A Synopsis of Indictable Offences. By A. W. Macnaughton.
 " New South Wales Parliamentary Debates. Vol. 16. (2 copies.)
 " Journal and Proceedings of Royal Society of N. S. Wales. Vol. 18.
 " A Catechism of Infantry Drill (Parts 1 to 6.) (2 copies.)
 " Track from Katoomba to Jenolan Caves. By W. M. Cooper.
 " Report of the Proceedings attending the Presentation of the Portrait of Sir James
 Martin, C.J., by the Bar of New South Wales.
 " The Easter Manœuvres of 1885.
 " New South Wales Postal Guide, No. 175.
 " The Metallurgy of Silver. By Ross.
 " Australian Orchids.
 " Plants of New South Wales.
 " Census of the Plants of New South Wales.
 " The Australian Contingent.
 E. Greville, Esq. Sydney Evening Mail, 1859.
 " Sydney Morning Herald, 1853-4.
 " Index to Sydney Morning Herald.
 R. C. Harding, Esq. Harding's New Zealand Almanac.
 Henry H. Hayter, Esq. Victorian Year-book, 1883-4.
 " Australian Statistics, 1884.
 " Handbook to the Colony of Victoria.
 " Agricultural Statistics.
 " Sixth Annual Report of Friendly Societies of Victoria, 1883.
 " Statistical Register of Victoria, 1884.
 D. Hazlewood, Esq. Castner's Monthly Family Journal and Rural Australian, 1884. (2 copies.)
 " Castner's Rural Australian.
 James Hector, Esq. Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute. Vol. 17. 1884.
 " Nineteenth Annual Report of the Colonial Museum and Laboratory, 1883-4.
 J. Henderson, Esq. Catalogue of the Works in the Library of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.
 His Excellency the Governor. The Epinal Glossary.
 H. W. H. Huntingdon, Esq. Australian Israelite, 1871-73.
 " Jewish Chronicle, 1871. Vol. 2.
 Institute of Civil Engineers. Charter, By-laws, and List of Members of.
 S. W. Jones, Esq. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, 1883-4-5.
 Robert Kay, Esq. Report of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.

List of Donations—*continued.*

- A. Keyser, Esq. Our Cruise to New Guinea.
 Launceston Mechanics' Institute. Annual Report for 1884.
 S. T. Leigh & Co. Map of the County of Cumberland.
 Linnean Society of New South Wales, Proceedings of.
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 " Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical; by H. Gray.
 W. F. Reid, Esq. Draft of Measure for the Alienation, &c., of Crown Lands. (2 copies.)
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 Mrs. A. Steventon. Narrative of the Wreck of the "Meridian"; by A. J. P. Lutwyche.
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 St. Louis Public Library. Annual Report, 1883-4.
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 " Statistics of the Colony, 1883-4.
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 E. Tregear, Esq. The Aryan Maori.
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 G. A. Tucker, Esq. Lunacy in Many Lands. (2 copies.)
 A. T. Turner, Esq. All Ready and All One. An Australian Patriotic Song.
 Victoria Institute. Journal of the Transactions, Nos. 72, 73.
 " Public Library. Victorian Parliamentary Papers. Session 1884.
 " Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria, 1884.
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 " Acts of the Parliament of Victoria, 1884.
 " Australian Statistics, 1883.
 " Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria (Parts 7 to 9), 1883.
 " Gold Fields of Victoria Report, 1884.
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 " Votes and Proceedings, Session 1884.
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 " Mineral Statistics of Victoria, 1884.
 William Walker, Esq. Miscellanies; by W. Walker.
 Mrs. Weir. Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1845.
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 " Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council, 1884.
 " The Herald Directory and Almanack.
 R. J. Wickstead. Electors Political Catchism.

List of Donations—*continued*.

Bernhard Wise.	Australian Appeal to the English Democracy ; by B. Wise.
"	Free Trade and Wages ; by B. Wise.
H. Wood, Esq.	Timber Trees of New South Wales ; by A. Nilson.
"	Instructions for the use of the Magnetic Meteorological Observations.
"	Report of the Committee of Physics.
Rev. W. Woolls.	Plants of New South Wales.
"	A Sermon preached on the Life and Character of Mrs. W. Bowman.

APPENDIX I.

List of Books stolen from the Reference Library during 1885.

<i>Author and Title of Book.</i>	<i>Author and Title of Book.</i>
Albites. How to speak French. 32 N 10	Enderby. The Auckland Islands. 16* F 21.
Badenoch. Art of Letter Painting. 4 K 56	Haddon. Elements of Algebra 4 J 42.
Book of Autographs. 28* C 43.	McLean. Lindigo. 28* S 41.
Bourne. Romance of Free Trade. 19 W 19.	Oliver. Real Estate Act. 19 Y 2.
Britten. Watch and Clockmaker's Handbook. 2* L 56.	Pitman. Shorthand Manual. 32 L 25.
Burgh. Pocket-book on Compound Engines. 4 G 36.	Wakefield. Popular Politics. 19 H 8.
Chinese Conversation. 32 Q 18.	
Clerici. L'Ape Sua Anatomia, Soui Nemici. 4 O 3.	
Crampton. Treasury of Music. 26* H 2.	
	<i>Mutilated.</i>
	Staunton. Chess Player's Handbook. 27 U 7.

* Proportion of number of volumes stolen to number read is one to every 13,000.

List of Books missing from the Lending Branch during 1885.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Author and Title of Book.</i>	<i>Borrowed by.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Author and Title of Book.</i>	<i>Borrowed by.</i>
2.98 A	—Amour's Iron and Heat.	E. G. Huic, 204 Bourke-st.	32.195 H	—Marryat's Frank Mildmay.	H. L. Bacot, Miller-street, St. Leonards.
3.136 H	—White's Maori at Home.	D'arcy Ogden, Macquarie-street.	33.192-4 H	—White's King's Page.	M. Bourke, 204 Bourke-st.
3.168 C	—Mackenna's Brave Men, &c.	Frank H. Gibson, 741 George-street.	33.195-7 H	—Frazer's Kuzzilbash.	J. Duncan, Jones-street, Ultimo.
4.149 H	—Enquire Within.	W. Chudzy, Wentworth Court.	34.24-6 H	—Trollope's La Vendée.	M. Newman, Cook's Road, Marrickville.
7.185 D	—Adams's Forest, &c.	D. V. Guthrie, 23 Castlereagh-street.	35.9, 10 H	—De Fos's Captain Singleton.	W. Ackland, 33 Goodhope-street, Paddington.
11.3 B	—Adlard's Amy Robsart.	R. J. Keenan, 95 Campbell-street.	35.28, 29 H	—Dickens' Mutual Friend.	M. C. Sloan, Grosvenor Terrace.
12.91 H	—Fenn's Wit and Humour, World of.	A. W. Davison, Summer Hill.	36.113 H	—Stowe's Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.	J. E. Browne, Park Road, Paddington.
12.195 A	—Elliott's Landscape Gardening.	W. Salmon, 189 Macquarie-street.	36.166, 167 H	—Scott's Kenilworth.	J. Campbell, Shipwrights' Arms, Lower George-street.
15.182 D	—Bart's Young Naturalist.	L. W. Crocker, Croydon.	36.190, 191 H	—Scott's Count Robert of Paris.	W. H. Prideaux, Shipwrights' Arms, Lower George-street.
16.39 H	—Galt's Provost.	F. Canvin, 33 Collins-street, Surry Hills.	37.12, 13 H	—Gilbert's Wizard of the Mountain.	A. Costello, Miller's Point.
16.99 D	—Atherton's Adrift.	H. Budd, 67 Cumberland-street.	38.128 H	—Aguilar's Woman's Friendship.	M. L. Keenan, 95, Campbell-street, Newtown.
18.190 A	—Roberts' Anthropometry.	J. W. Terry, 15 Macquarie-place.	40.4 B	—Ferguson's Popular History of Scotland.	J. L. Hanchett, 5 Hopewell-street, Paddington.
22.103 G	—Great Book of Poetry.	R. P. Hall, 183 William-st.	42.126 C	—Carlyle's Life of Schiller.	C. Jones, 13 Darlinghurst-Road.
22.161 H	—Thackeray's Vanity Fair.	M. J. Richardson, 36 Wynyard Square.	46.58 H	—Adams' Notes on Railway Accidents.	E. Brown, 605 Dowling-street, Moore Park.
23.14 D	—Burnaby's Ride to Khiva.	W. C. Crowley, 64 Womerah Avenue.	47.53 A	—Odling's Lectures on Animal Chemistry.	W. A. Shaw, 201 Macquarie-street.
23.152 C	—Life of Robert Bruce.	W. Drewett, 80 Denham-street, Glebe.	47.96 D	—Juke's New Guinea.	R. J. Orrell, 45 Albion-street.
24.142 H	—Rowcroft's Tales of the Colonies.	W. Morris, Dawes' Battery.	51.72 D	—Newman's in Zululand with the British.	C. W. Cutbush, Ada-street, Burwood.
25.120 D	—Ballantyne's Hudson's Bay.	G. Moorcroft, Darling-street, Balmain.	53.4 H	—Gilbert's Original Plays.	R. W. Bedford, Hill-street, Leichhardt.
25.188 D	—Cummings' Five Years in South Africa.	C. U. Stuart, Denham-street, Glebe.	54.61, 62 C	—Smith's Speeches of John Bright.	W. Lyons, Church-street, Parramatta.
27.7 H	—Dickens' David Copperfield.	R. Wiesendanger, 13 Little Macquarie-street.	54.113 H	—Dumbledore's Moonraker.	F. McDonald, Johnson-street, Balmain.
27.11 H	—Dickens' Hard Times.	R. Webber, 76 Glenmore Road, Paddington.	55.72 H	—Huxley's Science and Culture.	G. Whitelaw, 231 Macquarie-street.
27.13 H	—Dickens' Martin Chuzzlewit.	L. Jenkinson, 23 Macquarie-street.	55.79 H	—Trowbridge's Cujo's Cave.	J. M. Rice, 92 Campbell-street, Surry Hills.
27.18 H	—Dickens' Pickwick Papers.	A. Benson, Simmons-street, Newtown.	58.23, 24 C	—Marie Antoinette, Life of.	G. Izarka, 180 Macquarie-street South.
27.20 H	—Dickens' Tale of Two Cities.	J. A. Boyd, Erskine-st.	58.64 A	—Saunders' Our Domestic Birds.	J. J. Allen, 169 King-street.
27.21 H	—Dickens' Uncommercial Traveller.	J. Stoddart, Paddington-street.	58.101 B	—Griffiths' Chronicles of Newgate. Vol. 2.	J. W. Niesigh, 177 Cumberland-street.
7.125, 126 C	—Souvenirs of Madame v. le Brun.	G. Delamore, Auburn.	68.56 C	—Jeafreson's Real Lord Byron.	R. E. Uniacke, 41 Abercrombie-street, Chippendale.
30.50, 51 H	—Thackeray's Newcomes.	T. R. W. E. Gilpin, Cumberland-street.			
31.97 H	—Dickens' Battle of Life.	J. Collins, 282 Elizabeth-st.			

Proportions of losses to issues is one to every 1,420.

APPENDIX J.

ADDITIONAL List of Works on Australasia, and Colonial Publications, in the Collection of the Free Public Library, Sydney. (Received during the year 1885.)

Alderton (G. E.)	Orange Culture in New Zealand.	Australian Portrait Gallery, The.	
Atkinson (J.)	Agriculture and Grazing in New South Wales.	Badger (W.)	Statutes of New Zealand, 1842-84.
Australasia, The	Journal of, 1856-7.	Bale (N. M.)	Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes, 2 copies.
Australasian Farmer, The.		Barker (Lady).	Letters to Guy.
Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, 1877-84.		Bonwick (J.)	Geography for the use of Australian Youth, Western Australia, its past and future.
Australian Handbook, The, 1885.		Bowman (F. H.)	Structure of the Wool Fibre, &c.
Australian Handbook and Almanac for 1872.			
Australian Israelite, The, 1871-73.			

- Brisbane Post Office Directory for 1885-86.
 British Australasian, The. Vol. 1. October to December, 1884.
 Calcutta International Exhibition, Official Record of New South Wales Commission.
 Chalmers (J.) and Gill (W. W.) Work and Adventure in New Guinea, 1877-85.
 Claydon (A.) Popular Handbook to New Zealand.
 Coates (D.) Principles, Objects, and Plan of the New Zealand Association.
 Codrington (R. H.) Melanesian Languages.
 Cooper (W. M.) Track from Katoomba to Jenolan Caves.
 Copeland (H.) Adams' Curse and Labour Saving Inventions. Sydney.
 Crampton (C. E.) The Treasury of Music. Sydney.
 Curious Trials. Sydney, &c.
 Curnow (J.) and Morrison (W. E. W.) Elementary Science, Sydney.
 Curr (E. M.) Recollections of Squatting in Victoria.
 De Boos (C.) Fifty Years Ago. Sydney.
 Delattre (C.) L'Océanie, Voyages et Naufrages.
 Deniehy (D. H.) Life and Speeches. Sydney.
 Deutsche Kolonialpolitik (Die).
 Dilke (Sir C. W.) Greater Britain.
 Doyno (W. T.) Second Report upon the River Waimakariri.
 Eccles (A. L. A.) Australasia as a Resort for Invalids and Tourists. Emigrants Letters, &c.
 Ewing (Rev. R. K.) Proceedings of the Rev. the Presbytery of Tasmania.
 Farjeon (B. L.) Great Porter Square. Melbourne.
 Griff. A Story of Australian Life.
 House of White Shadows. Melbourne.
 Fenn (G. M.) Bunyip Land.
 Fenton (James.) History of Tasmania.
 Finch-Hatton (Hon. H.) Advance Australia.
 Forrest (Hon. J.) Report on the Kimberley District.
 Gill (S. T.) The Australian Sketch-book.
 Gill (W. W.) Jottings from the Pacific.
 Giraud (A. A.) The Sugar-cane, &c. Brisbane.
 Greville (E.) Year-book of Australia for 1885.
 Haga (A.) Nederlandsch Nieuw Guinea.
 Harding (R. C.) New Zealand Almanac, 1885.
 Harris (A.) Martin Beck; or, the Story of an Australian Settler.
 Testimony to the Truth of Christianity.
 Hayter (H. H.) Carboona. Melbourne.
 Handbook to the Colony of Victoria.
 Victorian Year-book for 1883-84.
 Hershheim (F.) Südsee-Erinnerungen, 1875-80.
 Herrmann (J. B.) Deutschland in der Südsee.
 Heywood (B. A.) The Approaching Australian Centenary.
 Hodgkinson's Handbook to Victoria, Wellington, N.S.W., &c.
 Holdsworth (P. J.) Station-hunting on Warrego, and other Poems.
 Holroyd (A. T.) Suakim and the Country of Soudan. Sydney.
 Hubner (F. von). Reisen in den Südsee Inseln.
 Hutchinson (F.) and Myers (J.) The Australian Contingent.
 Isitt (F. W.) New Zealand as it was in 1870; as it is in 1880.
 Jacolliot (L.) Voyage Humouristique au pays des Kangourous.
 Jenkins (E.) Discussions on Colonial Questions.
 Jenner (E.) The Cow Pox. (Reprint.) Sydney.
 Jervois (Sir W. F. D.) The Defence of New Zealand.
 Keyser (A.) Our Cruise to New Guinea.
 Lacoppidan (H. J. G. A.) The Agricultural Teacher. Books 1 and 2. Melbourne.
 Lawes (Rev. W. G.) Motu Grammar and Vocabulary. Sydney.
 Lemire (C.) En Australie.
 Lilley (W. O.) Bound for Australia on Board the "Orient."
 Lucas (Dr. T. P.) Cries from Fiji.
 McCoy (F.) Paleontology of Victoria. Decades VI and VII. Zoology of Victoria. Vol. 1.
 McCutcheon (J. W.) Catechism of Infantry Drill. Parts I to VI. Sydney.
 Mackay (A.) Elements of Australian Agriculture.
 Macnaughton (A. W.) A Synopsis of Indictable Offences. Sydney.
 Maori Grammar and Dictionary.
 Marbron (Myra). Australasian Birthday Book.
 Martin (E. A.) Life and Speeches of Daniel Henry Deniehy. Sydney.
 Martin (Sir J.), C.J. Report, &c., attending the presentation of the Portrait of. Sydney.
 Melbourne Album, The.
 Men, and how to manage them. Melbourne.
 Meredith (L. A.) Our Island Home.
 Moore (C.) Census of the Plants of New South Wales.
 Moore (G. F.) Diary of an Early Settler in W. Australia.
 Morris (D. F. van B.) Reizen naar Nederlandsch Nieuw Guinea.
 Mozley (Rev. T.) Reminiscences.
 Mueller (F. von). Eucalyptographia. Decades I to IX, IX to X. Melbourne.
 Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australia.
 Report on the Forest Resources of Western Australia.
 Müller (S.) Bijdragen tot de Kennis van Nieuw Guinea.
 Murray (Rev. A. W.) Martyrs of Polynesia.
 Murray (P. L.) Volunteer Act, Regulation and Order of Dress. Sydney.
 New Guinea and other Islands; Correspondence relating to New South Wales Customs Statistics for 1884.
 Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, 1884.
 Report on the Bordeaux International Exhibition Wines, 1882.
 Wood Pavement Board Report.
 New Zealand Handbook, The.
 Maoriland; Illustrated Handbook to.
 Post Office Directory, 1885-86.
 The Year-book of 1885.
 Nilson (A.) The Timber Trees of New South Wales.
 Oliver (A.) Manual of the Licensing Law; Licensing Acts. Sydney.
 The Statutes of New South Wales and Index.
 Payne (James). Thicker than Water. Melbourne.
 Phillip (A.) The Voyage to Botany Bay. 18mo. edition.
 Pilcher (C. E.) Common Law Procedure Acts, 1853-57. Sydney.
 Plummer (J.) A Mayoral Year. Sydney.
 Pope (J. R.) Health for the Maori.
 Praed (Mrs. C.) Australian Life.
 Prout (J. S.) Tasmania Illustrated. Vol. 1. Queensland, Acts of Parliament of.
 Ransome (C.) Our Colonies and India.
 Richards (Capt. G. H.) and Evans (F. J.) The New Zealand Pilot.
 Roberts (B. H. E.) History of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.
 Ross (W. J. C.) Metallurgy of Silver. Sydney.
 Royal Society of N.S.W. Journal and Proceedings. Vol. 18.
 Royal Society of Tasmania, Report of, 1856-66.
 Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land, Report of, 1848-55.
 Russell (H. E.) Results of Rain and River Observations in New South Wales, 1884.
 Skinner's New South Wales Gazetteer, January to December. Vol. 2, 1884.
 Sladen (D. B. W.) A Summer Christmas. In Cornwall and across the Sea.
 South Australia, Acts of the Parliament of.
 Catalogue of the Parliamentary Library of.
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 Stephens (J. B.) Convict Once, and other Poems.
 Stow (J. P.) South Australia: its History, &c.
 Streets (T. H.) Natural History of Hawaiian and Fanning Islands.
 Sturrock (A. C.) Australian Gardener's Guide.
 Sutherland (A.) New Geography for Australian Pupils. Sydney Evening Mail, February to May, 1859.
 Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. Catalogue of Works in Library.
 Sydney Morning Herald. Legislative Council Index, 1874-79.
 Tasmania. Journals and Printed Papers of the Parliament of. Map of, for 1883. (Sheet Map.)
 Statistics of the Colony of, for 1883.
 Tregear (E.) The Aryan Maori.
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 Victoria. Annual Report for Mines, and Water Supply. Gold Fields of, Reports.
 Mineral Statistics of, for 1884.
 Second Annual Report of the Secretary for Agriculture.
 Sixth Annual Report of Friendly Societies, 1883.
 The Land Act, 1884. (Popular Edition.)
 Victorian Railways, Tourist's Guide.
 Virgil's Eclogues and Caesar's Commentaries. Melbourne.
 Walker (C.) Railway Map of New South Wales.
 Walker (W.) Miscellanies. Windsor, N.S.W.
 Watt (A.) History of a Lump of Gold.
 Western Australia. Blue Book for 1883.
 Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council.
 "Herald," Almanack, and Directory, 1885.
 Wilkinson (A. J.) The Australian Cook.
 Williams (H.) Religion without Superstition. Melbourne.
 Williams (T. C.) The Manawatu Purchase Completed, &c.
 Woolls (Rev. W.) Lectures on the Vegetable Kingdom. Sydney. Plants of New South Wales.
 Worsnop (T.) History of the City of Adelaide.

1885.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR 1884.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 17 Vict. No. 2, sec. 9.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Trustees of the Australian Museum, incorporated by the Act 17 Victoria No. 2, have the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council, in accordance with the 9th section of that Act, this their thirty-first Annual Report.

1. The Museum has been, during the year 1884, as in previous years, open to the public daily; except on Mondays, when it is necessarily closed for the purpose of cleaning. The largest attendance on any one day was on the 26th December, when 1,643 persons were registered at the doorway. The greatest Sunday attendance was 1,315, on the 13th April. The average daily number of visitors throughout the year was 262 on week-days and 353 on Sundays. The total for the year is 126,040.

2. The collections are still being increased, by means of purchases, exchanges, collecting expeditions, and donations. A list of these additions, under their separate heads, will be found in Appendices V, VI, VII, VIII. Among these may be specially mentioned several pairs of large Antelopes from South Africa; a full grown Ourang-outang of the larger species (*Simia satyrus*), and several of the smaller species (*S. morio*); a fine specimen of the Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*); two Whales, one from Kiama (*Physeter macrocephalus*), and one from the coast of England, belonging to the extremely rare species known as Rudolf's Whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*); Casts of gigantic fossil remains from the British Museum, including *Elephas ganesa*, *Mastodon andium*, *Toxodon platensis*, *Sivatherium giganteum*, *Megalania prisca*, &c.; and large and important Ethnological collections.

3. Great alterations and improvements have been effected by the erection of additional wall-cases, constructed upon the best principles and at considerable cost, for the reception of large collections of skeletons, and Australian fossil remains; and for groups of Birds of Paradise, and other exhibits of great interest from New Guinea and elsewhere. Additional cases and cabinets have been provided for the mineral collections, and others are in course of construction for similar purposes.

4. Want of sufficient space in the present building is still felt as a serious drawback to the usefulness of the Museum. The Trustees nevertheless gladly express their obligation to the Government for the provision now made for further accommodation. An additional shed has been erected, which is used as a store for timber and other material. A large iron workshop has also been provided, and another of similar dimensions is in course of erection. These are to be used for the storage of spirits and bottles, and for workrooms in connection with spirit specimens.

5. Catalogues, not only of the various collections in the Museum, but also of all branches of Australian Zoology, are still in course of preparation; but no new publications have been issued during the past year.

6. Mr. Ramsay's visit to Europe in connection with the International Fisheries Exhibition enabled him to examine various Museums, Zoological Stations, and Aquaria, and has been productive of much advantage to this Museum. A report, with particulars of his proceedings and details of his arrangements for purchase and exchange of specimens, will be found in Appendix XI.

7. The exhibits which were sent to the Calcutta Exhibition have been presented by the Trustees to the Government of India.

8,

8. The Teaching Collection, consisting of skeletons, models, and specimens illustrative of Comparative Anatomy and Natural History, which for some years past occupied the north room in the upper floor of the Museum, has been transferred to the University. This collection was specially prepared for teaching purposes, and as most of the specimens were already represented in the Museum, and it occupied space which could be better used for the display of other objects of interest, the Trustees felt themselves justified in making the transfer. Although this collection is now at the University, its ownership remains with the Trustees.

9. There has been no change in the Board during the year, by death or otherwise.

10. Annexed to this Report are the following Appendices :—

- I.—Annual Balance-sheet.
- II.—Attendance of Visitors.
- III.—Attendance of the Trustees.
- IV.—Work done by Taxidermist and Articulator.
- V.—Specimens collected.
- VI.—Specimens purchased.
- VII.—Exchanges.
- VIII.—Donations.
- IX.—Books acquired.
- X.—Duplicate Books.
- XI.—Mr. Ramsay's Report.

L.S.

The Common Seal of the Museum is affixed by order of the Board, this
eleventh day of February, 1885.

S. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

ALFRED STEPHEN,
Crown Trustee and Chairman.

APPENDIX I.

BALANCE-SHEET of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Balance from 31st December, 1883				2,024	5	7	Collection of specimens	139	5	0				
From the Colonial Treasurer—							Searching for remains of extinct animals	3	4	6				
Parliamentary Appropriation	6,550	0	0				Purchase of specimens	465	15	8				
Statutory Endowment	1,000	0	0				" large mammals	118	3	0				
For expenses in connection with the International Fisheries Exhibition	1,200	0	0				" ethnological specimens	354	0	0				
Guides and Catalogues sold				8,750	0	0	" books	672	6	3				
				30	11	0	" building-stones	39	6	7				
							Show-cases	1,523	6	7				
							Bottles	111	8	10				
							Furniture	99	17	3				
							Travelling expenses	18	2	0				
							Formation of catalogues	686	5	4				
							Opening the Museum on Sundays	200	0	0				
							Curator's salary	600	0	0				
							Assistants	225	3	4				
							Ticket-writer	200	0	0				
							Night watchman	116	13	4				
											5,572	17	8	
							Refunds to the Colonial Treasurer				1,365	6	6	
							Endowment account—							
							General salaries	1,061	16	0				
							Secretary	275	0	0				
							Taxidermist's materials	18	14	0				
							Chemicals	81	0	10				
							Stationery	21	7	4				
							Charges, exchanges, postages, &c.	7	14	7				
							Freights and Customs charges	125	7	10				
							Sundries	12	6	8				
							Ironmongery	32	0	7				
							Insurance	22	10	0				
							Timber	2	5	2				
							Fuel	15	2	4				
							Scientific apparatus	33	6	5				
							Advertising	3	10	0				
							Printing	10	19	7				
							Uniforms	27	7	10				
											1,750	9	2	
							Fisheries Exhibition expenses				218	15	1	
											£	8,902	8	5
							Balance					2,802	8	2
											£	11,704	16	7

12 January, 1885.

Examined and found correct.

 ROBERT HUNT,
 H. H. B. BRADLEY, } Auditors.

APPENDIX II.

ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS DURING 1884.

	Week-days.	Sundays.
January	9,815	3,216
February	5,335	3,038
March	5,779	3,848
April	8,461	3,901
May	6,547	3,887
June	6,699	4,457
July	7,174	4,023
August	6,273	4,836
September	5,584	3,414
October	6,014	3,276
November	6,199	3,721
December	7,773	2,770
	<u>81,653</u>	<u>44,387</u>
Total	126,040	
Attendance for 1883—		
Week-days		86,114
Sundays		51,287
Total		<u>137,401</u>

APPENDIX III.

APPENDIX III.

ATTENDANCE OF THE TRUSTEES DURING 1884.

Official Trustees.

His Honor the Chief Justice	...	...	...	...	0
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	0
The Honorable the Attorney-General	...	...	...	...	0
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer	...	...	...	...	0
The Auditor-General	...	...	...	...	3
The Collector of Customs	...	...	...	...	0
The Surveyor-General	...	...	...	...	0
The Colonial Architect	...	...	...	...	0
The President of the Medical Board	8

Crown Trustees.

The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.L.C.	...	14
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Elective Trustees.

J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.	11
J. Belisario, Esq., D.D.S.	5
A. Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Sydney University	6
The Hon. Jas. Norton, M.L.C.	...	...	...	...	14
Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S., Knt.	...	...	...	...	3
H. H. B. Bradley, Esq.	...	...	...	...	10
Robert Hunt, Esq., F.G.S.	...	...	...	...	15
Chas. Moore, Esq., F.L.S.	...	...	...	...	7
C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S.	...	...	...	...	9
The Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.	...	...	...	...	3
The Hon. W. A. Brodribb, M.L.C.	...	...	...	...	3
W. J. Stephens, Esq., M.A., Professor of Natural History, Sydney University	...	...	...	...	6

Number of Board Meetings during the year ... 25

APPENDIX IV.

SPECIMENS CURED AND MOUNTED AND OTHER WORK DONE BY THE TAXIDERMIST AND
ARTICULATOR.*Mammals.*

13 specimens skinned and made up.	|	6 specimens grouped.
69 specimens skinned, preserved, and mounted.		1 group repaired.
9 specimens remade and restored.		

Birds.

11 specimens skinned, preserved, and mounted.	|	18 specimens grouped.
3 specimens remade and restored.		146 specimens skinned, preserved, and made up.

Fishes.

16 specimens skinned, preserved, and mounted.	|	1 specimen set up.
19 specimens skinned, dressed, and preserved.		2 specimens remade and restored.

Skeletons.

Mammals—8 specimens set up.	|	Reptiles—1 specimen set up.
5 specimens cleaned and mended.		Fishes—8 specimens mounted and set up.
Birds—1 specimen made up.		Skull—1 mended.
Reptiles—2 specimens repaired.		

Moulds and Casts.

Minerals—10 casts of nuggets of gold.		Skulls—8 moulds.
Fossils—15 moulds.		9 casts.
9 casts.		

Photographs.

88 Negatives.		428 Prints.
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APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX V.

SPECIMENS COLLECTED.

By J. A. THORPE and J. HARRIS.

Birds :—8 species—18 specimens.

By J. A. THORPE and G. H. BARROW.

Birds :—10 species—24 specimens.

Mammals :—1 species—2 specimens.

By J. A. THORPE.

Birds :—27 species—59 specimens.

Mammals :—2 species—2 specimens.

Mollusca :—20 specimens.

Insecta :—12 specimens.

Fossils :—Collection of Spirifer.

APPENDIX VI.

SPECIMENS PURCHASED.

Mammals :—35 species—58 specimens.

Birds :—288 species—402 specimens.

Reptiles and Amphibia :—101 species—242 specimens.

Fishes :—1,277 species—1,699 specimens.

Insecta :—5 species—15 specimens.

Crustacea :—10 species—32 specimens.

Mollusca :—26 species—76 specimens.

Echinodermata :—15 species—90 specimens.

Vermes :—1 species—1 specimen.

Zoophyta and Spongida :—37 species—92 specimens.

Skeletons (mammals) :—11 species—14 specimens.

Skulls :—2 species—24 specimens.

Casts :—3 specimens.

Fossils and Minerals :—587 specimens.

Fishes, Coelenterata, &c. :—112 species—119 specimens.

Hydromedusæ :—37 specimens.

Ethnological Specimens.

1,933 specimens from	Bouka Island.
198	" " Solomon Islands.
87	" " Zululand.
34	" " South Africa.
49	" " Marshall and Gilbert Islands, N.H.
31	" " South Australia.
27	" " Australia.
11	" " Admiralty Islands.
1	" " Lachland Island.
156	" " New Britain.
27	" " New Hebrides.
11	" " New Ireland.
8	" " Bougainville Island.
4	" " Society Islands.
45	" " Fiji.
12	" " Indian Archipelago.
5	" " New Zealand.
3	" " Tonga.
1	" " Samoa.
15	" " South Sea Islands.
1	" " Ceylon.
1	" " India.
1	" " Efate.
1	" " Line Islands.
1	" " Kingsmill Group.
13	" " Mont Beauteemps-beaupres.
4	" " America.
4	" " Japan.
4	" " Persia.
3	" " Turkey.
40	" " New South Wales.
4	" " Madagascar.
1	" " Eromanga.
2	" " Arabia.
4	" " Africa.
14	" " New Guinea.
10	" " North America.
1	" " King's Group.
10	" " Queensland.
5	" " Thursday Island.

APPENDIX VII.

EXCHANGES.

Received from.	Forwarded to.
	Tokio Museum.
	| Mollusca :—111 species.
	F. Bouvier.
	| Mollusca :—111 species.
	P. Bouvier.
	| Insecta :—64 species—224 specimens.
	C. F. Ancey.
Shells :—40 species—77 specimens.	|
	G. E. Mason, London.
Mammals :—3 species—5 specimens.	| Amphibia :—3 species—3 specimens.
	Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, N.Z. (Dr. J. von Haast, F.R.S.)
Reptiles :—1 species—2 specimens.	| Mammals (skeletons) :—2 species—4 specimens.
Echinodermata :—22 species—46 specimens.	| Echinodermata—20 species—66 specimens.
	| Ethnological :—59 specimens.
	Queensland Museum.
Fishes :—1 species—1 specimen (Saw-fish).	| Fishes :—1 skeleton of Shark.
	F. Ratte.
Ethnological :—7 specimens from New Caledonia.	| Boxes :—200 glass-top boxes.
„ 2 „ „ Australia.	|
	Hobart Museum.
Fishes :—63 species—161 specimens.	| Mammals :—17 species—18 specs. (Australian).
Crustacea :—2 species—3 specimens.	| „ 18 „ 18 „ (Foreign).
	| Fishes :—1 species—1 specimen.
	| Cast of Egg of <i>Aepyornis</i> .
	Captain Braithwaite.
Ethnological :—61 specimens.	| Shells :—81 species—about 275 specimens.
	C. E. Beddome.
Mammals :—9 species—17 specimens.	| Boxes :—1,604 glass-top boxes.
	Professor Gilioli, Florence.
	| Mammals :—5 species—7 specimens.
	| Birds :—12 species—16 specimens.
	| Reptiles and Amphibia :—2 species—4 specimens.
	| Fishes :—80 species—83 specimens.
	| Casts :—6 specimens of Skulls and Faces.
	| Ethnological :—145 specimens.
	Professor Tyler.
Echinodermata :—15 species.	|
Zoophytes :—Corals—19 species.	|
	Felix Ancey, Esq.
Coleoptera :—A collection of.	|
	Indian Museum.
	| Mammals :—19 specimens.
	| Birds :—249 specimens.
	| Reptiles :—2 mounted groups.
	| Fishes :—17 specimens.
	| Ethnological :—56 specimens.
	E. Gerrard, junr.
Mammals :—1 species—1 specimen.	| Birds :—5 species—6 specimens.

Received from.	Forwarded to.
C. French, Melbourne.	
Insecta :—Collection from S. W. Australia.	Reptiles :—4 species—4 specimens.
„ „ Victoria.	Specimens of White Ants and Nest.
Royal Museum, Brussels.	
Fishes :—34 species—50 specimens.	
Mollusca :—284 species—2,591 specimens.	
Fossil Shells :—233 species—1,470 specimens.	
Paris Museum.	
Birds :—107 species—134 specimens.	
Reptiles and Batrachians :—70 species—81 specimens.	
Fishes :—102 species—164 specimens.	
Shells :—About 580 specimens.	
Vienna Museum.	
Fishes :—35 species—54 specimens.	Fishes :—90 species—92 specimens.
Nicholas Dunstan, Sydney.	
Minerals :—5 specimens.	Minerals :—6 specimens.
British Museum.	
Zoophyta :—Collection of Corals, &c.	Mammals :—1 species—1 specimen.
Casts :—2 casts of Thylacoleo.	Birds :—Collection of Waders and Sea Birds.
„ 1 cast of Toxodon platensis.	Fishes :—51 species—51 specimens.
„ 5 casts of Megalania.	Crustacea :—Collection of.
„ 1 cast of Archaeopteryx.	Mollusca :—17 species—41 specimens.
	Zoophyta :—2 species—3 specimens.
	Bryozoa :—Collection of.
	Echinodermata :—Collection, wet and dry.
	Casts :—10 fossil casts of Thylacoleo.
Zoological Station, Naples.	
Books :—	Books :—Proceedings of Linnean Society, New South Wales, Vols. I, II, III, and VII.
F. Beveridge.	
Birds :—18 species—19 specimens.	Birds :—13 species—13 specimens.
W. F. Petterd, Tasmania.	
Mammals :—7 species—15 specimens.	Birds :—8 species—12 specimens.
Zoological Society of London.	
Mammals :—2 species—2 specimens.	
Hospital for Insane, Gladesville.	
Mammals :—1 species—1 specimen.	Birds :—2 species—2 specimens.
Technological Museum.	
	Books :—6 volumes.
	Ethnological specimens.
Dr. O. Finsch.	
Mammals :—1 species—1 specimen.	Collection of Birds from the Solomon Islands.
Birds :—15 species—23 specimens.	
Reptiles :—Collection of.	
Fishes :—Collection of.	
Echini :—16 species—16 specimens.	
Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq.	
Birds :—11 species—11 specimens.	Collection of 8 specimens from Celebes.
Natural History Museum, Dublin.	
	Fishes :—19 species—19 specimens.
	Crustacea :—5 species—5 specimens.
	Mollusca :—1 species—1 specimen.
Newfoundland Commission, L.L.F.E., through Mr. Ridley.	
Mammals :—2 species—3 specimens.	Mammals :—1 species—1 specimen.
Fishes :—22 species—183 specimens.	Birds :—18 species—18 specimens.
	Fishes :—58 species—68 specimens.
	Mollusca :—Collection of Oysters.

Received from.	Forwarded to.
Indian Commission, L.I.F.E., through Dr. Day.	
Mammals :—1 species—1 specimen. Birds :—5 species—6 specimens.	Birds :—1 class of Kingfishers. Mollusca } Trigonias } About 20 specimens.
Chilian Commission, L.I.F.E.	
Mammals :—2 species—2 specimens. Fishes :—16 specimens—dry. Crustacea :—Collection. Batrachians :— Mollusca :—9 species—15 specimens. Echinodermata :—2 specimens.	Birds :—7 species—13 specimens.
Canadian Commission, L.I.F.E.	
Fishes :—16 species—40 specimens. Mollusca :—8 species—14 specimens. Echinodermata :—Collection. Whalebone.	Birds :—22 species—22 specimens.
Dr. Sclater, British Museum.	
Birds :—1 species—1 specimen.	Birds :—2 species—2 specimens.
Swedish Commission, Dr. Schmidt.	
Bones :—25 bones of Rhytina.	Mammals :—1 species—1 specimen.
Norwegian Commission, L.I.F.E.	
Fishes :—71 species—233 specimens. Crustacea :—7 species—7 specimens. Mollusca :—11 species—12 specimens. Echinodermata :—8 species—12 specimens.	Mammals :—1 species—2 specimens. Birds :—2 species—2 specimens. Amphibia :—1 species—1 specimen. Fishes :—85 species—85 specimens. Crustacea :—1 species—1 specimen. Mollusca :—6 species—7 specimens. " Collection of Oysters—50 varieties.
Professor Newton, Cambridge University.	
Fossils :—19 fossil bones of <i>Pezophaps solitaria</i> , 7 fossil bones of <i>Didus ineptus</i> .	Birds :—37 species—37 specimens. Fishes :—8 species—8 specimens. Mollusca :—1 species—1 specimen. " Collection of Oysters.
Mr. Peale.	
Birds :—1 species—1 specimen. Bryozoa :—Collection of. Fossil Echini, from the Chalk. Minerals :—Collection of.	Crustacea :—Collection of. Mollusca :—10 specimens. Echinodermata :—8 species—19 specimens.
Mr. Thos. J. Moore, Public Museum, Liverpool.	
Scutes of <i>Labyrinthodon</i> .	Mammals :—1 species—1 specimen. Amphibia :—1 species—2 specimens. Fishes :—23 species—23 specimens.
Dr. Hans Gadow.	
Reptiles and Amphibia :—1 species—1 specimen (to arrive).	Birds :—1 species—1 specimen.
Professor Bell, King's College.	
	Fishes :—9 species—13 specimens.
Mr. Saville Kent.	
Fishes :—32 species—78 specimens.	Mammals :—1 species—1 specimen. Birds :—11 species—11 specimens. Fishes :—1 species—1 specimen.
Spanish Commission, L.I.F.E.	
Mollusca :—2 pinna, large.	Mollusca :—Collection of Australian Oysters.
South Kensington Museum, Professor Huxley.	
	Fishes :—40 species—41 specimens.

Received from.	Forwarded to.
Dr. MacIntosh, St. Andrew's.	
Mammals :—Moles and Hedgehogs, in spirits.	Fishes :—59 species—83 specimens. Crustacea :—14 species—14 specimens. Mollusca :—Collection of Oysters. " 11 species—22 specimens. Echinodermata :—8 species—8 specimens. Spongida :—Collection of.
Mr. Seebohm.	
Birds :—333 species—388 specimens.	Birds :—7 species—7 specimens. Collection of Thrushes.
Mr. Crowley, Croydon.	
Birds' Eggs :—12 species—32 specimens. Lepidoptera :—Collection of Ornithoptera brookiana.	Birds :—13 species—13 specimens.
Mr. Reginald Cholmondelay.	
Lepidoptera :—6 specimens.	Birds :—3 species—3 specimens.
China Commission, Mr. Neumann.	
Fish :—1 species—1 specimen.	Birds :—16 species—16 specimens.
Mr. C. Groom Napier.	
Minerals, Fossils, &c.—6 species—6 specimens.	Fishes :—3 species—3 specimens. Mollusca :—Collection of. " 13 species—29 specimens. Echinodermata :—1 species—2 specimens.
Rev. J. J. Manley.	
	Fishes :—6 species—6 specimens. Crustacea :—Collection of. Mollusca :—Collection of Oysters, dry. " 5 species—5 specimens.
Science and Art Museum, Edinburgh.	
Birds :—63 species—89 specimens, from New Guinea.	Fishes :—33 species—98 specimens. Crustacea :—3 species—4 specimens. Mollusca :—6 species—9 specimens. " Collection of Oysters. Zoophytes :—2 species—2 specimens. Echinodermata :—3 species—5 specimens.
Mr. Bartlett, jun.	
	Birds :—6 species—6 specimens.
Amsterdam.	
Birds' Eggs :—Collection of.	Birds :—15 species—15 specimens.
Dr. Judd, South Kensington Museum.	
Fossils :—Specimen of <i>Eozoon canadense</i> .	
Natural History Museum, Perth.	
	Mammals :—2 species—2 specimens. Crustacea :—1 species—1 specimen. Mollusca :—Collection of.
Straits Settlements Commission, L.I.F.E.	
Fishes :—94 species—95 specimens. Crustacea :—6 species—15 specimens. Mollusca :—6 species—7 specimens. Batrachian :—1 species—1 specimen.	
Dr. Woodward, British Museum.	
Echinoderms. Mollusca, &c.	Fishes :—1 species—1 specimen. Birds :—1 species—1 specimen. Mollusca :—(Trigoneas).

APPENDIX VIII.

DONATIONS.

Specimen.	Donor.	
<i>Mammals.</i>		
2 Platypi— <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> . <i>Blum.</i>	} Zoological Society of N.S.W.	
1 Bear— <i>Phascogaleos cinereus</i> . <i>Blainv.</i>		
1 Ringtail Opossum— <i>Phalangista lanuginosa</i> . <i>Gould</i>		
1 Monkey— <i>Macacus</i> sp.		
1 Pigtail Monkey— <i>Macacus nemestrinus</i>		
2 Monkeys " " (juv.)		
1 Wallaby— <i>Osphranter robustus</i> . <i>Gould</i>		
2 Mongoose— <i>Herpestes griseus</i>		
1 Stag— <i>Cervus</i> sp.		
1 Monkey		
1 Tasmanian Opossum— <i>Phalangista fuliginosa</i> . <i>Ogilby</i>		
1 Monkey— <i>Macacus</i> sp.		
1 Lemur— <i>Varicea varia</i>		
2 Platypi— <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> . <i>Blum.</i>		
2 Foxes— <i>Vulpes argenteogriseus</i>		
1 Squirrel— <i>Sciurus</i> sp.		
1 Lemur— <i>Varicea rubra</i>		
1 Kangaroo— <i>Osphranter rufus</i> . <i>Gould</i>		
1 Cervulus muntjak. <i>Zimm.</i>		
1 Arctitis binturong. <i>Raffl.</i>		
1 Echidna hystrix		} Botanic Gardens.
1 Halmaturus ualabatus		
1 Rat— <i>Mus rattus</i>		
1 White Rat— <i>Mus decumanis</i> (Albino)		
1 Young Phalangista vulpina		
1 Dingo— <i>Canis dingo</i>		
1 Sugar Squirrel— <i>Belideus breviceps</i>		
1 Malformed foot of a Sheep		
1 White Rat— <i>Mus decumanis</i> (Albino)		
1 Albino Kangaroo— <i>Macropus major</i>		
1 Young Podabrus macrourus (?)		
1 <i>Macropus rufus</i>		
1 Skin of a <i>Belideus breviceps</i>		
1 Native Cat— <i>Dasyurus maculata</i>		
1 " " <i>viverrinus</i>		
1 Skull of Bengal Tiger— <i>Felis tigris</i>		
1 Monkey		
1 " "		
1 Jackal— <i>Canis aureus</i>		
1 Rat— <i>Mus rattus</i>		
1 Wallaby— <i>Halmaturus ualabatus</i>		
1 Monkey— <i>Macacus</i> sp.		
Head of a Mummy from Peru		
1 Mouse— <i>Mus</i> sp. from		
1 Monkey— <i>Cebus faticellus</i> . <i>Wagner</i>		
1 Rhinoceros Sumatrensis (juv.)		
2 Halmaturus sp. (from pouch)		
1 Seal— <i>Catocephalus</i> sp.		
1 Bat—(Great Horse-shoe)		
1 Bear— <i>Phascogaleos cinereus</i>		
<i>Birds.</i>		
A Hornbill— <i>Buceros plicatus</i>	} Zoological Society of N.S.W.	
1 Pheasant— <i>Phasianus nycthemerus</i>		
2 Cassowary— <i>Casuarius australis</i> (juv.)		
1 Apteryx australis (albino)		
1 Eagle— <i>Aquila audax</i>		
2 Musk Ducks— <i>Biziura lobata</i>	} Mr. A. de Mestre.	
1 Kagu— <i>Rhinocetus jubatus</i>		
1 Bustard— <i>Otis australis</i>		
1 <i>Geophilus nicobaricus</i>		
1 <i>Mycteria australis</i>		
1 Albino Java Sparrow— <i>Loxia oryzivora</i>	} Botanic Gardens.	
1 <i>Poephila cineta</i>		
1 <i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>		
1 Ground Parrot— <i>Psephotus hæmatonotus</i>		
1 <i>Carpophaga spilorrhoea</i>		
1 <i>Fulica australis</i>		
1 Young Hornbill— <i>Buceros plicatus</i>		
1 Curassow— <i>Crax alector</i> , L.		

Specimen.	Donor.
<i>Birds—continued.</i>	
1 Tribonyx australis	Mr. P. H. Throsby.
1 Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris	} Honorable Jas. Norton.
1 Mimeta viridis	
2 Ptilotis leucotis	
2 Collyriocincla harmonica	
4 Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ	} Mr. W. H. Norton.
3 " concinnus	
1 " chlorolepidotus	
1 Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus	
1 Podargus strigoides	} Captain Braithwaite.
1 Lyre Bird—Menura superba	
2 Swallows—Collocalia nidifica	Mr. F. C. Cavanagh.
1 Ibis—Threskiornis strictipennis	} Mr. Ashton Clarke.
1 Ninox boobook	
1 Falco melanogenys	
1 Chalcophaps chrysochlora	
1 Chætura caudacuta	} Dr. J. C. Cox.
1 Menura superba	
1 Nectris carnipes	} Mr. F. Ratte.
1 Podargus strigoides	
1 Dicaeum hirundinacæum	
1 Acanthiza lineata	
1 Estrela temporalis	} Mr. A. Newcombe.
1 Pachycephala gutturalis	
1 Tinnunculus cenchroides	} Mr. Peter Roberts.
1 Snipe—Scolopax australis	
1 White Cockatoo—Cacatua galerita	Mr. C. H. Roberts.
2 Spur-wing Plovers—Lobivanellus lobatus	Mr. M. Faithful.
1 Freckled Duck—Anas navosa	Mr. Paul.
1 Gannet—Sula australis (juv.)	Mr. G. P. Mathew.
2 Hymenolaimus malacorhynchus	Mr. J. A. Daley.
1 Ground Parrot—Psephotus hæmatonatus	Mr. Chapman.
1 Cassowary—Casuaris galeatus	Mr. J. A. Daley.
2 Ptilotis pennicillatus	Mr. Flood.
1 Fish Eagle—Halietus leucogaster	Mr. H. S. Cape.
1 Young Lyre Bird—Menura superba	Mr. H. C. Royle.
1 Sparrow Hawk—Astur aproximans	} Dr. M'Kinlay.
1 Crane—Grus australis	
1 Hornbill—Buceros plicatus	Mr. W. F. Cousins.
1 Spoonbill—Platalea flavipes	} Dr. Luther.
1 Owl—Ninox odiosa	
1 Pigeon—Cedirhinus insolitus	Mr. J. Fisher.
Collection of Birds' eggs and nests	Mr. H. Shaw.
8 Eggs of Synoicus australis	Mr. J. H. Murdoch.
Collection of Moa egg-shells	Mr. N. W. Burdekin.
" of Birds' eggs	} Captain Braithwaite.
1 Swallows' Nest—Collocalia nidifica	
4 Swallows—Collocalia nidifica	Rev. A. Andrew.
1 Weaver-bird's nest	Mr. H. C. Royle.
2 Birds' nests and 2 eggs	Mr. F. H. Joseph.
Skeleton of a Pigeon—Columba palumbus	Dr. M'Kinlay, R.N.
25 Birds from Dinner, Hayter, and Treasury Islands	} Mr. C. Braithwaite.
1 Nycticorax caledonicus	
1 Painted Snipe—Rhynehaea australis	Mr. Richd. Houston.
1 Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ	} Mr. Matthew, R.N.
1 Carpophaga sp.	
1 Ptilinopus pelewensis	
Haleyon sp.	
2 " chloris	} Dr. H. B. Guppy, R.N.
Merula sp.	
1 Golden Plover—Charadrius fulvus	
1 Limosa uropygialis	
1 Sandpiper—Tringoides sp.	} Mr. Jas. Ramsay, jun.
1 Tern—Sterna sp.	
12 Nests of Collocalia spodiopygia	Mr. ———
1 Collocalia spodiopygia	Mr. E. R. Hinder.
Hawk—Astur approximans	} Zoological Society of N.S.W.
1 White Heron—Herodias syrmatorphorus	
1 Platycercus pennantii	Mr. John Jackson.
<i>Reptiles and Amphibia.</i>	
1 Lizard—Hydrosaurus varius	} Zoological Society of N.S.W.
1 Rattlesnake—Crotalus durissus	
1 Death Adder—Acanthophis antarctica	

Specimen.	Donor.
<i>Reptiles and Amphibia—continued.</i>	
1 Alligator— <i>Crocodylus biporcatus</i> ...	Mr. Wm. Pearse.
1 Lizard— <i>Hydrosaurus</i> sp. ...	Mr. G. Gifford.
2 Diamond Snakes— <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ...	Mr. Josh. Revill.
1 Do Do ...	Mr. Robt. Taylor.
1 Green-tree Snake— <i>Dendrophis punctulata</i> ...	Mr. J. D. Hartland.
1 Frog— <i>Hyla</i> sp. ...	Miss L. Palmer.
1 Brown Banded Snake— <i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i> ...	} Mr. Macnab.
1 Black Snake— <i>Pseudochis porphyriaceus</i> ...	
1 Death Adder— <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> ...	Mr. Thos. Rigby.
1 Ringed Snake— <i>Vermicella annulata</i> ...	Mr. J. Finch.
1 Gecko— <i>Phyllurus platurus</i> ...	Mr. C. Stuart.
Small collection from the Solomon Islands ...	Capt. Wolsch.
1 <i>Typhlops ruppeli</i> ...	Mr. T. H. Keech.
1 <i>Grammatophora</i> sp. ...	Mr. Thos. Rigby.
1 Gecko— <i>Phyllurus platurus</i> ...	Mr. W. Henning.
1 Sea Snake— <i>Pelamis bicolor</i> ...	Mr. M. Daly.
1 Ringed Snake— <i>Vermicella annulata</i> ...	Mr. Thos. Hackney.
1 Tortoise— <i>Chelodina oblonga</i> ...	Mrs. Smith.
1 Slow-worm— <i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i> ...	Mr. H. Dawson.
1 Gecko— <i>Phyllurus platurus</i> ...	Mr. C. J. Loader.
1 Carpet-snake— <i>Morelia variegata</i> ...	Mr. M. Asher.
2 Slow-worms— <i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i> ...	Mr. T. McNeill.
1 Young <i>Brachysoma diadema</i> ...	Mr. E. Mackinlay.
2 Diamond Snakes— <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ...	Mr. C. J. Blinman.
1 Death Adder— <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> ...	Mr. J. J. Hayes.
1 Whip Snake— <i>Diemenia olivacea</i> ...	Mr. S. Thomas.
1 Broad-headed Snake— <i>Hoplocephalus variegatus</i> ...	Mr. P. Mulroney.
1 Snake from Solomon Islands— <i>Platurus scutatus</i> ...	Mr. J. Lewis.
1 <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> ...	Mr. J. M. Mahony.
1 Iguana— <i>Hydrosaurus varius</i> ...	Mr. H. Collins.
1 Lizard— <i>Grammatophora cristata</i> ...	Mr. R. Chadwick.
1 Whip-snake— <i>Diemenia olivacea</i> ...	Mr. R. Dumbrell.
1 Slow-worm— <i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i> ...	Master A. Brown.
1 Lizard from Treasury Islands ...	Dr. McKinlay, R.N.
2 Snakes from Fiji— <i>Platurus scutatus</i> ...	Mrs. Wm. Harley.
1 <i>Vermicella annulata</i> ...	Mr. E. Warburton.
1 Death Adder— <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> ...	Master Woolwich.
1 Lizard— <i>Grammatophora</i> sp. ...	Mr. W. Brooks.
1 Lizard from Wagga ...	Mr. ———
1 Death Adder— <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> ...	The Hon. Jas. Norton, M.L.C.
1 Skin of Snake— <i>Aspidotes ramsayi</i> ...	Mr. C. S. Wilkinson.
1 Red-naped Snake— <i>Brachysoma diadema</i> ...	Mr. H. F. Kerton.
1 Young Brown-banded Snake— <i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i> ...	Mr. G. A. Biehler.
1 Lizard— <i>Lialis punctatula</i> ...	Mr. M. H. Sampson.
1 Black Snake— <i>Pseudechis porphyriaceus</i> ...	Mr. W. Hinton.
1 Crocodile— <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> ...	} Indian Commission, L.I.F.E.
4 Turtles ...	
2 Eggs of <i>Crocodylus biporcatus</i> ...	Mr. H. P. Coop.
1 Whip-snake— <i>Diemenia olivacea</i> ...	Mr. G. Gromberg.
1 Lizard— <i>Lialis punctatula</i> ...	Mr. Jas. Perry.
1 " <i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i> ...	Mr. N. R. Taylor.
1 Brown Snake— <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> ...	Mr. Wm. Hancock.
1 Gecko— <i>Phyllurus inermis</i> ...	Mr. T. Birks.
Do Do ...	Mr. Chas. Fraser.
1 Snake— <i>Vermicella annulata</i> ...	Mr. G. Saunders.
1 Lizard— <i>Cyclodus gigas</i> ...	Mr. A. Toby.
1 Small collection of Snakes, &c. ...	Mr. King.
1 <i>Egernia cunninghamii</i> ...	} Mr. F. P. Benzeville.
6 <i>Hoplocephalus</i> sp. ...	
2 " <i>ramsayi</i> ...	
1 <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> ...	} Mr. Page.
1 Amphibœnoid— <i>Typhlops</i> sp. ...	
<i>Fishes.</i>	
2 Flying Gurnet— <i>Trigla polyommata</i> ...	Lieutenant Colonel Raymond.
1 <i>Brama raii</i> ...	Mr. J. Want.
1 <i>Plesiops bleekeri</i> ...	Mr. W. H. Watson.
1 Young Ray— <i>Trygon</i> sp. ...	Mr. E. Cobcroft.
1 Mackerel— <i>Cybius commersonii</i> ...	} Dr. J. C. Cox.
1 <i>Trachichthys jacksonensis</i> ...	
1 <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> ...	
1 Parrot Fish— <i>Pseudoscopus</i> sp. ...	
1 <i>Synaptura nigra</i> ...	
2 <i>Trachichthys bailloni</i> ...	

Specimen.	Donor.
<i>Fishes—continued.</i>	
1 Tetrodon sp.	} Mr. J. J. Josephson.
1 Box-fish—Ostracion sp.	
1 Shark—Heterodontus galeatus	} Mr. E. Rice.
1 Blenny sp.	
1 Stinging Ray—Urolophus testaceus	Mr. Hemming.
1 Chaetodon sp.	Mr. J. Banks.
1 Phyllopteryx foliatus	Mr. H. Prince.
1 Chilodactylus vittatus	} Dr. Eichler.
1 Trachichthys jacksonensis... ..	
2 Young Sharks—Heterodontus phillipi	Mr. J. R. Hamilton.
1 Box-fish—Ostracion concatenatus	Mr. C. Teece.
2 Pempheris macrolepis	} Mr. W. Adams.
Jaws of Pachymetopon grande	
1 Box-fish—Ostracion concatenatus	Mr. V. Whitbread.
1 Ostracion concatenatus	Mr. Freeman.
1 Box-fish—Ostracion concatenatus	Mr. A. P. Bryce.
1 Plesiops bleekeri	Mr. Ross.
1 Box-fish—Ostracion concatenatus	Mr. Yandel.
1 Centropogon robustus	Mr. Edwd. Geary.
1 Plesiops bleekeri	Mr. B. Paul.
1 Box-fish—Ostracion concatenatus	Mrs. Boyd.
1 Crysticeps sp.	Mr. H. Newcombe.
1 Box-fish—Ostracion concatenatus	Mr. A. Corben.
1 Monocentrus japonicus	} Capt. Braithwaite.
1 Small Fish	
2 Fish	} Mr. Ross.
1 Leather jacket—Monacanthus ayraudi	
1 Bait Fish—Antinarius sp.	Mr. J. Rogerson.
2 Fish—(in spirits) Elops sp.	Dr. Luther, H.M.S. "Dart."
1 Tail and part of back of Ray—Trygon pastinaca	Mr. F. Christensen.
Small collection of Fish	President, New South Wales Fisheries Commission.
Do do from Solomon Islands	Capt. Wolsch.
7 Fishes from Treasury Islands	Dr. M'Kinlay, R.N.
1 Prionurus microlepidotus	Mr. Jas. Sullivan.
Collection of Fish, 14 sp., 23 specimens	Mr. Sommers.
Collection of dry specimens... ..	} Indian Commission, L.I.F.E.
Collection of 39 Fish	
1 Patæcus sp.... ..	Mr. Neville Cayley.
Collection of Fish	Lient. Com. Crosse, R.N.
1 Toad-fish—Tetrodon sp.	Mr. H Newcombe.
1 Tetrodon sp.	} Mr. G. L. Goodman.
3 Solea microcephala	
1 Calionymus caulauropomus... ..	} Mr. Jas. M'Coy.
1 Prionurus microlepidotus	
Flying-fish—Exocoëtus sp	Mr. Smithurst.
<i>Insecta.</i>	
1 Podocanthus viridis	Miss L. Palmer.
1 Caterpillar, Sphinx sp.	Mrs. Oglesby.
1 Phasma sp.	Mr. W. C. Tibbotts.
1 Sphinx Moth Charocampa scrofa... ..	Mr. J. Smith.
1 " " Gryllus sp.	Mr. Charles Davis.
1 Cricket—Gryllus sp.	Mr. Horton.
1 Phasma sp.	Mr. Stein.
Moth and eggs	Mr. A. Bryce.
1 Sphinx Moth—Charocampa scrofa	Mr. D. W. Wilson.
1 Moth, Chelepteryx collesi	Mr. Thos. Davis.
1 Phasma sp.	Mr. J. Stenning.
1 Extatostoma tiaratum	Mr. W. Lamrock.
1 Beetle—Cetonia sp.	Mr. W. Archbold.
1 Phasma sp.	Mr. W. Black.
1 Leech—Sanguiga sp.	Mr. P. B. Sely.
4 Butterflies—Venessa sp.	} Mr. G. P. Mathew, R.N.
4 " Heteronympha sp.	
4 " Pyrameis gonerilla	
2 Argyrophenga antipodum... ..	
1 Moth—Chelepteryx collesi	Miss Gough.
1 Phasma sp.	Mr. L. Lazarus.
1 Beetle—Cetonia sp.	Mr. H. Webb.
Moth and eggs	Mrs. Chilcott.
Collection of Insects... ..	Capt. Braithwaite.
1 Elephant Beetle	Mr. John Wilde.

Specimen.	Donor.
<i>Insecta—continued.</i>	
1 Sphinx Moth— <i>Chorocampa serofa</i> ...	Mr. C. H. Fitzhardinge.
1 Mantis sp. ...	Mr. A. Armstrong.
1 Stick Insect male with wings— <i>Phasma</i> sp. ...	Miss Lucy Benson.
1 Caterpillar—Sphinx sp. ...	Mr. G. Hornshaw.
2 Moths— <i>Cossus</i> sp. ...	Mr. A. J. Doust.
Small collection of Insects ...	Mr. J. Fisher.
1 Green Cricket— <i>Gryllus</i> sp. ...	Mr. C. H. Fitzhardinge.
1 Beetle— <i>Lamprima latreillei</i> ...	Mr. Selkirk.
1 „ <i>Encara</i> sp. ...	Mr. Rodd.
1 Cordiceps sp. ...	Mr. E. Coberoff.
Larvæ of <i>Chelepteryx collesi</i> ...	Mr. G. Hornshaw.
<i>Myriopoda and Arachnida.</i>	
1 Spider— <i>Mygale</i> sp. ...	Mr. B. Rodd.
1 „ <i>Gasteracanthus</i> sp. ...	Mr. Mathews.
1 Centipede— <i>Heterostoma sulcidens</i> ...	Mr. Stainer.
1 Spider ...	Mr. A. P. Bryco.
1 Spider with worm— <i>Gordius aquaticus</i> ...	Mr. Shaw.
1 Spider ...	Mr. D. Fletcher.
1 Centipede— <i>Heterostoma sulcidens</i> ...	Mr. W. E. Shaw.
1 Spider— <i>Gasteracanthus</i> sp. ...	Mr. C. Braithwaite.
1 Spider— <i>Mygale</i> sp. ...	Mr. O. A. C. Boot.
Few Scorpions ...	Dr. H. P. Guppy, R.N.
2 Spiders and webbs ...	Mr. H. Hazlewood.
2 Spiders' cells in clay— <i>Mygale</i> sp. ...	Mr. C. H. Fisher.
2 Centipedes— <i>Heterostoma</i> sp. ...	} Mr. J. Fisher.
A few Spiders and nest ...	
<i>Crustacea.</i>	
1 Crab— <i>Hyastenus diacanthus</i> ...	Mr. C. Saunders.
Small collection of Crustacea ...	Capt. Braithwaite.
1 Crayfish— <i>Astacopsis serrata</i> ...	Mr. E. S. Cox.
Hermit Crabs... ..	} Dr. H. B. Guppy, R.N.
1 <i>Pagurus</i> sp. ..	
2 <i>Cœnobita</i> sp. ..	
1 Crab— <i>Ranina dentata</i> ...	
1 <i>Pencœus canaliculata</i> ...	} Dr. J. C. Cox.
Small collection from New Caledonia ...	Mr. Smithurst.
<i>Mollusca.</i>	
A few Shells ...	Dr. Eichler.
1 Octopus ...	Mr. W. G. Saunders.
1 Cuttle-fish— <i>Sepia</i> sp., (very large) ...	Mr. H. Prince.
Eggs of Shell-fish ...	Mr. Ross.
Small collection of fresh-water shells ...	} Mr. Cooper.
1 Land Shell ...	
Small collection from New Caledonia ...	
<i>Echinodermata.</i>	
1 Cake Urchin— <i>Anthenea tuberculosa</i> ...	Mr. R. Redmayne.
Small collection of Echini (trawled) ...	Presidt. Fishs. Commis.
1 Sea egg— <i>Strongylocentrotus erythrogrammus</i> ...	Mr. J. M. Johnson.
1 Red Star-fish— <i>Asterias</i> sp. ...	Mr. B. Paul.
2 Sea Eggs ...	Mr. J. Brown.
1 <i>Heterocentrotus mammillatus</i> ...	Dr. Luther, R.N.
A few Echinoderms ...	Mr. J. Fisher.
1 Star-fish— <i>Asterias</i> sp. ...	Mr. W. Henning.
4 Specimens <i>Echinus darnleyensis</i> ...	Honorable Wm. Macleay.
1 Star-fish— <i>Linkia</i> sp. ...	Mr. Smith.
Small collection of Echinodermata from New Caledonia... ..	Mr. Smithurst.
<i>Zoophyta, Spongida, &c.</i>	
Small collection of Sponges... ..	} Presidt. Fishs. Commis.
„ „ of Corals ...	
„ „ of Hydroids ...	
1 Skeloton of sponge, dry ...	Mr. Bloxsome.
1 „ „ „ „ ...	Mr. Ross.
Small collection Corals from New Caledonia ...	Mr. Smithurst.
<i>Geological Specimens.</i>	
1 Specimen ...	Mr. Cooper.
1 Piece of Copper Ore (Blue Carbonate) ...	Mr. F. Savage.
3 Specimens of Coal from coal borings ...	} Mr. G. F. Mathew, R.N.
1 „ of Gypsum ...	
Fossil Shells from Coal Mine ...	

Specimen.	Donor.
<i>Geological Specimens—continued.</i>	
Nodules of Iron Sand Stone	Miss E. Selkirk.
A few Fossils—Spirifer sp.	Mr. J. Mitchell.
Fossils from New Caledonia	Mr. Duboisé.
Fossil remains from Bathurst District	Mr. J. Ainsworth.
3 pieces of Carbonate of Iron	Mr. J. M. Antill.
1 piece of Antimony Ore	} Mr. C. Hodson.
1 „ of Crude Antimony	
1 Piece of Regulus Antimony	
1 Specimen of Antimony Ore	
1 „ of Glossopteris	} Mr. H. Smithurst.
1 „ of Phyllothecca	
Crystals of Quartz “ <i>Fiji Diamonds</i> ”	} Mr. W. Martyn.
1 Fossil Shell— <i>Mconia grandis</i>	
Fossils from Bathurst District	
„ „ Macleay „	} Mr. J. Fischer.
„ „ Newcastle „	
Fossil Bone	Mr. H. Shaw.
Quartz from Macquarie River	} Mr. J. White.
1 piece of Agate	
Specimens of Petrified Woods	} Mr. D. F. Jarrett.
A few Fossils... ..	
Piece of Quartz	} Sir Thos. M'Mullan.
2 Concretions of Freshwater Lobster	
1 4th Molar of Diprotodon... ..	Mr. C. A. Rudder.
4 Specimens of Fossil Plants— <i>Lepidodendron sigilaria</i>	} Mr. Cooper.
1 Piece of Copper Ore—Argentiferous galena	
A collection of Rocks and Gold Specimens	Mr. E. J. Dunn.
Portion (of shaft of) Fossil Bone—probably Femur of Diprotodon	Mr. J. M'Donald.
1 Copper Specimen	Mr. Daniel M'Donald.
2 Nodules of Iron Ore	Mrs. Selkirk.
<i>Ethnological Specimens, &c.</i>	
1 Leaf Plate composed of Banyan leaves (<i>Ficus indica</i>) used by Hindoos when partaking of food	} Rev. A. Andrews.
Letters written on palm leaves	
Iron Stylus or Pen used in writing same	} Mr. J. Joubert.
Collection of Kanaka Weapons from New Caledonia	
Skull of Aboriginal	Mr. Horsley.
1 Canoe from Solomon Islands	} Messrs. Campbell Bros.
1 Necklace of human Teeth	
A Finger-strop used for throwing spears. New Caledonia	Mr. F. Ratte.
Specimens from Fiji	Mr. J. H. Renwick.
A Native Basket	Capt. Wolsch.
Specimens from New Guinea	Rev. W. Wyatt Gill.
50 pieces of Horn, showing the various stages through which it passes before it is the finished Comb	} Mr. C. E. Wigzell.
Maori Chief's Club	
Girdle (tatua) from Buka-buka	} Master A. J. Shcarsby.
Stone Adze	
4 Stone Tomahawks	} Captain Wolsch.
1 Coat of Armour and 3 Spears	
2 Stone Tomahawks	Dr. Luther, R.N.
2 Coral Throwing-stones	Mr. H. Shaw.
Collection of Specimens. New Hebrides, &c	} Captain Braithwaite.
Ornamented Stone Adze	
5 Clubs	} Dr. Mackay.
2 Casts of human heads	
2 Rocket Guns (flint lock)	} Ordnance Dept. N. S. W.
2 Pistols	
3 Stone projectiles	} Mr. A. Chauffourier.
2 „ Tomahawks	
1 Flat stone for sharpening spears... ..	} Licut. Commis. Crosse, R.N.
2 Stones of which Tomahawks are made	
1 Mask (shield)	} Miss Faithful.
2 Head Stones	
Cranium of Welsh Aboriginal	Dr. H. B. Guppy, R.N.
Cocoa-nut showing marks of the Robber Crab (<i>Birgus latro</i>)	Mr. A. Smith.
Copy of Sydney Gazette, July, 22nd, 1820	} Mr. W. H. Orchard.
2 Bushman's poisoned Arrows	
1 Necklace	} Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.
2 Soap-stone Pipes	
1 Stone Tomahawk	

Specimen.	Donor.
<i>Photographs.</i>	
9 Photos of Native Masks from New Britain	Mr. Goodwin.
<i>Historical.</i>	
Copy of Sydney Gazette, 22nd July, 1820	Mr. A. Smith.
<i>Medals.</i>	
Gold, silver, and bronze Medals	London Fish. Ex. Commisn.
<i>Coins.</i>	
1 Silver Coin ("Dump") formerly current in New South Wales, value fifteen-pence; date of Coin, 1813	Mr. Marklove.
<i>Books, Periodicals, &c.</i>	
Geological Report, 1879-80-81-82.	Coll. Mus., Wellington, N.Z.
Proceedings of Linnean Society of New South Wales, Vol. 8, part 4.	Lin. Soc., of N.S.W.
Nye Aleyonider Gorgonida og Pennatulida Rosen and Damilsen.	Bergen Museum.
Journal of Royal Society of New South Wales, Vols. 16 and 17.	Royal Soc., of N.S.W.
Journal of Bath and West of England Agricultural Society for 1883.	B. and W. of Eng. Ag. Soc.
On Rocks from New Britain and New Ireland.	} A. Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S.
The Deniliquin Meteorite.	
Chemical composition of certain rocks.	} Philip Crowley, Esq. Geo. and Nat. Hist., Survey of Canada. The Hon. W. Macleay, M.L.C.
The Bringen Meteorite.	
Catalogue of Birds' Eggs.	} Mr. V. Robillard.
Report, 1880-1-2, and Maps.	
On the origin of the Fauna and Flora of New Zealand, 10 publications.	} The Society.
Transactions of Royal Society of Arts and Sc. of Mauritius, 1877-8-9-80.	
Transactions, Vol. 16, Highland and Agricultural Society.	} Smithsonian Institute.
Report for 1881.	
Records, Vol. 17, parts 1, 2.	} The Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
Palæontologia Indica.	
Series 10. Vol. 2, part 6.	
" " " 3, parts 1 and 2.	
" 13 " 1, part 4, f. 3.	} Zool. Soc., Philadelphia.
" 14 " 1, part 4, f. 3.	
12th Annual Report.	} Victorian Museums.
Report for 1883.	
" 1883.	} South Africa Museum.
Bulletins Societa Adriatica.	
Notes sur les Dinosauriens de Berruss, par Dolle.	} La Societa Adriatica.
List of Members, November, 1883.	
Report for 1883.	} E. L. Montifore, Esq. Roy. Soc., Edinburgh.
Berichte XXIX and XXX.	
Bulletin, 1883, No. 3.	} Acclim. Soc., Queensland.
" Vol. 1. No. 5.	
Report, March, 1884.	} Dr. Achermann.
Fitzgerald's Australian Orchids, Vol. 2, part 1.	
Journal of the Microscopical Society of Victoria.	} Soc. Impl. des Naturalistes, Moscow.
Catalogue des Prionedes del Archipel Inds. Netherlands.	
Diatomen von Franz-Joseph Land.	} Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist.
Beitrage zur Kentorisider fossilen diatomen.	
Reports and Proceedings of Royal Society of Tasmania, 1849-1854, 1859-1865, 1866, 1878, and 1881.	} The Government Printer.
Proceedings of Linnean Society New South Wales, Vol. 9, part 2.	
List of Diurnal Birds of Prey.	} Mr. Wm. Bale.
Kaart des Tasman Glatsehen.	
On the Skeletons of the Marsipobranh Fishes.	} Mr. M. J. M. Landsberg.
Bulletin, Vol. XI, No. 10.	
Berichte des Vereins fur Naturkind, No. 31.	} Herr A. Grunow.
Series of Original Water-colour Drawings of Nudi-branchia, of Port Jackson, &c.	
	} The Society.
	} The Society.
	} Mr. J. H. Gurney.
	} Dr. R. von Lendenfeldt.
	} Prof. R. N. Parker.
	} Prof. A. Agassiz.
	} Dr. E. Gerland.
	} G. F. Angus.

APPENDIX IX.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM LIBRARY.

Reg. No.	Book.	Shelf.
CLASS A 1.		
1376	Blanford (W. T.) Scientific results of the Second Yarkand Mission. Mammalia.	21 E
994	Bewick (F.) A General History of Quadrupeds. 8vo. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1820.	12 F
973-4	Cassin. Mammology and Ornithology. U. S. Exploring Expedition, 1838 to 1842. 4to. Philadelphia, 1858. Atlas, folio.	12 A. 32
1349	Cuvier (F.) Histoire Naturelle des Cetaces. 2 vols. 8 vo. Paris, 1836. ...	13 H
1395	Dobson (G. E.) A Monograph of the Insectivora, Systematic and Anatomical. Parts I and II. London, 1882-83. 4to.	4 D
848	Gray (J. E.) Supplement to Catalogue of Seals and Whales in British Museum. 8vo. Lond., 1871.	1 D
1065	Krefft (G.) The Mammals of Australia. Illustrated. 4to. Sydney, 1871	32
1128-29	Milne-Edwards. Recherches à l'histoire naturelle des Mammifères. 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1868-74.	12 B
1032	Schlegel (H.) Monographie des Singes. 8vo. Leide, 1876	11 C
981	Smith (A.) Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa. Vol. I. Mammalia	21 B
1220	Southwell (T.) Seals and Whales of the British Seas. 4to. London, 1881	12 F
1521	Vogt (Carl) und F. Specht. Die Saugtiere in Wort und Bild. Imp. 4to.	5 A
CLASS A 2.		
968-70	Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway. History of North American Birds. Vols. I, II, III. Land Birds. 3 vols. 4to. Boston, 1874.	11 C
878	Blasius. Ueber neue und Zweifelhafte vogel von Celebes. Pamphlets, vol. XV.	22 D
995-6	Bewick (F.) A History of British Birds. 2 vols. 8vo. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1847.	12 F
973-4	Cassin. Mammalogy and Ornithology, U. S. Exploring Expedition, 1838-42. 4to. Philadelphia, 1858. Atlas, fol.	12 A. 32
1420	Catalogue of Birds' Eggs in the collection of P. Crowley. 1883. Pamphlets, Vol. XVI.	22 D
886	Demarest (A. G.) Histoire Naturelle des Tangares, des Manakins, et des Todiers. 1 vol. Fol. Paris, 1805.	28
1483	Des Murs (O.) Iconographie Ornithologique, ou Nouveau Recueil Général des planches peintes d'Oiseaux. 1 vol. 4to. Paris, 1849.	4 D
1457-64	Dresser (H. E.) History of the Birds of Europe. 8 vols. 4to. London, 1871-81.	4 D
27	Gray (G. R.) Birds: Part 3, sec. 2, Psittacidae; part 3, secs. 3 and 4, Capitonidae and Picidae; part 4, Columbæ.	1 D
1425-31	Gould (J.) The Birds of Asia. 7 vols. imp. fol. London, 1853-83 ...	34
1432	" A Monograph of the Odontophorinæ or Partridges of America. 1 vol. imp. fol. London, 1850.	34
1433	" A Monograph of the Trogonidae or Family of Trogons. 1 vol. imp. fol. London, 1875.	34
1454	" A Monograph of the Rhamphastidae or Family of Toucans. 1 vol. imp. fol. London, 1854.	34
1455-6	" Handbook to the Birds of Australia. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1865	12 C
1370	Gurney (J. H.) A list of the Diurnal Birds of Prey, with references and annotations; also a record of Specimens in the Norfolk and Norwich Museum. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1884.	12 F
1224	Layard. Birds of South Africa. New edition by R. B. Sharpe. 8vo. London, 1875-84.	12 F
999-1001	Levaillant (F.) Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux. 3 vols. Paris, 1806. Vols. I, II, des Paradis et des Rolliers; vol. III, des Primerops et des Guepiers.	32
961	Lewin (J. W.) Natural History of the Birds of New South Wales. 1 vol. Fol. London, 1822.	12 A
966-7	Oates (E. W.) Handbook of the Birds of British Burmah. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1883.	11 C
1026	Schlegel (H.) De Vogels van Nederlandsch Indie. 4to. Leiden und Amsterdam.	11 C
963	Sclater (P. L.) Monograph of the Jacmars and Puff Birds. 4to. London, 1882.	11 C
827	Seebohm (H.) A History of British Birds, with coloured illustrations of their eggs. Vol I. 8vo. London, 1883.	11 C
1224	Sharpe (R. B.) Birds of South Africa (See Layard)	12 F
1414-16	" Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum. Vols. VI, VII, VIII. 3 vols. 8vo.	1 D
982	Smith (A.) Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa. Vol. II. Aves.	21 B

Reg. No.	Book.	Shelf.
1002-4	Swainson (W.) Zoological Illustrations. First series. 3 vols. Svo. London, 1820-1.	17 F
1005	Second series. Vol. I. Birds. Svo. London, 1829	17 F
CLASS A 3.		
1376	Blanford (W. T.) Scientific results of the second Yarkand Mission. Reptilia and Amphibia.	21 E
1027	Boulanger. Catalogue of Batrachia, Galientia, and Ecaudata in B. Museum 2nd edition. Svo. London, 1882.	3 C
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1417	Macleay (Wm.) Notes on some Reptiles from the New Hebrides. Census of Australian Snakes.	14 F
887	Russell (P.) An account of Indian Serpents. Fol. London, 1796 ...	28
983	Smith (A.) Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa. Vol. III. Reptilia.	21 B
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1070	De Caux (J. W.) The Herring and Herring Fishery. Svo. London, 1881	18 G
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1010	Macleay (W.) Descriptive Catalogue of Australian Fishes. Vols. I and II, and sup. in one. Svo. Sydney, 1881.	3 D
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1510	Vol. XXXIII. 1883	15 C
754	De Kay (J. E.) Zoology of New York. Mollusca. 4to.	9 C
991	Hanley and Theobald. Conchologia Indica. 4to. London, 1876	14 B
1421	Hutton (F. W.) Pamphlets, vol. XVII. Catalogue of the Land Mollusca of New Zealand, 1873. Catalogue of the Marine Mollusca of New Zealand, 1873. Catalogue of the Tertiary Mollusca and Echinodermata of New Zealand, 1873.	22 D
1189-1214	Journal de Conchyliologie. Vols. I to XXVI. 1850-1878	15 C
1306-17	Kiener (L. C.) und Fischer. Spécies Général et Iconographie des Coquilles Vivantes. 12 vols. Svo. Paris. Famille des Enroullés. 2 vols. Famille des Canalifères. 3 vols. Famille des Turbinacées. 3 vols. Famille des Purpurifères. 2 vols. Famille des Columellaires. 1 vol. Famille des Allées. 1 vol.	16 C
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1216	Langkavel. Sudsee Conchilien des Donum Bismarckianum. 4to. Berlin, 1871.	14 B
1312-46	Lapeltier de Saint Fargau (A.) Hyménoptères. 5 vols. Paris, 1836. (Histoire Naturelle des Insectes A 8.)	14 H
1421	Martens (E. V.) Critical List of the Mollusca of New Zealand contained in European Collections Pamphlets, vol. XVII.	22 D
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885	Poli (J. X.) Testacea Utriusque Siciliae. 3 vols. fol. Parmae, 1791-5 ...	28

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1135-6	Romer (—) <i>Monographie der Mollusken gattung Venus</i> . 2 vols. 4to. Cassell, 1869.	15 A
1137	Romer (—) <i>Monographie der Mollusken gattung Dosinia</i> . 4to. Cassell, 1862.	15 A
1002-4	Swainson (W.) <i>Zoological Illustrations, First Series</i> . 3 vols. Svo. London, 1820.	17 F
1006	Swainson (W.) <i>Zoological Illustrations, Second Series. Vol. III. Mollusca</i> . London, 1829.	17 F
1028-30	Tryon (G. W.) <i>Structural and Systematical Conchology</i> . 3 vols. Svo. Philadelphia, 1882-4.	15 A
1031	Tryon (G. W.) <i>Manual of Conchology, Structural and Systematic. Vol. V. Margirellidae, Olividae, and Columbelloidae</i> . 8vo. Philadelphia, 1883.	14 D
1520	Ditto. Vol. VI. <i>Conidae and Pleurotomidae</i> . 8vo. Philadelphia, 1884 ...	14 D
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	" <i>Notes on the Australian Maioid Brachyura, 1880.</i>	
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1102	<i>Abbildungen. 1871-83</i>	13 B
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1297	Lucas (H.) <i>Histoire Naturelle des Lepidoptères d'Europe. Second Edition.</i> Svo. Paris, 1864.	12 F
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1178-88	Lamarck. Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres. 2nd ed. par. Deshayes & Milne-Edwards. 11 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1835.	10 G
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1138	Gaudry (A.) Les Enchainements du Monde Animal dans les Temps Géologiques, Fossiles, Primaires. Svo. Paris, 1883.	20 D
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1421	New Zealand Institute. Anniversary Address. Sir W. F. D. Jervois. 1883 Pamphlets, vol. XVII.	22 D
878	Blankenhorn (A.) Berichte über Arbeiten des Institutes Karlsruhe Pamphlets, vol. XV.	22 D
1350	Bolletino della Società Adriatica di Scienze Naturali in Trieste. Vol. VII, 1882; VIII, 1883-4. 1 vol., Svo.	4 G
638	Bulletin of American Museum of Nat. Hist. Nos. 1, 2, 3. Pamphlets, vol. XII.	22 D
43	Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Cambridge, Mass. Nos. 1 and 3. (See Allen and Bryant. Class A1.)	.....
638	Bulletin of the U.S. Entomological Commission. Nos. 1-2. 1877. Pamphlets, vol. XII.	22 D
1503-4	Bulletin de la Société Impériale de Moscou. 1882-83. 2 vols. Svo. ...	3 G
582	Carus (J.V.) Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1881-2	3 C
1017	" " " 1883	3 C
1511	" " " 1884	3 C
638	Catalogue of Brown University. 1879. Pamphlets, vol. XII	22 D
865	Catalogue Botanical Museum in the Sydney Botanic Gardens. Svo. Sydney, 1883.	21 D
831	Catalogue of a Collection of Fossils in the Australian Museum. Svo. Sydney, 1883	20 D
843	Combes (E.) Report on Schools, &c., in Great Britain	20 H
562	Comptes Rendus hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences ...	30
562	Vol. 92-3-4. 1881-2	30
956	" 95. 1882	30
957	" 96. 1883	30
1177	" 97. 1883	30
1505	" 98. 1884	30
1506	" 99. 1884	30
.....	Geological Survey of Great Britain. (See Memoirs, p. 67).	
1422	Geological Survey of New Zealand—Meteorological Reports, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1880, 1883. 1 vol. Svo.	20 E
1354	Geological Survey of New Zealand. Reports of Geological Explorations, 1881-2-3-4. 1 vol., Svo.	20 E
1353	Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada. Report of Progress, 1880-1-2. with maps. 1 vol., Svo.	20 E
951	Geological Magazine. Vol. X. 1883	20 G
1508	" " " Dec. 3. Vol. I. 1884.	20 G
952	The Ibis. 5th series. Vol. I. 1883	3 B
1509	" " " Vol. II. 1884	3 B
1403	Indian Museum Annual Report, 1883-4. 1 vol., Svo.	4 F
1366	International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883:—Official Catalogue; Catalogue, N.S.W. Court; Catalogue, Tasmanian Court. 1 vol., Svo.	22 F
1378-86	Jahrbucher der Deutschen Malakozoologischen Gesellschaft. Frankfort, A.M. 1874 to 1882. 9 vols., Svo.	4 H
1364-5	Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales, 1882-3	2 B
1466-73	Journal and Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London— Botany. Vols. I to VIII. 1857 to 1865	6 F
1474-79	" " " Vols. XV to XX. 1877 to 1884	6 F
1480	Zoology. Vol. VIII. 1865	6 F
1481	" " " XVI. 1883	6 F
1482	" " " XVII. 1884	6 F
1367	Journal of the Bath and West of England Society. 3rd Series, 1883-4. Vol. XV.	4 H
842	Liversidge (A.) Report on Museums in Great Britain and Europe. Sydney, 1880.	20 H
1080-98	Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Svo Vols. I to XXII. ...	29
1496	Mittheilungen des Ornithologischen Vereins in Wein. Jan. to Aug., 1883. Pamphlets. Fol. series. Vol. III.	22 D
1500	Mittheilungen aus der Zoologischen Station zu Neapel. Vol. III. 1881-2. Svo.	4 E
1501	" " " Vol. IV. 1883. Svo....	4 E
1502	" " " Vol. V. 1884. Svo. ...	4 E

Reg. No.	Book.	Shelf.
CLASS D—continued.		
1226-71	Monatsberichte der Koniglich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. 1836 to 1858; Index to 1858. 1859 to 1873; Index to 1873. 1874 to 1881.	7 G, &c.
1144-53	Nouvelles Archives du Muscum d'Histoire Naturelle. Tome I. to X. 1865-74. 4to.	29
1300-03	Nachrichtsblatt der deutschen Malakozoologischen Gesellschaft. 1869 to 1882. 4 vols. 8vo. Frankfort.	4 G
948	Nature. Vol. XXV. 1881-2	10 B
949	" Vol. XXVI. 1882	10 B
954	" Vol. XXVII. 1882-3	10 B
955	" Vol. XXVIII. 1883	10 B
1515	" Vol. XXIX. 1883-4	10 B
1516	" Vol. XXX. 1884	10 B
575	The New Zealand Journal of Science. Vol. I, 8vo. Dunedin, 1882-83 ...	4 G
836	New South Wales Medical Gazette, 1872	20 H
846	Official Catalogue of the New South Wales Court, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.	20 H
1018	Official Catalogue of the New South Wales Court, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883.	20 H
1062	Official Record of the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879... ..	6 B
826	Palaontographical Society's Papers. Vol. XXXVII. 1883.	22 B
1161-74	Palaontologia Indica	29
1356	Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania, 1862-3-5-6-7-9. 1 vol., 8vo.	5 H
1357	" " 1878-9-80-1-2-3. 1 vol., 8vo.	5 H
834	Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. Vol. 173. 1882 ...	5 B
1218	" " Vol. 174. 1883	5 B
960	Proceedings of the Geologists' Association. Vol. VII. 1881-2	20 F
1499	" " Vol. VIII. 1883-4.	20 F
958	Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. Vol. VII. 1882... ..	2 B
959	" " Vol. VIII. 1883... ..	2 B
1492-5	Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science. 1881-2-3-4. 4 vols. 8vo. ...	4 H
1369	Quarterly Journal of the Microscopical Society of Victoria. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Vol. II, No. 1. 1879 to 1882. 1 vol., 8vo.	4 H
1016	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society. Vol. XXXIX. 1883... ..	19 F
1498	" " Vol. XL. 1884	19 F
	Ray Society's Publications "	2 F
227	Baird (W.) Natural History of the British Entomostraca ... ..	.....
	Hoffmeister (W.) Germination, Development, and Fructification of the Higher Cryptogamia. ....	.....
1485	Ray Society Publications. 1882-3-4	3 F
1496	Report—Public Library of Victoria. 1882-3	} Pamphlets, folio } series. Vol. XIII }
	" Commissioners of Fisheries. 1883	
	" South African Museum. 1883	
	" Sydney Free Library. 1883-4	
	" S. A. Institute. 1884	
880	Report of Phylloxera Congress at Bordeaux, 1881. T. W. Dyer. Pamphlets. Fol. series. Vol. II.	22 D
880	Report of Commissioners for Victoria at Bordeaux Exhibition, 1882. Pamphlets. Fol. series. Vol. II.	22 D
1069	Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1881 ...	3 E
1272-79	Reports of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Parts 1 to 8. 1871 to 1880.	6 E
1075-9	Records of the Geological Survey of India. 8vo. Vols. I to X, and Index; and vols. XI to XVI.	29
638	Report of the Anderson School of Natural History, 1873. Pamphlets. Vol. XII.	22 D
638	Reports (3rd & 4th) of American Museum of Natural History. Pamphlets. Vol. XII.	22 D
844	Report—Fisheries Inquiry Commission, 1880	20 H
878	Report of the Edinburgh Museum, 1882. Pamphlets. Vol. XV	22 D
878	Reports of the Acclimatisation Society of Queensland, 1880-1-2. Pamphlets. Vol. XV.	22 D
1420	Report of the Acclimatization Society of Queensland for 1883. Pamphlets. Vol. XVI.	22 D
880	Report of the Sydney Free Public Library, 1882. Pamphlets. Fol. series. Vol. 2.	22 D
880	Report of the Queensland Museum, 1883. Pamphlets. Fol. series. Vol. II	22 D
880	Report of the Public Library and Museums, Victoria, 1882. Pamphlets. Fol. series. Vol. II.	22 D

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CLASS D— <i>continued.</i>		
880	Report of the Government Central Museum, Madras, 1882-3. Pamphlets. Fol. series. Vol. II.	22 D
880	Report of the South African Museum, 1882. Pamphlets. Fol. series. Vol. II.	22 D
880	Report of the South Australian Institute, 1881-2-3. Pamphlets. Fol. series. Vol. II.	22 D
880	Report of the Botanic Gardens, Adelaide. Pamphlets. Fol. series. Vol. II.	22 D
1040	Record of Zoological Literature. Vol. XIX. 1882. ...	3 A
943-6	Reports of the British Association. 1879 to 1882. 4 vols. 8vo. ...	8 F
1490	" " " " " 1883. 1 vol. 8vo. ...	9 F
829	Report of Cornwall Polytechnic Society. 1881. ...	6 H
847	" " " " " 1882. ...	6 H
1387	" " " " " 1883. ...	6 H
1391	Schlegel (H.) Museum d'Histoire Naturelle des Pays-bas—Revue Méthodique et Critique des Collections. 4 vols. 8vo.	1 E
	Tome I, II. Aves. ...	.....
1392	" III, IV. " ...	.....
1393	" V, VI. " ...	.....
1394	" VII. Simiac ...	.....
	" VIII. Tinami. ...	.....
	" IX. Table Alphabétique ...	.....
.....	Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections—	3 F
	Eggleston (T.) Catalogue of Minerals, with their formulas. 8vo. Wash., 1863.	
	Riggs (Rev. S. R.) Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language. 4to. Wash., 1852.	.....
	Locu (H.) Monographs of the Diptera of North America. 1862-4 ...	.....
859	Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science, Agriculture, Statistics, &c. Parts of 1841-7-8.	5 H
1368	Transactions de la Société Royale des Arts et des Sciences de Maurice. Vols. XI, XII, XIII, XIV. 1877 to 1880. 1 vol., 8vo.	22 E
1014-5	Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, 1882-3 ...	13 F
830	Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Vol. XV.	4 F
1159	" " " " " Vol. XVI.	4 F
821	Transactions of the Linnean Society of London, 2nd series, Zoology. Vol. I.	6 C
1517	" " " " " Vol. II.	6 C
1518	" " " " " 2nd series, Botany. Vol. II.	6 C
1071	Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute, 1883 ...	6 E
571	Transactions of the Zoological Society of London. Index to vols. 1 to 10 ...	5 A
599	Verhandlungen des Zoologische-botanische, Gessellschaft, Wein. Vols. 14, 15. 1864-5.	4 H
849	Verhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlicher Vereins in Karlsruhe. 8vo. ...	4 H
CLASS E.		
1377	Angas (G. F.) South Australia. Illustrated. 1 vol. Imp. fol. London, 1847	34
869	Australian Handbook. 1883 ...	1 B
1221	Bonwick (Jas.) The Lost Tasmanian Race. 8vo. London, 1884 ...	18 G
824	Coppinger. The Cruise of the "Alert" in 1778-82. Roy. 8vo. London, 1883.	19 D
978	Cruise of the Revenue Steamer "Corwin" in Alaska and the N.W. Arctic Ocean in 1881. 4to. Washington, 1883.	19 D
1176	Duperry (L.) Voyage autour du Monde sur la Corvette "La Coquille," 1822-5. Atlas only. Fol. Paris, 1826.	28
962	Elliott (H. W.) Monograph of the Seal Islands of Alaska. 4to. Washington, 1882.	19 D
1420	Finsch (O.) Anthropologische Ergebnisse einer Reise in der Sud See. Pamphlets, Vol. XVI.	22 D
971-2	Gillies (Lieut. J. M.) U.S. Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere, 1849-52. Vols. I, II—Chili. 2 vols. 4to. Philadelphia, 1856.	19 D
1222	Gill (Rev. W. W.) Myths and Songs from the South Pacific. 8vo. London, 1876.	18 G
864	Hector (J.) Handbook of New Zealand. 1883 ...	19 D
1421	Hutton (F. W.) On the Geographical Relations of the New Zealand Fauna. 1873. Pamphlets, Vol. XVII.	22 D
1496	Lendenfeld (R. von). Kaarte des Tasman Gletscher, 1884. Pamphlets, fol. series, Vol. III.	22 D
1051	Lyne (C.) The Industries of New South Wales. 8vo. Sydney, 1882 ...	20 D
975-7	Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, in 1852 to 1854, under Com. Perry. 3 vols. 4to. Washington, 1856.	21 B
1048	New South Wales in 1881. 8vo. ...	20 D
	" Industries of. (See Lyne.) ...	.....
1305	" An Epitome of the Official History of, 1883 ...	19 D
1009	Nordenskiöld. The Voyage of the "Vega" round Asia and Europe. 2 vols. 8vo. Lon., 1881.	17 D

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1404	Orient Line Guide	34
1155	Railway Guide to N.S.W. 2nd edition. 4to. Sydney, 1884.	19 D
1033-39	Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger." Zoology. Vols. II to VIII.	6 A
1412-3	" " " " " " Vol. IX. Text and plates. 2 vols.	
1225	" " " " " " Physics and Chemistry. Vol. I.	
1054	Ridley (Rev. W.) Kamilaroi and other Australian Languages. 4to. Sydney, 1875.	20 D
964	Seebohm (H.) Siberia in Europe. 8vo. London, 1880	18 G
965	" " Siberia in Asia. 8vo. London, 1882	18 G
1376	Scientific Results of the Second Yarkand Mission. 1 vol. 4to. Calcutta, 1879.	21 E
841	Sydney Water Supply, Report on. 1869	20 H
1223	Turner (G.) Samoa a Hundred Years ago. 8vo. London, 1884	18 G
973-4	U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838-42. (See Cassin, A 1, A 2, pp. 5 and 9	
1304	Whymper (F.) The Fisheries of the World. An illustrative descriptive Record of the International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883. 4to. London, 1883.	19 D
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1318-19	Griffith and Henfrey. The Micrographic Dictionary. 2 vols., 8vo. London, 1873	9 G
992-3	Halliwell (J. O.) Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1878	3 C
	Pamphlets. 8vo. series, vol. 1	22 D
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878	" " " 15	22 D
1420	" " " 16	22 D
1421	" " " 17	22 D
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880	" " " 2	23 D
1496	" " " 3	22 D
1154	Post Office London Directory, 1876	20 H
CLASS G.		
1351	Album von Berliner Aquarium	18 H
	Fuhrer durch das Berliner Aquarium, 1879	
	Das Aquarium des Zoologischen Gartens zu Hamburg, 1866	
	Do. do. do. 1883	
	Das Suswasser. Aquarium von G. Graeffe, 1861	
	Das Suswasser. Aquarium von Rossmassler, 1875	
	Leitfaden fur das Aquarium der Zoologischen Station zu Neapel, and Atlas. 1 vol., 8vo. 1880-1883	
852	Bairstow. Fresh Water Aquaria. 8vo.	18 H
878	Brooks (C. W.) Origin of the Chinese Race. Pamphlets, vol. XV	22 D
1008	Gosse (P. H.) The Aquarium. 8vo. London, 1854	18 H
851	Hughes. On the Principles and Management of the Marine Aquarium. 8vo. 1875	18 H
860	Krcutz (H.) Untersuchungen uber die Bahn des Grossen Kometen von. 1861. 4to. Bonn, 1880	19 D
852	Lloyd and others. Fresh Water Aquaria. 8vo.	18 H
1175	Letts's Popular Atlas, 1883	21 A
604	Macgillivray (J.) Preservation of Specimens of Natural History. Pamphlets, vol. IX... ..	22 D
878	Netto (L.) Aperçu sur la Théorie de l'Evolution. Pamphlets, vol. XV	22 D
836	N.S.W. Medical Gazette. 1872	20 H
1019	Roscoe. Lessons in Elementary Chemistry. 8vo. London, 1882	18 F
1489	Sternberg (G. M.) Photo-Micrographs, and how to make them. 8vo. Boston, 1884	19 D
850	Taylor (J. E.) The Aquarium. 8vo. London, 1881	18 H
1099	Von Baer. Reden Gehalten in Wissenschaftlichen versammlungen, &c. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1864	18 H
852	Wood (J. G.) The Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium... ..	18 H
852	Weston. The Fresh Water Aquarium... ..	18 H

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1491	Drury (E. J.) Recreative French Grammar. Svo. New York, 1883 ...	20 H
845	The Fisheries Act, 1881. Svo.	20 H
1012	Industrial Progress of New South Wales. Svo. Sydney, 1871 ...	20 H
1013	Scrap-book, containing Reports, Newspaper Cuttings, and Memoranda. Fol.	21 A
638	Von Martins—Memoir of; by C. Rau. Pamphlets, vol. XII ...	22 D

APPENDIX X.

LIST OF DUPLICATE BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR EXCHANGE.

No.	Books.	
	Reports of the British Association from 1832 to 1878, and Index from 1831 to 1860.	Bound.
212	The Annals and Magazine of Natural History for 1840, also duplicate parts for January, February, March, May, June, July, and August, same year; and No. 7, vol. 2, 4th series, July, 1868.	Unbound.
212	Do. vols. 1 & 2, 3rd series, 1858	Bound.
478	Zoological Record. Vols 7-8-9, 1870, 1-2	"
569	Journal of the Linnean Society of London. Vol. 8, Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, and No. 51, vol. XI; also two incomplete portions of 1871 and 1874.	Unbound.
252	Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. Vol. XXVI, parts 2, 3, and 4 (2 copies of part 2); also Vol. 28, part 1; Vol. XXII, part 1; Vol. XVII, part 1; and Vol. XV, part 2.	Paper covers.
375	Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. Vols. 1 and 2	Bound.
494	Transactions of the Entomological Society of London. Vol. IV, part 8, and Vol. V.	"
482	Geological Magazine, 1873, and February, 1870	Paper cover.
581	Transactions of the Entomological Society of New South Wales. Vol. II... Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London, from December, 1871, to June, 1872.	Unbound.
569	Additions to the Library of the Linnean Society, from June, 1873, to June, 1874.	"
481	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, November, 1858	Paper cover.
788	Report of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land, 1852	Bound.
1335	Proceedings of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land, 1854	"
1335	Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land. Vols. 1 and 2, from 1848 to 1853.	Paper covers.
601	Reports of the Colonial Museum, New Zealand, 7, 11, 12, 13, and 14, being for the years 1871-2, and 1875 to 1879; and extra copies, 8 to 12 being from 1873 to 1878, and 14 and 15, 1879 and 1880.	"
	Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. Vol. 11, No. 2; Vol. III, Nos. 11 to 16; Vol. V, No. 1.	"
956	Comptes Rendus. 3 parts, 1882, Nos. 22, 23, 24	Unbound.
613	Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. 2 parts. Ammonitide ...	"
496	Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and of the Museum of Practical Geology, the Iron Ores of Great Britain, Part 1.	Paper cover.
518	Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou, 1871... ..	"
36	Histoire Naturelle Générale des Pigeons et des Gallinaces. 1815. (Temminck)	"
707	Dumeril and Bibron—Erpetologie Générale. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	Bound.
620	Geological Survey of New Zealand, from 1873 to 1881. Six numbers (two copies of each, and No. for 1883-4.	Paper cover.
	Fifty-fourth Annual Report of the Board of Public Education of the District of Pennsylvania, comprising the City of Philadelphia, for 1872.	"
732	Prospectus of the Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts. Sixth session, 1856-7.	"
825	Hitchcock (E.) Geology of Massachusetts. Vol. 1... ..	Bound.
537	Hewitson (W. C.) Illustrations of Exotic Butterflies. Vols. 1 and 2	"
757	Fauna und Flora des Golfes von Neapel. III, Monographie Pantopoda	"
262	" " IV, Monographie Corallina	"
831	Ramsay (E. P.) Catalogue of Fossils in the Australian Museum	"
	" " Australian Birds in the Australian Museum. Part I, Accipitres.	Paper cover.
601	Waterhouse. Catalogue of the Mammalia in the Zoological Society's Museum, London. Second edition, 1838. (2 copies)	Paper covers.
153	Catalogue of Hymenoptera in the British Museum, 1857. Part V, Vespidae	Bound.
817	" Coleoptera in the British Museum, 1856. Part IX, Cassididae	"
99	" Blattarie in the British Museum, 1868	"
781	" Fish in the British Museum, 1851. Part I, Chondropterygii... ..	"
102	" Halticidae in the British Museum, Physapodes and Ædipodes. Part I, 1860.	"

No.	Books.	
96	Catalogue of Dermaptera Saltatoria in the British Museum... ..	Bound.
740	Hand-List of Shield Reptiles in the British Museum, 1873... ..	"
635	Hutton (W.) Fishes, Birds, and Star Fishes of New Zealand	"
300	Johnston (G.) An Introduction to Conchology, 1850	"
460	Bristow (H. W.) A Glossary of Mineralogy... ..	"
464	Phillips (W.) An Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy, 1852	"
1056	Ridley. Kamilaroi and other Australian Languages... ..	"
985	Kent (W. S.) Manual of the Infusoria. 3 vols.	"
519	Entomologische Zeitung, 1864, 1871, and 1872	"
878	Papers respecting the Phylloxera Vastatrix. Melbourne, 1873	Unbound.
	The Apocryphal New Testament, 1821... ..	Bound.
	Griffiths (Capt. A. J.) Observations on some points of Seamanship with practical hints on Naval Economy, &c., &c., 1824.	"
552	Roemer. Genera Insectorum	Paper cover.
	Deutsch. Griechisches, Worterbuch von Dr. Balent, 1825	"
253	Army Meteorological Register for twelve years, from 1843 to 1854. Washington, 1855.	Bound.
889	Bleeker (M. P.) Atlas Ichthyologique (portions of)	Unbound.
239	Freycinet. Voyage autour du Monde. Zoology	Bound.
566	Voyage de "l'Astrolabe." Plates of Fishes	"
597	Gemminger & B. de Harald. Catalogus Coleopterum. Tome 5, 6, 7, 8	Paper cover.
111	Schriften der Koniglichen Physikalisch. Okonomischen Gesellschaft zu Konigsberg, 1860, 13 Nos.	Unbound.
846	New South Wales: its Progress and Resources, and Official Catalogue of Exhibits from the Colony to the Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883. (2 copies.)	Paper cover.
1018	New South Wales: Official Catalogue of Exhibits from the Colony forwarded to the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-4. (2 copies.)	"
	Whately (R.) Thoughts on Secondary Punishments, in a letter to Earl Grey, 1832.	Bound.
	Whately (R.) Remarks on Transportation, in a second letter to Earl Grey, 1834.	"
1042-3	Woods (Tonison). Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales	"
1063-4	Official Record of the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879	"
1,050	New South Wales in 1881	"
1045-6	Wood (H.) Mineral Products of New South Wales	Paper cover.
1052	Lyne (Chas.) The Industries of New South Wales, 1881	Bound.
1061	Wools (W. F. L. S.) Plants Indigenous in the neighbourhood of Sydney... ..	Paper cover.
1058	Clarke (W. B.) Remarks on the Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales.	"
583	Wilkinson (C. S.) Notes on the Geology of New South Wales	"
583	Liversidge (Prof.) Description of the Minerals of New South Wales; also Catalogue of Works, Papers, Reports, and Maps on the Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy, &c., &c., of the Australian Continent and Tasmania.	"
574	Annales du Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique. Tome I. Part I. Description des Ossements Fossiles des Environs d'Anvers. Text and Plates. Beneden.	Strong paper covers.
854-855	Tomes IV and VII. do.	"
116	Annales, &c. Tome II. Faune du Calcaire Carbonifère de la Belgique. De Koninck. 4 copies. 2 text, 2 plates. Tome V, 4 copies; Tome VI; and Tome VIII, plates.	"
857	Annales, &c. Tome III. Conchyliologie des Terrains de la Belgique. Nyst (H. P.) 2 copies; 1 text, 1 plates.	"
854	Annales, &c. Tome X. Les Arachnides de Belgique. Becker (Leon). 1 copy, plates.	"
604	Sur la Position Stratigraphique des Restes de Mammifères Terrestres recueillis dans les Couches de l'Eocène de Belgique. Rutot (A.)	"
1465	Layard (E. L.) and E. B. Sharpe. The Birds of South Africa	Bound.
	Annual Report of the Department of Mines, New South Wales, for the year 1877.	Paper cover.
785	Transactions of the Royal Society of New South Wales for the year 1869... ..	"
	Museum of Practical Geology and Geological Survey. Records of the School of Mines. Vol. 1. Parts 3 and 4.	"
	List of the Specimens of Birds in the British Museum. Part 3. Sections 3 and 4. Capitonidæ and Pécidæ. 1868.	"
	List of the Specimens of Lepidoptera in the British Museum. Part 2. 1847.	"
	Catalogue of the Conchifera in the British Museum. Part 2. Petricoladæ and Corbiculadæ. 1854.	"
	Catalogue of Crustacea in the British Museum. Part 1. Leucosiadæ. 1855.	"
	Catalogue of the Myriapoda in the British Museum. Part 1. Chilopoda. 1856.	"
	Waterhouse (F. G.) The Fauna of South Australia... ..	Unbound.
	Clarke (Revd. W. B.) Remarks on the Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales.	"

No.	Books.	
1422	Meteorological Report, New Zealand, 1883, including Returns for 1880-1-2 and averages for previous years.	Paper cover.
636	Palaeontology of New Zealand. Part 4. Corals and Bryozoa	"
864	Hector (J.) Handbook of New Zealand	"
635	Hutton (F. W.) Manual of the New Zealand Mollusca	"
635	" Catalogue of the Birds of New Zealand	"
635	" Catalogues of the New Zealand Diptera, Orthoptera, Hymenoptera. 1881.	"
636	Miers (E. J.) Catalogue of the Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea of New Zealand. 1876.	"

APPENDIX XI.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to inform you that, immediately on my arrival in London, I reported myself to the Agent-General (The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K. C. M. G.), the Executive Commissioner for the Great International Fisheries Exhibition. Then, proceeding to the British Museum, I called on Dr. Gunther, and made arrangements for the great sunfish and seal to be stuffed and mounted, on behalf of the British Museum, to be handed over to that institution at the close of the Exhibition. The birds I made arrangements with Mr. E. Gerrard, junr., to have stuffed and mounted. I also called on Messrs. Powell, and ordered the necessary extra bottles required, and on Sage & Co. with respect to the cases, and to the Customs *re* white spirits. The whole of my attention was then devoted to making the necessary arrangements, along with Sir Saul Samuel, for the fitting-up and decorating of the New South Wales Court, and other minor details, preparing descriptive labels, &c., for the specimens.

Our exhibits arrived at the Exhibition grounds, and were in due time displayed, although not without some delay, the chief drawbacks being in the fitting up and decoration of the Court, which necessarily took some time before it was finally finished.

Whenever a lull in the work occurred I took advantage to visit the various museums, botanical, and zoological gardens, &c., in the neighbourhood of London.

By the opening day most of the collections were on view; and from time to time, as the various exhibits came to hand, they were displayed in Sage's cases.

After the Court was finished, my time was devoted to the various Juries on which I had the honor to serve; and to attending the numerous lectures given by experts in the building, under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, of which complete copies will be found among the books and publications I bring back; also in examining the numerous exhibits, and making arrangements for exchanges with the Commissioners and Representatives of the various Courts.

Finding that it was impossible to get a catalogue of our exhibits ready in time for the opening day, I wrote out and had printed descriptive labels for the most important of them, and afterwards catalogued, in detail, the whole of the exhibits in our Court, giving a few explanatory remarks wherever it appeared necessary. The greater part of this catalogue—that pertaining to the exhibits of fishes—the Commission did us the honor to reprint on its own account in London, for distribution with the Conference papers and essays already alluded to.

As I could not well leave the Exhibition before it closed, I was prevented from visiting any but the metropolitan museums and institutions until I had completed my duties to the Fisheries Commission; and I regret to say so much time was taken up in receiving the numerous exchanges previously arranged, and in labelling, listing, and packing them up, as well as superintending the packing of our numerous and important purchases and return goods, that I found myself with very little time at my disposal for visiting the Continental museums, &c. Nevertheless, by always travelling at night, I managed to visit the most important of the museums, aquaria, and zoological gardens, both in Great Britain and on the Continent. My chief object at these institutions was to gain information respecting the various methods of curing, and preparing and mounting specimens for museum purposes; also in the modes of exhibiting the same, and the most improved styles of cases and cabinets, keys, locks, fastenings, &c. Most of my time among the metropolitan museums was spent at those of the Science and Art, and the zoological museums at South Kensington. I received a hearty welcome from the Directors of those institutions, and was allowed every opportunity of examining the grand national collections there preserved at my leisure, without any formalities.

At the British Museum I had opportunities of examining many of the types of Australian fauna of the old naturalists, and the important series of Australian and New Zealand fossils. From this museum also I secured casts of many important and unique fossils and other specimens mentioned hereafter in the Appendix.

My attention was also given to the various methods of setting out and exhibiting the different classes of animals in the show-cases, and the arrangements made for easy and quick access to the type and reference collections.

Among the other metropolitan museums I visited were those of the Royal College of Surgeons, where I found a most admirable method of bleaching discoloured bones, and numerous elegant methods of mounting spirit preparations; the Museum of Natural History, "School of Mines," Gernym-street, famous for its palaeontological and mineral collections; the Royal Institution, Albermarle-street, chiefly chemistry, popular lectures, large library; the University of London, an examining body only for first-class in Arts and Sciences.

In the Booth Museum, situated near Brighton, are some of the most naturally and artistically mounted groups of birds to be met with.

To

To Edinburgh I paid two visits, and chiefly devoted my time to the Science and Art Museum; and to the Edinburgh University Museums, under the direction of Professor Archer, F.R.S.E., and Professor Wm. Turner, M.B., F.R.S., &c., to whom, with Dr. Muric, I am indebted for much valuable information and many acts of kindness. The new Anatomical Museum was not completed at the time of my visits, but from what I could see of its construction and internal fittings, it will be one of the most efficient and best fitted-up buildings of its kind in Great Britain. A fine collection of ziphoid whales, some of great rarity, were of particular interest, especially a perfect skeleton of that rare species known as Rudolphe's Whale, of which I had also the good fortune to secure a specimen in the flesh before leaving London, which formed the subject of a recent memoir by Professor Flower.

I also visited the museums at Glasgow, Paisley, Dundee, Perth, St. Andrew's, and others, and made various exchanges, as set out in detail in the Appendices.

At Paris I was chiefly interested in examining the relics of the old collections made by the early French voyagers to the South Seas. These interested me very much, especially an Emu (*Dromais ater*, Vieillot), from Baudin's expedition—shot at Port Jackson—probably the first specimen brought to Europe. The immense collections there were quite bewildering, and, from a scientific stand-point, too vast to attempt anything more than a cursory view in the time at my disposal, so, as in other museums, I fell back on the methods of mounting, and the exhibition and arrangement of the collections for the public. Although I do not admire the French style of mounting or exhibition, no one could go through so great a Natural History institution without learning much which will hereafter be useful.

The entomological, palæontological, and geological collections were too vast to be realized by any but an expert. Those of Castelnau (*insects*) will be found of great interest to the Australian. The treasures of some recent deep-sea dredgings were displayed in a separate building erected for the purpose. Here were vast collections of sponges, &c. (*Ashonema*, *Aphrocallistes*, &c.), and deep-sea forms of curious fishes, obtained during the voyage of the "Talisman." Diagrams of the most remarkable, in some instances enlarged, were hung on the walls, and descriptive labels of distinguishing colours attached to the most important; glass of different tints was used for displaying semi-transparent or light-coloured specimens in spirits, the numbers punched out in the parchment labels; glass floats were used for suspending small specimens in bottles.

After visiting the various zoological and ethnographical museums, laboratories, and lecture-rooms, I devoted considerable time to the new museum buildings now being erected for the zoological collections in the Jardin des Plantes Museum. One wing only was near completion—an immense oblong structure with galleries all round inside, supported by pillars from first and second floors, giving a maximum amount of clear space for the arrangement and distribution of the cases; the galleries were reached by a common stair from a vestibule at the end of the structure, not from the inside.

I also visited the various botanical and zoological gardens, parks, &c., in the vicinity of Paris, and notably the Trocadero and its aquarium, and beautifully laid-out surroundings.

Before leaving, I made the usual arrangements for mutual exchanges with the Museum authorities.

At Amsterdam the Zoological Gardens were the chief attraction, and the collection there is one of the best in Europe. Visited the museums and libraries. The aquarium here is one of the few I found in good working order; of this I obtained plans, &c., which were duly forwarded to the Board.

The museum of Japanese works and ethnological collection is very extensive and unique; the chief objects of interest being the ethnological collections, zoological museum, library, collection of insects and shells, and the museum of "Invertebrated animals." There are many separate buildings scattered over a large open space, beautifully laid out, in connection with the Zoological Gardens in which they are placed.

At Hanover I visited the zoological gardens, aquarium, and museum; all were on a very small scale, and exhibited no particular feature of interest.

At Bremen I had ample opportunity of examining the collections in the zoological museum, through the kindness of Dr. Finsch, late Director or Curator of that institution. Took note of the arrangements of the cases and stuffing of the birds, &c., &c., which were much better than those usually displayed in continental museums. The cases, with blinds, were placed at right angles to the walls as in other museums, with windows to the floor in the interspaces, so as to get all the light possible. Here group-labels are used, and blocks containing the genus name placed at the beginning of each species.

The corals are mounted on polished stands, upright, and the crustacea similarly placed on wires in stands, on which the names are printed; the Echinodermata in a similar way. This was the case in most continental museums. I still prefer the English method; and types liable to fade should never be exposed to the light, even though protected by blinds.

I also examined here the large ethnological collections, recently made by Dr. Finsch, in Micronesia and Polynesia. They include a large number of weapons, &c., as well as numerous casts of the heads, faces, and busts, taken from life from typical individuals of the different islands. Arrangements were made to secure a complete set for the Museum.

The museums of Leyden and Berlin were visited chiefly with the view of seeing the grand collections made by the old naturalists. Between them, these museums contain the bulk of the collections of Cuvier and Valenciennes, of Bloch and Pallas—now over 100 years old; also those of Erhenberg, Temmink, Erichson (*insects*), Leichenstein, Cabanis, Boddeart, Rudolphi, Finsch, Bleeker, &c. In Berlin I saw Dr. Peters' grand collection of reptiles, frogs, and bats, and Von Martin's Echinodermata. Large collections of birds and mammals, and extensive osteological collections were in both museums. The cases at Berlin were among the best I had seen out of England, and wherever possible placed at right angles to the walls, with open bays between them; the windows down to the floor, so as to obtain the greatest amount of light. This method is the one now universally adopted in English and European museums. The methods of mounting and exhibiting the specimens vary very little.

The fish markets and aquaria were also visited. The salmon, trout, carp, tench, and eels are kept alive in tanks, and as selected sold to the public, at prices varying from 1s. to 6s. per lb., according to the species and supply on hand.

At Brussels I made arrangements with the museum authorities for exchanges of casts of their magnificent fossils—this museum being celebrated for the grand collections of Cetaccean and Reptilian remains of extinct animals.

The museum at Utrecht is connected with the University; the collections are arranged for teaching purposes in large class-rooms for students, and consist chiefly of invertebrates. One of Loewen-hock's

hock's *microscopes*, or rather lenses—the most primitive and simple contrivance that can be well imagined, but by which *Infusoria* were first discovered (about 1675) in a drop of water—was an object of great interest.

At Florence, under the direction of Professor Giglioli, is one of the best arranged museums in Europe—the collections are in first-class order, and clearly and well exhibited. There is a grand collection of Italian vertebrates, the most extensive in Europe, while nearly all the other families of vertebrates and invertebrates are well represented by typical forms. It contains some hundreds of models of human anatomy for the use of students, as well as a grand ethnological collection. The astronomical and other instruments of Galileo, and *his finger*, cut off by the Romans, are among its most interesting relics.

I remained for about a week at Naples, visiting daily the zoological station and aquarium, where, through the courtesy of Dr. Dorhn, the Director, I was enabled to obtain much valuable information as to the working of the station, and the most approved and recent methods of curing and preserving spirit specimens. The aquarium here is undoubtedly the best in the world, and the only one which can be looked upon as a decided success from a scientific point of view; it is admirably arranged, and every facility was given me by Dr. Dorhn for seeing the working and maintenance of the large collections exhibited there. Plans and full details of its construction have been already laid before the Board.

With respect to the aquaria, as I have before mentioned, although I visited those of Edinburgh, Brighton, London on several occasions, and those of the International Fisheries Exhibition almost every day for over a period of five months, I found very little in either arrangement or management likely to be of use to us in Australia. On the Continent, those of Paris, Hamburg, Sweden, Berlin, Amsterdam, and others were visited; they all resemble each other in the main points, but those of Amsterdam and Naples are the most important, and of these I have already laid before the Board plans and specifications in detail. With such a harbour as that of Port Jackson and our beautifully clear and pure water, with a fall and rise of the tide of from 5 to 6 feet, none of the expensive machinery used in other countries is required, and a beautiful and useful establishment of this kind could be erected at Lady Macquarie's Chair, opposite Garden Island, in the Inner Domain, at a comparatively trifling cost.

Finally, I may mention that at each and every museum I visited, whether private or public, I made satisfactory arrangements for mutual exchanges; many of these exchanges I brought out with me, or sent them on before I left England, and since my return many others have arrived; these will be found enumerated in the various Appendices.

The large and valuable additions will speak for themselves, and show what success I met with during my tour.

I have, &c.,
ED. P. RAMSAY,
Curator.

APPENDIX No. I.

PRESENTED BY THE INDIAN COMMISSION, THROUGH DR. DAY.

Mollusca.

10 <i>Paludina bengalensis</i> .	3 <i>Arca</i> sp. ?
6 " sp. ?	2 " "
14 <i>Planorbis</i> sp. ?	1 <i>Turbo radiatus</i> .
6 <i>Purpura</i> sp. ?	1 <i>Unio</i> sp.
10 <i>Tympanotonos fluviatilis</i> .	1 " "
5 <i>Cypræa zonata</i> <i>Tar.</i>	1 " "
2 <i>Hydatina vexillum</i> .	1 " "
2 " <i>physis</i> .	4 <i>Nassa arcularia</i> .
22 <i>Limnaea luteola</i> .	4 " sp.
4 <i>Monodonta australis</i> .	2 <i>Bullia</i> sp.
4 <i>Oliva gibbosa</i> .	1 <i>Natica limata</i> .
2 <i>Conus punctatus</i> .	1 <i>Cardita antiquata</i> .
60 <i>Bulimus</i> sp. ?	2 <i>Tellina excavata</i> .
1 <i>Conus arancosus</i> .	1 <i>Conus textile</i> .
1 " <i>arenatus</i> .	1 <i>Helix</i> sp.
3 <i>Nassa thersites</i> .	1 <i>Conus</i> sp.
20 <i>Columbella terpsichore</i> .	1 <i>Pecten</i> sp.
4 <i>Ranella tuberculata</i> .	1 <i>Dentalium</i> sp.
9 <i>Nerita albicilla</i> .	2 " "
1 <i>Hemifusus colosseus</i> .	5 " "
1 <i>Soletellina diplos</i> .	1 <i>Murex</i> sp. ?
6 <i>Murex contractus</i> .	26 <i>Bithynia</i> sp. ?
3 <i>Cultellus japonicus</i> .	4 <i>Meleagrina margaritifera</i> .
3 <i>Purpura bufo</i> .	1 <i>Mitra prosciassa</i> .
2 " <i>rudolphi</i> .	1 <i>Paludina</i> sp.
3 <i>Cuma carinifera</i> .	1 <i>Dosinia lucinoides</i> .
1 <i>Rapana bulbosa</i> .	2 " <i>exasperata</i> .
3 <i>Donax scortum</i> .	1 <i>Melo indica</i> .
1 <i>Cypræa ocellata</i> .	1 " <i>broderipi</i> .
1 <i>Circe divaricata</i> .	1 <i>Voluta scapha</i> .
2 " <i>marmorata</i> .	1 " <i>vespertilio</i> .
3 <i>Cypricardia</i> sp. ?	1 <i>Purpura persica</i> .
3 <i>Cassidula</i> sp. ?	1 <i>Conus betulinus</i> .
1 <i>Mytilus smaragdinus</i> .	2 <i>Circe gibba</i> .
3 <i>Unio</i> sp.	1 <i>Conus pulicarius</i> .
1 <i>Arca</i> sp.	2 <i>Mytilus nicobariensis</i> .

Mammals.

1 Otter—*Lutra* sp.

Birds.

1 <i>Pelecanus gangeticus</i> .	2 <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> .
1 <i>Plotus melanogaster</i> .	1 " <i>pileata</i> .
1 <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> .	

Reptiles.

Reptiles.

1 Crocodilus biporcatus.	1 Emyda sp.
1 Caonna olivacea.	1 " sp.
1 Emyda vittata.	

Crustacea.

2 Palomon.	2 Squilla.
2 Palinurus.	

PRESENTED BY DR. WOODWARD.

Mollusca.

1 Bulimus auris-vulpina.	1 Cardium echinatum.
3 Buccinum undulatum.	2 Pollicipes cornucopia.
4 " sp.	Numulites lævigatus (Eocene, England).
1 Fusus antiquus.	

PURCHASED.

Mollusca.

7 Unio margaritifera, from the Tay.	12 Ostrea rostrata.
160 Pearls from same, " "	12 " lamellosa.

CHILIAN COMMISSION. (Exchange.)

Mollusca.

2 Mytilus unguatus.	2 Concholepas peruvianus.
2 " californianus.	3 Solocurtus caribæus.
2 " chiliensis.	2 Venus costellata.
1 Pecten purpuratus.	1 Ostrea chilensis.

FROM PERTH, SCOTLAND. (Exchange.)

Mollusca.

4 Helix aspersa.	11 Ancyclus fluviatilis.
6 " nemoralis.	9 Balea perversa.
9 " caperata.	3 Bulimus obscurus.
2 " rupestris.	12 Planorbis albus.
3 " pygmaea.	8 " contortus.
6 " hispida.	5 Carychium minimum.
10 " arbustorum.	4 Vertigo edentula.
6 " hortensis.	4 Pisidium fontinale.
11 Zonites fulvus.	11 Sphaerium corneum.
5 " purus.	26 Pupa umbilicata.
7 " alliaris.	4 Succinea putris.
9 " crystallinus.	5 Valvata piscinalis.
9 " cellarius.	10 Linnæa palustris.
10 " nitidulus.	18 " peregra.
12 Vitrina pellucida.	5 " "
30 Clausilia rugosa.	10 " truncatulus.
14 Zua lubrica.	

PURCHASED.

6 Ostrea lamellosa.	22 Helix virgata, South Brighton, England.
28 " edulis, from Whitstable.	1 " criccorum, South Brighton, England.
7 " " French oysters from Whitstable.	2 " sp., " "
3 Mytilus edulis, Mediterranean.	1 Pecten clavatus, Naples.
2 Pecten maximus, England.	1 " opercularis, " "
4 " " Naples.	

EXCHANGE.

Collection of 23 varieties of Ostrea edulis. 1 Ostrea sp. from Portuguese Beds.

PURCHASED FROM E. GERBAUD, JUNR.

Mammals.

1 Orang—Simia satyrus. Linn.	2 Sable Antelopes—Ægocerus niger.
1 Baboon—Cynocephalus hamydryus. Linn.	2 Roan " —Ægocerus leucophæus.
1 Tapir—Tapirus leucogenys.	2 Sassaby " —Damalis lunatus.
1 Chimpanzee—Troglodytes niger, ♂. Geoff.	1 Pronghorn—Antilocapra americana.
1 Gorilla— " gorilla, ♀. Savage.	1 Michie's Tufted Deer—Lophotragus michianus.
1 Wild Sheep—Ammotragus tragelaphus. Gray.	1 Lagotherix humboldtii.
1 Brindled Gnu—Cotoblepas taurina.	1 Cercopithecus cephus.
1 Sommerring's Antelope—Gazella sommerringii.	1 Colobus bicolor.
<i>Crets.</i>	1 Sciurus bicolor.
1 Articulated Skeleton—Myrmecophaga jubata.	1 Cheironectes variegatus.
1 Skeleton of Simia satyrus, ♂.	1 Macroxus punctatissimus.
1 " Tapirus leucogenys.	1 Felis canadensis.
1 " Troglodytes niger, ♂.	1 Centetes ocaudatus.
1 " " gorilla, ♂.	1 Zebra—Egnus burcholli.
1 " Porpoise—Delphinus sp.	1 " Gaur"—Bos gaurus.
2 Skulls of Hydrochærus capybara.	1 Eland—Oreas cauna.
1 Lagostomus trichodactylus. Brookes.	

Birds.

Birds.

- 2 *Ceratorhynchus monocerrata*, ♂ ♀.
 2 *Querquedula falcata*, ♂ ♂.
 2 *Phalaris pusilla*, ♂ ♂.
 1 *Puffinus leucomelus*, ♂.
 1 *Spizactus ornatus*.
 1 *Spilornis pallidus*.
 1 *Herpehella* sp.
 1 *Microhierax fringillarius*.
 1 *Chauna chavaria*, ♂.
 1 *Ketupa javensis*.
 2 *Scops lempijii*.
 1 *Batrachostomus affinis*.
 2 *Eutamias pileata*.
 1 *Carcinnetes pulchella*.
 1 *Ceyx tridactylus*.
 2 *Amazonis superciliosa*.
 1 *Galbula paradisea*.
 1 *Bucco collaris*.
 1 *Megalema versicolor*.
 1 *Xantholoma dewancellii*.
 1 *Brachypteracias squamigera*.
 1 " *leptosomus*.
 1 *Platystiera leucopygialis*.
 1 *Callene rufiventris*, ♂.
 1 *Trochalopteron cachimus*.
 1 *Muscipeta paradisa*, ♂.
 1 " " ♀.
 1 " " ♀.
 5 *Xipholema lamellipennis*.
 1 *Pitta* sp.
 1 " *granatina*.
 1 " *emchlorhyncha*, ♂.
 1 *Formicivora leucophris*.
 1 *Hylactes anala*.
 1 *Geocichla peronii*. *Vieill.*
 1 *Myiophonus horsfieldii*, ♂.
 1 *Arapunga niveus*.
 1 *Psilopogon pyrolophus*.
 1 *Trogon macrurus*.
 1 *Monassa pullesceus*.
 1 *Bernieria madagascariensis*.
 2 *Philippia castanea*, ♀.
 1 *Cassicus flavicrius*, ♂.
 1 *Cephalopterus ornatus*.
 2 *Gymmoderus foetidus*.
 2 *Stoporala albicaudata*, ♂ ♂.
 1 *Thamnobia fulicata*, ♀.
 2 *Dromeocercus brunneus*.
 1 *Leptasthamera oegithaloides*, ♀.
 1 *Basileuterus nigricristatus*.
 1 *Callicicus madagascariensis*.
 1 *Formicivora melanopogon*.
 2 *Anætes parvulus*, ♂ ♀.
 3 *Ochromia nigrorufa*, ♂ ♂ ♀.
 2 *Cyanotis omnicolor*, ♂ ♂.
 2 *Phasianus sommerringii* Tem., ♂ ♀.
 1 " *versicolor*, ♂.
 2 *Gallus sonneratii*, ♂ ♀.
 1 *Argus gigantea*, ♀.
 1 *Nothocercus bonapartii*.
 1 *Numidia vulturina*.
 2 *Galloperdix spadiceus*, ♂ ♀.
 2 *Rollulus niger*, ♂ ♀.
 1 *Columba speciosa*.
 1 *Ocyrceros brevirostris*, ♂.
 1 *Brenicormis albo cristata*.
 1 " *comatus*.
 1 *Picathartes gymnocephalus*.
 1 *Andigona hypoglaucus*.
 1 *Rhamphomelus pilorhynchus*.
 2 " *selateri*.
 5 *Eubucco richardsonii*.
 1 *Phasianus versicolor*, ♀.
 1 *Nectarinia alberti*.
 1 " *chimbarazo*.
 2 *Palæornis columboides*, ♂ ♂.
 1 " *schisticeps*, ♂.
 2 *Rhynchosa bengalensis*.
 1 *Nettapus auritus*.
 1 *Halcyon concreta*.
 1 *Pitta cyanoptera*.
 2 *Atticora fasciata*.
 1 *Celeus* sp.
 2 *Stachyris poliocephala*.
 2 *Sasia abnormis*.
 2 *Limonidromus indicus*.
 1 *Pionias histrio*.
 1 *Chalcopsitta (?) histrio*.

Reptiles.

- 1 *Python molurus*. *Skeleton*.

Insecta.—Lepidoptera.

- 1 *Ornithoptera brookiana*, ♀.

MR. SHARPE. (*Purchased*)

Birds.—Types, &c., of Genera.

- 1 *Baza lophotes* ♀.
 1 *Zoothera monticola*.
 1 *Coccydon minatrix*, ♀.
 1 *Pythias gymnocephala*.
 1 *Mulleripicus pulverulentus*, ♂.
 1 *Pitta corulea*.
 1 *Hydroornis nipalensis*.
 1 *Phoenicophaea erythronathus*, ♂.
 1 " *pynocephalus*, ♀.
 1 *Urolestes melanoleucus*.
 1 *Asturina monogrammicus*.
 1 *Hierococcyx sparverius*.
 1 *Tockus ginjalensis*, ♂.
 1 *Plilopus jambos*.
 1 *Pitta cyanea*.
 1 *Leptosoma discolor*.
 1 *Syrnium ocellatum*, ♀.
 1 *Hæmatospiza sipatii*, ♂. (*Type*)
 1 *Phyllostrophus capensis*. "
 1 *Sialia cæcicolor*. "*(Type)*"
 1 *Mesia argenteauris*, ♂.
 1 *Serilophus lunatus*, ♀.
 1 *Trichastoma abbotii*.
 1 *Parus niger*.
 1 *Carpodacus erythrinus*, ♂.
 1 *Uragus sibiricus*, ♀.
 1 *Proparus chryseus*.
 1 *Trochalopteron jerdoni*.
 1 *Drymoica lavallantii*, ♂.
 1 *Emberiza melanocephala*, ♂.
 1 *Arachnotera magna*, ♂.
 1 *Siphia strophata*, ♂. (*Type*)
 1 *Pellorneum ruficeps*, ♂.
 1 *Eritacus gutturalis*. (*Type of E. Irania*). ♂.
 1 *Certhilauda rupula*.
 1 *Proeopygia squamata*, ♂. *Gould*.
 1 *Oligura cyniventris*.
 1 *Hierax coerulescens*.
 1 *Aethopyga ignicauda*, ♂. (*Type*)
 1 *Trichixos pyrrolophus*, ♂. "
 1 *Kenopia striata*.
 1 *Xanthopygia narcissina*. (*Type*)
 1 *Rimator melacoptilus*, ♂.
 1 *Xiphorhamphus superciliiaris*. (*Type*)
 1 *Macholophus spilonotus*.
 1 *Ploceus hypoxanthus*, ♂.
 1 *Ægithalus nipalensis*, ♂. (*Type*)
 1 *Uragus sibiricus*, ♂.
 1 *Ægithaliscus erythrocephalus*. (*Type*)
 1 *Ixalus occipitalis*, ♂. (*Type*)
 1 *Sitta nipalensis*.
 1 *Macronus ptilosus*, ♂.
 1 *Prinia socialis*, ♀.
 1 *Larvora superciliiaris*, ♂.
 1 *Pica caudata*.
 2 *Pica* sp., ♂ ♀.
 1 *Carpophaga sylvatica*, ♀.
 1 *Polargopsis leucocephala*.
 1 *Columba oenas*.
 1 " *intermedia*, ♂.
 1 *Graucalus layardi*. *Bl.*, ♂.
 1 *Circus swainsoni*, ♂.
 1 *Cerchneis tinnunculus*. *L.*
 1 *Numenius phaeopus*, ♀. *Linn.*
 1 *Columba oenas*, ♂. *Linn.*
 1 *Turtur communis*. *Selby*.
 1 *Baza lophotes*, ♂.
 1 *Sturnopastor superciliiaris*, ♀.
 1 *Sturnopastor minuta*, ♂.
 1 *Oriolus galbula*. *L.*

* *i.e.*, species not the individual on which the genus was founded.

Birds—continued.

1 <i>Tringoides hypoleucos</i> .	1 <i>Chlorospiza chloris</i> , ♀.
1 <i>Malacoircus cinerifrons</i> . Bl.	1 <i>Chrysomitris spinus</i> , L.
1 <i>Tringa canutus</i> , ♀.	1 <i>Emberiza schœniela</i> , ♂.
1 <i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i> , ♀.	1 <i>Merops viridis</i> . Lin., ♂.
1 <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> , ♀.	1 <i>Siphia strophciata</i> .
1 <i>Turdus musicus</i> , ♀. L.	1 <i>Emberiza</i> sp., ♂.
1 <i>Turtur communis</i> .	1 <i>Chrysomitris tristis</i> .
1 <i>Turdus iliacus</i> . L.	1 <i>Pyrrhula vulgaris</i> , ♀.
1 <i>Accipiter nisus</i> . L.	1 <i>Temeneuchus</i> sp., ♂.
1 <i>Turdus merula</i> . L.	1 <i>Nittava sundica</i> , ♂.
1 <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> , ♀.	1 <i>Tringoides hypoleucos</i> . L.
1 <i>Lanius cristatus</i> . Lin.	1 <i>Sylvia phragmites</i> , ♂.
1 <i>Tyrannus carolinensis</i> , ♀.	1 <i>Parus varius</i> .
2 <i>Fringilla œlebs</i> , ♂ ♀.	1 <i>Phyloscopus rufus</i> .
3 <i>Lanius collurio</i> , ♂ ♀ ♂.	1 <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> , ♀.

MR. SWAISLAND. (Purchased.)

Birds.

2 <i>Limosa lapponica</i> .	1 <i>Daulias lusciniæ</i> .
2 <i>Tringa alpina</i> .	1 <i>Sylvia curruca</i> .
1 <i>Sterna fluviatilis</i> .	1 <i>Locustella naevia</i> .
1 <i>Linota cannabina</i> .	1 <i>Sterna cantina</i> .
1 <i>Emberiza cirrus</i> .	2 <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> .
1 <i>Anthus pratensis</i> .	1 <i>Tringa maritima</i> .
1 <i>Ruticilla phœnicurus</i> .	

D. BRUCCIANI & Co. (Purchased.)

Casts.

1 Colored cast of skull of <i>Sivatherium</i> .
1 " " and jaw of <i>Mastodon</i> .
1 " " and tusks of <i>Elephas ganesa</i> .

MR. DUNN. (Purchased.)

Fishes.

1 <i>Zeus faber</i> .	1 <i>Tinca vulgaris</i> .
1 <i>Trigla</i> sp.	1 <i>Nemysius erythrophthalmus</i> .
50 <i>Clupea sprattus</i> .	3 <i>Mullus surmuletus</i> .
1 <i>Galeus canis</i> .	1 <i>Pagellus erythrinus</i> .
5 <i>Clupea harengus</i> .	1 <i>Lophius piscatorius</i> .
3 <i>Scyllium canicula</i> .	8 <i>Ammodytes lancea</i> .
6 <i>Acanthias vulgaris</i> .	9 <i>Agonus cataphractus</i> .
9 <i>Liparis montagu</i> .	10 "
4 <i>Atherina presbyter</i> .	1 <i>Carcharias glaucus</i> .
2 <i>Gadus cadmanus</i> .	1 <i>Zeus faber</i> .
7 <i>Scomber scomber</i> .	1 <i>Ammodytes lancea</i> .
4 <i>Gadus luscus</i> .	12 <i>Pleuronectes flesus</i> .
3 <i>Blenius pholis</i> .	3 <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> .
2 <i>Gadus</i> sp.	3 <i>Conger vulgaris</i> .
7 <i>Motella mustela</i> .	3 <i>Raja maculata</i> .
2 <i>Eperlanus encranepolus</i> .	2 <i>Trigla hirundo</i> .
1 <i>Syngnathus aëus</i> .	2 <i>Labrus maculatus</i> .
2 <i>Gadus carbonarius</i> .	2 <i>Mugil capito</i> .
2 <i>Galeocerdo articus</i> .	3 "
2 <i>Nerophis trinpeanis</i> .	3 <i>Trigla lineata</i> .
14 <i>Cottus bubalis</i> .	1 <i>Trachinus draco</i> .
1 <i>Gadus pollachius</i> .	1 <i>Galeus canis</i> .
8 <i>Gobius minutus</i> .	2 <i>Trigla gurnardus</i> .
10 <i>Pagellus centrodontus</i> .	3 <i>Pagellus centrodontus</i> .
6 <i>Clupea pilchardus</i> .	1 <i>Rhina squatina</i> .
34 <i>Pleuronectes limanda</i> .	2 <i>Labrus mixtus</i> .
5 <i>Raja clavata</i> .	4 <i>Callionymus lyra</i> .
2 <i>Zeus faber</i> .	3 <i>Pleuronectes lineata</i> .
1 <i>Raja maculata</i> .	1 <i>Rhombus lævis</i> .
10 <i>Gadus merlangus</i> .	3 "
14 <i>Solea vulgaris</i> .	3 <i>Belone ferox</i> .
19 <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> .	1 <i>Rhombus maximus</i> .
1 <i>Nerophis ophidion</i> .	4 <i>Gadus luscus</i> .
2 <i>Lota molva</i> .	1 "
2 <i>Motella tricirrhatæ</i> .	2 <i>Gobius minutus</i> .
2 <i>Alpinus</i> sp.	1 <i>Cottus scorpius</i> .

Mollusca.

1 <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> .	3 <i>Loligo</i> sp.
1 <i>Sepia</i> sp.	<i>Cardium</i> , <i>Mytilus</i> , &c.
1 <i>Elia me inosclata</i>	

Crustacea.

3 <i>Portunus corrugatus</i> , &c., &c.	<i>Peneus</i> sp.
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APPENDIX No. III.

EXCHANGES.

RECEIVED FROM ROYAL MUSEUM, BRUSSELS.

Fishes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Scomber scomber. <i>Linn.</i> | 1 Cyprinus carpio. <i>Linn.</i> |
| 2 Solea vulgaris. <i>Quens.</i> | 2 Rhombus maximus. <i>Linn.</i> |
| 2 Rhombus levis. <i>Linn.</i> | 1 Conger vulgaris. <i>Cuv.</i> |
| 2 Pleuronectes platessa. <i>Linn.</i> | 1 Mugil chelo. <i>Cuv.</i> |
| 1 Acipenser sturio. <i>Linn.</i> | 1 Labrax lupus. <i>Cuv.</i> |
| 1 Esox lucius. <i>Linn.</i> | 1 Pleuronectes microcephalus. <i>Don.</i> |
| 1 Gadus aeglefinus. <i>Linn.</i> | 1 Trigla gurnardus. <i>Linn.</i> |
| 2 Clupea harengus. <i>Linn.</i> | 2 " lyra. <i>Linn.</i> |
| 2 Tinca vulgaris. <i>Cuv.</i> | 1 " hirundo. <i>Bloch.</i> |
| 2 Salmo fario. <i>Linn.</i> | 1 Cautharus brama. <i>Linn.</i> |
| 2 Perca fluviatilis. <i>Linn.</i> | 1 Clupea alosa. <i>Linn.</i> |
| 2 Abramis brama. <i>Linn.</i> | 1 Zeus faber. <i>Linn.</i> |
| 2 Accrina cernua. <i>Linn.</i> | 1 Cobitis fossilis. <i>Linn.</i> |
| 2 Osmerus eperlanus. <i>Linn.</i> | 2 Pagellus acarne. <i>Linn.</i> |
| 2 Trachinus draco. <i>Linn.</i> | 1 Salmo salar. <i>Linn.</i> |
| 2 Alburnus lucidus. <i>H. & K.</i> | 2 Raja clavata. <i>Rond. ♂ ♀.</i> |
| 1 Gadus morhua. <i>Linn.</i> | 1 Anguilla vulgaris. <i>C. Bp.</i> |

RECEIVED FROM VIENNA MUSEUM. (Exchange.)

(Dr. Steindachner.)

Fish.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Salmo obtusirostris. | 4 Polypterus senegalus. <i>Cuv.</i> |
| 1 Anostomus vittatus. <i>C. V.</i> | 4 Macrodon trahira. <i>M. & T.</i> |
| 1 Acara ocellatus. <i>Agass.</i> | 2 Crenicichla saxatilis. <i>L.</i> |
| 2 Nerophis papacius. <i>Risso.</i> | 1 Doras weddellii. <i>Castln.</i> |
| 1 Myletus bidens. <i>Spig. Ag.</i> | 1 Crenicichla johanna. <i>Heick.</i> |
| 1 Barbus bocagei. <i>Heind.</i> | 1 Perca fluviatilis. <i>Linn.</i> |
| 1 Mugil auratus. <i>Risso.</i> | 1 Lucioperca volgensis. <i>Pall.</i> |
| 1 Anamopleurops lacteus. <i>Bonap.</i> | 1 Corydoras nattereri. <i>Steind.</i> |
| 2 Acara vittata. <i>Heikel</i> | 4 Aulopyga hugelii. <i>Bleek.</i> |
| 2 Carapus fasciatus. <i>Pal</i> | 3 Protopterus annectens. <i>Owen.</i> |
| 1 Prochilodus insignis. <i>Schomb.</i> | 2 Pseudaroides eclairius. <i>Bloch.</i> |
| 1 Tetrodon psittacus. <i>Bloch.</i> | 1 Labeo senegalensis. <i>Tal.</i> |
| 2 Mugil capito. <i>Cuv.</i> | 1 Salmo fario. <i>L.</i> |
| 2 " chelo. <i>Cuv.</i> | 2 " sp. |
| 2 " cephalus. <i>Cuv.</i> | 2 Sturio, sp. |
| 1 Pelecus cultratus. <i>Agass.</i> | 2 Herophyllum scalarc. <i>C. & V.</i> |

Echini.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Echinus esculentus. | 1 Astrophyton egergonocephalus. |
| 1 Sphaerechinus granularis. <i>Lam.</i> | 1 Euvieria spuamata. <i>Müll.</i> |
| 1 Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis. <i>Lam.</i> | 1 Solaster papposus. <i>Linn.</i> |
| 1 Echinus microtuberculatus. <i>Blain.</i> | 1 " endeca. <i>Linn.</i> |
| 1 Astropecten platyacanthus. <i>M. & T.</i> | 1 Ophioderma longicauda. <i>M. & T.</i> |
| 1 Apluoglypha ciliata. <i>Len.</i> | 1 Asterias veruculata. <i>Retz.</i> |
| 1 Palmipes membranaecus. <i>Retz.</i> | 1 Ophiopholus aculeata. |
| 1 Asterias aurantiacus. | 1 Astropecten mulleri. <i>Trosch.</i> |

RECEIVED FROM DR. O. FINSCH. (Exchange.)

Mammals.

- 1 Pteropus ualanus.

Birds.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Ardea sinensis ♀. | 1 Crex cinerea. |
| 1 Numenius phaeopus ♂. | 1 Actitis incanus. |
| 2 Phlegonias erythroptera ♂ ♀. | 1 Ptilopus ponapensis ♂. |
| 3 Anous melanogenys ♂. | 2 Myiagra oceanica ♂ ♀. |
| 1 " stolidus ♂. | 1 Trichoglossus rubiginosus ♀. |
| 2 Streptilas interpres ♂. | 1 Calamoherpe ♀. |
| 2 Charadrius fulvus ♂ ♀. | 2 Zosterops cinereus ♂. |
| 1 Tringa pectoralis. | |

PRESENTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES FOR TASMANIA (HOBART MUSEUM).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 2 Thyridites solandri. | 3 Cristiceps, sp. |
| 1 Gonypterus australis. | 1 Callorhynchus antarcticus. <i>Laccp.</i> |
| 2 Labrichthys, sp. | 1 Chilodactylus, sp. |
| 2 Cyttus australis. | 2 " spectabilis. <i>Hutton.</i> |
| 1 Mesoprion johnii. | 2 Prototroctes marena. |
| 1 Brachionichthys hirsutus. | 3 Ostracion auritus. <i>Shaw.</i> |
| 1 Glyptauchen panduratus. | 4 Galaxias attenuatus. |

Fishes.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2 Odax richardsonii. | 2 Anguilla australis. |
| 2 " sp. | 2 Sillago ciliata. |
| 2 Ammotretis rostratus. | 2 Apogon sp. |
| 3 Rhombosolea monopus. | 1 Lepidotrigla vanessa. |
| 11 Caraux declivis. | 3 Trigla polyommata. |
| 1 Chilodactylus gibbosus. | 2 Pentaroge marmorata. |
| 10 Engraulis enersicholus. | 1 Kathetostoma leve. |
| 2 Tinca vulgaris. | 1 Latris hecateia. |
| 11 Hemirhamphus intermedius. | 1 Latris forsteri. |

Fishes—continued.

4 <i>Lanioperca mordax</i> .	1 <i>Trachurus trachurus</i> .
2 <i>Galaxias truttaceus</i> .	2 <i>Mugil</i> sp.
2 <i>Sebastes percooides</i> .	3 <i>Labridæ</i> .
1 <i>Chilodactylus mulhallyi</i> .	2 <i>Neptomeneus brama</i> .
1 " sp.	1 <i>Chilodactylus macropterus</i> .
2 <i>Caranx georgianus</i> .	3 <i>Salmo trutta</i> .
1 <i>Chrysophrys australis</i> .	4 <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> .
3 <i>Arripis salar</i> .	3 <i>Monacanthus ayraudi</i> .
1 <i>Platycephalus bassensis</i> .	1 <i>Thyrsites solandri</i> .
2 " <i>cinereus</i> .	1 <i>Thyrsites atun</i> . <i>C. & T.</i>
4 <i>Sillago bassensis</i> .	1 <i>Ray</i> .
1 <i>Girella tricuspidata</i> .	13 <i>Atherina tamarousis</i> .
5 <i>Agonostoma diemenensis</i> .	1 <i>Lophotes cepedianus</i> .
1 <i>Histiopercus recurvirostris</i> .	

Crustacea.

2 Freshwater crayfish— <i>Astacopsis</i> (?)	1 <i>Astacopsis Franklinii</i> .
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RECEIVED FROM CAPT. WARDLAW RAMSAY. (*Exchange*.)

Birds.

1 <i>Cacatua hæmaturophygia</i> .	1 <i>Turtur</i> sp.
2 <i>Loriculus harlaubi</i> .	1 <i>Acridotheres</i> sp.
2 " <i>regulus</i> .	1 <i>Pelargopsis gigantea</i> .
2 <i>Osmotreron axillaris</i> .	1 <i>Tanygnathus luconensis</i> .

RECEIVED FROM BRITISH MUSEUM.

Casts.

2 Casts of <i>Thylacoleo carnifex</i> .	5 Casts of <i>Megalania prisca</i> .
1 " <i>Toxodon platensis</i> .	2 " <i>Archæopteryx</i> .

RECEIVED BY EXCHANGE AND PURCHASED.

Corals.

1 <i>Acanthopora horrida</i> . <i>Dana</i> .	1 <i>Millepora moniliformis</i> . <i>Dana</i> .
1 <i>Agaricea agaricites</i> . <i>Pallas</i> .	2 " <i>alcicornis</i> . <i>Linn</i> .
1 <i>Alveopora retusa</i> . <i>Verrill</i> .	2 " <i>gonagra</i> . <i>M. Ed.</i>
1 " <i>duccalea</i> . <i>Forsk.</i>	1 <i>Muntipora</i> sp.
1 <i>Amphihelia infundibulifera</i> . <i>Lamk.</i>	1 " <i>gracilis</i> .
1 <i>Antillia geoffroyi</i> .	2 " <i>tuberculosa</i> . <i>Lam.</i>
1 <i>Astrangia danaë</i> . <i>Agass.</i>	6 " <i>foliosa</i> . <i>Pallas</i> .
1 <i>Astræa denticulata</i> . <i>Bl. & Sol.</i>	1 " <i>hispidæ</i> . <i>Dana</i> .
1 " <i>porcata</i> . <i>Esper.</i>	1 <i>Mopsella textiformis</i> . <i>Lamak.</i>
1 <i>Blussidigorgia agassizii</i> .	1 <i>Muricea echinata</i> . <i>Valenc.</i>
1 <i>Cæloria labyrinthica</i> .	1 <i>Muricella umbraticoides</i> . <i>Stuedo.</i>
1 <i>Ceratella fusca</i> . <i>Gray</i> .	1 <i>Mussa carduus</i> . <i>Lam.</i>
1 <i>Chitina ericopsis</i> . <i>Carter</i> .	1 " <i>sinuosissima</i> .
1 <i>Cycloseris malayana</i> .	2 " <i>echinulata</i> . <i>M. Ed. & H.</i>
1 <i>Dendrophyllia ramæa</i> . <i>Linn.</i>	1 " <i>aspera</i> .
1 " <i>æquiserialis</i> . <i>M. E. & H.</i>	1 " <i>sinuosa</i> . <i>Lam.</i>
1 " <i>nigrescens</i> . <i>Dana</i> .	1 " <i>radians</i> .
1 <i>Distichopora nitida</i> . <i>Verr.</i>	1 " <i>umbellata</i> . <i>Brugg.</i>
1 " <i>violacea</i> .	1 <i>Oculina palleus</i> . <i>Ebr.</i>
1 " <i>coccinea</i> . <i>Gray</i> .	3 " <i>diffusa</i> . <i>Dana</i> .
1 <i>Echinomuricea</i> sp.	1 " <i>catenata</i> . <i>Brugg.</i>
1 <i>Echinopora horrida</i> . <i>Dana</i> .	1 " <i>valencianesi</i> . <i>Ed. & H.</i>
1 " <i>helli</i> . <i>Rouss.</i>	1 " sp.
1 <i>Errina aspera</i> . <i>Esper.</i>	1 <i>Pachyecris</i> sp.
1 <i>Euphyllia fimbriata</i> . <i>Spengl.</i>	1 <i>Paragorgia arborea</i> .
1 <i>Eusmilia knorri</i> . <i>Ed. & H.</i>	1 " <i>johnstonei</i> .
1 <i>Fungia confertifolia</i> . <i>Dana</i> .	1 <i>Pavonia cristata</i> .
1 " sp.	1 <i>Phyllastræa tubifex</i> .
1 " <i>linnei</i> . <i>Valenc.</i>	2 <i>Plexaura flexuosa</i> . <i>Valenc.</i>
1 " <i>repanda</i> . <i>Dana</i> .	1 <i>Pocillopora cervicornis</i> .
1 " <i>danae</i> .	1 " <i>bulbosa</i> . <i>Ed. & H.</i>
1 <i>Galaxea</i> sp.	1 " <i>damicornis</i> . <i>Esper.</i>
1 " sp.	1 " <i>acuta</i> . <i>Lam.</i>
1 " <i>esperii</i> . <i>Sch.</i>	1 " <i>verrucosa</i> .
1 <i>Gomastrea</i> sp.	1 <i>Podobacca crustacea</i> . <i>Pallas</i> .
1 " sp.	1 <i>Pollyphyllia</i> sp.
1 <i>Gorgonia</i> sp.	1 <i>Porites conferta</i> . <i>Dana</i> .
1 <i>Heteropsammia cochlea</i> . <i>Sprengel.</i>	1 " <i>astrœoides</i> . <i>Lam.</i>
1 " <i>michelini</i> . <i>Ed. & H.</i>	1 " <i>clavaria</i> . <i>Lam.</i>
1 <i>Heterocyathus aquicostatus</i> . <i>Ed. & H.</i>	1 " <i>farcata</i> .
1 <i>Hydnophora</i> sp.	1 <i>Prionastræa abdita</i> . <i>El. & Sol.</i>
1 " <i>polygonata</i> .	1 <i>Seriatopora elegans</i> . <i>Ed. & H.</i>
1 " <i>exesa</i> . <i>Pallas</i> .	1 <i>Siderastræa radicans</i> . <i>Agass.</i>
1 <i>Hydrachnia echinata</i> . <i>Flem.</i>	1 <i>Solenastræa hyades</i> . <i>Verrill</i> .
1 <i>Leptoseris fragilis</i> . <i>M. Ed. & H.</i>	1 <i>Stephanocercis lamellosa</i> . <i>Verrill</i> .
1 <i>Leptoria cerebriformis</i> .	1 " <i>exarata</i> . <i>Brugg.</i>
1 <i>Madrepora arbuscula</i> . <i>Dana</i> .	1 <i>Stylaster elegans</i> . <i>Verrill</i> .
1 " <i>muricata</i> . <i>Esper.</i>	1 " <i>sanguineus</i> . <i>Ed. & H.</i>
2 " <i>flabellum</i> . <i>Lamark.</i>	1 " <i>gracilis</i> . <i>Ed. & H.</i>
6 <i>Manicina arcolata</i> . <i>Linn.</i>	1 <i>Stylophora pistillata</i> . <i>Esper.</i>
1 <i>Meandrina filigrana</i> . <i>Esper.</i>	1 <i>Trachyphyllia amarantum</i> . <i>Dana</i> .
1 " <i>mammosa</i> . <i>Dana</i> .	2 <i>Tridachrophyllia lactuca</i> . <i>Pallas</i> .
1 <i>Merulina ampliata</i> . <i>Sol. & Ellis</i> .	1 <i>Tubipora musica</i> .
1 <i>Millepora fimbriata</i> . <i>Speng.</i>	1 <i>Turbinaria mesenterina</i> .
2 " <i>ramosa</i> . <i>Pallas</i> .	2 " "

RECEIVED

RECEIVED FROM CHILIAN COMMISSION. (*Exchange*.)*Mammals.*Black seal. *Otaria* sp. | Grey seal. *Otaria* sp.*Fish.*16 specimens, *dry*.DR. SCHATER. (*Exchange*.)*Bird.*1 *Coriphilus kuhlii*.RECEIVED FROM SWEDISH COMMISSION. (*Exchange*.)

BONES OF RHYTINA STELLERI.

1 Portion of skull.	1 Portion of sacral vertebra.
1 " scapula.	8 Dorsal vertebrae.
1 Lower jaw.	4 Lumbar "
1 " left ramus.	8 Caudal "

RECEIVED FROM E. GERBARD, JUNR. (*Exchange*.)*Mammal.*1 Aye-aye. (*Ochiromys madagascariensis*. *Cuv.*)RECEIVED FROM NORWEGIAN COMMISSION. (*Exchange*.)*Fishes.*

8 <i>Gadus merlangus</i> .	4 <i>Anarrhichas lupus</i> . <i>L.</i>
8 <i>Squalus acanthias</i> .	2 <i>Percu fluviatilis</i> .
7 <i>Gadus morhua</i> . <i>L.</i>	6 <i>Gadus aglefinus</i> . <i>L.</i>
10 <i>Clupea harengus</i> . <i>L.</i>	4 " <i>virens</i> . <i>L.</i>
2 <i>Sebastes dactylophorus</i> .	14 <i>Coregonus</i> sp.
2 <i>Platessa pleuronectes</i> .	2 <i>Alburnus lucidus</i> . <i>H. & K.</i>
2 <i>Trecortia vulgaris</i> .	3 <i>Petromyzon</i> sp.
1 <i>Solea vulgaris</i> .	1 <i>Gunnellus vulgaris</i> .
1 <i>Scyllium anaulatum</i> .	1 <i>Conger vulgaris</i> .
3 <i>Scomber scombrus</i> . <i>L.</i>	1 <i>Coregonus lavaretus</i> .
9 <i>Salmo salar</i> .	2 <i>Clupea sprattus</i> .
2 <i>Sebastes norvegicus</i> .	21 <i>Lophius piscatorius</i> . <i>L.</i>
2 <i>Solea</i> sp.	2 <i>Gadus mimtus</i> .
2 <i>Percu fluviatilis</i> .	3 <i>Labrus mixtus</i> .
4 <i>Gadus merluccius</i> .	1 <i>Crenilabrus melops</i> .
4 <i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i> . <i>L.</i>	2 <i>Acantholabrus czoletus</i> .
3 <i>Brosmius</i> sp.	5 <i>Cottus celapus</i> .
1 <i>Brosmius brosmc</i> .	1 " <i>scorpius</i> .
2 <i>Trigla hirundo</i> .	1 <i>Motella mustela</i> .
1 <i>Trigla</i> sp.	4 <i>Thymallus vulgaris</i> .
2 <i>Raniceps raninus</i> .	3 <i>Merlangus pollachius</i> .
2 <i>Labrus maculatus</i> .	2 <i>Labrus rapestrus</i> .
1 <i>Pagellus centrodontus</i> .	1 <i>Gadus poutassou</i> .
2 <i>Lota vulgaris</i> .	2 <i>Leuciscus</i> sp.
2 <i>Argentina silus</i> .	2 <i>Cottus bubalis</i> .
4 <i>Platessa microcephalus</i> .	2 <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> .
2 <i>Rhombus maximus</i> .	6 <i>Cottus poecilopus</i> .
2 <i>Pleuronectes flesus</i> . <i>L.</i>	4 <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> .
6 <i>Salmo trutta</i> .	3 <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> .
1 <i>Chimera monstrosa</i> . <i>L.</i>	3 <i>Spinachia vulgaris</i> .
1 <i>Ammodytes lancea</i> .	1 <i>Gobius microps</i> .
1 <i>Pagrus</i> sp.	1 <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> . <i>L.</i>
1 <i>Argyropelecus olfersii</i> .	1 <i>Gobius</i> sp.

Crustacea.

1 <i>Galathea strigosa</i> . <i>L.</i>	1 Parasite on eye of <i>Clupea sprattus</i> .
1 <i>Hyas coarctata</i> . <i>Lead.</i>	2 <i>Isopoda</i> sp.

Mollusca.

1 <i>Aplysia punctata</i> . <i>Cur.</i>	1 <i>Modiola modiolus</i> . <i>L.</i>
1 <i>Patella vulgata</i> . <i>L.</i>	1 <i>Buccinum undatum</i> . <i>L.</i>
1 <i>Lima liana</i> . <i>Gm.</i>	1 <i>Dendronotus arboreus</i> . <i>Müll.</i>
1 <i>Mytilus edulis</i> . <i>L.</i>	1 <i>Purpura lapillus</i> . <i>L.</i>
Oysters on timber.	1 <i>Saxicava rugosa</i> . <i>L.</i>
2 <i>Ostrea edulis</i> . <i>L.</i>	

Echinodermata.

1 <i>Ophiocoma nigra</i> . <i>Müll.</i>	1 <i>Asterius glacialis</i> . <i>Müll.</i>
1 <i>Astrogonium phrygianum</i> .	3 " sp.
1 <i>Solaster endeca</i> . <i>L.</i>	3 <i>Ophiocoma</i> sp.
1 <i>Asteropsis pulvillus</i> .	1 <i>Asteracanthion rubens</i> .

RECEIVED FROM PROFESSOR NEWTON, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. (*Exchange*.)*Bones of Pezophaps solitaria.*

2 Femora.	9 Vertebrae.
2 Tibiae.	2 Quadrate bones.
2 Tarsal bones.	1 Humerus.
2 Fibulae.	1 Coracoid.
1 Portion of an upper mandible.	1 Portion of Cranium.
3 Portions of lower mandibles.	1 " Sternum.

Bones of Didus ineptus.

1 Pelvis.	2 Tarsal bones.
1 Sacrum.	1 Femur.
2 Tibia.	

RECEIVED

RECEIVED FROM SAVILLE KENT, ESQ., F.Z.S., &C.

Fish.

4 Scyllium canicula.	1 Petromyzon marinus.
8 Acanthias vulgaris.	1 Blennius gattorugino.
10 Liparis montagu.	1 Lota vulgaris.
14 Cottus scorpius.	1 Lepidogaster gouanii.
3 Labrus maculatus.	1 Gobius niger.
2 Rain batis.	1 Zoarces viviparus.
4 Frigla hirundo.	1 Nerophis aquoreus.
2 Lophius piscatorius.	1 Cyprinus specularis.
2 Trachinus draco.	1 Perca lucioperca.
4 Rhina squatina.	1 Coregonus pollan.
4 Syngnathus acus.	1 Acipenser sturio.
1 Silurus glanis.	1 Trachinus vipera.
1 Cyclopterus lumpus.	1 Petromyzon fluviatilis.
1 Cottus gobio.	1 Hippocampus ramulosus.
1 Mustelus vulgaris.	1 " antiquorum.
1 Galeus canis.	1 Gymnotus electricus.

PRESENTED BY HY. SEEBOHM, ESQ., F.Z.S., &C.

Birds.

1 Buteo ferox, ♂.	1 Turdus gigas. Fraser.
1 Hierofalco caudicans.	1 " iliacus. Linn.
1 Aquila clanga.	1 " chrysopterus.
1 Spilornis cheela.	1 Geocichla dauma. Lath.
1 Pandion haliaetus, ♀.	1 " citrina.
2 Spizaetus ceylonensis, ♀ ♂.	1 Merula mandarina.
1 Circus rufus, ♂.	1 " baulbaul, ♂.
2 " pallidus, ♂.	1 Melanocorypha tartarica, ♂.
1 Falco vespertinus, ♂.	1 Eulabes javanensis.
1 Elanus melanopterus, ♀.	1 " intermedia.
2 Accipiter virgatus, ♂.	1 Sternus sericeus. Gm.
3 " nisus, ♂ ♀.	1 " cineraceus. Temm.
1 " hadius.	1 " purpurascens, ♀.
2 Astur badius, ♀.	1 Sturnopastor jalla. Hodgs.
1 Lithofalco chiquera, ♂.	1 Acridotheres tristis. Linn.
1 Kctupa flavipes.	1 " cristatellus, ♂. Linn.
1 Bulaca nivicola.	1 " "
1 Asio otus, ♀.	1 Temeneuchus malabaricus, ♂.
1 Nyctala tengmalni, ♂.	1 Glaucis lanceolatus.
1 Otus brachyotus, ♀.	3 P. dalhousiae.
1 Surnium aluco.	2 Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus, ♂ ♀. Gml.
1 Scalostrix candida.	1 Lanius phoeniceus.
1 Strix jaiatica, ♂.	1 " tephronotus, ♀. Fig.
2 Athene cuculoides.	1 " lucimensis. Linn.
2 " radiata, ♂ ♀.	1 " schach. Gm.
1 " brama.	1 " maguirostris. Less.
1 Carine bactriana.	1 " erythronotus. Fig.
2 Glaucidium brodiei.	1 Cutia nepaulensis, ♂. Hodgs.
1 " whitelyii.	1 Tephrodornis sylvicola. Jerdon.
1 Ninox scutellatus, ♀.	1 Megalæma marshallorum. Swinh.
2 Euphialtes griseus, ♂ ♀.	1 Cyanops asiatica.
2 " lettia.	1 Magatæma javensis. Gray.
2 Corvus sinensis. Gould, ♀.	1 " lineata. Vieill.
2 " pastinator. Gould.	1 " sp.
1 Pyrrhocorax alpinus.	1 Hapactes oreskios. Gould.
1 Fregilus himalayanus. Gould.	2 " kasumba, ♂ ♀.
1 " sp.	2 " dervaucelii, ♂ ♀.
1 Nuciphaga hemispila.	1 " erythrocephalus. Gould.
1 Upupa nigripennis, ♂.	1 Hierococcyx sparverioideus. Vig.
1 " epops, ♂.	2 Cuculus sp.
2 Eophona melanura, ♂.	2 " himalayanus. Fig.
1 " personata.	1 Chrysococcyx hodsoni. Moore.
1 Bombycilla garrula, ♂.	1 " poliocephalus.
1 Hesperiphona affinis, ♂.	1 Ceryle guttata, ♂.
1 Mycerobas melanoxanthus, ♂.	1 Halcyon cromandelanus.
1 Procarduelis nepaulensis, ♀.	1 " fuscus, ♂.
1 Plectrophanes nivalis, ♀.	1 Ceryx tridaactyla.
1 Carpodacus erythrinus.	1 Alcedo asiatica, ♂.
1 Parus major.	1 " bengalensis. Gm.
1 Pyrrhula erythrocephalus, ♂.	1 Cypselus melba.
2 Hæmatospiza sipahi, ♂ ♀.	1 Dendrocholidon klecho. Boil.
1 Mycerobas carmipus.	1 Hemithraupis flavicola, ♂.
1 Urngus sibericus. Pallas, ♂.	1 Psalidoprocne holomelæna.
1 Oracgithus pusillus. Pallas, ♂.	1 Chelidon nipalensis. Hodgs.
1 Fringilla coccothraustes, ♂.	1 Cotile ruficollis.
2 Emberiza cioides, ♂.	1 Artamus leucogaster. Val.
1 " aureola, ♂.	1 " fuscus.
1 Fringilla sinica. Linn.	2 Chibia hottentota. Linn.
1 Carpodacus erythrinus, ♀.	2 Buchanga remifer.
1 Parus major, ♀.	2 Dicrurus œarulescens, ♂ ♀.
1 Gracupica nigricollis. Payk.	1 " macrocerus. Vieill.
2 H. nipalensis.	1 Cuculus dicruroides. Hodgs.
1 Monticola erythrogaster, ♀. Blyth.	1 Buchanga leucogonyx, ♀. Walden.
1 Turdus torquatus, ♂. Linn.	1 Urocissa œerulea. Gould.
1 " streptans, ♀.	1 Cissa venatoria. Blyth.
1 " migratorius, ♂.	1 Cyanopica cyanea, ♂. Pall.
1 " pallidus.	1 " Cookii, ♀. Bp.
1 " atrogularis, ♂.	1 Garrulus Brandtii, ♂.
1 " ignobilis. Sel.	1 Grauculus macio.
1 " rufiventris. Vieill.	1 Dendrocitta sinensis. Lath.

Birds—continued.

- 1 *Picus mandarinus*, ♂. *Gould*.
 1 " *tridactylus*, ♂.
 1 " *japonicus*.
 1 " *hyperythrus*, ♂.
 1 " *macci*, ♂. *Vieill*.
 1 " *synacca-leucopterus*.
 1 " *medius*, ♂.
 1 " *brumea*, ♀.
 1 " *kalensis*. *Sw*.
 1 *Micropterus phaeiceps* (?). *Blyth*.
 1 *Chrysophlegma chlorolophus*, ♀. *Vieill*.
 1 *Brachypterus aurantius*.
 3 *Æthopygia ignicauda*, ♂ ♂ —
 4 " " ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀.
 3 " *impalensis*, ♂ ♂ ♂.
 3 " " ♀ ♀ ♀.
 1 " *gouldii*, ♂.
 3 " *sciturrata*, ♂ ♂ ♂.
 3 " " ♀ ♀ ♀.
 2 " *miles*, ♂ ♂.
 4 " *asiatica*, ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂.
 1 *Nectarinia* " ♂.
 1 *Cynnis* " ♂.
 1 *Chalcoparia cingalensis*, ♂.
 1 *Ardea cinerea*. *Linn*.
 1 " *goisugi*. *Temm*.
 1 *Ardcola pracinosecles*. *Swimb*.
 1 *Ardetta curlythrona*, ♂. *Swimb*.
 1 *Nycticorax griseus*, ♂.
 1 *Butoroides cormanda*, ♂.
 1 *Megalops nigelli*, ♂.
 1 *Phasianus mongolicus*, ♂. *Brandt*.
 2 *Euplocamus swinhoii*, ♂ ♀. *Gould*.
 1 *Gallophasis alboeristatus*, ♂.
 1 *Ithaginis cruentis*, ♂.
 1 *Phœnicopterus andersonii*, ♀.
 1 *Anas* sp.
 1 *Uria troile*, ♂.
 1 *Alca torda*. *Juv*.
 1 *Hydro sinensis*, ♀.
 1 *Hydro indicus*, ♂.
 1 *Gallinula phœnicura*. *Penn*.
 1 " *chloropus*, ♀. *Linn*.
 1 *Rallus striatus*, ♂. *Linn*.
 1 *Porzana pygmaea*, ♀.
 1 " *baillonii*.
 1 *Francolinus perlatus*, ♂.
 1 *Pterocles arenarius*.
 1 *Arboricola rufugularis*, ♂.
 1 *Ibis nippon*, ♂. *T. & Sch*.
 1 *Numenius major*, ♂. *T. & S*.
 1 *Hematopus osculans*.
 1 *Totanus glottis*, ♀.
 1 *Tringa crassirostris*, ♂. *T. & S*.
 1 *Ægialitis dubius*. *Scop*.
 1 " *cantianus*. *Latb*.
 1 *Charadrius hiaticula*. *Linn*.
 1 *Streptilas interpres*, ♂.
 1 *Charadrius helvetica*, ♀.
 1 " *pluvialis*, ♂.
 1 *Rhynchœa capensis*. *Vieill*.
 1 *Gallinago stenura*. *Bp*.
 1 " *scelopacina*. *Bp*.
 1 *Rhynchœa sinensis*. *Vieill*.
 1 *Charadrius morinellus*, ♂.
 1 *Glarcola pratincola*, ♀. *Linn*.
 1 *Serilophus rubropygius*.
 1 *Ægithina* sp.
 1 *Tichodroma muraria*.
 1 " *chryseus*, ♀.
 1 *Orthotomus longicauda*. *Gm*.
 1 *Aleurus striatus*.
 1 *Phylloscopus reguloides*, ♂.
 1 " *pulcher*, ♀.
 1 " *affinis*, ♂.
 1 " *tristis*, ♂.
 1 " *humet*, ♀.
 1 " *borealis*. *Blass*.
 1 " *scindianus*, ♀.
 1 *Hypothymis azurea*. *Bodd*.
 1 *Museicapa aurea*, ♀.
 1 *Muscipula superciliaris*, ♂. *Blyth*.
 1 *Eumpur melanops*, ♂.
 1 *Dromæocercus brunneus*. *Sharpe*.
 1 *Pellomeum ruficeps*. *Swains*.
 1 *Ixus sinensis*. *Gm*.
 1 *Copsychus saularis*, ♂. *Linn*.
 1 *Eupornis xantholeuca*. *Hodg*.
 1 *Pycnonotus atricapillus*, ♀. *Hay*.
 2 *Brachypteryx cruralis*, ♀ ♂.
 1 *Accentor strophiatius*.
 1 *Accentor alpestris*, ♂.
 1 " *nipalensis*.
 1 *Chæmorornis leucocephala*. *Vig*.
 1 *Heterura sylvana*, ♀. *Hodgs*.
 1 *Yuhina gularis*. *Hodgs*.
 1 *Laniellus vittatus*, ♂.
 1 *Siphia strophinta*.
 1 *Stachyris ruficeps*. *Blyth*.
 1 *Cryptolopha castaneiceps*. *Hodgs*.
 1 " *burkii*, ♀.
 1 *Abornis schisticeps*, ♀.
 1 *Reguloides macutipinnis*.
 1 *Hemicurus fuliginosus*, ♂.
 1 *Sitta uralensis*, ♂.
 1 " *synica*.
 1 " *cruperi*.
 1 " *himalayensis*.
 1 " *castaneoventris*.
 1 *Leiothrix argentarius*. *Hodgs*.
 1 " *lutens*, ♂. *Scopoli*.
 1 *Cyanecula suecica*, ♀.
 1 *D.* *frontalis*.
 2 *I.* *rufulata*, ♂ ♀.
 2 *E.* *albicilla*, ♂ ♀.
 1 *C.* *kantochat*, ♂.
 1 *Ædon leucophrys*, ♀.
 1 *Lus ciniola gracilirostris*, ♀. *Hart*.
 1 *Myzornis pyrrohona*, ♀. *Hodgs*.
 2 *Ruticilla frontalis* ♂ ♀. *Vig*.
 2 " *rufiventris*, ♂. *Vieill*.
 2 " *fuliginosa*, ♂ ♀.
 1 *Saxicola isabellina*. *Rupp*.
 1 " *stapazina*, ♂. *Linn*.
 1 " *rubicola*, ♂.
 1 " *picata*, ♂.
 1 " *finchii*. *Hart*.
 1 " *deserti (astrogularis)*, ♂.
 1 *Sibia capistrata*, ♂.
 1 " *picoides*.
 2 *Cittacincta macrum* ♂. *Gm*.
 2 *N.* *grandis*, ♂ ♀.
 1 *Pycnopygia caudata*.
 1 *Tarsigers indicus*. *Vieill*.
 2 " *hodgsonii*. *Moore*.
 2 *N.* *macgregoriae*, ♂ ♀.
 2 *Niltava sundara*, ♂ ♀. *Hodgs*.
 2 *Pericrocotus brevirostris*, ♂ ♀.
 1 " *speciosus*, ♂.
 1 *Parus monticolus*.
 1 " *longicaudatus*, ♂.
 1 " *epilimotus*.
 1 " *bnikalensis*.
 1 *Regulus albo-superciliaris*.
 1 *Ægithyris erythrocephalus*, ♂.
 1 *Cettia canturiana*. *Swimb*.
 1 *Acrocephalus agricola*.
 1 *Acrocephalus dunetorum*. *Blyth*.
 1 *Franklinia (brichanni?)*.
 1 *Cisticola cursitans*, ♂. *Frank*.
 1 *Suya criniger*. *Hodgs*.
 1 *Prinia hodgsonii*, ♂.
 1 *Hypolais rama*, ♂.
 1 *Drymæa extensicauda*, ♂. *Sw*.
 1 *D.* *longicaudata*, ♂.
 1 *Grammatoptila striata*.
 1 *Trochilapteron affine*.
 1 " *lineatum*, ♂.
 1 *H.* *whitleyi*.
 1 *Cinclus asiaticus*, ♀.
 1 *Temenachus sinensis*. *Gml*.
 1 " *puella*.
 1 *Twedus phœcopygis*. *Cal*.
 1 *Myiophonus horsfeldtii*, ♀. *Vig*.
 1 *Timalius maclellandi*, ♂.
 1 *Phyllornis hardwickii*, ♂. *Jard and Sel*.
 1 *Pomatorhinus musicus*. *Sw*.
 1 " *superciliaris*.
 1 *Monticola cinclorhyncha*, ♂. *Blyth*.
 1 " *pandoo*, ♀. *Sykes*.
 2 *O.* *erythrogastra*, ♂.
 2 *Geocichla cœlicolor*, ♂ ♀.
 1 *Petrocincla erythrogastra*, ♀.
 1 " *cinclorhyncha*, ♀.
 1 *Yunx torquilla*. *Linn*.
 1 *Garulax leucolaphus*, ♀.
 1 *Garulax moulliger*.
 1 *Garrulus infansatus*, ♂.
 1 *Leucodioptrum taiwanum*. *Sw*.
 2 *Oriolus melanocephalus*. *L*.
 1 *P.* *impalensis*.
 1 *Emberiza aureola*, ♂.

RECEIVED FROM MR. CROWLEY (*Exchange*.)*Lepidoptera.*12 *Ornithoptera brookiana*, ♂.*Birds' Eggs.*

1 <i>Vultur monachus</i> .	1 <i>Tetraogallus</i> .
1 <i>Gyps fulvus</i> .	4 <i>Tetrao tetrix</i> .
4 <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> .	1 <i>Phaeton flavirostris</i> .
4 <i>Larus argentatus</i> .	3 <i>Numenius arquata</i> .
4 <i>Sterna cantianca</i> .	2 " <i>phaeopus</i> .
4 <i>Larus ridibundus</i> .	3 <i>Himantopus melanopterus</i> .

RECEIVED FROM SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM, EDINBURGH (*Exchange*.)*Birds.*

2 <i>Haliastur leucosternus</i> . <i>Gould</i> .	1 <i>Oriolus strintus</i> . <i>Q. & G.</i>
1 <i>Astur heniogrammus</i> . <i>Gray</i> .	1 <i>Maeropygia amboinensis</i> . <i>L.</i>
2 <i>Tinnunculus moluccensis</i> . <i>Schl.</i>	2 <i>Motacilla viridis</i> . <i>Scop.</i>
1 <i>Athene hypogramma</i> . <i>G. R. Gray</i> .	3 <i>Paradisea papuana</i> , ♂ ♂ ♀.
2 <i>Scops leucospila</i> . <i>G. R. Gray</i> .	1 " <i>sanguinea</i> . <i>Shaw</i> .
1 <i>Dendrochelidon mystacea</i> . <i>Lep.</i>	1 <i>Epimachus magnificus</i> . <i>V.</i>
2 <i>Artamus papuensis</i> . <i>Tem.</i>	2 <i>Manucodia viridis</i> . <i>L.</i>
1 <i>Eurystomus pacificus</i> . <i>Lath.</i>	1 <i>Pitta maxima</i> . <i>Forst.</i>
1 <i>Cracticus cassicus</i> . <i>Bodd.</i>	4 <i>Cynnis</i> .
1 <i>Corvus orru</i> . <i>Mull.</i>	1 <i>Megapodius freycineti</i> . <i>Q. & G.</i>
1 <i>Manucodia pyrrhopterus</i> . <i>Tem.</i>	1 <i>Centropus goliath</i> . <i>Forst.</i>
1 <i>Dicrurus carbonarius</i> . <i>Mull.</i>	1 <i>Psittacula desmarcei</i> . <i>Garn.</i>
2 <i>Calornis</i> .	1 <i>Trichoglossus muschenbroekii</i> .
2 <i>Pachycephala mentalis</i> . <i>Wal.</i>	2 <i>Platyercus dorsalis</i> . <i>Q. & G.</i>
2 <i>Campephaga aurea</i> . <i>Tem.</i>	1 <i>Charmosyna papuensis</i> . <i>Gm.</i>
4 <i>Haleyon diops</i> . <i>Tem.</i>	1 <i>Trichoglossus cyanogrammus</i> . <i>Wagl.</i>
1 " <i>albicilla</i> . <i>Cuv.</i>	2 <i>Ros cochinchinensis</i> . <i>Lath.</i>
1 <i>Tanysiptera nympha</i> . <i>G. R. Gray</i> .	1 <i>Psittacus cyanicollis</i> . <i>Mul. & Schl.</i>
2 <i>Ceyx lepida</i> . <i>Tem.</i>	1 <i>Eos rubra</i> . <i>Gm.</i>
4 <i>Semioptera wallacei</i> , ♀ ♂ ♂. <i>G. R. Gray</i> .	3 <i>Eclectus</i> sp.

RECEIVED FROM AMSTERDAM ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Birds' Eggs.

1 <i>Aix sponsa</i> .	1 <i>Grus leucauchin</i> .
1 <i>Ardea cinerea</i> .	2 " <i>paronia</i> .
1 " <i>goliath</i> .	1 " <i>paradisea</i> .
2 <i>Crax elector</i> , C. <i>metus</i> .	2 " <i>regulorum</i> .
1 " <i>rubra</i> .	2 " <i>montignesia</i> .
1 <i>Rhea americana</i> .	1 " <i>carunculata</i> .
1 <i>Vultur auricularis</i> .	1 <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> .
1 <i>Condor</i> , <i>Sarcorhamphus gryphus</i> .	2 <i>Anthropoides virgo</i> .

RECEIVED FROM DR. JUDD, SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM, S.K.

*Fossils.*Specimen of *Eozoon canadense*.RECEIVED FROM STRAITS SETTLEMENTS COMMISSION (*Exchange*.)

(Hon. Smith.)

Fishes.

1 <i>Labrichthys</i> sp.	1 <i>Holacanthus</i> sp.
3 <i>Monacanthus</i> sp.	1 <i>Caranx</i> .
1 <i>Ostracion</i> sp.	1 <i>Apogon monochrous</i> .
1 <i>Triacanthus</i> sp.	1 <i>Gobius</i> .
1 <i>Holacanthus</i> sp.	2 <i>Hemirhamphus</i> sp.
4 <i>Caranx</i> sp.	1 <i>Carcharias</i> .
2 <i>Hemirhamphus</i> sp.	1 <i>Chiloscyllium indicum</i> .
2 <i>Seyllium</i> sp.	1 <i>Stromateus, juv.</i>
2 <i>Psettus</i> sp.	1 " <i>ad.</i>
1 <i>Therapon</i> sp.	2 <i>Mesoprion johnii</i> .
1 <i>Mugil</i> sp.	1 <i>Mugil</i> .
1 <i>Polynemus</i> sp.	1 <i>Monacanthus chinensis</i> .
1 <i>Serranus</i> sp.	1 <i>Polynemus sexfilis</i> .
1 <i>Tetrodon</i> sp.	1 <i>Synagris</i> .
2 <i>Platax respertilio</i> .	1 <i>Apogon rhodopterus</i> .
1 <i>Lates</i> sp.	1 <i>Tenthis virgata</i> .
1 <i>Equula</i> sp.	1 <i>Serranus</i> .
1 <i>Caranx</i> .	2 <i>Sciæna</i> .
1 <i>Sphyræna obtusata</i> .	1 <i>Toxotes jaculator</i> .
1 <i>Dasyllus</i> sp.	1 <i>Chærops</i> .
1 <i>Chela bacaila</i> .	1 " sp.
1 <i>Ophiocephalus lucius</i> .	1 <i>Chatoessus chacunda</i> .
1 <i>Mugil</i> .	1 <i>Tetrodon lunaris</i> .
1 <i>Trygon walga</i> .	1 <i>Engraulis puravæ</i> .
1 <i>Eleotris ophiocephalus</i> .	1 <i>Pellona motius</i> .
1 <i>Drepane punctata</i> .	1 <i>Scolopsis auratus</i> .
1 <i>Mesoprion</i> sp.	1 <i>Balistes stellatus</i> .
1 <i>Caranx</i> .	1 <i>Polynemus tetradaetylus</i> .
1 <i>Ambassis commersonii</i> .	1 <i>Pomacentrus</i> .
1 <i>Gerres poeti</i> .	1 <i>Cholmo rostratus</i> .
1 <i>Chcilinus</i> .	1 <i>Tenthis</i> .
2 <i>Scatophagus argus</i> .	1 <i>Mesoprion</i> .
1 <i>Monacanthus chinensis</i> .	1 <i>Equula edentula</i> .
1 <i>Ostracion nasus</i> .	1 <i>Chorinemus orientalis</i> .
1 <i>Chatoessus chacunda</i> .	1 <i>Osteogeniosus</i> .
1 <i>Lates calcarifer</i> .	1 <i>Chærops</i> .
1 <i>Serranus salmoides</i> .	1 <i>Sphyræna</i> .
1 <i>Triacanthus strigilifer</i> .	1 <i>Belone</i> .

Fishes—continued.

1 Mugil.	2 Plotosus canius.
1 Cheilinus.	1 Murrenesox cinereus.
1 Caranx.	2 Trichiurus.
1 Glyphidodon coelestinus.	1 Pristigaster.
1 Platycephalus.	1 Engraulis.
3 Engraulis commersonianus.	2 Dussumiera acuta.
1 Anabas scandens.	1 Sillago sihama.
1 Cynoglossus elongatus.	2 Caranx rotleri.
1 Pristipoma hasta.	1 „ djeddaba.
1 Equula.	1 Bolone.
1 Caranx.	1 Chirocentrus dorab.
1 Mugil.	1 Anguilla sidat.
2 Apogoniichthys gracilis.	1 Carcharias.
1 Barbus.	1 Clarias melanoderma.

Mollusca.

3 Soligo sp.	2 Holothurea maxima.
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Crustacea.

10 Tencus sp.	2 Palinurus.
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Collection of Crabs.

9 species.	16 specimens.
1 King crab, <i>Limulus</i> sp.	

FROM THE NEWFOUNDLAND COMMISSION. (*Exchange.*)*Fishes.*

52 Ammodytes americanus.	1 Anguilla bostoniensis.
4 Gadus aeglefinus.	5 Clupea harengus.
12 „ morhua.	2 Cottus groenlandicus.
1 Phycis americanus.	1 Ctenolabrus burgall.
18 Salmo fontinalis.	8 Gasterosteus bicauleatus.
4 „ sp.	3 Scomber scomber.
9 Mallotus villosus.	1 Acanthias vulgaris.
6 Osmerus viridescens.	4 Zoarces anguillarlis.
24 Clupea harengus, from Labrador.	

Canadian Fishes.

1 Salmo salar.	5 Pomotis auritus.
8 „ fontinalis.	3 Corvina oscula.
2 „ sp.	2 Perca fluviatilis.
1 Coregonus sp.	1 Catostomus aureolus.
5 Labrax lineatus.	1 Lucioperca americana.
1 Esox lucius.	1 Sargus.
1 Serranus.	1 Amiurus catus.
2 Clupea.	

--- PEAL, ESQ. (*Exchange.*)*Bird.*

1 Heron, <i>Nycticorax</i> sp. (<i>Bahamas</i>).
Collection of named British Bryozoa.

Zoophytes.

5 Gorgonias sp.	1 Meandrina, large specimen.
1 Madrepora muricata, large specimen.	

*Echini.*2 *Neoma grandis*.

Collection of Fossil Echini, from the Chalk, England.

PUBLIC MUSEUM, LIVERPOOL (THOS. MOORE, ESQ.) (*Exchange.*)

Scutes of Labarintiodon.

CHINA COMMISSION (MR. NIEUMANN.)

*Fish.*1 Shark, *Heterodontus zebra*.

MR. GROOM-NAPIER.

Minerals, Fossils, &c.

1 Fossil fish.	1 Model of the "Hargreaves' nugget."
1 Lapis lazuli.	3 Models of diamonds.
1 Rock salt.	4 Crystals of topaz.

DR. DAY'S PRIVATE COLLECTION, AS EXHIBITED AT THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1883.

Specimens of Fish from India and the Indian Ocean purchased, from Deputy Surgeon-General Francis Day, F.L.S., F.Z.S., including duplicates of his Type species and Co-types from Dr. Bleeker's Collection.)

"Co-type" signifies that the specimens were admitted by Dr. Bleeker as identical with his types. "Type," that these are certified to by Dr. Day being part of his original collection, and named by him.

- Lates calcifer. *Bloch.* Mangalore.
 Cromileptes altivelis. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipelago.
 SERRANUS STOLICZKA. *Day, Aden.* (Type.)
 " COROMANDELICUS. *Day, Madras.* (Type.)
 Serranus leucogrammicus. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipelago.
 " maculatus. *Bloch.* Madras.
 " tumilabris. *Cuv. and Val.* Karachi.
 " diacanthus. *Cuv. and Val.* Bombay.
 " undulosus. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 " sex fasciatus. *V. Hass.* Malay Archipelago.
 " malabaricus. *Bl. Schn.* Madras.
 " gilberti. *Richards.* Malay Archipelago.
 SERRANUS PARDALIS. *Bleeker.* Batavia. (Co-type.)
 Serranus morhua. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 " angularis. *Cuv. and Val.* Celebes.
 " nebulosus. *Cuv. and Val.* Batavia.
 " boenack. *Bloch.* Madras.
 " miniatus. *Forsk.* Malabar.
 " sonnerati. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 SERRANUS HOEVENII. *Bleeker.* Malay Archipelago. (Co-type.)
 Serranus crepus. Malay Archipelago.
 " areolatus. *Konachi.*
 " ongus. *Bleeker.* Aden.
 Variola louti. *Forsk.* Malay Archipelago.
 Grammistes orientalis. *Bl. Schn.* Malay Archipelago.
 LUTIANUS DODECACANTHUS. *Bleeker.* Madras. (Co-type.)
 Lutianus rivulatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Andamans.
 " argentimaculatus. *Forsk.* Madras.
 " quinquelincatus. *Bloch.* Andamans.
 " fulviflamma. *Forsk.* Akyab and Madras.
 " russellii. *Bleeker.* Akyab.
 " johnii. *Bloch.* Madras.
 " macolor. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel.
 PRACANTHUS HOLOCENTRUM. *Bleeker.* Madras. (Co-type.)
 Ambassis rango. *H.B.* India.
 " commersonii. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 APOGON MULTIFRONSATUS. *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel. and Karachi. (Co-type.)
 Apogon fasciatus. *White.* Malay Archipel.
 " nigripinnis. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 " bifasciatus. *Rüppel.* Madras.
 " annularis. *Russell.* Amboina.
 APOGON ELLIOTTI. *Day.* (Type.) (= *A. ABAFURE.* *Günther,* "Challenger"). Madras.
 Dules rupestris. *Lacép.* Malay Archipel.
 Therapon puta. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 " jarbus. *Forsk.* Madras and Calcutta.
 " theraps. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 PRISTIPOMA OLIVACEUM. *Day.* Sind. (Type.)
 Pristipoma maculatum. *Bloch.* Madras.
 " operculare. *Playfair.* Karachi.
 Diagramma lineatum. *Linn.* Malay Archipel.
 " orientale. *Bloch.* Malay Archipel.
 " cinctum. *Tem. and Schleg.* Sind.
 " pictum. *Thunb.* Series 1½, 2½, 3½, 5 inches, from Bleeker's Collection; 4½ and 7 in Madras.
 Scolopsis margaritifera. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel.
 " bilineatus. *Bloch.* Malay Archipel. and Andamans.
 Scolopsis ghanam. *Forsk.* Andamans.
 " monogramma. *Cuv. and Val.* Batavia. (Bleeker's Coll.)
 " cancellatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipelago.
 " ciliatus. *Lacép.* Amboina and Andamans.
 Synagris tolu. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 SYNAGRIS NOTATUS. *Day.* Andamans. (Type.)
 Ctesio erythrogaster. *Cuv. and Val.* Batavia.
 Datnioides polota. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 Gerres filamentosus. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 Chatodon baronessa. *Cuv. and Val.* Amboina.
 " meyeri. *Bl. Schn.* Malay Archipel.
 CHATODON OLIGACANTHUS. *Bleeker.* Batavia. (Type.)
 Chatodon vagabundus. *Linn.* Malay Archipel.
 " punctato-fasciatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel.
 CHATODON RAFFLESSI. *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel. (Co-type.)
 Chatodon kleinii. *Bloch.* Malay Archipel.
 " citrinellus. *Cuv. and Val.* Amboina.
 " limua. *Lac.* Amboina.
 " virescens. *Cuv. and Val.* Amboina. (Bleeker's Coll.)
 " vittatus. *Bl. Schn.* Malay Archipel.
 " unimaculatus. *Bl.* Amboina. (Bleeker's Coll.)
 " collaris. *Bl.* Malay Archipel.
 " melanotus. *Bl. Schn.* Malay Archipel.
 " octofasciatus. *Gm. Linn.* Solomon Islands.
 Chelmo longirostris. *Brouss.* Malay Archipel.
 Heniochus chrysostris. *Parkins.* Malay Archipel.
 Zancus cornutus. *Linn.* Ternate.
 Holacanthus nicobariensis. *Bl. Schn.* Malay Archipel.
 HOLACANTHUS VROLIKII. *Bleeker.* Amboina. (Co-type.)
 Holacanthus annularis. *Bl.* Malay Archipel.
 " lamarekii. *Lacép.* Malay Archipel.
 " diacanthus. *Bl. Schn.* Solomon Islands.
 " mesoleucus. *Bloch.* Malay Archipel.
 " semicirculatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel.
 Scatophagus argus. *Gm. Linn.* Madras.
 Drepane punctata. *Gm. Linn.* Madras.
 Upeneoides sulphureus. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 BADIS BUCHANANI. *Bleeker.* Bowany and Gowhaty. (Co-type.)
 Pristolepis marginatus. *Jerdon.* Madras.
 CRENIDENS INDICUS. *Day.* (= *C. MACRACANTHUS,* *Günther.*) Sind. (Type.)
 Lethrinus opercularis. *Cuv. and Val.* Batavia. (Bleeker's Coll.)
 Pagrus spinifer. *Forsk.* Madras.
 CHRISOPHRYS DATNIA. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 " CUYERI. *Day.* Madras. (Type.)
 Cirrhites forsteri. *Bl. Schn.* Malay Archipelago.
 Cirrhitichthys marmoratus. *Lacép.* Madras.
 CIRRHITICHTHYS GRAPHIDOPTERUS. *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel. (Co-type.)
 Sebastes guamensis. *Quoy and Gaim.* Amboina. (Bleeker as *S. polylepis.*)
 SCORTENA NAUPLODACTYLUS. *Bleeker.* (Type from Bleeker's Coll.)
 Scorpæna cirrhosa. Amboina.
 Pterois russellii. *Bennett.* Madras.
 " zebra. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel.
 " volitans. *Linn.* Madras.
 Apistus barbatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel.
 Synanceia horridum. *Linn.* Malay Archipel.
 Synanceia verrucosa. *Bl. Schn.* Malay Archipel.
 PSEUDOSYNANCEIA MBLANOSTIGMA. *Day.* Karachi. (Type.)
 Teuthis java. *Linn.* Madras.
 " virgata. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel.
 " corallina. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel.
 " dorsalis. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel.
 " oramin. *Bl. Schn.* Madras.
 Holocentrum diadema. *Lacép.* Malay Archipel.
 HOLOCENTRUM CORINTHUM. *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel. (Co-type.)
 Holocentrum saunara. *Forsk.* Malay Archipel.
 Kurtus indicus. *Bloch.* (Male 5 in., Female, 4 in.) Malay Archipel.
 Polynemus sextarius. *Bl. Schn.* Sind.
 " heptadactylus. Andamans Island.
 " indicus. *Shaw.* Madras.
 " tetrudactylus. *Shaw.* Calcutta.
 Umbrina russellii. *Cuv. and Val.* Bombay.
 Sciaena miles. *Lacép.* Malabar.
 " vogleri. *Bleeker.* Madras.
 " sina. *Cuv. and Val.* Bombay.
 " coitor. *H. B.* Burma.
 " albida. *Cuv. and Val.* Canara.
 " diacanthus. *Lacép.* (var. maculatus). Madras.
 " maculata. *Bl. Schn.* Madras.
 " belengeri. *Cuv. and Val.* Bombay.
 " semiluctuosa. *Cuv. and Val.* Bombay.
 SCIAENA GLAUCUS. *Day.* Malabar. (Type.)
 Sciaena ossens. *Day.* Malabar.
 Sciaenoides pama. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 SCIAENOIDES BRUNNEUS. *Day.* Bombay. (Type.)
 Otolithus argenteus. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 Trichiurus haumela. *Forsk.* Madras and Bombay.
 Acanthurus lineatus. *Gm. Linn.* Andamans.
 " matoides. *Cuv. and Val.* Andamans.
 " hepatus. *Linn.* Malay Archipel.
 " glaucopareus. Amboina.
 CARANX ROTTLERI. *Bloch.* Madras.
 " kurra. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 " carangus. *Bloch.* Madras.
 " crumenophthalmus. *Bloch.* Madras and Andamans.
 " affinis. *Rüpp.* Madras.
 " calla. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 " ire. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipelago.
 CARANX PRÆSTUS. (Co-type from Bleeker's Coll.)
 Caranx atropus. *Bl. Schn.* Madras.
 " armatus. *Forsk.* Malabar.
 " gallus. *Linn.* Madras.
 " leptolepis. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 CARANX NIGRIFRONS. *Day.* Madras. (Type.)
 Caranx speciosus. *Forsk.* Madras.
 CARANX MALANI. *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel. (Co-type, Bleeker's Coll.)

- Chorinemus sancti-Petri. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 " moudelta. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 " lysan. *Forsk.* Madras and Calcutta.
 Trachynotus ovatus. *Linn.* Madras.
 Platax teira. *Forsk.* Andamans.
 Psenes indicus. *Day*, 1870. Madras. (= *P. javanicus*,
pt. Günther, 1876, not *Cuv. and Val.*)
 Equula splendens. *Cuv.* Madras.
 " lineolata. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 " insidiatrix. *Bloch.* Madras and Sind.
 " ruconius. *H.B.* Madras.
 Gazza equulaformis. *Rüpp.* Madras.
 Lactarius delicatulus. *Cuv. and Val.* Malabar.
 Stromateus sinensis. *Euphrasin.* Bombay.
 " niger. *Bloch.* Madras.
 Scomber microlepidotus. *Rüpp.* Madras and Andamans.
 SCOMBER LOO. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel. (*Bleeker's*
Coll. Co-type.)
 Cybium kuhlii. *Cuv. and Val.* Sind.
 " guttatum. *Bl. Schn.* Madras.
 " comersonii. *Lacép.* Madras.
 Elacate nigra. *Bloch.* Madras.
 Ecleneis naucrates. *Linn.* Andamans.
 Uranoscopus guttatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 Ichthyoscopus inermis. *Cuv. and Val.* Malabar.
 Percis cylindrica. *Bl.* Amboina.
 " tetracanthus. *Lacép.* Amboina.
 " hexophthalmus. *Cuv. and Val.* Amboina.
 Sillago panjius. *H.B.* (= *S. domina*, *Cuv. and Val.*) Calcutta.
 " silama. *Forsk.* Madras and Akyab.
 Batrachus grunniens. *Bloch.* Malabar, Bombay.
 Antennarius hispidus. *Bl. Schn.* Madras.
 Platycephalus scaber. *Linn.* Madras, Port Blair.
 PLATYCEPHALUS MICRACANTHUS. *Bleeker.* Madras.
 (*Co-type.*)
 Platycephalus insidiator. *Forsk.* Calcutta.
 " punctatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Sind and Malabar.
 Dactylopterus orientalis. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel.
 Pegasus natans. Malay Archipel.
 Gobius bynoensis. *Richards.* Malay Archipel.
 " brevisrostris. *Günther.* Sind.
 GOBIUS GRISREUS. *Day.* Madras. (*Type.*)
 " POLYNEMA. *Bleeker.* Bombay. (*Co-type.*)
 Gobius viridipunctatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Bombay.
 GOBIUS CHRYSOSTIGMA. *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel. (*One*
of the types.)
 " OCELLATUS. *Day.* Bombay. (*Type.*)
 " MASONI. *Day.* Bombay. (*Type.*)
 " CYANOMOS. *Bleeker.* Bombay. (*Co-type.*)
 Gobius criniger. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 GOBIUS FUNTANG. *Bleeker.* Andamans. (*Co-type.*)
 Gobius biocellatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 GOBIUS MADRASPATENSIS. *Day.* Madras. (*Type.*)
 " NELLII. *Day.* Madras. (*Type.*)
 " MELANOSTICTA. *Day.* Madras. (*Type.*)
 " CRISTATUS. *Day.* Bombay. (*Type.*)
 Gobius tentacularis. *Cuv. and Val.* Bombay.
 " acutipinnis. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 GOBIUS STRIATUS. *Day.* Malabar. (*Type.*)
 " PERSONATUS. *Bleeker.* Orissa. (*Co-type.*)
 Gobius ornatus. *Rüpp.* Nicobars.
 " albopunctatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Andamans.
 " giuris. *H.B.* Madras.
 GOBIUS PLANICEPS. *Day.* Madras. (*Type.*)
 Gobius sadamundio. *H.B.* Rangoon.
 GONIODON DRYTHROSPILUS. *Bleeker.* Andamans. (*Co-type.*)
 Goniodon citrinus. *Rüpp.* Nicobars.
 SYODIUM GRISEUM. *Day.* Canara. (*Type.*)
 Apocryptes rictuosus. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 " bleckeri. *Day.* Madras.
 " lanceolatus. *Bl. Schn.* Madras.
 " bato. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 Apocryptichthys cantoris. *Day.* Madras.
 Periophthalmus koelreuteri. *Bl. Schn.* Sind, Burma, Canara.
 " schlosseri. *Pall.* Burma.
 Boleophthalmus tenuis. *Day.* Sind.
 " dussumieri. *Cuv. and Val.* Sind.
 " dentatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Sind.
 " glaucus. *Day.* Andamans.
 " boddaerti. *Pall.* Bombay, Burma.
 Bostrichthys sinensis. *Lacép.* Andamans.
 Eleotris porocephalus. *Cuv. and Val.* Andamans.
 ELEOTRIS MACRODON. *Bleeker.* Akyab. (*Co-type.*)
 Eleotris ophiocephalus. *Cuv. and Val.* Andamans.
 ELEOTRIS APOROS. *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel. (*One of the*
types from Bleeker's Coll.)
 Eleotris fusca. *Bl. Schn.* Calcutta.
 ELEOTRIS CANARENSIS. *Day.* Canara. *Type.*
 Eleotris cantoris. *Blyth.* Andamans.
 " butis. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 " amboinensis. *Bleeker.* Andamans.
 Gobioides ocellus. *Bl. Schn.* Andamans.
 GOBIOIDES BUCHANANI. *Day.* Calcutta. *Type.*
 Gobioides rubicundus. *H.B.* Madras.
 " tenuis. *Day.* Sind.
- Trypauchen vagina. *Bl. Schn.* Calcutta.
 Bicanius steindachneri. *Day.* Sind.
 Petrosirtes liemardi. *Day.* Sind.
 Salaria tridactylus. *Bl. Schn.* Sind.
 " fuscus. *Rüpp.* Sind.
 " oryx. *Rüpp.* Red Sea.
 " andersonii. *Day.* Ceylon.
 " quadricornis. *Cuv. and Val.* Andamans.
 " lineatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Andamans.
 " andamanensis. *Day.* Andamans.
 " dussumieri. *Cuv. and Val.* Andamans.
 " periophthalmus. *Cuv. and Val.* Andamans.
 " unicolor. *Rüpp.* Sind.
 " alboguttatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Andamans.
 ANDAMIA EXPANSA. *Blyth.* Andamans. (*Type of Salaria*
heteropterus, Bleeker.) Amboina.
 Rhynehobdella aculeata. *Bl.* Sind.
 Mastacembelus unicolor. *Cuv. and Val.* Mandalay.
 " zebrinus. *Blyth.* Burma.
 " pscalus. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 " armatus. *Lacép.* Calc., Sind.
 MASTACEMBELUS GUENTHERI. *Day.* Malabar. (*Type.*)
 Sphyræna jello. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 " forsteri. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel.
 " obtusata. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 Atherina melanostigma. *Day.* Madras. (*Type.*)
 Mugil speigleri. *Bleeker.* Bombay.
 " cuneusius. *Cuv. and Val.* Bombay.
 " carinatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Bombay.
 " planiceps. *Cuv. and Val.* Calcutta.
 " parsia. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 MUGIL CANTORIS. *Bleeker.* Calcutta. (*Type.*)
 Mugil belanak. *Bleeker.* Bombay.
 " poecilus. *Day.* Bombay.
 " kelaartii. *Günther.* Andamans.
 " jerdoni. *Day.* Bombay.
 " dussumieri. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 " occur. *Forsk.* Bombay.
 " corsula. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 " hamiltonii. *Day.* Burma.
 " caesia. *H.B.* Delhi.
 " corulco-maculatus. *Lacép.* Bombay.
 MUGIL BORNENSIS. *Bleeker.* Bombay. (*Co-type.*)
 Mugil troschollii. *Bleeker.* Madras.
 " oligolepis. *Bleeker.* Calcutta.
 " waigiensis. *Quoy and Gaim.* Madras.
 Amphisile strigata. Malay Archipel.
 " scutata. Malay Archipel.
 Ophiocephalus marulius. *H.B.* Suddya, Assam.
 " leucopunctatus. *Sykes.* Canara.
 " barca. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 " micropeltes. *Cuv. and Val.* (series). Canara.
 " striatus. *Bloch.* Calcutta.
 " stewartii. *Playfair.* Assam.
 " gachua. *H.B.* Madras.
 " punctatus. *Bloch.* Madras.
 " affinis. Assam.
 " lucius. Malay Archipel.
 Anabas scandens. *Dald.* Calcutta.
 Osphromenus trichopterus. *Pallas.* Malay Archipel.
 TRICHOGASTER LABIOSUS. *Day.* Buma. (*Type.*)
 " PARVIPINNIS *Sauvage.* Siam. (*Type, Paris*
Museum.)
 Betta pugnax. Pinang.
 Amphiprion ephippium. *Bl.* Nicobars.
 AMPHIPRION SEDÆ. *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel. (*Co-type.*)
 Prennas baculeatus. *Bl.* Malay Archipel.
 Tetradrachmum aruanum. *Linn.* Andamans.
 " polyacanthus. Malay Archipel.
 Pomacentrus trimaculatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel.
 Glyphidodon zonatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Malay Archipel.
 " septemfasciatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Bombay.
 " bengalensis. *C. et V.* Amboina.
 " dickii. *Lienard.* Malay Archipel.
 " trimaculatus. *Rüpp.* Malay Archipel.
 " leucogaster. *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel.
 " sordidus. Batavia.
 Chaerops ancharago. *Bloch.* Nicobars.
 Cossyphus mesothorax. *Bl. Schn.* Malay Archipel.
 Cheilinus chlorurus. *Bloch.* Andamans.
 " trilobatus. *Lacép.* Andamans.
 " fasciatus. *Bloch.* Batavia.
 " oxycephalus. Malay Archipel.
 Anampses melcagris. *Cuv. and Val.* Amboina.
 Hemigymnus molapturus. *Bl.* Andamans.
 Stethojulis strigiventer. *Bennett.* Malay Archipel.
 PLATYGLOSSUS NOTOPISIS *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel.
 (*Co-type.*)
 " SCHWARTZII. *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel.
 (*Co-type.*)
 " HOEVENII. *Bleeker.* Batavia. (*Co-type.*)
 " HARTZFELDII. *Bleeker.* Amboina. (*Co-type.*)
 Platyglossus hortulanus. *Lacép.* Malay Archipel.
 " scapularis. *Bennett.* Andamans.
 " poecilus. *Richards.* Malay Archipel.

- Novacula pentadactyla*. *Linn.* Malay Archipel.
Julis trilobatus. *Lacép.* Amboina.
JULIS JANSSENI. *Bleeker*. Amboina. (Co-type).
Cheilio incrimis. *Forsk.* Malay Archipelago.
Coris greenoughii. *Bennett*. Malay Archipelago.
PSUDOSCARUS CHRYSOPOMA. *Bleeker*. Batavia. (Co-type).
Pseudoscarius ferruginosus. *Cuv. and Val.* Andamans.
Etroplus canarensis. *Day*. Canara.
 " *maculatus*. *Bloch*. Madras.
 " *suratensis*. *Bloch*. Madras.
Bregmaceros atripinnis. *Tickell*. Bombay.
Psettodes erumei. *Bl. Schn.* Madras.
Pseudorhombus arsius. *H.B.* Madras.
 " *triocellatus*. *Bl. Schn.* Madras.
Platiphrys pantherinus. *Rüpp.* Andamans.
SOLBA HETERORHINA. *Bleeker*. Adamans. (Co-type).
 " *elongata*. *Day*. Madras. (Type).
Solea ovata. *Richardson*. Madras.
Achirus pavonius. *Lacép.* Amboina.
Synaptura commersoniana. *Lacép.* Sind.
 " *albomaculata*. *Kaup*. Madras.
 " *cornuta*. *Cuv.* Madras.
Plagusia bilineata. *Bl.* Madras.
Cynoglossus lingua. *H.B.* Calcutta.
CYNOGLOSSUS OLIGOLEPIS. *Bleeker*. Madras. (Co-type).
Cynoglossus macrolepidotus. *Bleeker*. Madras.
CYNOGLOSSUS DISPAR. *Day*. Sind. (Type).
 " *quadrilineatus*. *Bleeker*. Madras. (Co-type).
Cynoglossus brachythynchus. *Bleeker*. Moulmein.
 " *bengalensis*. *Bleeker*. Calcutta.
 " *hamiltonii*. *Günther*. Madras.
 " *puncticeps*. *Richards*. Canara.
 " *brevis*. *Günther*. Sind.
PSEUDOBAGRUS AURANTIACUS. Japan. (One of Bleeker's types.)
MACRONES CHRYSEUS. *Day*. Malabar. (Type).
Macrones aor. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 " *seenghala*. *Sykes*. Delhi.
 " *gulio*. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 " *micracanthus*. Java. (Bleeker's Collection).
 " *punctatus*. *Jerdon*. Bowany. Madras.
 " *coreula*. *H.B.* Ghowbatty, Assam.
MACRONES MICROPHthalmus. *Day*. Burma. (Type).
Macrones cavasius. *H.B.* Lingasagoor, Deccan.
 " *oculatus*. *Cuv. and Val.* Malabar.
 " *vittatus*. *Bloch*. Madras.
 " *leucophasis*. *Blyth*. Basscin.
 " *montanus*. *Jerdon*. Wynaad.
MACRONES WOLFFII. Java. (One of the types from Bleeker's Collection.)
Macrones keletius. *Cuv. and Val.* Coimbatoor.
MACRONES MALABARICUS. *Day*. South Canara. (Type).
 " *armatus*. *Day*. Canara. (Type).
 " *BLEEKERI*. *Day*. Scharunpore. (Type).
 " *NEMURUS*. *Cuv. and Val.* Java. (One of the types from Bleeker's Coll.)
Leioceassis rama. *H.B.* Assam.
Erethistes hara. *H.B.* Assam.
 " *costa*. *H.B.* Burma.
Rita buchanani. *Bleeker*. Lahore.
 " *hastata*. *Val.* Poona.
Bagus nemurus. *Bl.* Java.
ARIUS BURMANICUS. *Day*. Moulmein. (Type).
Arius cælatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Bombay.
ARIUS ACUTIROSTRIS. *Day*. Irrawaddy. (Type).
Arius subrostratus. *Cuv. and Val.* Canara.
 " *sagor*. *H.B.* Moulmein.
 " *sona*. *H.B.* Calcutta.
ARIUS SCHILBGELII. *Bleeker*. Amoy, China. (One of Bleeker's types.)
ARIUS SERRATUS. *Day*. Sind. (Type).
Arius thalassinus. *Rüpp.* Andamans.
ARIUS PIDADA. *Bleeker*. Java. (One of Bleeker's types.)
Arius falcarius. *Richardson*. Bombay.
 " *gagora*. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 " *jatus*. *H.B.* Burma.
 " *maculatus*. *Thunb.* Java.
 " *dussumieri*. *Cuv. and Val.* Malabar.
Hemipemilodus peronii. Bombay.
Batrachoecephalus mipo. *H.B.* Malabar.
BATRACHOCEPHALUS MICROPOGON. *Bleeker*. Java. (One of Bleeker's types.)
Osteogeniosus militaris. *Linn.* Bombay.
Pangasius buchanani. *Cuv. and Val.* Calcutta.
Pseudentropius taakree. *Sykes*. Kurnool.
PSEUDEUTROPIUS ACUTIROSTRIS. *Day*. Burma. Type.
Pseudentropius murius. *H.B.* Orissa.
 " *sykesii*. *Jerdon*. Cottayam.
 " *atherinoides*. *Bl.* Calcutta.
 " *garua*. *H.B.* Calcutta.
OLYRA BURMANICA. *Day*. Pegu. (Type).
CRYPTOPTERUS BICIRRI. *Bleeker*. Java. (One of the types from Bleeker's Coll.)
Callichrous bimaculatus. *Bl.* Calcutta.
 " *pabo*. *H.B.* Burma.

- Callichrous macrophthalmus*. *Blyth*. Burma.
 " *malabaricus*. *Cuv. and Val.* Malabar.
 " *pabda*. *H.B.* Sind.
Wallago attu. *Bl. Schn.* Calcutta.
SILURUS WYNAADENSIS. *Day*. Wynaad. (Type).
Silurus afghana. *Günther*. Darjeeling.
SILURUS JAPONICUS. *Bleeker*. Java. (One of Bleeker's types.)
CHACA LOPHOIDES. *Cuv. and Val.* Debrooghur, Assam.
Plotosus canius. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 " *arab*. *Forsk.* Madras.
Clarias teysmanni. *Bleeker*. Java.
 " *magur*. *H.B.* Calcutta.
CLARIAS ASSAMENSIS. *Day*. Assam. (Type).
Saccobranchus fossilis. *Bl.* Assam.
SILUNDIA SYKESII. *Day*. Kurnool. (Type).
 " *gangetica*. *H.B.* Orissa.
Ailia coila. *H.B.* Delhi.
ALIICTHYS PUNCTATA. *Day*. Delhi. (Type).
Eutropichthys vacha. *H.B.* Orissa.
Amblyceps mangois. *H.B.* Kangra.
Sisor rhabdophorus. *H.B.* Delhi.
Gagata cenia. *H.B.* (series). Calcutta.
 " *itchkcea*. *Sykes*. Poona.
Nangra buchanani. *Day*. Indus. (Type).
 " *punctata*. *Day*. Sone River.
 " *viridescens*. *H.B.* Allahabad.
Bagarius yarrellii. *Sykes*. Deccan and Calcutta.
Glyptosternum lonah. *Sykes*. Poona.
 " *telchitta*. *H.B.* Sone River, Bengal.
GLYPTOSTERNUM MADRASIPATANUM. *Day*. Bowany, Madras. (Type).
GLYPTOSTERNUM PLATYPOGON. *Cuv. and Val.* Java. (Type from Bleeker's Collection.)
Glyptosternum pectinopterum. *McClell.* Simla, Himalayas.
 " *cavia*. *H.B.* Jumna.
EUGLYPTOSTERNUM LINEATUM. *Day*. Suddya, Assam. (Type).
Pseudocheneis sulcatus. *McClell.* Darjeeling.
Exostoma andersonii. *McClell.* Bhamo, China.
 " *blythii*. *McClell.* Darjeeling.
SAURUS INDIUS. *Day*. Madras. (Type).
 " *myops*. *Bl. Schn.* Madras.
 " *varius*. *Lacép.* Amboina.
Saurida nebulosa. *Cuv. and Val.*
Harpodon nchereus. *H.B.* Madras.
Belone choram. *Forsk.* Bombay.
 " *cancila*. *H.B.* Madras (variety). Hurdwar.
 " *strongylurus*. *V. Hass.* Bombay.
HEMIRHAMPHUS CANTORI. *Bleeker*. Madras. (Co-type).
Hemirhamphus commersonii. *Bleeker*. Batavia.
 " *xanthopterus*. *Cuv. and Val.* Malabar.
HEMIRHAMPHUS GAIMARDI. Batavia. (Type from Bleeker's Collection.)
Hemirhamphus unifasciatus. *Ranzani*. Andamans.
HEMIRHAMPHUS MARGINATUS. Batavia. (Type from Bleeker's Collection.)
HEMIRHAMPHUS DUSSUMIERI. Batavia. (Type from Bleeker's Collection.)
HEMIRHAMPHUS FAR. *Forsk.* Batavia. (From Bleeker's Collection.)
Hemirhamphus limbatus. *Cuv. and Val.* Coromandel Coast.
 " *buffonis*. *Cuv. and Val.* Andamans.
 " *ectunctio*. *H.B.* Calc. and Batavia. (One of types of *H. amblyurus*, *Bleeker*.)
 " *dispar*. *Cuv. and Val.* Andamans.
Exocoetus micropterus. *Cuv. and Val.* Batavia.
 " *evolans*. *Linn.* Andamans.
 " *mento*. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras, Malay Archipel.
Cyprinodon dispar. *Rüpp.* Male and Female. *Kutch*.
Haplochilus melastigma. *McClell.* Madras.
 " *rubrostigma*. *Jerdon*. Madras.
 " *lineatus*. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
 " *panchax*. *H.B.* Andamans.
Homaloptera brucei. *Gray and Hardw.* Bowany.
 " *maculata*. *Gray and Hardw.* Wynaad.
 " *bilineata*. *Blyth*. Tenasserim.
HOMALOPTERA GYMNOSTASTER. *Bleeker*. Sumatra. (Co-Type).
Discognathus lamta. *H.B.* Madras, Salt Range.
DISCOGNATHUS JERDONI. *Day*. Bowany. (Type).
Discognathus modestus. *Day*. Assam.
Oreinus sinuatus. *Heckel*. Simla.
 " *richardsonii*. *Gray and Hardw.* Himalayas.
 " *plagiostomus*. *Heckel*. Suddya, Assam.
Schizothorax progastus. *McClell.* Suddya.
Diptychus maculatus. *Steind.* Nepal.
Labeo nandina. *H.B.* Assam.
 " *macronotus*. *H.B.* Burma.
 " *simbratus*. *Bloch*. Orissa.
LABEO NIGRESCENS. *Day*. Mangoloro. (Type).
Labeo calbasu. *H.B.* Ghowatty.
 " *stoliczkae*. *Steind.* Burma.
 " *gonius*. *H.B.* Calcutta, Bengal.
 " *rohita*. *H.B.* Gowatty.

- Labeo porcellus*. Heckel. Poona.
 " *potail*. Sykes.
 " *kotius*. Jerdon. Bowany, Madras.
 " *diplostomus*. Heckel. Simla.
 " *dyocheilus*. McClell. Debrooghur.
 " *pangusia*. H.B. Assam.
 " *angra*. H.B. Mandalay.
 " *bata*. H.B. Patna, Assam.
 " *microphthalmus*. Day. Himalayas.
 " *boggat*. Sykes. Calcutta.
 " *boga*. McClell. Madras.
 " *nukta*. Sykes. Poona.
LABEO NIGRIPINNIS. Day. Sind. (Type.)
 " **SINDENSIS**. Day. Sind. (Type.)
Labeo ariza. H.B. Madras.
 " *kaurus*. Sykes. Poona.
 " *bovinus*. Bowany.
OSTEOCHEILUS NEILLI. Day. Burma. (Type.)
 " **MELANOPLEURUS**. Bleeker. Sumatra. (Co-type.)
DANGILA BERMANICA. Day. Moulmein. (Type.)
Cirrhina cirrhosa. Bloch.
 " *leschenaultii*. Cuv. and Val. Madras.
 " *inrigala*. H.B. Calcutta.
 " *latia*. H.B. Simla.
 " *reba*. H.B. Assam.
 " *fulungee*. Sykes. Deccan.
SEMILOTUS MODESTUS. Day. Akyab. (Type.)
 " **MACRILLANDI**. Bleeker. Suddya, Assam. (Co-type.)
SCAPHIODON WATSONI. Day. Sind. (Type.)
 " **IRREGULARIS**. Day. Sind. (Type.)
 " **THOMASSI**. Day. Canara. (Type.)
 " **BREVIDORSATIS**. Day. Bowany Madras. (Type.)
 " **NASHII**. Day. Madras. (Type.)
Carassius auratus. Linna. Yunnan, China.
Catla bichanani. Cuv. and Val. Calcutta.
Thynnichthys snudkhoh. Sykes. Godavery.
Amblypharyngodon atkinsonii. Blyth. Prome.
 " *mola*. H.B. Upper Assam, Calcutta.
AMBLYPHARYNGODON MICROLEPIS. Bleeker. Orissa. (Co-type.)
Amblypharyngodon melettinus. Cuv. and Val. Cochin.
Barbus chagunio. H.B. (var. *spilopterus*). Assam.
 " *saruna*. H.B. S. Canara, Assam.
BARBUS DEBRIS. Day. Bowany, Madras. (Type.)
Barbus micropogon. Cuv. and Val. Madras.
 " *chilinoideus*. McClell. Simla.
 " *carnaticus*. Jerdon. Bowany, Madras.
 " *hexagonolepis*. McClell. Assam.
BARBUS DEKAT. Day. Darjeeling. (Type.)
Barbus tor. H.B. Assam (variety). S. Canara.
 " *hexasticus*. McClell. Jumna.
BARBUS BOTIANUS. Day. Bowany, Madras. (Type.)
Barbus sophore. H.B. Khasia Hills.
 " *curmuca*. Buch. Canara.
BARBUS LITHOIDOS. Day. Canara. (Type.)
Barbus tambroides. Bleeker. Sumatra.
 " *tambra*. Cuv. and Val. Sumatra.
BARBUS DOBSONI. Day. Poona. (Type.)
 " **JERDONI**. Day. Canara. (Type.)
 " **WYNADENSIS**. Day. Vithry, Wynaad. (Type.)
 " **NEILLI**. Do. Deccan. (Type.)
Barbus malabaricus. Jerdon. Malabar und Madras.
BARBUS MELANAMPYX. Day. Wynaad. (Type.)
Barbus macrolepidotus. Cuv. and Val. Tavoy.
 " *ohola*. Han. Buch. Madras.
BARBUS PARRAH. Day. Kurriavanoor. (Type.)
Barbus burmanicus. Do. Pegu.
 " *tetrapugus*. McClell. Hurdwar.
 " *dorsalis*. Jerdon. Madras.
 " *kolus*. Sykes. Deccan.
BARBUS DENISONII. Day. Travancore Hills. (Type.)
 " **ARENATUS**. Do. Madras. (Type.)
Barbus amphibius. Cuv. and Val. Calicut, Jubbulpore.
 " *arullius*. Jerdon. Wynaad.
 " *mahecola*. Cuv. and Val. S. Canara.
 " *apogon*. Cuv. and Val. Bassein.
BARBUS AMBASSIS. Day. Madras. (Type.)
Barbus conchoniis. H.B. Lahore, Allahabad.
 " *ticto*. H.B. Ganjam.
BARBUS STOLICZKANUS. Day. Moulmein. (Type.)
 " **PUNCTATUS**. Day. Kurriavanoor.
Barbus gelius. H.B. (Series). Suddya.
 " *phutunio*. H.B. (Series). Assam.
 " *stigma*. Cuv. and Val. Punjab, Madras.
 " *chrysopterus*. McClell. Hurdwar.
 " *terio*. H.B. Punjab.
BARBUS PUNJABENSIS. Day. Sind. (Type.)
 " **UNIMACULATUS**. Blyth. (Blyth's type.) Sitang River.
Barbus waageni. Day. Salt Range.
 " *cosuatis*. H.B. Calcutta.
 " *vittatus*. Day. Madras.
 " *filamentosus*. Cuv. and Val. Madras.
Nuria daurica. H.B. Malabar.
 " *alta*. H.B. Pegu.
 " *malabarica*. Malabar.
Rasbora clanga. H.B. Bengal.
 " *daniconius*. H.B. Ootacamund.
RASBORA BUGHANANI. Bleeker. Calcutta. Darjeeling. (Co-type.)
Aspidoparia morar. H.B. Roorkee.
 " *jaya*. H.B. N. W. Provinces.
Tinca vulgaris. Cuvier. Ootacamund.
ROHTEE BAKEBI. Day. Cottayam. (Type.)
Rohtee cotio. H.B. Assam.
 " (variety) *alfediana*. Cuv. and Val. Orissa.
 " *vigorsii*. Sykes. Deccan.
 " *belangeri*. Cuv. and Val. Prome.
 " *ogilbii*. Sykes. Madras.
Barilius vagra. H.B. Kangra and Simla.
BARILIUS MODESTUS. (Type.) Day. Punjab.
Barilius schacra. H.B. Assam.
 " *bendelisia*. H.B. (Series.) Assam and Madras.
 " *barila*. H.B. Delhi.
BARILIUS BAKKRI. Day. Travancore Hills. (Type.)
Barilius gutensis. Cuv. and Val. Wynaad.
 " *canarensis*. Jerdon. Canara.
 " *burna*. H.B. Orissa, Assam.
BARILIUS GUTTATUS. Day. Prome. (Type.)
Barilius tileo. H.B. Assam.
BARILIUS EYEZARDI. Day. Poona. (Type.)
Barilius bola. H.B. Assam.
BARILIUS INTERRUPTUS. Day. Hotha, Yunnan. (Type.)
Barilius coes. H.B. Bengal.
 " *chedia*. Gray. Bengal.
Danio devario. H.B. Hurdwar.
DANIO SPINOSUS. Day. Burma. (Type.)
Danio malabaricus. Jerdon. Malabar, Shevaroy Hills.
 " *equipinnatus*. McClell. Darjeeling.
 " *daugila*. H.B. Assam.
DANIO NEILGHERRENSIS. Day. Ootacamund. (Type.)
Danio rerio. H.B. Orissa.
DANIO ALBOLINEATA. Blyth. Moulmein (Blyth's type.) Burma.
 " **NIGROFASCIATUS**. Day. Pegu. (Type.)
Perilampus laubuca. H.B. Assam (var. *fulvescens*). Moulmein.
 " *athar*. H.B. Bengal.
Chela gora. H.B. Orissa and Sind.
Chela sladoni. Day. Prome. (Type.)
Chela sardinella. Cuv. and Val. Bassein.
Chela UNTRAHI. Day. Mahanuddi and Madras Rivers. (Type.)
 " **ARGENTEA**. Day. Bowany. (Type.)
 " **PUNJABENSIS**. Day. Lahore. (Type.)
Chela phulo. H.B. Deccan.
Chela BOOPIS. Day. Canara. (Type.)
Chela clupeoides. Bloch. Madras.
 " *bacaila*. H.B. Assam.
Botia dario. H.B. Song River.
 " *geto*. H.B. Jumna.
 " *almorha*. Gray. Sumorra.
BOTIA BERDMOREI. Blyth. Burma. (One of Blyth's types.)
ACANTHOPTIS CHIRODORINUS. Bleeker. Prome. (Co-type.)
Somileptes gongota. H.B. Bheerbohm.
Lepidocephalichthys guntca. H.B. (Series.) Kushtca, Calcutta, Bheerbohm.
 " *thermalis*. Cuv. and Val. Madras and Shevaroy Hills.
 " *berdmorei*. Blyth. Moulmein.
Misgurnus anguillicaudatus. Cantor. Pensee, Yunnan.
Acanthopthalmus pangia. H.B. Mandalay.
APCA PUSCA. Blyth. Pegu. (One of Blyth's types.)
NEMACHEILICHTHYS RUFFELLI. Day. Poona. (Type.)
NEMACHEILUS RABIDIPINNIS. Blyth. Tenasserim. (One of Blyth's types.)
Nemacheilus botia. H.B. Scharunpore.
 " *urophthalmus*. Günther. Godavery.
NEMACHEILUS PULCHRELLUS. Day. Bowany, Madras. (Type.)
 " **GUNTHERI**. Day. Neilgherries. (Type.)
 " **SERMIARMATUS**. Day. Bowany. (Type.)
Nemacheilus corica. H.B. Hurdwar.
 " *rupicola*. McClell. Simla.
 " *montanus*. McClell. Simla.
NEMACHEILUS STRIATUS. Day. Wynaad. (Type.)
 " **MULTIFASCIATUS**. Day. Darjeeling. (Type.)
 " **DENISONII**. Day. Malabar. (Type.)
 " **NOTOSTIGMA**. Bleeker. Ceylon. (Co-type.)
Nemacheilus zonatus. McClell. Allahabad.
NEMACHEILUS TRIANGULARIS. Day. Travancore. (Type.)
Nemacheilus beavani. Günther. Bowany.
 " *spilopterus*. Cuv. and Val. Cashmere.
 " *marmoratus*. Heckel. Cashmere.
Engraulis hamiltonii. Gray. Burma.
 " *malabaricus*. Bloch. Sind.
 " *mystax*. Bl. Schn. Madras.
 " *kammalensis*. Bleeker. Orissa.

- Engraulis boelama*. *Forsk.* Amboina.
 „ *telara*. *H.B.* Mandalay.
 „ *purava*. *H.B.* Madras.
 „ *commersonianus*. *Lacép.* Do.
 „ *indicus*. *V. Hass.* Orissa.
ENGRAULIS TRI. *Bleeker.* Madras. (*Co-type*)
Coilia ramcarati. *H.B.* Calcutta.
 „ *dussumieri*. *Cuv. and Val.* Orissa.
COILIA BORNEENSIS. *Bleeker.* Rangoon. (*Co-type*)
Chatoessus chacunda. *H.B.* Malabar.
CHATOESSUS MODESTUS. *Day.* Burma. (*Type*)
Chatoessus maninna. *H.B.* Orissa.
 „ *nasus*. *Bloch.* Madras.
Clupea longiceps. *Cuv. and Val.* Canara.
 „ *fimbriata*. *Cuv. and Val.* Madras.
CLUPEA SINDENSIS. *Day.* Bombay. (*Type*)
Clupea lile. *Cuv. and Val.* Orissa.
CLUPEA ARGYROTERIA. *Bleeker.* (*Type* from *Bleeker's*
Coll.) Batavia.
CLUPEA VARIEGATA. *Day.* Bassoin. (*Type*)
Clupea chapra. *H.B.* Orissa.
 „ *ilisha*. *H.B.* Sunderbunds.
CLUPEA KANAGURTA. *Bleeker.* Orissa. (*Co-type*)
Clupea toli. *Cuv. and Val.* Bombay.
 „ *venenosa*. *Cuv. and Val.* Sind.
Pellona filigera. *Cuv. and Val.* Bombay.
 „ *elongata*. *Bennett.* Madras.
 „ *motius*. *H.B.* Ganjam.
 „ *ditchooa*. Madras.
 „ *megaloptera*. *Swains.* Madras.
Opiisthopterus tartoor. *Cuv.* Madras, Ganjam.
Raonda russelliana. *Gray.* Orissa.
DUSSUMIERIA HASSLITII. *Bleeker.* Madras. (*Co-type*)
Dussumieria acuta. *Cuv. and Val.* Canara.
SPRATKLOIDES MALABARICUS. *Day.* Malabar. (*Type*)
Megalops cyprinoides. *Brouss.* Madras.
Chanos salmonesus. *Bl. Schn.* Canara.
Doryichthys eruentus. *H.B.* Madras.
Chirocentrus dorab. *Forsk.* Madras.
Notopterus kaporat. *Lacép.* Assam.
 „ *chitala*. *H. B.* Bengal.
Monopterus javanensis. *Lacép.* Batavia and Burmah.
Anguilla bicolor. *McCell.* Madras.
Congromurena anago. *Tem. and Schleg.* Andamans.
Uroconger lepturus. *Richards.* Madras.
Muraenesox cinereus. *Forsk.* Calcutta.
OPHICHTHYS MICROCEPHALUS. *Day.* Madras. (*Type*)
Ophichthys colubrinus. *Boddaert.* Andamans and Amboina.
 „ *orientalis*. *McClell.* Orissa.
Moringua raitaborua. *H.B.* Calcutta.
Muraena tile. *H.B.* Andamans.
MURÆNA SIDAT. *Bl.* Andamans.
Muraena satheto. *H.B.* Andamans.
 „ *tessollata*. *Richards.* Andamans.
 „ *fimbriata*. *Bennett.* Malay Archipel.
MURÆNA PSEUDOTHYRSOIDEA. *Bleeker.* Sind. (*Co-type*)
Muraena undulata. *Lacép.* Andamans.
 „ *picta*. *Ahl.* Andamans.
 „ *nebulosa*. *Ahl.* Batavia and Malay Archipel.
Gymnomuraena marmorata. *Lacép.* Andamans.
Syngnathus serratus. *Schleg.* Madras.
 „ *intermedius*. *Kaup.* Madras.
 „ *spicifer*. *Rüpp.* Madras.
Gastrotokeus biaculeatus. *Bloch.* Andamans and Malay
 Archipel.
Acentronura gracillima. *Tem. and Schleg.* Andamans.
Triacanthus brevisrostris. *Tem. and Schleg.* Madras.
 „ *strigilifer*. *Cantor.* Madras.
Balistes stellatus. *Bl. Schn.* Madras.
 „ *maculatus*. *Gm. Linn.* Madras.
 „ *vidua*. *Richards.* Malay Archipel.
 „ *viridescens*. *Bl. Schn.* Andamans.
 „ *undulatus*. *Mungo Park.* Malay Archipel.
 „ *verrucosus*. *Bl. Schn.* Malay Archipel.
MONACANTHUS CHOIROCEPHALUS. *Bleeker.* Madras. (*Co-*
type)
Monacanthus tomentosus. *Linn.* Malay Archipel.
Ostracion turritus. *Forsk.* Madras.
 „ *cubicus*. *Linn.* Malay Archipel.
 „ *cyanurus*. *Rüpp.* Suez.
 „ *solorensis*. *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel.
Xenopterus naritus. *Richards.* Rangoon.
Tetrodon inermis. *Tem. Schleg.* Madras.
 „ *lunaris*. *Bl. Schn.* Madras.
 „ *sceleratus*. *Gm. Linn.* Malay Archipel.
TETRODON HYPSELOGENION. *Bleeker.* Madras. (*Co-type*)
Tetrodon oblongus. *Bloch.* Andamans.
 „ *patoca*. *H.B.* Madras.
 „ *cutcutia*. *H.B.* Ganjam.
 „ *immaculatus*. *Bl. Schn.* Madras.
 „ *reticularis*. *Bl. Schn.* Malay Archipel.
TETRODON LEOPARDUS. *Day.* Madras. (*Type*)
Tetrodon fluviatilis. *H.B.* Malay Archipel, and Calcutta.
TROTODON PAPUA. *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel. (*Co-type*)
 „ *EBYTHROGENIA.* *Bleeker.* Malay Archipel.
Diodon hystrix. *Linn.* Malay Archipel.
 „ *maculatus*. *Lacép.* Malay Archipel.
Trygon kuhlii. *Müll. and Hl.* Malay Archipel.

[*Supplement to the Australian Museum Report for 1884.*]

1885.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TECHNOLOGICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND SANITARY MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1884.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 17 Vic. No. 2, sec. 9.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Trustees of the Australian Museum, incorporated by the Act 17 Victoria No. 2, have the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council, in accordance with the 9th section of that Act, this the Fifth Annual Report of the Committee of Management of the Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum.

1. The business of the Museum has been conducted by the same Committee as in the previous year, namely, Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S., E. (Chairman); Professor Liversidge, F.R.S.; and Mr. Robert Hunt, F.G.S., Deputy-Master of the Mint.

2. The Museum has continued open (in the afternoon only) during the whole of the year 1884. The total number of visitors for the year has been 57,197 (Sundays 26,128 and week-days 31,069). The largest Sunday attendance was on August 17th, when 1,273 persons passed the turnstile. On December 26th the number of visitors was 606, being the largest number for a week-day. An examination of Appendix II shows that the attendance is increasing month by month, and the Committee does not doubt that this increase will be much more marked as the Museum becomes better known.

3. The Museum is still situated in the Agricultural Hall, Outer Domain, which is rapidly becoming inadequate for the purpose. It is hoped that, during the coming year, additional accommodation for the valuable and rapidly increasing collections may be provided. Apart from the question of size, the Committee would respectfully urge that the present Museum premises are unsuitable in other respects, notwithstanding the liberal manner in which the Government has been pleased to sanction improvements to the structure, which have been suggested by the Committee.

Provision has been made for a night watchman, and every precaution is taken with the view to prevent an outbreak of fire.

4. The total number of specimens acquired during the year is 5,395. Numerous exhibits of value have been presented to the Museum, and several gentlemen have lent valuable specimens. Of the purchases acquired by the Committee, special attention may be invited to a collection of 80 large models of furnaces, &c.; a comprehensive series of constructive materials subjected to various stresses; and a large number of casts, in plaster of Paris and fictile ivory, of specimens of art workmanship in some of the principal European Museums. The locomotive which was the first to run in New South Wales is now in the Museum, and its interest will of course be enhanced as time goes on.

5. Since September 24th popular descriptions of the contents of the Museum have been given by the Curator every Wednesday afternoon. The interest taken by visitors in these explanatory discourses (which are further illustrated by experiments wherever possible), has been so marked that it is contemplated to continue them regularly.

6. The Committee begs to add to this its Report the following Appendices:—

- I.—Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1884.
- II.—Attendance of visitors.
- III.—List of specimens purchased.
- IV.—List of specimens presented.
- V.—List of articles lent.
- VI.—List of books purchased.
- VII.—List of books, periodicals, &c., presented.
- VIII.—List of diagrams, maps, photographs, &c., purchased.
- IX.—List of diagrams, maps, photographs, &c., presented.
- X.—List of articles received in exchange.
- XI.—List of articles sent away in exchange.

The Common Seal of the Museum is affixed by order of the Board, this
11th day of February, 1885.

(L.S.) A. LIVERSIDGE, } Members
(L.S.) ROBERT HUNT, } of
(L.S.) ALFRED STEPHEN, } Committee.
Crown Trustee.

J. H. MAIDEN,
Curator and Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

BALANCE-SHEET of the Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum of New South Wales, for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Honorable the Treasurer—					
Vote for 1884	4,300	0 0			Salaries and wages
Night Watchman, 1883 ...	33	6 8			1,395
„ 1884 ...	99	9 6			18
			4,432	16	2
Australian Museum—Night Watchman.....			16	13	4
Bank of New South Wales—Refund of interest			0	10	10
					Show-cases
					797
					18
					1
					Specimens.....
					1,017
					11
					7
					Bottles
					111
					8
					0
					Furniture
					50
					15
					6
					Stationery
					41
					17
					11
					Freights
					130
					1
					10
					Ironmongery
					74
					16
					0
					Painter's materials
					22
					14
					8
					Timber
					46
					1
					6
					Labels
					9
					3
					11
					Printing and advertising.....
					29
					3
					0
					Books, diagrams, maps, &c.
					537
					14
					2
					Collection of specimens
					6
					14
					0
					Uniforms for attendants, &c.
					18
					16
					0
					Exchange, postage, &c.
					8
					4
					4
					Insurance
					45
					10
					0
					Additions to premises
					16
					11
					0
					Sundries
					15
					16
					8
					Total expenditure
					4,376
					11
					8
					Refunds to Treasurer
					26
					14
					7
					Balance to 1885—
					Bank of New South Wales
					1,120
					8
					1
					Less amount due to Curator
					0
					18
					4
					1,128
					9
					9
					£
					5,578
					10
					1
					£
					5,578
					10
					1

Examined and found correct,—
ROBERT HUNT.

APPENDIX II.

ATTENDANCE (AFTERNOONS ONLY) OF VISITORS DURING 1884.

	Sundays.	Week-days.
January	1,125	2,915
February	1,175	1,487
March	1,363	2,160
April	1,261	1,953
May	1,596	2,108
June	1,930	2,125
July	2,508	2,623
August	4,312	2,919
September	3,068	2,780
October	2,919	3,184
November	2,952	3,157
December	1,919	3,658

	26,128	31,069
Total	57,197	

APPENDIX III.

PURCHASES (Specimens).

When received.	Description of Exhibit.
1884.	
25 January ...	Twenty-five specimens of limestones, sandstones, and conglomerates, &c., from Germany, Italy, Austria, and Russia.
29 " ...	(1) A collection of forty kinds of Italian alabasters, in rectangular blocks. A number of alabaster sculptures in the form of vases, animals, leaves, &c. (2) A collection of twenty-two kinds of fruit sculptured in Carrara marble and artistically coloured. (3) A very complete collection of miscellaneous educational appliances, maps, diagrams, models, and educational publications, as used in the schools of Italy and Germany.
23 February ...	Small herbarium of forest trees. Collection of twenty-eight fruits of forest trees. Fifty-two small specimens of European woods. Grass herbarium (100 large specimens). Grass herbarium (50 small specimens). Two small herbaria of economic plants (140 specimens). Imitations of gems and precious stones. Twenty-five geometrical models in glass. Specimens of the various races of silkworms (in glass case). Series to illustrate the life history of the honey-bee. Complete series of specimens to illustrate the following manufactures:—Linen, cotton, wool, silk, leather, paper, glass, iron and steel. Model of loom. A collection of raw products and manufactured articles used in heating and lighting. A collection of dye-wares, and fabrics treated with them. Object-lesson cabinet of raw products of animal, vegetable, and mineral origin (250 specimens).
28 " ...	Herbarium of 100 specimens of medicinal plants, &c. Do. do. forage plants. Do. do. meadow grasses. Do. do. plants useful in agriculture. Do. do. plants injurious to agriculture.
18 March ...	A collection of 100 ornamental stones, polished. A collection of silk-producing moths (eleven species). A comprehensive exhibit to illustrate the paraffin industry as carried on by the Young's Paraffin Light Co. (Glasgow), including cannel coal, samples of solid paraffin of every degree of purity, and a trophy of candles, also samples of mineral oils and of all the by-products formed.
21 " ...	Forty-five specimens of minerals containing iron. Seventeen do. do. lead. Twenty-five do. do. copper. Also a large number of other ores of metals. 121 specimens of gems and precious stones.

APPENDIX III—continued.

PURCHASES.

When received.	Description of Exhibit.
1884. 21 March ...	<p>A collection of thirty-five combustible minerals. Collection of fifty minerals used in the preparation of miscellaneous chemical compounds. Collections of fifty-two minerals and rocks used as pigments and for optical purposes. Stones used in building construction (350 specimens). A collection to show the optical properties of minerals (twenty-five specimens). Do. do. cleavage (twenty-five specimens). Do. arranged in order of specific gravity (twenty-five specimens). Do. do. melting points (seven specimens).</p>
13 May ...	<p>Tested specimens to illustrate the mechanical properties of the kinds and qualities of structural materials mentioned below, viz. :— Steel bars, plates, forgings, tubes, angles, rails. Wrought-iron bars, plates. Copper alloys, steel and iron wires. Cements, granites, sandstones. English and American oaks, pines, &c. The above have been tested under the following stresses :—Pulling, thrusting, twisting, bending, bulging, and shearing. This is a most valuable collection, and one of especial interest to architects, engineers, &c.</p>
14 „ ...	<p>Nine large models to scale of the following :— Roasting furnace for arsenical ores. Large puddling furnace with double Siemens' gas-regenerator. Furnace for distilling zinc (Journal of the German Engineering Association, 1872, vol. I.) Furnace for smelting zinc ores (Mitscherlich). Quicksilver furnace (Prechtel). Copper-refining hearth (or small German hearth), according to Percy. Furnace for making English crown glass (Karmarsch). Porcelain oven. Periodical oven for lime-burning.</p>
12 June ...	<p>New South Wales furs, skins, viz. :—Dingo, kangaroo, opossum, native cat, wallaby, &c.; also skin of carpet snake, emu eggs, pearl shells, &c.</p>
21 „ ...	<p>Seventy-six marble slabs, 20 inches square, 1 inch thick, with polished faces and names incised and gilt. From Italy, France, Belgium, Germany, &c.</p>
25 July ...	<p>A large number of casts in plaster of Paris and fictile ivory, of important works of art in several of the principal European Museums. The collection includes reliquaries, candlesticks, processional crosses, crucifixes, pastoral staffs, book covers, salvers, medallions, ewers, caskets, ciboria, censers, knockers, sword-hilts, shields, a large number of beautiful panels, a provisorium, a lettner, a mirror frame, a number of specimens of early Gothic church ornament, &c., &c. Photographs of works of art. Especial notice is invited to some magnificent candelabra, and to reproductions of portions of the celebrated oak ceiling (which dates from the 16th century) in the castle of Jever, belonging to the Grand Dukes of Oldenburg.</p>
9 September ...	<p>Miscellaneous specimens, including terra cotta medallions, Japanese cloisonné enamelled vases, model of catamaran from Ceylon, gnus' and elephants' tails from South Africa, embroidered silk dress from Greece, numerous samples of ancient Greek pottery, &c., &c.</p>
17 „ ...	<p>A collection of about 170 specimens consisting of vegetable substances used in pharmacy, dyeing, &c., and rare chemicals.</p>
3 October ...	<p>A number of Chinese articles, including opium and tobacco pipes, weighing and calculating apparatus, musical instruments, &c.</p>
15 „ ...	<p>Japanese and Chinese porcelain vases, old Japanese bronzes, and grotesque wood carving, serpentine tazza, Australian boomerang and waddy, &c.</p>
27 „ ...	<p>Set of small models of appliances for catching fish. Thirty models of ploughs of various nations. Set of small models of agricultural implements for children's object lessons. A series of specimens to illustrate various methods of budding and grafting. A collection of fifty mineral fertilizing substances. Small herbarium of forest trees. Grass herbarium, consisting of 300 large specimens beautifully mounted. A collection of thirty ornamental woods, polished. A series of specimens (preserved in spirits) to illustrate the anatomy of the silk-worm. Models (greatly enlarged) in papier maché of the following :—Male and female silk-worm moths; gooseberry; mulberry; strawberry; and ten models illustrating natural orders of plants. Set of models of celebrated diamonds.</p>
14 November ...	<p>“Musée Dorangeon,” consisting of twelve object lesson cards, with specimens affixed. Pituri (the masticatory of the Australian aborigines), in semi-circular bag, obtained at Mount Margaret Station, on the Wilson River, South-west Queensland.</p>

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

PURCHASES.

When received.	Description of Exhibit.
1884.	
26 November ..	A collection of Huddersfield and Halifax manufactures, consisting of damasks and table coverings, arranged in album form.
3 December ...	Hemispherical cast-iron bowl, used for cooking purposes in China, also Chinese hoe, and a book of paintings of Chinese mythology (on rice paper).
29 „ ...	A valuable and important collection of large models of machinery, furnaces, &c., of wood and metal. Each is carefully constructed to scale.
	Watts' beam steam-engine, with condenser, pumps, and regulator.
	Morgan's paddle-wheel (four movable paddles).
	Buchan's paddle-wheel.
	Oldham's paddle-wheel.
	Over-shot wheel, of wood, according to Weinbach.
	Under-shot wheel, of wood and iron.
	Daelen's steam-hammer.
	Roasting furnace, according to Scheerer.
	Nasmyth's steam-hammer.
	Swedish roasting furnace for iron ores, according to Scheerer.
	Roasting furnace for iron ores, with cylindro-conical shaft, according to Scheerer.
	Furnace, with Siemens' regenerator.
	Mansfield double roasting furnace, according to Scheerer.
	Puddling furnace, according to Scheerer.
	Double refining fire with heating furnace, according to Karsten.
	Single refining fire, according to Karsten.
	Double refining oven (hearth) for iron.
	Furnace for refining iron, according to Karsten.
	Refining furnace, according to Karsten.
	Flowing furnace, with closed breast.
	Sump furnace, with open breast.
	Siegerland blasting furnace.
	"Spectacles" furnace, according to Scheerer.
	Rachett's smelting furnace for copper ores.
	Smelting furnace for lead ores.
	Double Saiger furnace.
	German cupelling furnace for lead ores containing silver, according to Scheerer.
	Furnace for copper ores.
	Crucible furnace, with open breast, for the treatment of copper, silver, and other ores, according to Scheerer.
	Large cupola furnace, according to Weibe.
	Cupola furnace, with cast-iron shell.
	Furnace for founder.
	Double crucible furnace for brass-foundries.
	Furnace for heating boiler-plates, according to Weibe.
	Do. lead ores, according to Karsten.
	Do. heating plates, according to Karsten.
	Sheet-glass furnace, according to Dumas.
	Furnace for annealing glass, according to Karmarsch.
	Large channel kiln for bricks.
	Kiln for bricks, with three furnaces.
	Do. with six furnaces.
	Hoffmann's circular kiln.
	Lime-kiln, with several fires.
	Belgian continuous lime-kiln.
	Potter's furnace.
	Models to show charcoal-burning from logs.
	Oven for making wood charcoal, according to Karsten.
	Coke oven.
	Tar-kiln.
	Baker's single oven for wood fuel.
	Heating apparatus for a brewer's copper.
	Malt-kiln.
	Stephenson's link-motion.
	Gooch's link-motion.

APPENDIX IV.

DONATIONS (Specimens).

Date.	Articles received.	Name of Donor.
1884.		
4 Jan. ...	A collection of seeds of grasses, &c.; vegetables, &c. (about seventy specimens).	Mr. F. T. Sharp, Sydney.
5 " ...	A large and comprehensive exhibit of articles manufactured by the Company, consisting of grates, stoves, ovens, stall, stable-fittings, &c.; sink-traps, cast-iron pots, &c., &c. Also, samples of coal, limestone, iron ores, &c., from the Company's mines.	The Carron Co., Falkirk, N.B., through David Cowan, Esq., Manager.
7 " ...	Agar-agar, a preparation from sea-weed	Mr. Emil Paterson, C.E.
8 " ...	A valuable collection of economic botany specimens, including North American timbers; articles made out of Japanese woods; barks and fibres; and substances used as spices and in pharmacy.	The Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London.
14 " ...	Model of the patent tram-rail of M. Victor Demerbe, of Jemappes, Belgium.	Messrs. Ostermeyer, Dewez, & Co. (Limited), Sydney.
15 " ...	Case containing a series of specimens illustrating all the stages in the manufacture of needles.	Messrs. Henry Milward & Sons, Redditch, England.
	Case containing a series of specimens illustrating all the stages in the manufacture of sea and fresh water fish-hooks.	Do.
	Case containing a series of specimens illustrating all the stages in the manufacture of steel pens, together with samples of various steel pens.	Messrs. Joseph Gillott & Sons, Victoria Works, Birmingham.
21 " ...	An extensive and valuable collection of specimens of economic geology, consisting of foreign rocks (110), Victorian rocks (70), and minerals (150).	The Trustees of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria.
24 " ...	Samples of fossil nuts found under the basalt in the workings of the Great Extended Gold-mining Company's claim at Forest Reefs, New South Wales.	Mr. J. M. Smith, Sydney.
28 " ...	Sample of stream tin	Mr. Arthur Stacey, Sydney.
30 " ...	An exhibit in show-case, complete, showing all the stages in the manufacture of sewing-needles. (With illustrated explanatory text.)	Messrs. Lewis, Wright, & Baylis, Redditch, through Mr. James Wilson, Sydney.
7 Feb. ...	Samples of batteries, wires, insulators, &c., as used in the Italian telegraphic service; together with a collection of official publications.	The Director-General of Telegraphs, Rome.
9 " ...	Specimens of barks, fibres, gums, resins, &c.	The Director, Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.
12 " ...	Seven large specimens illustrative of the metallurgy of copper from the ore, through all stages of treatment to the ingot ready for the market, from the Nymagee Copper-mine, Nymagee, New South Wales.	Mr. George Hardie, Sydney.
	One sample of high-class hogget wool	Messrs. Shanahan & Jennings, Garrawalla Station, Liverpool Plains, New South Wales, through Wool-classers' Association of New South Wales, Liverpool.
	Five samples of high-class wool from stud-ewes. Five samples of high-class wool from stud-rams.	A. Lucian Faithfull, Esq., Goulburn, through the Wool-classers' Association.
14 " ...	Specimens from the South Sea Islands:—Four spears armed with barbs of human bone, vegetable ivory-nuts, candle-nuts, &c.	Mr. J. E. M. Russell, Sydney.
20 " ...	Model of Archimedean screw ventilator	Mr. W. J. Clampett, Sydney.
22 " ...	Two bags made of split screw-pine leaves (<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i>).	Mr. J. E. M. Russell.
29 " ...	Large model of tram-car, embodying suggested improvements; also models of two kinds of tram-rails designed for use on New South Wales tramways. (Designed and made by donor.)	Mr. Thomas Earley, Glebe, near Sydney.
6 Mar. ...	Twenty-four assorted specimens of high-class wool	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawon, Brewarrina, New South Wales, through the Wool-classers' Association of New South Wales.
10 " ...	Three large blocks of kerosene shale (Torbanite), from near Mittagong, New South Wales.	Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co., Joadja Creek.
12 " ...	Sample of tin-ore from the Black Swamp, New England, New South Wales.	Mr. J. Reed, Sydney.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

DONATIONS.

Date.	Articles received.	Name of Donor.
1884.		
20 Mar. ...	A large number of samples of fractured bar-iron (L. & N. W. R. O. brand), including round, square, and flat bars of various qualities, chain and rivet iron, tire and horse-shoe iron, &c., &c.	The Right Honorable the Earl of Dudley, K. G., through his Agent, Mr. E. Fisher Smith, Dudley.
8 May ...	Locomotive Engine, No. 1—the first engine to run on a line in New South Wales. This engine, built by Messrs. R. Stephenson & Son, arrived in Sydney in January, 1855. It commenced running in May of that year, and ended its service in May, 1877, after having run 333,636 miles. The rails upon which the engine is standing in the Museum are two of the original "Barlow" rails laid on the line between Sydney and Parramatta.	The Commissioner for Railways, Sydney.
10 " ...	A carefully selected collection of specimens to illustrate the metallurgy of antimony, as carried on at Corangula. The collection includes samples of the ores and products of each operation.	Mr. E. H. Becke, Corangula, near Kempsey, N.S.W.
	Two large frames, containing numerous samples of Messrs. Bartleet's manufactures, including needles of all kinds, fish-hooks, lines, floats, artificial bait, &c., also a series of specimens to illustrate the manufacture of a needle.	Messrs. W. Bartleet & Sons, Rêd-ditch.
13 " ...	Two models of patent pianoforte mechanism (Messrs. Brinsmead and Sons), viz., "Simplex check action" and "Perfect check repeater action."	Messrs. J. Brinsmead & Sons, London.
14 " ...	Piece of fossilized wood from New Zealand ... Two ancient coins (Greek), found at Kustingie, on the Black Sea.	Mr. John Fagan, Sydney. Mr. Wm. Forbes, Sydney.
22 " ...	An exhibit of cocoons and raw silk, and of manufactured silk twist, in show-case complete.	Mr. C. A. Rickards, Leeds, through Mr. James Wilson, Sydney.
23 " ...	Twenty-five specimens of Ceylon timbers ... An exhibit of damasks, brocades, silk and woollen fringes, woollen trimmings, silk cords, tassels, &c., also samples of mirror and plate glass, &c.	Professor Liversidge, F.R.S. Messrs. Soloi, Hebert, & Co., Genoa, through Messrs. Moro & Co., Sydney.
29 " ...	Series to illustrate all the stages in the manufacture of various kinds of combs, as under, viz., side, braid, and dressing combs (white and stained); showing the horn in its various stages up to the finished article.	Mr. C. E. Wigzell, Sydney.
18 June ...	Trawl net and gear, made by Knowles & Knowles, of Hull. Exhibited at the London Fisheries Exhibition of 1883. Length of beam, 45 feet; length of net, 85 feet. Used by vessels of 70 tons register in the North Sea fisheries.	The Commissioners for Fisheries of New South Wales.
21 " ...	Sample of wool which caught fire spontaneously on board ship at Brisbane, November, 1878.	Mr. Henry Small, Sydney.
	Miscellaneous articles from the South Sea Islands, India, Solomon Islands, &c., e.g., fishing-rods and hooks, bottle-gourd, walking-sticks, &c.	Mr. John Fagan, Sydney.
24 " ...	Sample of rock from San Christoval, Solomon Islands, also sample of moss from River Earn, Perthshire, Scotland.	Mr. E. P. Ramsay, Australian Museum.
28 " ...	One bronze Chinese coin...	Mr. W. Burrows, Sydney.
5 July ...	Two small specimens of fossil wood from Bundanoon, N.S.W. Sample of tapa cloth (Fiji), Queensland beans, and Indian silver coins.	Mr. P. Lorking, Sydney. Mr. John Fagan, Sydney.
9 " ...	Piece of antimony ore (N.S.W.)	
11 " ...	Rock and mineral specimens (about fifty) from Bowning, near Yass, N.S.W.	Mr. John Mitchell, Bowning.
13 " ...	Sample of crude tortoiseshell from Fiji	Mr. John Fagan.
15 " ...	Lichen (coralloid) from basaltic rocks in New Zealand	Mr. E. P. Ramsay, Australian Museum.
22 " ...	Specimens of timbers from Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania. (Forty-two specimens.)	The Baron Ferd. von Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Melbourne.
23 " ...	Piece of fringe taken from a bed, in Knowlton Hall, Kent, said to have been occupied by Queen Elizabeth, circa 1570.	Mr. J. Archibald, Curator of the Museum, Warrnambool, Victoria.
	Three Hongkong silver coins, of the value respectively of 20, 10, and 5 cents.	The Honourable W. H. Marsh, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

APPENDIX IV—continued.

DONATIONS.

Date.	Articles received.	Name of Donor.
1884. 1 August	Samples of Italian olive oils, olives, sauces, and wine...	Messrs. Moro & Co., Genoa and Sydney.
2 "	Show-case containing samples of the manufactures of the International Bandage Company, of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, comprising bandages of all descriptions, ligatures, &c.	Mr. Fred. Pluss, Consul for Switzerland at Sydney.
11 "	Six live plants of the native tamarind (<i>Diploglottis Cunninghamii</i>) from South Queensland.	Mr. F. M. Bailey, F.L.S., Colonial Botanist, Brisbane.
15 "	Cast of armorial bearings (Royal Arms of Denmark)	Mr. Samuel Bowles, Sydney.
19 "	An exhibit of New South Wales merino wool, yarn, and woollen manufactures, comprising tweeds, buckskins, checks, twills, hair-cords, indigos, cricketing and native brown tweeds (without dye), as shown at the Calcutta International Exhibition	The New South Wales Commissioners for the Calcutta International Exhibition.
25 "	An exhibit prepared at the Government Railway Workshops, Sydney, by Mr. C. Icke, and shown at the Calcutta Exhibition, consisting of antimony ores and metal, phosphor-bronze slide valves, annealed couplings, &c.	The Commissioner for Railways, through the New South Wales Commissioners for the Calcutta Exhibition.
27 "	Sample of pig-iron, which in passing through the cupola furnace had the interior of the bar melted out, leaving an outer shell.	Mr. John Owens, Sydney.
27 "	Cylinder, split, with cap cut off. To complete an exhibit to illustrate the manufacture of sheet glass presented to the Museum by this firm.	Messrs. Chance Bros., Birmingham.
9 Sept.	Two small paintings on Parian marble, by Lansa, of the Acropolis and Parthenon at Athens.	Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B.
25 "	Ten samples of fine and heavy combing wools, from stud sheep bred by donor.	Mr. G. Clark, East Talgai, Hendon, Queensland.
3 Oct.	Jar of brown glazed ware, in form of pig	Sir Alfred Roberts.
27 "	Two specimens of wood from the north coast of Tasmania (<i>Allyria buxifolia</i>).	Professor Liversidge, F.R.S.
5 Nov.	A valuable collection of American and Indian Cinchona and Cuprea barks. This collection consists of thirty-four choice and carefully selected specimens, accompanied by the fullest particulars.	Messrs. Thos. Whiffen & Co., London, through Mr. A. H. Whiffen, Sydney.
10 "	Piece of glass ($\frac{3}{8}$ " thick), broken by hailstones at Omaha, June, 1871.	Mr. James Stockdale, Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.
23 "	One small charcoal filter	Mr. John Fagan.
25 "	Five bronze coins (Indian)	Do.
25 "	Incrustations on steam boiler	Do.
3 Dec.	Six samples of teas from China, Japan, and Ceylon	Messrs. Griffiths Bros., Melbourne and Sydney.
3 Dec.	A collection of thirty-five samples of aniline dyes, also specimens of wool and silk yarns dyed with the same. A collection of compounds to illustrate the chemistry of these dyes.	Herr K. Oehler Offenbach, Germany, through Mr. C. L. Sahl, Consul-General for Germany, Sydney.
3 Dec.	Nickel-plated cooking vessels, and other articles	Herren Heitmann & Witte, Iserlohn, Germany, through Mr. C. L. Sahl.
3 Dec.	Samples of ultramarine from the Blaufarbenwerk, Marienberg, Bensheim.	Through Mr. C. L. Sahl.
3 Dec.	Thirty-three hoes of various kinds, used by different nations.	The Manager, Wittener Walzwerk Witten a/d Ruhr, Westphalia, through Mr. C. L. Sahl.
4 "	Four fleeces of high-class wool: one of two-year old wether, three of hoggets. Wool all of twelve months' growth.	Messrs. Shanahan & Jennings, Garrawella, Liverpool Plains, through the Wool-classers' Association of New South Wales, Liverpool.
17 "	An exhibit of Aligarh (Bengal) pottery, consisting of articles in black, grey, and red ware, e.g., vases, tea-sets, jugs, Pilgrim bottles, water-bottles, plates, &c.	The New South Wales Commissioners for the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884.
24 "	Samples of wool of merino rams, two of which received 3rd prize at the Northern Agricultural Society's Show, Tasmania.	Mr. William Gatenby, Woodbourne, Tasmania.
24 "	Samples of wool of stud ewes of the Burenda flock	Mr. M. Hood, Burenda, Mitchell, Queensland.

APPENDIX V.

LOANS.

When received.	Exhibit.	Name of Lender.
1884.		
1 Feb. ...	Model (mounted on a table 12' x 6') showing proposed wharfage improvements in Sydney, according to the prize design of Mr. Oscar Schultz, C.E.	The Wharfage Improvement Association, Sydney.
1 May ...	Chemical earthenware, including:—still-head, worm, arms, connectors, receivers, taps, funnels, acid jug, store-jars, plumbago crucibles, &c. Sanitary and domestic appliances, including:—patent manganous filters in various styles, traps, gullies, drain-pipes, closet-pans, hand-pressed bricks for various purposes, &c.	Messrs. Douilton & Co., Lambeth, London.
22 „ ...	Large agate seal (silver gilt mount), large agate bowl, also writing set of original Wedgwood jasper ware with enamelled floral decoration.	Professor Liversidge, F.R.S.
3 June ...	Samples of ornamental glass-ware	Mr. F. T. Sharp, Sydney.
26 July ...	One complete set of Tyers' block signalling telegraph apparatus for absolute or permissive block-working of railway traffic. (Sending and receiving apparatus.)	Mr. W. M'D. Courtney, C.E., Sydney.
22 Oct. ...	Fifteen frames of historical art studies, comprising designs from Japanese, Chinese, Persian, Indian, and Italian pottery, metal work, &c.	Mr. Arthur D. Riley, Sydney.

APPENDIX VI.

PURCHASES (Books).

Agriculture.

Library No.

- 564 Artificial Manures. (Ville, translated by Crookes.)
 570 Les Meilleurs Blés. (Vilmorin, Andrieux, & Co.)
 571 Les Plantes Potagères. Do.
 735 Relazione al Ministro di Agricoltura, Industria, e Commercio, Marchese G. N. Pepoli di G. Devincenzi. Londra, 1862.
 756 Guano dissous du Pérou. Guano du Pérou traité par l'acide sulphurique par Ohlendorff & Co. dans leurs usines de Londres, Anvers, &c. (A Handbook of the Paris Exhibition of 1878.) Guano du Pérou et de son emploi. (Dreyfers Frères et Cie., Paris, 1878.)
 776 Observations et Notices sur la valeur des engrais spéciaux. (Salomonson.)
 905 Farm Insects. (Curtis.)
 747 Aperçu de la végétation et des plantes cultivées de la Suède. (Andersson.)

Botany and Materia Medica.

- 794 Fibrous Plants of India. (Royle.)
 739 Practical Hints on the Cultivation of the Flax plant.
 765 Notice sur les Arbres forestiers du Portugal. (Gomes.)
 910 Illustrations of British Fungi. 26 parts. (Cooke.)
 947 Catalogue of the Collections in the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. (Holmes.)
 948 Pharmacopœia of India. (Waring.)
 949 Medicinal Plants. 4 vols. (Bentley and Trimen.)
 1030 Flora Australiensis. 7 vols. (Bentham and Mueller.)
 1029 Genera Plantarum. 3 vols. (Bentham and Hooker.)
 867 Elements of Materia Medica. (Pareira.)

Geology and Mineralogy.

- 929 A Catalogue of the Tertiary and Post Tertiary Fossils in the Museum of Practical Geology. London, 1878.
 1031 A descriptive Guide to the Museum of Practical Geology. (Hunt & Rudler.)
 553 Report on the Selection of Stone for building the new Houses of Parliament. 1839.
 799 History and Uses of Limestones and Marbles. (Burnham.)
 773 Notice sur le terrain tertiaire Miocène de Cériste. (Fleche.)
 737 Notes on the Gold of Eastern Canada. Quebec, 1864.
 760 Eaux Minérales de la Hongrie.
 763 Eaux Thermo-minérales de Civita-Vecchia.

Mining and Metallurgy.

- 913 British Mining. (Hunt.)
 779 Notice sur les Houillères de Dombrowa. (Handbook, Paris Exhibition, 1878.)
 769 Notice sur les Houillères de Brandeis-Kladno en Bohême. Vienne, 1878.
 762 Notice sur la Société Anonyme des Houillères de Montrambert. Saint-Etienne, 1878.

Library No.

- 749 Notice sur quelques produits des Tourbières de Fontaine-Lecomte. (Lavigne.)
 560 Percy's Metallurgy. 3 vols.
 1. Silver and Gold. 2. Lead. 3. Fuel.
 886 Steel and Iron. (Greenwood.)
 757 Notes on the Progress of the Iron Trade of Cleveland. (Bell.)
 751 Usines Poutiloff. 1857 to 1870. St. Petersburg, 1871.
 772 Société anonyme des Hauts-fourneaux, Fonderies et Forges de Franche Comté. Besançon,
 1878.
 770 Notice sur les Mines, Usines et Domaines du Banat en Hongrie. Vienne, 1878.
 748 Quelques Renseignements sur la fabrication des Fers et Aciers de la Suède.
 780 Sur l'état actuel de l'industrie du fer en Suède. (Akerman.)
 724 Métallurgie du zinc. Nouvelle méthode de traitement direct des minerais de zinc. (Muller.)

Mechanics and Engineering.

- 782 Notice historique sur l'Horlogerie Suisse. Paris, 1878.
 906 Treatise on the Power Loom. (Brown.)
 920 Cotton-spinning; its development, principles, and practice. (Marsden.)
 866 Saw-mills; their arrangement and management. (Bale.)
 559 Spens' Dictionary of Engineering. 5 vols.
 864-5 The Materials of Engineering. 2 vols. (Thurston.)
 Part I. Non-metallic Materials.
 Part II. Iron and Steel.
 565 Limes, Cements, Mortars, &c. (Burnell.)
 939 On Coal; with reference to its Screening, Transport, &c. (Danvers.)
 899 The Development of Armour for Naval Use. (Very.)
 950 Our Sea-marks. (Edwards.)
 531 Turning and Mechanical Manipulation. (Holtzappel.)

Physics, Chemistry, &c.

- 568 Useful information on Electric Lighting. (Hedges.)
 569 The Electric Light for Industrial Uses. (Crompton.)
 800 Incandescent Electric Light. (Du Moncel.)
 15 Treatise on Chemistry. 1 vol. (Roscoe and Schorlemmer.)
 868 Analysis and Adulteration of Foods. (Bell.)
 761 Peinture silicatée à base de zinc: préparation et mode d'emploi. Liège, 1878.

Applied Science and Art.

- 567 Scientific Industries Explained. 2 vols. (Watt.)
 566 Mechanical do. do. 1 vol. (Watt.)
 793 Dictionnaire des Arts et Manufactures et de l'Agriculture (Laboulaye). 4 vols.
 931 The Art of Soap-making (Watt).
 744 Usine à Chaux Hydraulique blutée de Palazzolo sur l'Oglio (Lombardie). Turin, 1867.
 930 A Catalogue of Specimens of Pottery in the Museum of Practical Geology. London.
 777 Doccia. Manufacture Ginori.

Miscellaneous.

- 900 Encyclopedia Americana. Vol. I. (A. Cen.)
 584 Dangers to Health (Teale).
 734 A general description of Indiana.
 733 Canada; her Geographical Position. Quebec, 1860.
 736 Canada; for the information of intending Emigrants.
 745 Notice sommaire sur l'histoire du travail dans le Royaume de Norvège.
 746 Coup d'œil sur les pêcheries en Russie (Danilewsky).
 966 L'Année Scientifique et Industrielle. 1883.

Publications referring to Educational Institutions.

- 768 Organization de l'Instruction publique dans le canton de Vaud.
 771 Quelques documents relatifs à l'organisation pédagogique des Ecoles de la province de Québec.
 742 Exposé de l'état de l'Instruction publique dans le Royaume de Saxe.
 933 Das Hamburgische Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe, Bericht über die Entwicklung der
 Anstalt seit ihrer eröffnung am 25 September, 1877, ausgegeben zum 25 September, 1882.
 Hamburg.
 764 Russie. Ministère de la Guerre. Musée Pédagogique. Paris, 1878.
 785 Programme del Regio Museo Industriale Italiano in Torino per l'Anno Scolastico. 1868 to
 1869.
 750 Regio Museo Industriale Italiano Illustrazione delle Collezioni Didattica. Torino, 1869.
 684 Catalogo dei Semi di Piante Economiche, Regio Museo Industriale Italiano Sezione d'Agricol-
 tura. Torino, 1864.
 759 Institut supérieur de Commerce d'Anvers. Notice sur les collections scientifiques et catalogue
 général du Musée Commercial. Anvers, 1878.
 741 Exposé de la fondation, du développement et de l'activité de l'Ecole Royale des Beaux Arts et
 des Métiers à Nuremberg.
 778 Cenni sull' uso e sulle Applicazione del Geodoscopio nell' insegnamento della Geografia di
 Annibale Fagnani. Mortara, 1877.
 869 Our Schools and Colleges. Vol. I. Boys (De Cartaret-Bisson).
 870 " " " " Vol. II. Girls
 1021 Irish Educational Directory for 1884. Edited by E. Ellis.

Library No.

775 Publications in regard to the Educational Organisations instituted by Messrs. A. Chaix & Co., of Paris, for the welfare of their employes:—

1. Règlement pour un intérêt de Participation dans les Bénéfices et un Caisse de Prévoyance et de Retraite.
2. Notice sur Ecole Professionnelle des Jeunes Typographes.
3. Compte rendu de la distribution des Prix aux élèves de l'école professionnelle. Réunions 1874 à 1876.
4. Mesures contre les Accidents et Institutions de Prévoyance.
5. Participation et Caisse de Prévoyance. Réunion du 5 Avril, 1874.
6. Participation et Caisse de Prévoyance et de Retraite. Troisième et Quatrième Répartitions Annuelles.

Reports.

- 783 Rapport du Directeur de l'Observatoire cantonal de Neuchâtel sur le concours des chronomètres en 1877.
- 802-863 Commercial Reports from Her Majesty's Consuls. 62 volumes. 1862 to 1883.
- 961 Commercial Tariffs and Regulations. Resources and Trade of the several States of Europe and America. 8 vols.
- 962 Reports of Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation on the Manufactures and Commerce of the Countries in which they reside. 18 vols.
- 984 Reports on Pollution of Rivers. 9 vols. (dating from 1866 to 1874.)
- 433A Report of the 53rd Meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science; held at Southport, in September, 1883. London, 1884.

Exhibition Literature.

- 1851 Brussels. Exposition Générale des Beaux-Arts. Catalogue.
- 1853 Turin. Third Exhibition of Ornamental Plants and Horticulture. Catalogue.
- 1855 Paris:—
1. Catalogue des produits naturels, &c., présentée par le Royaume de Sardaigne.
 2. Rapports du Jury Belge.
Enseignement public. Géométrie descriptive.
- 1855 Turin Agricultural Exhibition.
Catalogo delle piante e di altri Oggetti presentati all'Esposizione.
1856. Turin Horticultural Exhibition:—
Discours prononcé par le Président de l'Académie Royale d'Agricultura.
- 1858 Turin. Sardinian Exhibition.
Relazioni dei Giurati e Giudizio della R. Camera di Agricoltura e Commercio.
- 1861 Florence.—Italian Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition.
1. Relazione dei Giurati. Class I. A xii.
 2. Relazione della classe V, Alimentazione e Igiene.
 3. Relazione dei Giurati, Industria, Mineraria e Metallurgia. (Class VI, sec. 2.)
 4. Atti ufficiale della Esposizione Italiana Consigli dei Giurati.
- 1862 London International Exhibition:—
1. Jurors' Reports. Class XVI.
 2. Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs on Results obtained from testing some Wines exhibited.
 3. Ceremonial to be observed at the opening.
 4. Industrial Department. Official Catalogue. 3rd edition.
- France.*
1. Documents et Rapports de l'Exposition.
 2. Catalogue des produits Industriels et des Oeuvres d'Art.
 3. Catalogue des Arbres Fruitières et Vignes.
 4. Catalogue special (Algérie), accompagné de notices historiques et statistiques.
 5. Catalogue des produits des Colonies françaises, &c.
- Germany.*
Official Catalogue of Mining and Metallurgical Products (Zollverein.)
- Hungary.*
A few particulars respecting some of the products of Hungary.
- Italy.*
1. Estratto degli Atti ufficiale del R. Comitato Italiano.
 2. Official descriptive Catalogue.
 3. Regno d'Italia, Elenco dei premiati.
 4. Relazione dei Commissarii speciale, Regio Comitato Italiano dell'Esposizione.
 5. Italian-grown Cotton, collected by the Royal Italian Commission.
 6. Delle Arti del Disegno e degli Artisti nelle Provinciali dei Lombardia del 1777 al 1862.
 7. Relazione al Ministero di Agricoltura Industria e Commercio, Pepoli sull'Industria dei Zolfi.
 8. Discorso pronunziato in Bari nel distribuire le Medaglie commemorative per l'Esposizione.
 9. Catalogo descrittivo, Mineralogia e Metallurgia.
 10. Cenno sulle Ricchezze Minerali dell'isola di Sardegna.
- Portugal.*
Catalogue des produits minéraux.
- Russia.*
Official Catalogue.
- Sweden.*
Catalogue of Works of Industry and Art.

Canada.

- Canada.*
Descriptive Catalogue of economic Minerals, &c.
- United States.*
Official Catalogue.
- Venezuela.*
Catalogue of the articles exhibited.
- India.*
Classified and descriptive Catalogue.
- Ceylon.*
Catalogue of contributions.
- Victoria.*
A few particulars supplementary to the Catalogue of products of the Colony of Victoria.
- South Australia.*
An account of the Colony of South Australia, together with Catalogue.
- Tasmania.*
The Products and Resources of Tasmania. (Whiting.)
1864. Dublin. Royal Dublin Society's Exhibition.
Catalogue of Manufactures, Machinery, and Fine Arts.
1865. Dublin. Industrial and Fine Arts International Exhibition.
1. Official Catalogue, 4th edition.
2. Catalogue of articles from the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle.
- Italy.*
Relazione del Regio Comitato intorno alla Sezione Italiano.
- Canada.*
1. Catalogue of the Canadian contributions.
2. List of articles sent from Sherbrooke, Eastern Township, Canada.
- Victoria.*
Catalogue of products of the Colony of Victoria.
1865. Turin Agricultural Exhibition:—
Catalogo ed elenco dei premiati per l'Esposizione.
1866. Naples Exhibition of Cotton. Catalogue.
1867. Paris Universal Exhibition:—
1. Catalogue Général.
2. Catalogue des produits industriels et des Oeuvres d'Art.
3. Notices sur les Collections, cartes et dessins relatifs au service du corps impérial des Mines.
- Great Britain.*
1. Introduction to the Catalogue of the British Section.
2. Catalogue of the British Section.
- Belgium.*
Catalogue des roches et des produits minéraux du sol de la Belgique.
- Germany.*
1. Amtlicher Special Catalog der Ausstellung Preussens und der Nord-deutschen Staaten.
2. Les exposants du Grand-Duché de Bade et leurs produits.
3. L'industrie de la Bavière à l'Exposition.
4. Die Industrie und landwirthschaft Bayerns.
5. Special Katalog für das Grossherzogthum Hessen.
6. Catalogue descriptif des produits du Wurtemberg.
7. Catalogue des livres exposés à Paris par le Ministre des Cultes, &c, de la Saxo Royale.
8. Bericht über literarische leistungen im Konigreiche Sachsen. 1846-67. (Marbach.)
- Austria.*
1. Katalog der Osterreichischen Abtheilung.
2. Alphabetisches Verzeichniss der Osterreichischen Aussteller.
3. Catalogue spécial de Royaume de Hongrie.
4. La Slavonie; sa production et son commerce.
5. Les Richesses Forestières de l'Autriche et leur Exportation.
- Italy.*
1. Relazione del Commissario regio ed elenco dei Premiati della Sezione Italiana.
2. Del movimento artistico in Bologna dal 1855 al 1866.
3. Catalogue des produits envoyés à l'Exposition par Comité Départemental de la Savoie.
- Portugal.*
Description des Monnaies, Médalles et autres objets d'Art concernant l'histoire Portugaise.
- Russia.*
Catalogue spécial de la Section Russe.
- United States.*
1. Official Catalogue. 3rd Edition.
2. Catalogue of Minerals. Group V. Class 40.
- Canada.*
Esquisse Géologique du Canada.
- Nova Scotia.*
Catalogue of the Nova Scotia Department.
- Brazil.*
L'Empire du Bresil à l'Expositione.

Chili.

Notice statistique sur le Chili et catalogue des minéraux envoyés à l'Exposition.

India.

The Indigenous Drugs of India (descriptive Catalogue).

Cape Colony.

Catalogue of the articles contributed to the Exhibition by the Cape of Good Hope. (Currey.)

Victoria.

Catalogue of Products from Victoria.

1869. Turin Congresso Pedagogico.

Storia del Lavoro Pedagogico in Piemonte Fino all' anno 1860.

1871. Turin. Catalogo Generale della Esposizione Campionaria dell' Industria.

1875. Viborg Danish Fishery Exhibition. Catalogue.

1877. Oristano (Italy) Agricultural Exhibition, 1877. Catalogo Officiale.

1878. Paris Universal Exhibition :—

1. Catalogue Officiel (in 6 vols.)
2. Exposée sur la semence exposée à l'Exposition.

Great Britain.

1. Catalogue des Colonies Anglaises.
2. Catalogues des objets présentés à l'Exposition par le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique.

Germany.

Ausstellungs-Objecte der K. K. Statistischen Central-Commission.

Austria and Hungary.

1. Notice sur quelques-unes des principales Mines de l'Etat Autrichien.
2. Catalogue de l'exposition des Mines, Usines et Domaines de la Société Autrichienne des Chemins de fer de l'état.
3. Catalogue Spécial de la Section Hongroise.
4. Notice statistique sur les produits agricoles exposés par la Hongrie.

Switzerland.

1. Catalogue Suisse.
2. Catalogue Spécial, Education et Enseignement.
3. Enseignement Secondaire Spécial.

Italy.

1. Italie. Catalogue des Beaux-Arts.
2. Catalogo delle opere pubblicate. Genova, 1878.
3. Sezione Italianna, Catalogo generale.
4. Elenco dei Giurati e dei Premiati.
5. Relazione degli Operai Piemontese inviati alla Esposizione.
6. Elenchi delle Collezioni agraria e Forestali inviate della direzione dell' agricoltura.

Portugal.

Le Section Photographique du Gouvernement Portugais.

Russia.

1. Tableaux statistiques de l'Industrie des Mines en Russie, 1868-78.
2. Catalogue spécial du Grand-Duché de Finlande.
3. Catalogue raisonné des Antiquités du Nord Finno-Ougrien.

Sweden.

La Carte Géologique de la Suède ; ses envois à l'Exposition.

Norway.

Catalogue d'appareils d'enseignement pratique, de livres et de matériel d'école pour les différents degrés, &c.

Denmark.

1. Société Danoise du travail domestique.
2. Le Danemark à l'Exposition.

United States.

1. The Catalogue of the United States Collective Exhibition of Education.
2. Catalogue of ores, rocks, and woods, selected from the Geological Survey collection of the State of Georgia, U.S.A.

Canada.

1. Manuel et Catalogue Officiel de la Section Canadienne.
2. List of exhibits in the Canadian Mineralogical Section.

Guatemala.

Notice sur les objets exposés par la République de Guatemala.

San Salvador.

Catalogue des objets exposés par la République du Salvador.

Cape Colony.

Official Handbook of the Cape of Good Hope and South Africa.

1880. Berlin Fischerei-Ausstellung, Offizieller Katalog.

1880. Turin, IV^a Esposizione nazionale di Belle Arti, Catalogo Ufficiale Generale.

1880. Glasgow Naval Exhibition, Lectures and Catalogue.

1881. Paris Exposition Internationale d'Electricité :—

1. Rapports des Membres du Jury, &c.
2. Rapport Administratif. Documents officiels et Pièces annexes. Vol. I.
Rapports du Jury International des Récompenses. Vol. II.

1881. Milan Esposizione Industriale Italiana del 1881, Le Industrie Meccaniche.
 1882. Nuremberg. Berichte über die Bayerische Landes Industrie Gewerbe und Kunst Ausstellung.
 1882. Moscow Exhibition of Industry and Arts :—
 1. Book of Photographs of the Exhibition.
 2. Bericht über die Nationale Ausstellung, Wien, 1883.
 1883. London International Fisheries Exhibition :—
 1. Conference Reports. 5 vols.
 2. Handbooks. 5 vols.
 3. The Fisheries of the World.
 4. An illustrated and descriptive record of the Exhibition. (Whympcr.)
 1883. London Furniture Trades Exhibition. Catalogue.
 1883. London Ecclesiastical and Scholastic Exhibition, Catalogue.
 1883. Huddersfield Technical Exhibition, 1883, Catalogue.
 1883. Cork Industrial Exhibition, Catalogue.
 1883. Boston (U.S.A.) Exhibition :—
 1. Official Catalogue and Art Catalogue.
 2. Illustrated Catalogue of the Art Department in the Foreign Exhibition.
 1883. Amsterdam International Exhibition. Catalogue de la section des Colonies Néerlandaises.
 1883. Regensburg Fisheries Exhibition. Katalog für oberpfälzischer Fischerei Ausstellung.
 1883. Berlin, Das Militär- und Marine-Sanitätswesen auf der Allgemeinen Deutschen Ausstellung für Hygiene und Rettungswesen (Roth).
 1884. London. (Crystal Palace) Industrial Exhibition, Catalogue.
 1884. London. International Health Exhibition, Catalogue.
 1884. Edinburgh. International Forestry Exhibition, Catalogue.
 1884. London. Textile Trades Exhibition, Catalogue.
 1884. London. 5th Annual Building Trades Exhibition, Catalogue.
 1884. Nice. Führer durch die Internationale Ausstellung.
 1884. Bremen. Katalog der Argentinischen Ausstellung.
 1884. Turin :—
 1. Catalogo Ufficiale della Galleria del Lavoro. Sezione XXIV.
 2. Catalogo generale.
 Turin, Annual Fine Arts Exhibition of the Society for the promotion of the Fine Arts :—
 Catalogo degli oggetti d'Arte (1854, 1869, 1877, 1879, 1881.) 5 vols.
 Catalogo dei quadri Esposti nelle Sale della Società promotrice di Belle Arti.

APPENDIX VII.

DONATIONS (Books, Periodicals, &c.)

When received.	Title of Work.	Name of Donor.
1884.		
3 Jan. ...	The Manual Element in Education (Runkle) ...	Messrs. Trübner and Co., London.
5 Feb. ...	1. The Coins of Japan ... 2. Japanese Chronological Tables (Bramsen) ...	Mr. Thomas Macmillan, London.
25 June ...	Plants indigenous in the neighbourhood of Sydney (Woolls).	The Government Printer, Sydney.
17 July ...	Library Aids (Green) ...	Messrs. Trübner and Co., London.
21 " ...	The Minerals of New South Wales (Liversidge) ... The Tin-bearing Country of New England, New South Wales (Wilkinson). Remarks on the Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales (Clarke).	Government Printer, Sydney. " " " "
2 Aug. ...	The Stanniferous Deposits of Tasmania (Wintle) ... The Therapeutic Gazette, edited by Dr. Wm. Brodie (1883-84.) The Newer Materia Medica ... Descriptive Circulars on New Drugs and Specialities... Patent Medicines... Medical Monographs ...	Mr. George Davis, Detroit, U.S.A. " " " " " " " "
8 " ...	Tables for Qualitative Chemical Analysis (Liversidge)	Government Printer, Sydney.
16 " ...	International Exhibition, Calcutta, 1883-84—Complete Catalogue of Awards, with a classified list of the Jurors.	The New South Wales Commissioners for the Calcutta International Exhibition.
30 " ...	Australian Orchids, in 8 parts (Fitzgerald) ...	Government Printer, Sydney.
13 Nov. ...	Orient Line Guide—Chapters for Travellers by Sea and Land (2 copies).	Mr. G. Skelton Yuill, Manager in Australia of the Orient line of steamers.
16 Dec. ...	The Needle Region and its Resources, by W. T. Heming (2 copies).	Mr. James Wilson, Sydney.
17 " ...	The Forest Flora of South Australia. Parts I-IV (Brown).	The Government Printer, Adelaide, through the Chamber of Manufactures, Adelaide.

The works enumerated in the following Appendices A to G have also been presented :—

A.—Calendars, Prospectuses, &c. :—

- Jahrbuch für das Berg-und Hütten-wesen im Königreiche Sachsen, 1882, 1883, 1884 (2 vols.) Presented by the Director, School of Mines, Freiberg, Saxony.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Nineteenth annual catalogue, 1883-4.
 Circular of the Pennsylvania State College (1882-3).

B.—Catalogues and Miscellaneous Publications of Educational Institutions :—

- Classified Catalogue of the books in the Library of the Tokio Educational Museum, 1881.
 Do. 1st Supplement, December, 1882. (The above both in English and Japanese).
 Presented by the Curator of the Educational Museum, Tokio.
 Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4.
 New South Wales : Official Catalogue of Exhibits from the Colony.
 New South Wales : its Progress and Resources.
 Presented by the New South Wales Commissioners for the Calcutta Exhibition.
 Catalogue of the Library of the Australian Museum.
 Presented by the Trustees.
 Catalogue of Exhibits in the Raffles Museum, Singapore, 1884.
 Presented by Mr. A. Knight, Acting Curator.
 Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education, Washington. Nos. 5 (1881), 2 (1882), 1, 2, 3 (1883), 1-5 (1884).
 Answers to Enquiries about the United States Bureau of Education (Warren).
 Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1882-3.
 Presented by the Bureau of Education, Washington, U.S.A.
 Suggestions for establishing Popular and Educational Museums. A pamphlet by Thomas Laurie, Esq.
 Presented by the Writer.
 Handbook for Readers in the Boston Public Library (Boston, 1883).
 Presented by the Trustees.

C.—Reports of Educational, &c., Institutions and Proceedings of Societies :—

- The School of Mines, Ballarat. Annual Report, 1883.
 Department of Mines, New South Wales. Annual Report for the years 1875 to 1879, 1881 to 1882 (7 vols).
 The Free Public Library, Sydney. Report of the Trustees for the years 1881, 1882, 1883-4.
 Report on the Progress and Condition of the Botanic Garden and Government Plantations at Adelaide during the year 1883.
 Royal Society of Tasmania. Papers and Proceedings for the years 1882 and 1883.
 Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria. Report of the Trustees for the year 1883.
 Second Report of the Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction (2 vols.)
 Presented by the Agent-General for New South Wales.
 Proceedings of the Crystallogical Society. Part I, 1877. Part II, 1882.
 Tasmania. Salmon Commissioners' Report to 30th June, 1884, to the Parliament of Tasmania.
 Presented by the Royal Society of Tasmania.
 Annual Reports of Observations on Injurious Insects (1877 to 1883), by Miss E. A. Ormerod.
 Presented by the Author.
 Seventy-ninth Report of the British and Foreign School Society (London, 1884).
 Final Report of the South Australian Institute for the nine months ending June 30th, 1884.
 Presented by the Minister of Public Instruction, Sydney.

D.—Patents Literature. Presented by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Patents :—

1. Subject-matter Index of Patents applied for and Patents granted for the year 1880.
2. Alphabetical Index of Patentees and Applicants for Patents of Invention for the year 1882.
3. Subject-matter Index of Applications for Letters Patent for the year 1882.
4. Abridgments of specifications relating to the manufacture of iron and steel. Part I. 1620 to 1866.
 Do. Fire-arms, ammunition, &c. (cartridges, projectiles, &c.) 1867 to 1876.
 Div. II. Part 2.
 Do. Marine propulsion. 1867 to 1876. Part II.
 Do. Electricity and magnetism (electric motive power engines, &c.) Div. VI.
 Parts 1 and 2. 1837 to 1876.
 Do. Watches, clocks, and other time-keepers. Part II. 1867 to 1876.
 Do. Weaving. Part II. 1867 to 1876.
 Do. Saddlery, harness, stable fittings, &c. Part II. 1867 to 1876.
 Do. Unfermented beverages. Part II. 1867 to 1876.
 Do. Milking, churning. Part II. 1867 to 1876.
 Do. Agriculture. Div. III (agricultural and traction engines).
 Do. Tea, coffee, &c. Part II. 1867 to 1876.
5. Alphabetical Index of Patentees and Applicants for Patents of Invention for the year 1883.
 Do. for January 1st to 31st, 1884.
6. Subject-matter index of Patents applied for and Patents granted for the year 1881.
 Do do applications for Letters Patent for the year 1883.
 Do do do. from January 1st to February 29th, 1884.
7. Alphabetical Index of Patentees and Applications for Letters Patent. January 1st to May 31st, 1884.
8. Subject-matter Index of Applications for Letters Patent. January 1st to June 30th, 1884.

B. Periodicals :—

The Publishers of the following Journals have generously continued to contribute copies of their publications to the Reading-room of the Museum during the year, viz. :—

American Artisan (Chicago).
 American Bookseller (New York).
 American Mail and Export Journal (New York).
 American Monthly Microscopical Journal (New York).
 Bookseller (London).
 Boot and Shoe Trades' Journal (London).
 Brewers' Guardian (London).
 British and Colonial Printer and Stationer (London).
 British Mail (London).
 British Mercantile Gazette (London).
 British Trade Journal (London).
 Builders' Weekly Reporter (London).
 Building World (London).
 Bullettino Telegrafico (Rome).
 Cabinetmaker (London).
 California Architect (San Francisco).
 Chemical Review (London).
 Colliery Guardian "
 Decorator's Gazette "
 Educational Record "
 Engineering "
 Fireman (London).
 Hatters' Gazette (London).
 Horological Journal (London).
 Ironmonger (London).
 Iron (London).
 Iron Age (New York).
 Index Medicus (New York).
 Jeweller and Metal-worker (London).
 Journal of Forestry (London).
 Knowledge (London).
 La Lumière Electrique (Paris).
 Library Journal (New York).
 Literary News (New York).
 London Iron Trade Exchange (London).
 Manufacturer and Builder (New York).
 Mechanical News (New York).
 Mechanics (New York).
 Mineralogical Magazine (London).
 Oil and Colourman's Journal (London).
 Paper-makers' Monthly Journal (London), together with the Annual Directory of Paper-makers.
 Paper Consumers' Circular (London).
 Paper-makers' Circular (London).
 Paper Trade Journal (New York).
 Paper Trade Review (London).
 Pottery Gazette (London).
 Printers' Register "
 Plumber and Decorator (London).
 Publishers' Weekly (New York).
 Review of Gas and Water Engineering (London).
 Sanitary Record (London).
 Sanitary World "
 Scientific American (New York).
 Sugar-cane (Manchester).
 Stationery Trades' Journal (London).
 Tanners' and Curriers' Journal (London).
 Telegraphic Journal and Electrical Review (London).
 Textile Recorder (Manchester).
 Textile World and Yorkshire Inventor (Bradford, Yorkshire).
 Timber Trades' Journal (London).
 Therapeutic Gazette (Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.).
 Wool and Textile Fabrics (London).

The publishers of the following have been good enough to occasionally forward copies of their Journals to the Museum :—

Amateur Photographer (London).
 American Exporter (New York).
 Decoration (London).
 Der Deutsche Oekonomist (Berlin).
 Engineering Review (London).
 Implement and Machinery Review (London).
 Index (Boston).
 Journal of Horticulture (London).
 Manufacturer (London).
 Meteorologische Zeitschrift.
 Mining Engineer for Devon and Cornwall (Cornwall)

Monthly

Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy, Chemistry, Medicine, &c. (London).
 Paper-making (London).
 Paper and Printing Trades' Journal (London).
 Printers' Circular (Philadelphia).
 Railroad Gazette (New York).
 Railway Review (Houston, Texas).
 Scandinavian.

NOTE.—Periodicals for the current year are placed, for the convenience of the public, in adjustable binders, and in juxtaposition to the bound volumes of past years.

F. Trade publications :—

A very large number of companies, private firms, and individuals have been good enough to forward copies of price-lists, illustrated catalogues, descriptions of processes or industries, &c., to which visitors to the Museum are at any time at liberty to refer.

G. The following works were collected in Germany at the instance of the Consul-General for Germany in Sydney, Mr. C. L. Sabl :—

Exhibition literature :—

Katalog der Kunst- und Kunst-industrie Ausstellung im Glaspalaste zu München, 1876.
 Kunst und Gewerbe-Ausstellung für das Großherzogthum Baden zu Karlsruhe, 1877. Katalog.
 Allgemeine Gewerbe-Ausstellung der Provintz Hannover Jahr 1878. Officieller Katalog.
 Officieller Katalog der Gewerbe-Ausstellung für das Harzgebiet im Sommer 1879 zu Wernigerode.
 Officieller Katalog der Pfalzgau-Ausstellung zu Mannheim, 1880.
 Special-catalog für Kunst, Kunst-Industrie, und Baugewerbe, 1880.
 Officieller Katalog der Gewerbe-Ausstellung in Düsseldorf, 1880.
 Officieller Katalog der Gewerbe und Industrie-Ausstellung zu Halle a S., 1881.
 Officieller Katalog zur Württembergischen Landes-Gewerbe Ausstellung, 1881.
 Badischen Kunst und Kunst-gewerbe-Ausstellung. Officieller Katalog (in 3 vols).
 Gewerbe- und Industrie-Ausstellung. Officieller Katalog. Breslau, 1881.
 Allgemeinen Land- und Forst-wirtschaftlichen Ausstellung zu Hannover, 16-24 Juli, 1881.
 Situations—Plan. Katalog (in 2 vols).
 Bayerische Landes-Industrie-Gewerbe- und Kunst Ausstellung in Nürnberg, 1882. Officieller Katalog (in 3 vols).
 Officieller Katalog der Mecklenburgischen Landes-Gewerbe und Industrie Ausstellung, 1883, in Schwerin.
 Adresz-buch des Bayerischen Kunst-gewerbe-Vereins in München für das Jahr 1884.
 Verzeichnik der Mitglieder des Vereins für Deutsches Kunst gewerbe in Berlin Ausgabe in April 1884.

Miscellaneous—

Verein für Naturwissenschaft. Section für Hygiene.
 Der Gesundheitszustand der Städte des herzogtums Braunschweig in den Jahren 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882. Von Dr. R. Blasius.
 Die Schulen des Herzogthums Braunschweig vom Hygienisch-statischen Stand-punkte aus betrachtet. Band XII, Heft 4b; Band XIII, Heft 3. Von Dr. R. Blasius.
 Ueber die sanitätliche Controle der Nahrungsmittel im Herzogthum Braunschweig. Von Dr. R. Blasius.
 Die Trichinosis-Epidemie in Braunschweig im October, 1882. Von Dr. R. Blasius.
 Statut des Vereins für Kinderheilstätten an den Deutschen Seeküsten. Gegründet, 1881.
 Beschreibung der Nutzbaren Cesteine des Großherzogtums hessen. Dr. M. Darmstadt.
 Bericht über die (in Berlin, Amsterdam, &c.) eingeführten Systeme der Städtereinigung.
 Separat Abdruck aus der Deutschen Vierteljahrsschrift für öffentliche Gesundheit-spflege.
 Bericht über die Erste Generalversammlung des Comité's zur Errichtung von Kinderheilstätten an der Nordsee. Berlin.

In addition to the above publications, price lists &c. were forwarded from manufacturers in every German state. These catalogues embrace almost every industry carried on in Germany, and amount to several hundreds. Those forwarded by the undermentioned firms, &c., are selected for especial mention on account of their either being works of art, or containing much valuable information :—

Preis-Courant der pianoforte, Fabrik H. Roloff, Neubrandenburg, Mecklenburg.
 Striegel and Leuchterfabrik. Joseph Erbe Schmalkalden, Thuringia. Catalogue.
 A valuable collection of trade literature and statistics of the Bochumer Verein für Bergbau and Gusstahl-Fabrikation, Bochum, Westphalia.
 Werkzeugmaschinen-fabrik. Catalogue. Wagner & Co., Dortmund.
 Thermometer und Glas-Instrumenten-fabrik in Ilmenau in Thuringen. Schulz and Heinz.
 Catalogue and price-list.
 Horder Bergwerks and Hütten-Verein Hörde Westfalen. Catalogue.

APPENDIX VIII.

PURCHASES (Diagrams, Maps, Photographs, &c.)

When received.	Description.
1884. 19 January ...	Tabular view of the Vegetable Kingdom, arranged according to their Natural Orders. (Stanford).
20 „ ...	The Cotton Plant and its cultivation. (Reynolds.) Rules for Engine-drivers. (M. P. Bale, C.E.) In the Italian Language:—
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large Wall-maps of Italy, Europe, South America. Wall-maps, photo-lithographed from reliefs of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, and New Zealand, Italy, Palestine. Relief Maps (in <i>papier mâché</i>) of Italy, Sardinia, Sicily, Oceania. Terrestrial Globe. Celestial Globe. Several series of large Diagrams, illustrating Industrial and Domestic Operations, Natural History, Geography, Astronomy, &c. Large Diagrams (each consisting of sixty sheets) of the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdoms, with descriptive hand-books. In the French Language:— Engraved Plans of the Environs of Rome, and of the South-east portion of the Papal States. Diagrams on card-board, as under:— 20 Object Lesson cards, with specimens attached in some instances. 2 Diagrams of poisonous plants. 2 „ „ useful insects. 5 „ „ useful birds. In the German Language:— 4 Diagrams of plant diseases. 22 „ „ economic plants. 52 „ „ structural botany. 24 Zoological Diagrams. 4 Diagrams of human anatomy. 4 „ „ geology and palæontology. 8 „ „ physics. 6 „ „ mechanics. 12 Miscellaneous Diagrams.
5 February ...	<p>(All the above are furnished with descriptive hand-books.)</p> <p>Nine Diagrams, illustrating a practical method of teaching Botany; by Professor Henslow. (Drawn by W. Fitch for the Science and Art Department, South Kensington).</p> <p>Forty-one large Diagrams of Steam and the Steam-engine. Drawn under the Superintendence of Professors Goodeve and Shelley for the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, including diagrams of the engines of the Marquis of Worcester, Savery, Newcomen and Cawley, Trevithick and Watts (both single and double acting); compound cylinder, pumping, donkey, marine, and locomotive engines; working parts of the locomotive, engines for waterworks, steam-valves, Cornish cataract gear, Giffard's injector, steam-indicators, governors, connecting rod-ends, parallel motion, pistons, screw-propellers, &c.</p> <p>Seven Diagrams, prepared by Sir John Anderson for the Science and Art Department, of the lever-wheel and axle, inclined plane, screw, pulleys, &c.</p>
17 March ...	Object Lesson cards, by Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, of the Animal Kingdom (14), Vegetable Kingdom (20), Mineral Kingdom (14). Specimens are attached to each of the cards, which are printed in clear, bold type, and substantially framed.
26 May ...	Graphic Tables for facilitating the computation of the weight of wrought iron and steel girders, &c., for Parliamentary and other estimates; by J. H. Watson, M.I.C.E.
29 September ...	169 Diagrams of Ornament of Textile Fabrics; by Otto Fischbach, with descriptive text. (These illustrations of ancient and mediæval fabrics are superb.) 120 Diagrams of art metal-work in iron, chiefly from Continental sources.
20 November ...	Table of British Sedimentary and Fossiliferous Strata; by H. W. Bristow, F.R.S. The Description of Life Groups and Distribution; by R. Etheridge, F.R.S.
31 December ...	Four Chromo-lithographic views of Sydney in 1810, with a small coloured Plan, showing settlements in New South Wales in the same year. Diagram, illustrative of the processes in the manufacture of Salt-cake.

APPENDIX IX.
DONATIONS (Diagrams, Maps, Photographs, &c.).

When received.	Description.	Name of Donor.
1884.		
15 Jan. ...	Military plan of the country around Shanghai	Mr. Thomas Hale.
4 Feb. ...	Maps of Rheinprovinz and Westfalen	Mr. H. C. Andra, Cobarr, N.S.W.
26 Mar. ...	A number of "Food" labels (diagrams), giving the chemical composition and full particulars of over 1,000 food substances of animal and vegetable origin. Seven large diagrams of "Food Constituents," showing by means of graduated jars the proximate constituents of milk, cheese, eggs, beer, whisky, &c. Fifty placards of animal products	The Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington. Do. do. Do. do.
2 June ...	The Official Topographical Map of Switzerland (published in atlas form). This magnificent work, prepared under the direction of General Dufour, took 34 years to complete.	The Government of Switzerland, through Mr. Fred. Pluss, Consul for Switzerland, Sydney.
21 ,, ...	Six photographic views of Sydney	Mr. John Fagan, Sydney.
12 July ...	Four photographic views of the Industrial and Technological Museum, Melbourne.	Professor Liversidge, F.R.S.
17 ,, ...	Book of Plans of South Australia (large folio)	Sur.-Gen. of S. Australia.
18 Nov. ...	Two photographs of strata at a coal-mine at Bundanoon, New South Wales.	Mr. W. A. Nicholas, Bundanoon.
3 Dec. ...	International Forestry Exhibition, Edinburgh, 1884 ... Results of experiments to ascertain the resistance to deflection and rupture under a gradually increased bending stress of 12 scantlings of American white oak. By David Kirkaldy. The following were collected by the Government of the Federated States of Germany, and presented through the Consul-General in Sydney:— A number of large photographs of specimens of art pottery, metal-work, &c., from R. Bechweiler, Hamburg. Book of lithographs of machinery from Henschel and Son, Cassel, also loose sheets of calculations. Thirty-four photographs of locomotives (in large portfolio) from the same firm. Portfolio of lithographs of artistic pottery, including tiles of all descriptions, complete fire-places, &c., from A. Spiermann and Wessely, Hamburg. Fourteen diagrams of sections of machinery, &c. Sixteen diagrams of working drawings of machinery from the Braunschweigisches Maschinenbau, Anstalt. A number of small photographs of scientific apparatus from Otto Fennel, Cassel, Germany.	Mr. David Kirkaldy, London. Mr. C. L. Sahl, Consul-General for Germany, Sydney. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do.

APPENDIX X.
EXCHANGES.

Date.	Description of Exhibit.	From whom received.
1884.		
7 Aug. ...	Three Russian Guns (with bayonets), taken during the Crimean war, carbines, pistols, blunderbuss, rocket-stands, four models to illustrate Japanese costumes, two idols from Ceylon.	The Trustees of the Australian Museum, Sydney.
17 Sept. ...	Truffles, sperm oil, spermaceti, sample of sub-fossil wood from Gulgong (N.S.W.), &c.; also well-rope incrustated with carbonate of lime.	Do. do.
14 Oct. ...	Books as under:— Lexicon Technicum, 2 vols. (Harris), 1725. An illustration of the genus Cinchona, comprising descriptions of all the officinal Peruvian barks (Lambert). Some account of silk in India (Wardle). Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis (Sinclair). Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. Description and strength of some Indian and Burmah timbers (Skinner).	Do. do.
18 Nov. ...	Thirteen large Water-colour Paintings of Australian food fishes.	Do. do.
31 Oct. ...	Algemeene Kaart von Nederlandisch Indie (in four sheets). Door S. H. Serné (1879).	Do. do.

APPENDIX XI.

APPENDIX XI.

EXCHANGES.

Date.	Description.	To whom sent.
1884.		
13 Feb. ...	Thirty-six photographs of New South Wales scenery ...	The School of Mines, Sandhurst, Victoria.
19 June ...	Italian diagram of Mineralogy, Geology, and Palæontology	School of Mines, Ballarat, Victoria.
25 „ ...	A number of vegetable fibres, drugs, gums and resins, dyes, tans, &c.	The Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.
15 Aug. ...	Six live plants of the native Tamarind (<i>Diploglottis Cunninghamii</i>).	The Royal Gardens, Kew, London.
29 „ ...	Coal fossil (Stem of <i>Endogen</i> , obtained from a coal-mine at Newcastle).	The School of Mines, Ballarat.
13 Nov. ...	Panoramic view of the city of Sydney and Suburbs ...	Messrs. F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester.

NOTE.—Messrs. Trübner and Co., of 57-9, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., will receive and forward books, periodicals, price-lists, &c. Exhibits and other goods intended for the Museum should be sent to the care of Mr. J. G. Grose, of 10, Lawrence Pountney Lane, Cannon-st., London, E.C., who will forward them to their destination.

J. H. MAIDEN,
Curator.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR 1885.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 17 Vict. No. 2, sec. 9.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Trustees of the Australian Museum, incorporated by the Act 17 Victoria No. 2, have the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council, in accordance with the 9th section of that Act, this their thirty-second Annual Report.

1. The Museum has been, during the year 1885, as in previous years, open to the public from 10 until 5 o'clock (or in summer till 6 o'clock) daily, except on Mondays, when it is necessarily closed for the purpose of cleaning, and except on Sundays, when the hours are from 2 o'clock to 5. The largest attendance on any one day was on the 27th December, when 1,686 persons were registered at the doorway. The greatest Sunday attendance was 1,230, on the 7th June. The average daily number of visitors throughout the year was 264 on week-days and 844 on Sundays. The total for the year was 126,512.

2. The collections are still being increased, by means of purchases, exchanges, and donations; also by our collecting and dredging expeditions. A list of these additions, under their separate heads, will be found in Appendices V, VI, VII, VIII. Among these may be specially mentioned presentations in exchange from the Royal Museum at Florence; about 2,000 Indian Fishes from Dr. Day; three Whales, caught on the coast of New South Wales; and sundry specimens of Ethnology from the South Sea Islands, Casts of Natives of Micronesia and Polynesia, from Dr. Finsch, &c. A Compass and Collecting Jar belonging to Captain Cook, purchased by the Agent-General and presented by the Colonial Secretary, are not without interest.

3. Great alterations and improvements are still in progress, by the erection of additional glass cases. It is contemplated shortly to re-fit the old wing of the Museum with cases suitable for the Mineralogical collections, which will then be exclusively placed there. Rooms have been fitted up for the Osteological collections, which are now being removed thither from other parts of the building.

4. The want of sufficient space in the present building for the constantly-increasing number of exhibits is still felt as a serious drawback to the usefulness of the Institution. The Trustees are preparing a proposal for consideration by the Government, which, if adopted, will provide a useful and permanent extension now urgently required, at a comparatively small cost.

5. Catalogues, not only of the various collections in the Museum, but also of all branches of Australian Zoology, are still in course of preparation. The following new publications have been issued during the past year:—Catalogue of Hydroid Zoophytes; Catalogue of Echinodermata, Part I. Echini; Catalogue of Minerals. Catalogues of Sponges and Medusæ are in the printer's hands; and it is hoped that, by the liberality of the Government, the continuation of "Scott's Lepidoptera" will soon be commenced.

6. The late expeditions to New Guinea, organized by the Geographical Society and by the late Sir Peter Scratchley, presented favourable opportunities for obtaining new and interesting specimens from that as yet unexplored island. The Trustees accordingly provided the scientific outfits, and obtained a portion of the specimens collected.

264—A

7.

[1458 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £54 9s. 3d.]

7. There has been no change in the Board during the year, by death or otherwise.

8. Annexed to this Report are the following Appendices :—

- I.—Annual Balance-sheet.
- II.—Attendance of Visitors.
- III.—Attendance of the Trustees.
- IV.—Work done by Taxidermist and Articulator.
- V.—Specimens collected.
- VI.—Specimens purchased.
- VII.—Exchanges.
- VIII.—Donations.
- IX.—Books acquired.

The Common Seal of the Museum is affixed by order of the Board, this
twentieth day of April, 1886.

S. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

(L.S.) ALFRED STEPHEN,
Crown Trustee and Chairman.

APPENDIX I.
BALANCE-SHEET for the Year 1885.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance from last year.....				Refunds to Colonial Treasurer			
				Purchase of specimens			4 19 1
From Colonial Treasurer—				" large mammals			740 11 9
Statutory endowment	1,000	0	0	" bottles			362 0 0
Parliamentary appropriation	5,900	0	0	" show cases			223 5 8
				" books			1,052 18 4
For Guides and Catalogues sold.....				Furniture, &c.			444 0 5
				Cataloguing			126 4 4
				Travelling expenses and freights			517 10 4
				Collection of specimens, chemicals, and spirits of wine.....			166 14 6
				Searching for extinct remains.....			402 14 0
				Expenses connected with Fisheries Exhibition	181	13	0
				Expenses connected with Colonial and Indian Exhibition	150	17	11
				Expenses connected with New Guinea Expeditions	38	12	1
				Salaries—			321 3 0
				Assistants	124	16	8
				Curator	£600	0	0
				Ticket-writer	200	0	0
				Assistants (2).....	350	0	0
				Night watchman ...	100	0	0
				Sunday Services.....	200	0	0
				Endowment Fund—			1,574 16 8
				Salaries, Secretary, Taxidermist, &c.	1,625	5	8
				General expenses, being for Taxi- dermist's materials, ironmong- ery, insurance, fuel, and sundries	198	3	4
							1,823 9 0
							£ 7,869 3 1
				Balance			1,836 5 1
							£ 9,705 8 2
							£ 9,705 8 2

8th March, 1886.

Examined and found correct,
W. J. STEPHENS.
ROBERT HUNT.

APPENDIX II.

ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS DURING 1885.

	Week-days.	Sundays.
January	9,363	3,058
February	5,247	3,172
March	6,043	4,198
April	8,276	3,225
May	6,695	4,077
June	6,841	4,195
July	6,717	3,892
August	5,604	4,522
September	5,931	3,331
October	5,965	2,911
November	6,140	3,754
December	9,772	3,583
	<u>82,594</u>	<u>43,918</u>
Total	126,512	
Attendance for 1884—		
Week-days		81,053
Sundays		44,887
Total		126,040

APPENDIX III.

ATTENDANCE OF THE TRUSTEES DURING 1885.

Official Trustees.

His Honor the Chief Justice	0
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary	0
The Honorable the Attorney-General	0
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer	0
The Auditor-General	4
The Collector of Customs	0
The Surveyor-General	0
The Colonial Architect	0
The President of the Medical Board	8

Crown

Crown Trustee.

The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G, C.B., M.L.C. ... 10

Elective Trustees.

J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.	8
J. Belisario, Esq., D.D.S.	5
A. Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Sydney University	9
The Honorable Jas. Norton, M.L.C.	10
Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S., Knt.	0
H. H. B. Bradley, Esq.	8
Robert Hunt, Esq., F.G.S.	13
Chas. Moore, Esq., F.L.S.	4
C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S.	3
The Honorable P. G. King, M.L.C.	2
The Honorable W. A. Brodribb, M.L.C.	1
W. J. Stephens, Esq., M.A., Professor of Natural History, Sydney University	10
Number of Board Meetings during the year ...	18

APPENDIX IV.

SPECIMENS CURED AND MOUNTED AND OTHER WORK DONE BY THE TAXIDERMIST AND ARTICULATOR.

Mammalia.

14 specimens skinned and preserved.	|	13 specimens mounted.
9 specimens skinned, preserved, and mounted.		2 specimens grouped.
7 specimens skinned and preserved.		2 specimens restored.

Ornithology.

41 specimens skinned and preserved, and mounted.	|	146 specimens grouped.
54 specimens skinned and preserved.		52 specimens collected.
80 specimens mounted.		4 groups restored.
39 specimens restored.		

Reptilia.

1 specimen skinned and preserved.		1 specimen skinned, preserved, and mounted.
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Ichthyology.

11 specimens skinned and preserved.		12 specimens mounted.
11 specimens skinned, preserved, and mounted.		3 specimens restored.
12 specimens skinned and preserved.		

Osteology.

10 skeletons cleaned.	|	3 skeletons cured.
5 skeletons set up.		1 skeleton fleshed.

Moulds and Casts.

12 moulds and 21 casts made.

Photography.

172 negatives prepared.		676 photographs printed.
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APPENDIX V.

SPECIMENS COLLECTED BY MUSEUM EMPLOYEES.

Mammals :—2 species—4 specimens.
Birds :—152 species—427 specimens.
Fishes :—47 species—76 specimens.
Reptiles :—5 species—5 specimens.
Fossils :—Collections from Wellington Caves.
Ethnology :—40 specimens.

APPENDIX No. VI.

PURCHASES.

Mammals :—11 species—15 specimens.
Birds :—31 species—90 specimens.
Fishes :—926 species—1,074 specimens.
Insects :—A Collection of British Insects.
Lepidoptera :—51 species—79 specimens.
A Collection of Lepidoptera.
Mollusca :—84 species—86 specimens.
A Collection of Shells.

Echinodermata :—

Echinodermata :—3 Collections.
 Sponges :—A Collection of Sponges.
 Skeletons (mammals) :—2 species—2 specimens
 Minerals :—2 Collections.
 Chalcedony and marble table-top.
 Coins :—2 specimens.

Ethnological :—

	404 specimens from	New Guinea.
2,638	”	” New Britain.
203	”	” Australia.
28	”	” Marshall Islands.
42	”	” Bouka Island.
13	”	” Fiji.
8	”	” Solomon Islands.
5	”	” Caroline Islands.
5	”	” Navigator Islands.
1	”	” New Ireland.

DR. F. DAY'S PRIVATE COLLECTION, AS EXHIBITED AT THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION, 1883 (IN PART).

Specimens of Fish from Indian Seas, purchased from Surgeon-General Francis Day, M.D., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

Case II.

<i>Carcharias laticaudus.</i> <i>M. and H.</i> Bombay.	<i>Polynemus plebeius.</i> <i>Brouss.</i> Madras.
” <i>acutus.</i> <i>Rüpp.</i> Madras.	<i>Trichiurus savala.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Sunderbunds and Bombay.
” <i>meisorrhah.</i> <i>M. and H.</i> Calicut. (This specimen is the type of <i>C. malabaricus</i> , <i>Day.</i>)	<i>Caranx hippos.</i> <i>Linn.</i> Madras.
<i>Chiloseyllium indicum.</i> <i>Gmel.</i> Malabar.	” <i>melampyrgus.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Andamans.
<i>Stegostoma tigrinum.</i> <i>Gmel.</i> Madras.	” <i>malabaricus.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Madras.
<i>Rhynchobatus djeddensis.</i> <i>Forsk.</i> Madras.	<i>Chorinemus tala.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Andamus.
<i>Rhinobatus halavi.</i> <i>Forsk.</i> Cochin.	<i>Trachynotus bailloni.</i> <i>Lacép.</i> Karachi.
” <i>granulatus.</i> <i>Cuv.</i> Madras.	<i>Pectus argenteus.</i> <i>Linn.</i> Port Blair.
” <i>columnæ.</i> <i>M. and H.</i> Mangalore.	<i>Equula edentula.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Burmah.
<i>Astrape dipterygia.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Madras.	” <i>daura.</i> <i>Cuv.</i> Madras.
<i>Trygon urnak.</i> <i>Forsk.</i> Malabar.	” <i>insidiatrix.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Madras.
” <i>walga.</i> <i>M. and H.</i> Madras and Bombay.	” <i>brevirostris.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Malabar.
” <i>zugei.</i> <i>M. and H.</i> Madras.	<i>Stromateus cinereus.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Bombay.
<i>Aetobatis narinari.</i> <i>Euphr.</i> Madras.	<i>Percis punctata.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Madras.
<i>Myriodon waigiensis.</i> <i>Q. and G.</i> Malay Archipelago.	<i>Polycaulus uranoscopus.</i> <i>Schn.</i> Madras.
<i>Diploprion bifasciatum.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> China.	<i>Gobiodon quinquestrigatus.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Nicobars.
<i>Hapalogenys mucronatus.</i> <i>E. and S.</i> China.	<i>Callionymus lineolatus.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Madras.
<i>Pentapus porosus.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Malay Archipelago.	<i>Trichogaster fasciatus.</i> <i>Schn.</i> Assam.
<i>Heniochus macrolepidotus.</i> <i>Art.</i> Madras.	<i>Julis lunaris.</i> <i>Linn.</i> Andamans.
<i>Ephippus orbis.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Madras.	<i>Synaptura orientalis.</i> <i>Schn.</i> Madras.
<i>Upeneoides bensasi.</i> <i>Schl.</i> Madras.	<i>EXOCETUS OLIGOLEPIS.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Malay Archipelago. (Type.)
” <i>vittatus.</i> <i>Forsk.</i> Port Blair.	” <i>ONXCEPHALUS.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Malay Archipelago. (Type.)
<i>Apistus carinatus.</i> <i>Schn.</i> Madras.	<i>Barbus tor.</i> <i>H.B.</i> Quetta.
<i>Gymnapistes dracæna.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Canara.	” <i>micropogon mysorensis.</i> <i>Jerd.</i> Bowany R.
<i>Minous monodactylus.</i> <i>Schn.</i> Madras.	<i>Barilius bola.</i> <i>H.B.</i> N. W. Provinces.
<i>Nandus marmoratus.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Assam.	<i>Syngnathus serratus.</i> <i>Schl.</i> Madras.
<i>Plesiops nigricans.</i> <i>Rüpp.</i> Andamans.	<i>Gastrotekeus biaculeatus.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Malay Archipelago.

Case III.

<i>Zygona tules.</i> <i>Cuv.</i> Madras.	<i>HELIASTES XANTHOCHIR.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Malay Archipelago. (Co-type.)
” <i>blochii.</i> <i>Cuv.</i> Bombay.	<i>Heliastes lepidurus.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Andamans.
<i>Narcine timlei.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Madras.	<i>Psettodes erumei.</i> <i>Schn.</i> Madras.
<i>Lutianus lineolatus.</i> <i>Rüpp.</i> Madras.	<i>Synaptura zebra.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Bombay.
<i>AMBASSIS THOMASSI.</i> <i>Day.</i> Malabar. (Type.)	<i>EXOSTOMA STOLICZKA.</i> <i>Day.</i> Indus. (Type.)
<i>Ambassis gymnocephalus.</i> <i>Lacép.</i> Madras.	<i>Labes dussumieri.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Malabar.
<i>Apogon auritus,</i> var. <i>polystigma.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Andamans.	<i>BARBUS THOMASSI.</i> <i>Day.</i> Canara. (Type.)
” <i>wassinki.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Andamans.	<i>Barbus chrysopoma.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Cutch.
” <i>sangiensis.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Andamans.	<i>Perilampus atpar.</i> <i>H.B.</i> Orissa.
<i>Therapon quadrilincatus.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Madras.	<i>ENGRAMMIS ENCRASICHOLOIDES.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Amboina. (Co-type.)
<i>Diagramma griseum.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Scinde.	<i>Clupea tembang.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Malay Archipelago. (Type of <i>C. gibbosa</i> , <i>Blk.</i>)
<i>Pristipoma hasta.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Bombay.	<i>CLUPEA CLUPEOIDES.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Malay Archipelago. (Co-type.)
” <i>guoraka.</i> <i>Russ.</i> Madras.	” <i>BRACHYSOMA.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Amboina. (Co-type.)
” <i>stridens.</i> <i>Forsk.</i> Scinde.	” <i>KLUNZEL.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Amboina. (Co-type.)
<i>Synagris japonicus.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Madras.	<i>Corica soborna.</i> <i>H.B.</i> Orissa.
<i>Gerres lucidus.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Madras.	<i>PELLONA LORVENI.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Amboina. (Co-type.)
<i>Pentapriion longimanus.</i> <i>Cant.</i> Madras.	<i>Elops saurus.</i> <i>Linn.</i> Madras.
<i>Pimolepterus waigienses.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Ceram.	<i>Muraena thyrsoidea.</i> <i>Rich.</i> Batavia.
<i>Cocotropus echinatus.</i> <i>Cant.</i> Madras.	” <i>polyuranodon.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Malay Archipelago.
<i>Choridactylus multibarbis.</i> <i>Rich.</i> Madras.	<i>Amphipnous euchia.</i> <i>H.B.</i> Calcutta.
<i>Sciæna carutta.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Madras.	<i>Doryich(hys) eunculus.</i> <i>H.B.</i> Ganjam.
” <i>anea.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Madras.	<i>Ichthyocampus caree.</i> <i>H.B.</i> Calcutta.
<i>Otolithus ruber.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Madras.	<i>Balistes maculatus,</i> var. <i>oculatus.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Malay Archipelago.
<i>PSENES INDICUS.</i> <i>Day.</i> Madras. (Type.)	” <i>aculeatus.</i> <i>Linn.</i> Malay Archipelago.
<i>Platycephalus carbunculus.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Madras.	<i>Ostracion nasus.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Amboina.
<i>Cepola abbreviata.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Andamans.	<i>Tetrodon valentini.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Amboina.
<i>Atherina forskalii.</i> <i>Rüpp.</i> Calcutta.	” <i>stellatus</i> var. <i>lineatus.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Madras.
<i>MUGIL BUCHANANI.</i> <i>Blk.</i> Calcutta. (Co-type.)	<i>Capros aper.</i> <i>Linn.</i> Devonshire.
<i>Polyacanthus cupanus.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Bowany R.	<i>Scomber scomber.</i> <i>Linn.</i> Devonshire.
<i>Trichogaster chuna.</i> <i>H.B.</i> Debrooghur.	<i>Labrus maculatus.</i> <i>Bl.</i> Devonshire.
” <i>lalius.</i> <i>H.B.</i> Calcutta.	” <i>mixtus.</i> <i>Linn.</i> Devonshire.
” <i>fasciatus.</i> <i>Schn.</i> Assam.	<i>Gadus pollachius.</i> <i>Linn.</i> Devonshire.
<i>POMACENTRUS LABIATUS.</i> <i>Day.</i> Andamans. (Type.)	” <i>luscus.</i> <i>Linn.</i> Devonshire.
<i>Pomacentrus punctatus.</i> <i>Q. and G.</i> Andamans.	<i>Carassius vulgaris.</i> <i>Nordm.</i> Thames at Richmond.
<i>GLYPHIDODON LEUCOPLEURA.</i> <i>Day.</i> Andamans (Type.)	<i>Chaetodon striatus.</i> <i>Linn.</i> Tropical America.
” <i>SINDENSIS.</i> <i>Day.</i> (Type.)	
<i>Glyphidodon antjerius.</i> <i>C. and V.</i> Andamans.	

APPENDIX VII.
EXCHANGES.

Received from—	Sent to—
	Canterbury Museum, Christchurch.
Aptornis bones.	Mollusca :—118 species—389 specimens. Birds :—12 species—18 specimens.
	Mr. James Dall, New Zealand.
Birds :—6 species—6 specimens. Mollusca :—Collection of. Fossils :—Collection. Ethnology :—5 specimens.	Birds :—26 species—29 specimens.
	Royal Museum, Brussels.
Fossils :—Collection of Casts. Mammalian remains (European.)	
	Mr. Felix Ancey, Marseilles.
Coleoptera :—Collection of.	Coleoptera :—32 species—61 specimens.
	Professor Parker, London.
Books :—Several of the Author's recent Publications.	Mammals :—14 species—23 specimens (in spirits)
	Zoological Society, London.
Skeletons :—As received in 1881.	Reptiles (alive) :—5 species—7 specimens.
	Indian Museum, Calcutta.
Lepidoptera :—Collection of Butterflies.	Echinodermata :—24 species—63 specimens.
	Propaganda Museum, Rome.
Antiquities of Ancient Rome (promised).	Mammals :—6 species—6 specimens. Birds :—30 species—30 specimens. Mollusca :—111 species—314 specimens. Minerals :—20 specimens.
	Canadian Commission (Fisheries Exhibition).
Fishes :—17 species—39 specimens.	Birds :—48 species—50 specimens.
	Straits Settlement's Commission (Fisheries Exhibition).
Fishes :—88 species—96 specimens. Mollusca :—3 species—3 specimens. Crustacea :—3 species—15 specimens.	Mammals :—14 species—14 specimens. Birds :—63 species—63 specimens.
	Newfoundland Commission (Fisheries Exhibition).
Mammals :—3 species—3 specimens. Fishes :—40 species—174 specimens.	Mammals :—16 species—16 specimens. Birds :—62 species—63 specimens.
	Chilian Commission (Fisheries Exhibition).
Fishes :—3 species—18 specimens. (See 1884 Report.)	Mammals :—17 species—17 specimens. Birds :—62 species—64 specimens.
	Shanghai Museum.
Birds :—Collection (en route). Mollusca :—Collection (en route).	Mammals :—3 species—4 specimens. Birds :—69 species—75 specimens.
	Museum of Archaeology, Cambridge.
Ethnological :—61 specimens.	Ethnological :—198 specimens.
	Tasmanian Museum, Hobart.
Collection of Fishes in 1884.	Birds :—31 species—39 mounted specimens.
	Dr. C. Lumpholtz, Christiana.
Fishes :—Collection (promised).	Mammals :—1 species—1 specimen. Skeletons :—2 species—2 specimens.
	Professor G. O. Sars, Christiana.
Books :—Norwegian Zoological Literature (promised).	Books :—Aust. Mus. Catalogue, &c.
	Professor Giglioli, Royal Museum, Florence.
Mammals :—27 species—33 specimens. Birds :—50 species—57 specimens. Fishes :—58 species—176 specimens. Reptiles :—27 species—39 specimens.	Ethnological—39 specimens.

Received from—	Sent to—
Melbourne Exhibition Aquarium.	
Mammals :—1 specie—1 specimen (Hippo- potamus.)	Ethnological :—77 specimens.
Mr. George Potts, Rockhampton.	
Minerals :—Collection of. Reptiles :—Small collection.	Minerals :—30 specimens.
Mr. D. A. Porter, Tamworth.	
Minerals :—22 specimens.	Specimen holders and pins.
Mr. James R. Chisholm, Townsville.	
Ethnological :—Collection of Boomerangs.	Books.
Mr. Robert Grant, Lithgow.	
Birds :—5 species—5 specimens.	Birds :—6 American birds.
Mr. Percy W. Broomfield, Victoria.	
Fossils :—Collection of shells.	Mollusca :—54 species—122 specimens.
Dr. Steindachner, Royal Museum, Vienna.	
Collection of fishes and reptiles (part received).	Fishes :—75 species—146 specimens. Sponges :—7 species—8 specimens. Echini :—9 species—35 specimens.
Mr. P. Bouvier, Marseilles.	
Mollusca :—Collection of Shells.	Mollusca :—54 species—191 specimens.
Adelaide Museum.	
Fishes :—Collection of.	Fishes :—4 species—4 specimens.
Mr. Caleb Thomas, Victoria.	
Minerals :—Small collection of important specimens.	Minerals :—80 specimens.
Mr. J. Dalgleish, Edinburgh.	
Birds' Nests :—4 specimens. Birds' Eggs :—16 specimens.	Birds' Eggs :—Collection of Australian.
National Museum, Melbourne.	
Fish :—1 species—1 specimen <i>Orthogoriscus sp.</i> Sponges :—5 species—5 specimens.	Echinodermata :—7 species—7 specimens. Crustacea :—12 species—12 specimens.

APPENDIX VIII.
DONATIONS.

Specimen.	Donor.
<i>Mammals.</i>	
2 Phalangista vulpina	} The N.S. Wales Zoological Society.
1 Macacus sp.	
1 Ursus malayensis (juv.)	
1 Viverra civetta	
1 Agouti	
1 Sphingurus insidiosus	
1 Vulpes vulgaris	
1 Sarcophilus ursinus	
1 Phascolarctos cinereus	
2 Mus rattus ... ..		Mr. George Relph.
1 Phascogale penicillata	Miss Ramsay.
1 " "	Mr. John Lackey.
2 Dasyurus viverrinus	Mr. James Hook.
1 " "	Masters Jones.
1 " "	Mr. M. A. Stewart.
1 Petrogale penicillata	Mr. W. Cheyne.
1 Hydromys chrysogaster	Mr. David Ward.
1 " leucogaster	Mr. Brown.
1 Acrobates pygmaea	Mr. H. W. Blick.
1 Echidna aculeata	Mr. J. M'Nab.
1 " hystrix	Miss L. Cooke.
1 " "	Mr. W. R. Riley.
1 " setosa	} Dr. Luther, R.N.
1 Harpyia cephalotes major (New Guinea)	

Specimen.	Donor.
<i>Mammals—continued.</i>	
1 Tachyglossus aculeatus	Mr. J. A. Fitzhardinge.
1 Scotophilus morio	Mrs. Walsh.
1 Podabrus sp.	Mr. E. H. Palmer.
1 " crassicaudatus	Mr. C. S. Cadell.
1 Ornithorhynchus anatinus	Mr. G. J. F. Frankland.
1 Dasyurus maculatus	Dr. J. C. Cox.
1 Lepus cuniculus	Miss Hall.
<i>Birds.</i>	
2 Cygnus olor	} The N. S. Wales Zoological Society.
2 Atagen minor	
1 Casarca tadornoides	
1 Strix novæ-hollandiæ	
1 Struthio camelus	
1 Casuarius bennettii	
1 Anas galerita	
1 Chibia bracteata	Dr. A. Bowman.
1 Ninox maculata	Dr. Roth.
1 Casarca tadornoides	Dr. Ward.
1 Sula australis	Dr. W. Williams.
1 Dromaius novæ-hollandiæ	} Dr. E. Sinclair.
1 Cygnus olor (young)	
1 Eurystomus pacificus	} Dr. Fiaschi.
1 Psophodes crepitans	
1 Platycercus eximius	} Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
1 Myzantha garrula	
1 Geobasileus chrysorrhœa	
1 Pardalotus assimilis	
1 Petroeca leggii	
1 Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus	
1 Cacatua galerita	
1 Myiagra plumbea	} Mr. C. Harris.
1 Strepera graculina	
1 Graucalus melanops	
1 Pachycephala gutturalis	
1 Cacatua galerita	
1 " eos... ..	
1 " ducorpsii	
1 Lestris catarrhactes	Miss Patterson.
1 Phasianus sp. (Hybrid)	Mr. John Dyason.
1 Dicrurus bracteatus	Mr. John Shinger.
1 Podargus strigoides	Mr. J. R. C. Sinclair.
1 Agapornis roseicollis	Hon. J. Franklyn.
1 Haliastur indicus	Mr. J. B. Dalhunny.
1 " (African)	Mr. F. Ratte.
1 Psephotus hæmatonotus (albino)	} Director, Botanic Gardens.
1 Nycticorax caledonicus	
1 Chibia bracteata	Mr. M'Cooley.
1 Corvus australis (albino)	Mrs. Apted.
1 Rallus pectoralis	Mr. N. R. Bernard.
1 Pomatostomus temporalis (young albino)	Mr. J. Dyason.
1 " superciliosus	} Mr. J. A. Daly.
1 Platycercus barnardii	
1 Eulabes religiosa	Mr. C. Lewis.
2 Gallus sonneratii	} Mr. George Thom.
2 Terpsiphone paradisea	
1 Pitta concinna	
1 Zosterops flava	
1 Megalaima sp.	
1 Halcyon sanctus	
1 Astur novæ-hollandiæ	
1 Artamus superciliosus	Mr. Palmer.
1 Astur approximans	Dr. Luther, R.N.
1 Pelicanus conspicillatus	Mrs. W. M. Onslow.
1 Strix delicatulus	Mr. Robinson.
	Mr. D. J. Pearson.
	Mr. Alfred Stewart.
<i>Reptiles and Amphibians.</i>	
1 Acanthophis antarctica	} N.S.W. Zoological Society
1 Morelia variegata	
1 Diemania superciliosa	
1 " "	Mr. George Relph.
1 " "	Mr. Buchanan.
1 " "	Mr. James Anderson.

Specimen.	Donor.
<i>Reptiles and Amphibians—continued.</i>	
1 <i>Diemania olivacea</i>	Mr. J. G. R. Fry.
1 " " and eggs	Mr. Walter Black.
1 <i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i>	} Mr. A. Dumbrell.
1 " <i>variegata</i>	
1 " <i>curtus</i>	} Mr. E. S. Reubens.
1 <i>Morelia variegata</i>	
1 <i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i>	Mr. Cadell.
1 " " (juv.)	Mr. J. M'Cooley.
1 " <i>variegatus</i>	Mr. Edwards.
1 " sp.	Mr. W. H. Corkhill.
1 " "	} Mr. John Fischer.
2 <i>Pseudechis porphyriaceus</i>	
3 <i>Grammatophora barbata</i>	Mr. James Morton.
2 <i>Pseudechis porphyriaceus</i>	Mr. R. J. M'Kenzie.
2 <i>Dendrophis punctulata</i>	Mr. J. R. M'Nab.
1 " "	Mr. A. W. Howell.
1 <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i>	Mr. G. Reed.
1 " "	} Mr. J. Watt.
1 <i>Vermicella annulata</i>	
1 " "	Mr. G. R. Johnstone.
1 <i>Morelia spilotes</i>	Mr. R. Ray.
1 " "	Mr. A. M'Grath.
1 <i>Crotalis durussus</i>	Dr. Carl Fischer.
5 <i>Typhlops Ruppelli</i>	} Mr. G. W. Oldham.
1 <i>Grammatophora barbata</i>	
1 <i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	Mr. J. G. Matthew.
1 " "	Mr. H. Watt.
1 " "	Mr. G. Brennard.
1 " "	Mr. G. Sheather.
1 " "	Mr. J. Mezlin.
1 <i>Tropidolepisma rugosus</i>	Mr. J. L. Brown.
1 <i>Grammatophora barbata</i>	Mr. A. J. Wilson.
2 <i>Phyllurus platurus</i>	Mr. Thomas Jones.
1 " "	Mr. J. H. Cooper.
1 <i>Lialis punctatula</i>	Dr. E. Sinclair.
2 <i>Trachydosaurus rugosus</i>	Mr. C. S. Wilkinson.
1 <i>Hydrosaurus varius</i>	Mr. R. Moore.
1 <i>Cyclodus gigas</i>	Mr. J. V. Menzies.
<i>Fishes.</i>	
1 <i>Belone annulata</i>	Captain Sinclair.
1 <i>Trygon pastinaca</i>	Mr. W. Firth.
1 " "	Mr. W. Proctor.
1 <i>Histiogaster labiosus</i>	} Dr. J. C. Cox.
1 <i>Cossyphus unimaculatus</i>	
2 <i>Opisthognathus jacksoniensis</i>	
2 <i>Anthias longimanus</i>	
1 <i>Odax richardsonii</i>	
1 <i>Lutris ramsayi</i>	
1 <i>Plectropoma annulatum</i>	
2 <i>Hippocampus novæ-hollandiæ</i>	Mr. G. L. Goodman.
1 <i>Syngnathus cinctus</i>	Mr. H. Cadell.
1 <i>Hypencoides</i> , sp.	Inspector Seymour.
1 <i>Exocetus speculiger</i>	Mr. H. D. Morgan.
1 <i>Plesiops bleekeri</i>	Mr. H. Ireland.
1 " "	Mr. W. Rogerson.
1 <i>Dicotylichthys maculatus</i>	Mr. C. Windeyer.
1 <i>Galaxias</i> , sp.	Mr. George Humphrey.
1 <i>Syngnathus</i> , sp.	Mr. James Naylor.
1 <i>Ostracion lenticularis</i>	Mr. G. Mansell.
1 " "	Mr. Tarplee.
1 <i>Cristiceps</i> , sp.	Mr. G. L. Goodman.
1 <i>Tetrodon sceleratus</i>	Mrs. Tipper.
1 <i>Petroscirtes wilsoni</i>	Mr. G. H. Barrow.
1 <i>Odax richardsonii</i>	A Fisherman.
1 <i>Callionymus calauropomus</i>	} Mr. H. Smithurst.
1 <i>Therapon theraps</i>	
1 <i>Carcharias</i> , sp.	
1 <i>Caranx trachurus</i>	
1 <i>Scorpiis equipinnis</i>	
1 <i>Tetrodon hypsilogenion</i>	} Mr. Heany.
1 <i>Rhina squatina</i>	

Specimen.	Donor.	
<i>Fishes—continued.</i>		
1 <i>Antennarius striatus</i> ...	} Mr. Thomas Temperly.	
5 <i>Echineis naucrates</i> ...		
3 <i>Chaetodon strigatus</i> ...		
2 <i>Monacanthus</i> , sp. ...		
1 <i>Petroscirtes cristiceps</i> ...		
1 <i>Gobius</i> sp. ...		
1 <i>Pataecus fronto</i> ...		
9 <i>Zygona</i> sp. ...		
3 <i>Mugil</i> sp. ...		
1 <i>Clupea sundaica</i> ...		
1 <i>Syngnathus</i> sp. ...		
1 <i>Centriscus japonicus</i> ...		Mr. H. Newcombe.
1 <i>Mugil</i> sp. ...		} Fisheries Commission.
2 <i>Monocanthus ayraudi</i> ...		
3 <i>Salmo fario</i> ...	Mr. Andrew Brown.	
1 <i>Chilodactylus fuscus</i> ...	Mr. R. L. Eames.	
1 " <i>macropterus</i> ...	Messrs. Eames	
2 <i>Ostracion</i> sp. ...	Mr. Young.	
1 <i>Dactylopterus orientalis</i> ...	} Captain Braithwaite.	
1 <i>Ophichthys</i> sp. ...		
1 <i>Cristiceps</i> sp. ...	} Dr. M'Kinlay.	
1 <i>Pterois zebra</i> ...		
1 <i>Carassius vulgaris</i> ...	Hon. G. R. Dibbs.	
1 <i>Trygonorhina fasciata</i> ...	Mr. W. T. Vigenser.	
1 <i>Eleotris</i> sp. ...	Mr. Davenport.	
1 <i>Coris</i> (sp. nov.) ...	Mr. G. Bellington.	
1 <i>Tetrodon</i> sp. ...	Mr. H. Fischer.	
<i>Insects.</i>		
1 <i>Extatosoma tiaratum</i> ...	Miss M'Gillivray.	
1 " " ...	Mr. Alfred Saltea.	
1 " " ...	Mr. J. G. Tressider.	
2 <i>Lamprima latreillei</i> ...	Mr. A. Spring.	
1 " " ...	Editor, <i>Town & Country Journal</i> .	
1 <i>Chalepteryx collesi</i> and two cocoons ...	Dr. W. F. Mackenzie	
1 " " ...	Mr. Ryce.	
1 " " ...	Mr. G. Moore.	
1 <i>Schizorrhina australis</i> ...	} Mr. Walter Black.	
1 <i>Dynastes</i> sp. ...		
1 <i>Phasma typhon</i> ...	Mr. Fitzhardinge.	
1 " " ...	Mr. F. Laurence.	
2 " sp. ...	Rev. W. Wyatt Gill.	
1 " " ...	Mr. Cabesan.	
1 " " ...	Mr. Dash.	
1 " " ...	Mr. F. Law.	
1 Lepidopterous larvae, attacked by fungus (<i>Sphoeria</i>) ...	Mr. C. W. Cheeseborough.	
1 <i>Aphrophoridae</i> ...	Mr. F. Ratte.	
1 <i>Diadoxus erythrurus</i> (larva) ...	} Mr. A. Roxburgh.	
1 <i>Orthopteron</i> sp. and eggs ...		
1 <i>Grillotalpa</i> sp. ...	Mr. David Lock.	
1 <i>Cherocampa scrofa</i> ...	Mr. E. H. Dawson.	
25 <i>Coleoptera</i> ...	} Mr. Woolrych.	
4 <i>Hymenoptera</i> ...		
2 <i>Orthoptera</i> ...	Miss Stephens.	
1 <i>Cordiceps robertsii</i> ...	} Mr. F. Stratham.	
1 Small collection of <i>Coleoptera</i> ...		
3 <i>Hemiptera</i> ...	} Mr. F. Stratham.	
1 <i>Pielus</i> sp. ...		
1 <i>Cossus</i> sp. (larva) ...	Mr. F. Ratte.	
1 Small collection of <i>Hymenoptera</i> ...	Mr. G. Crisp.	
1 <i>Antheraea</i> sp. ...	Mr. F. E. Moore.	
1 <i>Neuropteron</i> ...	Mr. E. Hungerford.	
1 <i>Ichneumon</i> ...	Mr. George Moore.	
1 <i>Antheraea simplex</i> ...	Mr. Stangerlethes.	
1 <i>Sphinx convolvuli</i> ...	Mr. Dale.	
1 <i>Heterostoma</i> sp. ...	Mr. W. A. Nicholas.	
1 <i>Bombilius</i> sp. ...	Miss Vernon.	
Larva of <i>Choerocampa scrofa</i> ...	Dr. Luther, R.N.	
2 <i>Coleoptera</i> ...	Mr. H. Collis.	
Larva of <i>Hemiptera</i> ...	Miss Godby	
1 <i>Mantis</i> sp. ...	Mr. G. W. Lowe.	
1 <i>Cossus</i> sp. ...	Mr. H. Smith.	
Larva of <i>Sequosa triangularis</i> ...	Mr. S. Law.	
Lepidopterous larva ...	Mr. J. H. Rose.	
1 <i>Rhytiphora</i> sp. ...		

Specimen.	Donor.
<i>SPIDERS, &C. (Myriopoda and Arachnida.)</i>	
1 Mygale sp.	Mr. G. H. Barrow.
4 Epeira	Mrs. G. H. Barrow.
1 Arachnid	Mr. Hillaire.
1 Scorpion (from the Soudan)	Mr. D. E. Todd.
1 Heterostoma sulcidens	Mr. A. H. Mills.
1 Mygale sp.	Editor, <i>Queanbeyan Times</i> .
1 Acrotcs sp.	Miss Godby.
4 Heterostoma sp.	Mr. W. Bailey.
4 Arachnids	Mr. J. T. Spurway.
2 Nests of trap-door-spiders	Dr. Carl Fisher.
<i>Crustacea.</i>	
1 Ibacus sp.	} Mr. G. L. Goodman.
1 Squilla sp.	
1 Neptunus pelagicus	Mr. W. Nicholl
1 Lepidura sp.	Mr. John Borlase.
1 Hyastenus diacanthus	Mr. A. Bird.
1 Ranina dentata	Mr. H. Prince.
1 " "	Mr. Thos. Dillon.
1 Crab... "	Mr. H. Phillips.
<i>Mollusca.</i>	
1 Limax sp	Mr. S. Sinclair.
1 Lima fragilis	} Capt. Braithwaite
1 Claviger fastigiella... ..	
1 Lolligo sp. ?	Dr. Palmer.
<i>Echinodermata.</i>	
1 Asterina sp.	Mr. George Wright.
1 Toxpneustes angulosus	Dr. von Lendenfeldt.
1 Asteropsis sp.	Mr. G. Wright.
<i>Zoophyta.</i>	
1 Gorgonia sp.	Capt. Braithwaite.
<i>Vermes, &c.</i>	
1 Gordius sp.	Inspector Seymour.
1 Hirudo medicinalis	Mr. Shirley.
<i>Geological.</i>	
1 Fossil from Newcastle	Captain Sinclair.
1 Molar tooth of Diprotodon	Mr. Gilleland.
1 quartz specimen from Prospect	Mr. James Weatherall
Oxide of iron (Darling River)	Mr. C. Brachbull.
6 Fossil shells	} Mr. R. Male.
1 Pebble, quartz	
Specimens of rocks	Mr. Charlesky.
Specimens of minerals from Lake Saluator, Queensland	Mr. C. H. Cheeseborough.
Specimens of copper ore. N.S.W.	} Mr. C. van Velde.
Copper glance, native copper. Nymagee.	
Copper pyrites. Cobar.	
Calcite concretious. Cooma... ..	Mrs. Selkirk.
2 Specimens of gold-bearing rock. Moruya District, N.S.W.	Mr. T. Middleton.
Cretaceous fossils from New Caledonia	Mr. Charles du Peloux.
Carboniferous fossils (Spirifera) with fossil wood. Kangaroo Valley	Mr. David Jarret.
2 Pieces of upper jaw of kangaroo	} Mr. H. Meridith.
Bitumenous concretious	
Anterior part of left ramus with symphysis of an aged Diprotodon	Mr. J. B. Cift
Collection of rocks (Arragonite, &c.)	Mrs. Selkirk
Collection of minerals	Mr. Sadleir.
Collection of fossils (Spirifer, &c.)	Mr. W. Moran.
Auriferous sinter (Calcedony quartz)	} Mr. F. Ratté.
Silver ores, Galena cerussite. New Caledonia.	
Raw and burnt blanket sands. Victoria.	
Richmondite. New Zealand	
Serpentine, with native copper. New Zealand	
Tasmanite. Tasmania	
Cobaltiferous wad (asbloite) New Caledonia	
Fluor-spar, Ausiderite. Tasmania	
Red-ochre conglomerate. New Caledonia... ..	
Auriferous copper and iron pyrites. Mitchell's Creek	
Upper cretaceous fossils	

Specimen.	Donor.
<i>Geological—continued.</i>	
Shark's tooth, inside nodule. Queensland	} Mr. E. Bright.
Clay-stone with opal. Cloncurry River, Queensland	
Iron pyrites. Bathurst District	
Portion of jaw of Diprotodon	
6 Mineral specimens... ..	
Bauxite (?)	
<i>Ethnological.</i>	
2 Stone tomahawks. N.S.W.	} Mr. C. E. Burrowes.
1 Grinding stone N.S.W.	
1 Nulla-nulla. N.S.W.	} Mr. G. Mathew, R.N.
3 Earthenware pots from New Guinea	
2 Stone tomahawks. Wollongong	} Mr. J. M'Cooley.
1 " " Liverpool	
4 Grinding stones	
3 Bows	
12 Poisoned arrows	} Dr. Belisario.
16 Boomerangs	
4 Stone tomahawks	} Mr. A. Chauffourier.
4 " implements	
2 Shields	
4 Wommeras	
4 Nulla-nullas	
1 Stool from "Novanga," S.S. Islands ... ..		Rev. W. Wyatt Gill.
6 Stone tomahawks. N.S.W.	} Mr. R. C. Cooper.
1 Grinding stone. N.S.W.	
1 Model outrigger canoe from Ceylon	} Mr. S. Sinclair.
2 Boomerangs. Western Australia	
1 Breast-tablet worn by "Gooseberry," Last Queen of Sydney Aborigines	Mr. J. Staine.
1 Calabash. African	Mrs. Gunther.
1 Food-bowl. New Guinea... ..	} Dr. Luther, R.N.
2 Adzes New Guinea	
2 Clubs	
1 Lime-pot	
1 Necklace	
<i>Numatological.</i>	
6 Coins	Mr. Sadlear.
1 Copper coin (Charles, 1675)	Mr. A. B. Hall.
<i>Osteological.</i>	
1 Skull of female aboriginal	} Mr. H. Smithurst.
1 Skull of seal. S.A.	
1 Skull of aboriginal. Cape York	Dr. M'Kinlay.
<i>Botanical.</i>	
Roots of vines from Camden affected by <i>Phylloxera vastatrix</i>	Dr. von Lendenfeldt.
Collection of Algæ	Hon. Sir. Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., &c.

APPENDIX IX.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM LIBRARY.

Reg. No.	Book.	Shelf.
CLASS A 1.		
	Descriptive Catalogue of the Osteological Series in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.	
1754	Vol. I, Pisces, Reptilia, Aves, Marsupialia. 4to.	18 A
1755	Vol. II, Mammalia, Placentalia. 4to.	18 A
1780	Flower (W. H.) List of Cetacea in the British Museum. London, 1885. 8vo.	2 E
1703-4	Wolf (J.) Zoological Sketches, 1st and 2nd Series. 2 vols. 4to.	34

Reg. No.	Book.	Shelf.
CLASS A 2.		
1547-8	Baird, Brewer, & Ridgeway. The Water Birds of North America. Boston, 1884. 2 vols. 4to.	11 C
1754	Descriptive Catalogue of the Osteological Series in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Vol. I, Pisces, Reptilia, Aves, Marsupialia. 4to.	18 A
1849	Dubois (A.) Conspectus Avium Europacarum. Bruxelles, 1871. (Pamphlets, vol. 4, fol.)	22 D
1850	List of Birds in the Shanghai Museum, 1883. (Pamphlets, vol. 18.)	22 D
1687-91	Macgillivray (W.) History of British Birds. 5 vols. 8vo.	3 D
1736	Strickland (H. E.) Ornithological Synonyms. 8vo.	1 C
1850	Stoat (W.) Index to Collection of Birds Eggs. (Pamphlets, vol. 18.)	22 D
1850	Stoat (W.) List of Birds Eggs in the Collection of. (Pamphlets, vol. 18.)	22 D
CLASS A 3.		
1754	Descriptive Catalogue of the Osteological Series in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Vol. I, Pisces, Reptilia, Aves, Marsupialia. 4to.	18 A
1739	Peters & Doria. Catalogo dei Rettilie dei Bratrachi. Genova, 1878. 8vo.	13 D
CLASS A 4.		
1754	Descriptive Catalogue of the Osteological Series in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Vol. I, Pisces, Reptilia, Aves, Marsupialia. 4to.	18 A
1692	Faber (G. L.) Fisheries of the Adriatic. 4to.	12 F
1825	Jordan (D. S.) and others. Contributions to North American Ichthyology, Parts 2 and 3. Washington, 1877-78. 8vo.	4 D
1781	Lowe (R. T.) History of the Fishes of Madeira. London, 1843-60. 8vo....	22 E
CLASS A 5.		
1805	Conchologia Indica, Supplement to: Land and Freshwater Shells of India. Text, parts I to IV. 1882-83. 8vo.	14 B
1806	Conchologia Indica, Supplement to: Land and Freshwater Shells of India. Plates, parts I to V. 1882-84. 4to.	14 B
1761	Gould. Mollusca. U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838-42, Vol. XIII. Boston, 1852. 4to.	14 A
1715-26	Martini (D.) Conchylien Cabinet. 12 vols. 4to.	15 A
CLASS A 6.		
1737	Barbut (J.) Les Genres des Insectes de Linne. London, 1781. 4to.	13 D
1740-1	Hagen (Dr. H. A.) Bibliotheca Entomologica. Leipzig, 1842-63. 2 vols. 8vo.	12 F
1705	Johnson. Illustrations of British Lepidoptera. 4to.	13 C
1727-35	Koch (C. L.) Die Arachniden. 9 vols. 8vo.	12 G
CLASS A 7.		
1787	Becker (Leon). Les Arachnides de Belgique. Brussels, 1882, part I. Fol. (Annales du Musée Royale de Belgique, Tome X.)	.....
1796	Bruggemann (F.) Neue Korallen-Arten aus dem Rothen Meeres und von Mauritius. (Abhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Bremen. B. 5, Hf. 2, p. 395.) 1877.	.....
1763	Donovan (E.) Natural History of the Insects of China. London, 1842. 4to.	13 B
1791	Dana (Jas. D.) Corals and Coral Islands. London, 1872. 8vo.	.....
1796	Pourtales (L. F. de). Corals and Crinoids (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, vol. 5 No. 9.) 1878. 8vo.	.....
1796	Heider (A. von). Sagartia troglodites Gosse. (Sitzungsberichte der Kais. Akad. der Wiss. Wien Bd. 75, Hf. 4, p. 367.) 1877.	.....
1796	Heider (A. V.) Cerianthus membranaceus. Haime, 1879	.....
1796	Heider (A. V.) Die Gattung Cladocora Ehrenb. 1881	.....
1792	Kölliker (A.) Anatomische systematische Beschreibung der Alcyonarien. Die pennatuliden. Frankfurt, 1872. 4to.	.....
1793	Klunzinger (C. B.) Die Korallthiere des Rothen Meeres. Berlin, 1877. 4to.	.....
1796	Koch (G. von). Anatomie der Orgelkoralle. Jena, 1874	.....
1738	Muller (J.) & F. H. Troschell. System der Asteriden. Braunschweig, 1842. 4to.	13 B
1794	Machius. Die Expedition zur physikalisch chemischen und biologischen Untersuchung der Nordsee in sommer, 1872. Coelenterata, &c. Berlin, 1875. Fol.	.....
1795	Marenzeller (Emil v.) Die Coelenteraten, Echinodermen, und Würmer de K. K. Osterreichisch Ungarischen Norpel-expedition. Wien, 1877. 4to.	.....

Reg. No.	Book.	Shelf.
CLASS A 7— <i>continued</i> .		
1697	Pritchard (A.) A History of Infusoria. 4th edition. Svo. London, 1861.	13 B
1777	Reitter (E.) Systematische Eintheilung der Nitidularien. 1874. Svo. ...	12 F
1796	Studer (Th.) Ueber Knospong und Theilung bei Madreporariera. Bern, 1850.	.....
1796	Studer (Th.) Neubestimmung einiger seltener Corallenarten. 1878. ...	.....
1775-76	Westwood (J. O.) Arcana Entomologica. London, 1841-45. 2 vols. Svo.	12 F
1778	Westwood (J. O.) Cabinet of Oriental Entomology. 4to.....	12 F
1779	Westwood (J. O.) Thesaurus Entomologicus Oxoniensis. Oxford, 1874. Fol.	14 A
1828	Uljanin (Dr. B.) Doliohum. (Fauna and Flora des Golfes von Neapel. Monographie X.)	4 C
1829	Lang (Dr. A.) Die Polycladen. (Fauna and Flora des Golfes von Neapel. Monographie XI.)	4 C
CLASS A 8.		
1693	Claus (C.) Traité de Zoologie. Svo.	10 B
1850	Cope (E. D.) The Relations between Thermophous Reptiles and Monotreme Mammalia. Salem, 1885. (Pamphlets, vol. 18.)	22 D
1828-9	Fauna and Flora des Golfes von Neapel. Mon. X, XI, XII, in 2 vols. 4to.	4 C
1700	Tristram (H. B.) Fauna and Flora of Palestine. 4to.	21 C
1824	Schlegel (H.) Notes from the Royal Zoological Museum of the Netherlands at Leyden. Vol. VII. 1835.	1 E
CLASS A 9.		
1762	MacIise (J.) Comparative Osteology. London, 1847. Fol.	34
1754-5	Descriptive Catalogue of the Osteological Series in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. 2 vols. 4to. .	18 A
1756-7	Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Histological Series in the Museum of the R.C.S.E. 2 vols. 4to. Vol. I. Elementary Tissues of Animals and Vegetables. Vol. II. Structure of Skeleton of Vertebrate Animals.	18 A
1696	Gegenbaur (C.) Morphologisches Jahrbuch, Band X. Svo	4 E
1710	Haeckel (Dr. E.) Biologische Studien Gastraea Theorie. Svo.	13 D
1850	Higgin (Thos.) On the structure of the Skeleton of Euplectella Aspergillum. 1873. (Pamphlets, vol. 18.)	22 D
1849	Parker (W. K.) On the structure and development of the Skull in Crocodilia, 1883. (Pamphlets, vol. 4, Fol.)	22 D
CLASS B.		
1622-3	Cooke (M. C.) British fresh-water Algae. London, 1882-84. 2 vols. Svo.	21 E
1828	Berthold (Dr. G.) Cryptonemiaccen. 4to. (Fauna and Flora des Golfes von Neapel. Monographie XII)	4 C
1838	Maccoun (J.) Catalogue of Canadian Plants, Part 2. Gamopetalae. Montreal, 1884. Svo.	21 E
CLASS C.		
1782-3	Beneden (J. V.) Description des Ossements Fossiles des environs d'Anvers. Part IV. 1885. Fol. 1 vol. texte, 1 vol. plates. (Annales du Musée Royale de Belgique. Tome IX)	21 A
1582	Catalogue Fossil Mammalia in British Museum, Part I. Svo.	2 E
1850	Canvin (Dr.) Esquisse demographique de la Nouvelles Galles de Sud. Paris, 1881. (Pamphlets, vol. 18.)	22 D
1850	Cope (E. D.) Geology and palæontology. 1885. (Pamphlets, vol. 18) ...	22 D
1850	Cope (E. D.) The Batrachia of the Permanent Beds of Bohemia. 1885. (Pamphlets, vol. 18.)	22 D
1850	Dupont (E.) Sur l'origine des calcaires devoniens de la Belgique. Brussels, 1881. (Pamphlets, vol. 18.)	22 D
1758	Descriptive Catalogue of Fossil Organic Remains of Pisces and Reptiles in the Museum. R.C.S.E., 1854. 4to.	18 A
1759	Descriptive Catalogue of Fossil Organic Remains of Invertebrata in Museum. R.C.S.E., 1856. 4to.	18 A
1749-50	Koninck (L. de). Description des Animaux Fossiles de Belgique. Liege, 1842-44. Texte and Plates, 2 vols. 4to.	21 A
1751-2	Koninck (L. de). Recherches sur les Animaux Fossiles. Parts I and II. Liege, 1847. 2 vols. 4to.	21 A
1784	Koninck (L. de). Faune du Calcaire carbonifere de la Belgique. 1885. Fol. (Annales du Musée Royale de Belgique, Tome XI.)	21 A
1789	Koninck (L. de). Faune du Calcaire carbonifere de la Belgique. 1880. Part II. Fol. (Annales du Musée Royale de Belgique, Tome V.)	21 A

Reg. No.	Book.	Shelf.
CLASS C—continued.		
1849	Owen (Prof.) Evidence of a large extinct Lizard, N.S.W. 1884. (Pamphlets, vol. 4, Fol.)	22 D
1849	Owen (Prof.) Evidence of a large extinct Monotreme, N.S.W. 1884. (Pamphlets, vol. 4, Fol.)	22 D
1849	Owen (Prof.) Description of the Teeth of a large Extinct Genus (<i>Scoparodon Ramsay</i> .) 1884. (Pamphlets, vol. 4, Fol.)	22 D
1706-9	Owen (Prof.) History of British Fossil Reptiles. 4 vols. 4to. ...	19 D
1760	Owen (Prof.) Description of the Skeleton of an extinct Gigantic Sloth, (<i>Mylodon robustus</i>). London, 1842. 4to.	21 A
1585	Palæontographical Society, Vol. XXXVIII. 1884. 4to. ...	22 B
1718	Rutley (F.) The Study of Rocks. Svo. ...	19 C
CLASS D.		
1580-81	Annual Report, Comptroller of Currency, U.S. 1883. Svo., 2 vols. ...	4 D
1807	Annual Report of the Department of Mines, N.S.W. 1884. Fol. ...	22 B
1826	Annual Reports of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, U.S.A., for 1862-63-66-69-70 to 76-78-79-83-84. Svo. ...	4 F
1848	Annual Report of the Indian Museum, 1884-5. Svo. ...	7 B
1698	Annales des Sciences Naturelles. Zoologie 6th Series. Tome XVII, 1883. Svo.	7 B
1743	Annales des Sciences Naturelles. Zoologie 6th Series. Tome XVIII, 1884. Svo.	7 B
1783-89	Annales du Musée Royale d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique. Tomes V, IX, X, XI.	21 A
1586-1655	Abhandlungen der K. Akademie des Wissenschaften zu Berlin, 1804-82. 70 vols. 4to. ...	.....
1820	American Naturalist, 1885. Svo. ...	1 D
1841	Annals and Magazine of Natural History. 5th Series, Vols. 15 & 16. 1885. Svo.	1 E
1850	Beneden (Van). Les Squelletes de Cétacés et les Musées qui les renferment. (Pamphlets, vol. 18.)	22 D
1817-1819	Bulletin du Musée Royale d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique. Tomes I to III. 1882-4. Svo. ...	.....
1822	Berichte über die Senckenbergische naturforschende Gesellschaft. Frankfurt, 1882-3-4. Svo. ...	.....
1823	Bericht des Vereines für Naturkunde zu Cassel, Nos. 29, 30, 31. 1883-84. Svo. ...	.....
1764	Cope (E. D.) Tertiary Vertebrata, Book I. 1884. 4to. (Report of the U.S. Geological Survey of the Territories. Vol. III.)	22 A
1798	Catalogue of the Library of the Geological Survey of India. Calcutta, 1884. Svo. ...	1 A
1827	Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Society of Tasmania. 1885. Svo. ...	1 A
1846	Comptes Rendus. Vol. C. 1885. 4to. ...	30
4846	Comptes Rendus. Vol. CI. 1885. 4to. ...	30
1660-76	Entomologist. Vols. I to XVII. ...	5 E
1810	Entomologist. Vol. XVIII. London, 1885. Svo. ...	5 E
1677-86	Entomologist's Monthly Magazine. Vols. 1 to XX, in 10 vols. Svo. ...	16 B
1811	Entomologist's Monthly Magazine. Vol. XXI. London, 1884-85. Svo. ...	16 B
1821	Guides to the British Museum. Svo. ...	18 H
1835-6	Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada—Report of Progress, 1882-83-84, with Plans. 2 vols. Svo. ...	20 D
1840	Geological Magazine. New series. Dec. III, vol. 2. 1885. Svo. ...	20 G
1764	Heyden (T. V.) Report of the U.S. Geological Survey of the Territories. Vol. III. 1884. 1 vol. 4to.	22 A
International Fisheries Exhibition Literature, 1883:—		
1535	Fishermen and their Literature. Svo. ...	22 F
1536	Fishing Apparatus. Svo. ...	22 F
1537	Fish Culture. Svo. ...	22 F
1538	Fish as Food. Svo. ...	22 F
1539	Salmon and Fresh-water Fishes. Svo. ...	22 F
1540	Zoology of Fishes. Svo. ...	22 F
1541	Fishery Legislation. Svo. ...	22 F
1542	British Fisheries. Svo. ...	21 F
1543	Australian and American Fisheries. Svo. ...	22 F
1544	Foreign Fisheries. Svo. ...	22 F
1545	Inaugural Meetings. Svo. ...	22 F
1712	Journal of Proceedings of Royal Society of N.S.W. Vol. XVIII. Svo. ...	.....
1813	Ibis. 5th Series, Vol. III. 1885. Svo. ...	3 A
1814	Journal de Conchyliologie. 5th series, Vol. 24 (vol. 32). 1884. Svo. ...	15 C
1849	Kirk (T.) Fruit-blight and Diseases of Fruit-trees in N.Z. 1885. (Pamphlets, vol. 4, Fol.)	22 D
1656-1659	Die Kawi-sprache auf der Insel Java-Humboldt. 1836, 1838, 1839. 3 vols. 4to. And Atlas Supplement, 1 vol. Folio.	.....
1850	Lennan (J.) Untersuchungen über die Entstehung der altkrystallinischen Schiefergesteine. Breslaw, 1885. (Pamphlets, vol. 18.)	22 D
1833	Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. XXI. Calcutta, 1885. Svo.	29

Reg. No.	Book.	Shelf.
CLASS F.		
1799	Brown (Captain Thos.) The Taxidermist's Manual. London, 1853. 8vo.	18 H
1714	Cassino (S. E.) International Scientist's Directory. 8vo.	1 B
1839	Dawson (G. M.) Comparative Vocabularies of the Indian Tribes of British Columbia. Montreal, 1884. 8vo.	.....
1744-5	Eger (G.) Technological Dictionary in the English and German Languages. London, 1814. 2 vols. 8vo.	2 B
1849	Pamphlets. Folio Series. Vol. IV, 1885. 4to.	22 D
1850	Pamphlets. 8vo. Series. Vol. XVIII, 1885	22 D
CLASS G.		
1746	Davis (G. E.) Practical Microscopy. London, 1882. 8vo.	18 G
1748	Davis (Thos.) The Preparation and Mounting of Microscopic Objects. London. 8vo.	18 G
1753	Davies (J. B.) On the Osteology and Peculiarities of the Tasmanians. Haarlem, 1874. 4to.	19 D
1850	Hutton (F. W.) The Origin of the Fauna and Flora of N.Z. (Pamphlets, vol. 18.) 1884.	22 D
1850	Liebfaden für das Aquarium der Zool. Stn. zu Neapel. 1884. (Pamphlets, vol. 18.)	22 D
1747	Taylor (J. E.) Notes on Collecting and Preserving Natural History Objects. London, 1883. 8vo.	18 G
1850	Topinard (Paul.) Étude sur les Tasmaniens. (Memoirs S. d'Anthropologie. 1872.) (Pamphlets, vol. 18.)	22 D
CLASS H.		
1695	Francis (G. W.) Dictionary of Practical Receipts. 8vo.	2 B
1850	Lasaulx (A.) Die Bausteine des Kölner Domes. Bonn, 1882. (Pamphlets, vol. 18.)	22 D
1694	Stewart (E. W.) Feeding Animals. 8vo.	21 E

[*Supplement to the Australian Museum Report for 1885.*]

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TECHNOLOGICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND SANITARY MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1885.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 17 Vic. No. 2, sec. 9.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Trustees of the Australian Museum, incorporated by the Act 17 Victoria No. 2, have the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council, in accordance with the 9th section of that Act, this the Sixth Annual Report of the Committee of Management of the Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum.

1. The business of the Museum has been conducted by the same Committee as in the previous year, namely, Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S., E., Professor Liversidge, F.R.S.; and Mr. Robert Hunt, F.G.S., Deputy Master of the Mint.

2. The Museum has continued open (in the afternoon only) during the whole of the year 1885. A statement of the number of visitors for the year will be found in Appendix II of this Report.

3. The Museum is still situated in the Agricultural Hall, Outer Domain, but the space allotted for the purpose is now quite inadequate. Complaints are frequently made by visitors to the Museum as to the difficulty of easily getting about in the greater part of it. The Curator's Wednesday afternoon popular descriptions of the exhibits, which were often largely attended, had to be discontinued, partly because it became extremely difficult to find room for the audience. It is now impossible for him to renew them until increased accommodation is afforded. The Committee regrets the discontinuance of this means of popularizing the institution.

4. The total number of specimens acquired during the year is about 3,500, books 699, diagrams, photographs, &c., 550. Of the purchases made by the Committee, the following specimens are of especial interest:—Sets of apparatus for teaching various branches of science, and actually in use in Great Britain, Switzerland,

Switzerland, Germany, and in this Colony; a superb collection of beetles, and samples of the timber they have destroyed; a collection of greatly enlarged models of flowers, illustrating the natural orders of plants, besides a large number of minerals, and a series of models (in wax) of fruits grown in this Colony. It will also be observed that the donations are both numerous and valuable.

The Committee has obtained by purchase and donation during the past year a large number of Australian specimens, *e.g.*, wool, fruits, timber, minerals, &c.

5. The Committee begs to add to this their Report the following Appendices:—

- I.—Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1885.
- II.—Attendance of visitors.
- III.—List of specimens purchased.
- IV.—List of specimens presented.
- V.—List of articles lent.
- VI.—List of books purchased.
- VII.—List of books, periodicals, &c., presented.
- VIII.—List of diagrams, maps, photographs, &c., purchased.
- IX.—List of diagrams, maps, photographs, &c., presented.
- X.—List of articles received in exchange.
- XI.—List of articles sent away in exchange.

The Common Seal of the Museum is affixed by order of the Board, this twentieth day of April, 1885.

(L.S.) ALFRED ROBERTS, } Members
(L.S.) ARCHD. LIVERSIDGE, } of
(L.S.) ROBERT HUNT, } Committee.
(L.S.) ALFRED STEPHEN, Crown Trustee.

J. H. MAIDEN,
Curator and Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

BALANCE-SHEET of the Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum of New South Wales, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
The Honorable the Treasurer—Vote for 1885..	4,400 0 0	Salaries.....	800 15 0
April 23—Cheque to repair damage to Museum premises	2 7 6	Show-cases	850 5 0
		Models, chemicals, &c.	817 5 8
		Specimens	889 19 6
		Furniture	35 2 3
		Stationery	114 18 1
		Freights	69 5 11
		Ironmongery	44 10 7
		Painter's materials.....	29 16 3
		Timber	31 5 8
		Labels	153 0 0
		Advertising	17 16 0
		Books, diagrams, maps, &c.....	332 0 4
		Collection of specimens.....	4 4 0
		Uniforms for attendants	11 4 6
		Postage, exchange, &c.	9 18 4
		Insurance	54 7 6
		Additions to premises	23 12 6
		Night-watchman	100 0 0
		Mounting of specimens.....	468 0 0
		Sundries	14 1 5
Total receipts	4,402 7 6	Total expenditure	4,931 9 0
Balance from 1884—		Refunds to Treasurer.	1 3 1
Bank of New South Wales... 1,172 4 0		Balance to 1886—	
Cash in hand..... 2 19 10		Union Bank..... 630 11 2	
	1,175 3 10	Cash in hand	5 8 1
			644 19 3
	£ 5,577 11 4		£ 5,577 11 4

APPENDIX II.

ATTENDANCE (AFTERNOONS ONLY) OF VISITORS DURING 1885.

	Sundays.	Week-days.
January	2,214	4,607
February	1,875	2,399
March	2,707	2,675
April... ..	1,889	2,665
May	1,952	2,449
June	2,074	2,232
July	2,459	2,518
August	2,364	2,182
September	1,552	2,064
October	1,471	2,592
November	1,824	2,379
December	1,724	3,717
	24,105	32,479
Total	56,584	

Largest Sunday attendance, January 11th 792
 Largest week-day attendance, January 26th... .. 1,051

APPENDIX III.

PURCHASES (Specimens).

When received	Description of Exhibit.
1885.	
10 January ...	Eighty samples of ornamental and other timbers from all parts of the world, in small rectangular blocks, with one side polished and the other in the rough.
10 " 	Set of chemical apparatus used by students in the University of Sydney. Designed by Professor Liversidge, F.R.S.
	Set of 100 mineral specimens (in glass tubes and polished box) for blowpipe analysis, used by students in the University of Sydney.
31 March	Two emu eggs carved by an aboriginal in the Bourke District.
	One turtle shell from the river Darling.
31 " 	Pair of ancient Japanese bronze vases.
31 " 	Water-bag of kangaroo-skin; apparatus for obtaining fire by friction; stone tomahawk. All made by aboriginals on the Lachlan River.
	A collection of burrs, seeds, &c., injurious to wool; together with specimens of the plants yielding the same.
	A collection of fodder plants, tans, woods, gums, and resins.
	A very fine collection of indigenous grasses, of which the following is a list:—
	Panicum macractinum (Benth.)
	Do divaricatissimum (R. Br.)
	Do bicolor (R. Br.)
	Do leucophœum (Humb. et Bonpl.)
	Do gracile (R. Br.)
	Do effusum (R. Br.)
	Bragrostis chœtophylla (Steud.)
	Do pilosa (Palisot).
	Do lacunaria (F. v. M.)
	Pappophorum nigricans (R. Br.)
	Chloris divaricata (R. Br.)
	Do acicularis (Lindley.)
	Hordeum murinum (Linn.)
	Diplachne fusca (Beauv.)
	Andropogon sericeus (R. Br.)
	Sporobolus Lindleyi (Benth.)
	Eriochloa punctata (Hamilt.)
	Aristida calycina (R. Br.)
	Astrobla triticoides (var.) (F. v. M.)
	Amphipogon strictus (R. Br.)
	Stipa elegantissima (Labill.)
	Do aristiglumis (F. v. M.)
	Do setacea (R. Br.)
	Do do (variety) (R. Br.)
	Bromus arenarius (Labill.)
	Agropyrum velutinum (Nees).
	Do scabrum (Beauv.)

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

PURCHASES.

When received.	Description of Exhibit.																																																																																																			
1885.	<p>Amphibromus Neesii (Steud). Neurachne Mitchelliana (Nees). Danthonia pallida (R. Br.) Poa cœspitosa (var.) (Forst.) Festuca bromoides (Linn.) Phalaris canariensis (Linn.) Alopecurus geniculatus (Linn.) Deyeuxia Forsteri (Kunth). Glyceria ramigera (F. v. M.)</p>																																																																																																			
7 April	<p>Specimens of several plants put, by aboriginals or settlers, to economic uses. The whole of the above are from the neighbourhood of the Lachlan and Darling Rivers. About 250 specimens of minerals of New South Wales obtained in the New England District, comprising the following:—</p>																																																																																																			
17 "	<p>Alluvial tin, ruby tin, wood tin, tin wash-dirt, tin in granite and in conglomerate, fine specimens of tin crystals, and of quartz containing tin ore, specimens to illustrate the metallurgy of tin. Argentiferous pyrites and specimens of wolframite, metallic antimony, crystallized limestone, quartz crystals, petrified wood, chalk, sapphires, amethysts, and gem sand.</p>																																																																																																			
17 "	<p>Ceragyrite or "Horn" silver from Morris' Big Blow, Silverton, New South Wales. This specimen (weight 3 lbs.) was broken off a large piece of equally rich ore which lay almost on the surface. It has been analyzed with the following result:—</p>																																																																																																			
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Moisture</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chloride of silver</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>72.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Insoluble in acids</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>9.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carbonate of iron</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>4.26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alumina</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>2.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carbonate of lime</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>6.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do magnesia</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>3.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Undetermined</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">100.000</td> </tr> </table>	Moisture	48	Chloride of silver	72.23	Insoluble in acids	9.70	Carbonate of iron	4.26	Alumina	2.33	Carbonate of lime	6.40	Do magnesia	3.75	Undetermined	85											100.000
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22 "	<p>Collection of forty-one articles constituting the obligatory set of apparatus used in all the complementary schools of the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, for teaching physics.</p>																																																																																																			
22 "	<p>Collection of forty-six articles constituting a set of apparatus, the use of which is obligatory in the public secondary schools of the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, for teaching physics.</p>																																																																																																			
22 "	<p>Collection of thirty articles constituting a set of apparatus, the use of which is obligatory in the highest schools of the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, for teaching chemistry.</p>																																																																																																			
22 "	<p>Small set of physical apparatus employed in the public schools of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland.</p>																																																																																																			
22 "	<p>A number of educational amusements for children, suitable for prizes or presents, manufactured chiefly in Germany and Switzerland. A quantity of Kindergarten apparatus. A collection of drawing models, rulers, &c., for use in schools. A collection, in six glass cases, illustrating the metamorphoses of insect life. With explanatory pamphlet.</p>																																																																																																			
5 June	<p>A collection of new economic vegetable products, as follows:—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>ROOTS:— Smilax zeylanica Tragia volubilis Petiveria alliacea Abrus precatorius Aconitum heterophyllum Krameria lina Phyllanthus Niruri Corypha cerifera Piper methysticum Scopolia japonica</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>BARKS:— Acanthosicyos sp. Plumiera alba Colubrina reclinata Crescentia Cujete Michelia nilgherica Toddalia aculeata Black Quinine</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>BARKS—<i>continued.</i> Cinchona Remijia Guarea trichilioides Syzygium jambolanum Bursera gumnifera Brazilian perfume bark Anacardium occidentale Mangifera indica Andira inermis Guaiacum officinale Leucaena glauca Azadarachta sp. Hamamelis virginica Gossypium herbaceum Piscidia Erythrina Quebracho blanco Erythrophloeum guineense Alstonia constricta Calotropis gigantea</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>ROOTS:— Smilax zeylanica Tragia volubilis Petiveria alliacea Abrus precatorius Aconitum heterophyllum Krameria lina Phyllanthus Niruri Corypha cerifera Piper methysticum Scopolia japonica</p>	<p>BARKS:— Acanthosicyos sp. Plumiera alba Colubrina reclinata Crescentia Cujete Michelia nilgherica Toddalia aculeata Black Quinine</p>	<p>BARKS—<i>continued.</i> Cinchona Remijia Guarea trichilioides Syzygium jambolanum Bursera gumnifera Brazilian perfume bark Anacardium occidentale Mangifera indica Andira inermis Guaiacum officinale Leucaena glauca Azadarachta sp. Hamamelis virginica Gossypium herbaceum Piscidia Erythrina Quebracho blanco Erythrophloeum guineense Alstonia constricta Calotropis gigantea</p>																																																																																																
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APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

PURCHASES.

When received.	Description of Exhibit.
1885.	<p>BARKS :— <i>Alstonia Scholaris</i> <i>Pæonia</i> sp.</p> <p>LEAVES :— <i>Heliotropium parviflorum</i> <i>Mammea americana</i> <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> <i>Quebracho blanco</i> <i>Boldoa fragrans</i> <i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> <i>Solanum paniculatum</i> <i>Sethia acuminata</i> <i>Phyllanthus Niruri</i> <i>Justicia Adhatoda</i> <i>Ocimum canum</i> <i>Cydistax antisiphilitica</i> <i>Abrus precatorius</i> <i>Lawsonia alba</i> <i>Carica Papaya</i> <i>Hamamelis virginica</i> <i>Peumus Boldo</i> <i>Duboisia myoporoides</i> <i>Erythroxyton Coca</i> <i>Flacourtia cataphracta</i> <i>Datura Stramonium</i></p> <p>FRUITS AND SEEDS :— <i>Omphalocarpum</i> sp. <i>Cocos Weddeliana</i> <i>Maragogipe coffee seed</i> <i>Jatropha Curcas</i> <i>Phyllanthus Niruri</i> <i>Yarkasura nuts</i> <i>Diospyrus embryopteris</i> <i>Pterocarpus edulis</i> <i>Livistonia chinensis</i> <i>Butyrosom tomentosum</i> <i>Guilandina Bonducella</i> <i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> <i>Hydnocarpus Wightiana</i> <i>Ptychotis Ajowan</i> <i>Sapindus Saponaria</i> <i>Andira inermis</i> <i>Raphia vinifera</i> <i>Gynocardia odorata</i> <i>Cabbage-palm seed</i> <i>Elais guineensis</i> <i>Carica Papaya</i> <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> <i>Abrus precatorius</i> <i>Thespesia populnea</i> <i>Dolichos sinensis</i> <i>Plantago Ispaghula</i> <i>Camacusan seed</i> <i>Stereulia acuminata</i></p> <p>FRUIT AND SEEDS—<i>continued.</i> <i>Poinciana regia</i> <i>Cydistax antisiphilitica</i> <i>Pedaliium murcx</i> <i>Para rubber seed</i></p> <p>FLOWERS :— <i>Tecoma speciosa</i> <i>Ocimum canum</i></p> <p>MISCELLANEOUS (including herbs, oils, extracts, &c.— <i>Anthoxylon</i> sp. (seed) <i>Kokum butter</i> <i>Agave Americana</i> <i>Geissospermum laeve</i> <i>Acanthospermum</i> sp. <i>Parcira brava</i> <i>Capraria biflora</i> <i>Turnera ulmifolia</i> <i>Herpestris monniera</i> <i>Gracillaria lichenoides</i> <i>Empleurum crenulatum</i> <i>Premna serratifolia</i> <i>Appoplappus dicodiens</i> <i>Bucha spinosa</i> <i>Dorstenia brasiliensis</i> <i>Quassia-wood</i> <i>Andira inermis</i> <i>Pongamia glabra</i> (oil) <i>Gynocardia odorata</i> (oil) <i>Ficus doliaria</i> (juice) <i>Carica papaya</i> (dried juice) <i>Mentha arvensis</i> v. <i>purpurascens</i> (crystals) <i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> (oil) <i>Abrus precatorius</i> (stems) <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> (herb) <i>Japanese Agar Agar</i> <i>Lemon grass</i> <i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> <i>Anona muricata</i> <i>Boussingaultia baselloides</i> <i>Aconitum ferox</i> <i>Chian turpentine</i> <i>Hydrocotyle asiatica</i> (herb) <i>Gouania domingensis</i> <i>Covinho do Matto</i> <i>Euphorbia pilulifera</i> (herb) <i>Physostigma venenosum</i> <i>Mikania Guaco</i> (herb) <i>Turnera aphrodisiaca</i> <i>Ilex paraguayensis</i> <i>Piper Novæ Hollandiæ</i> <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> <i>Coptis anemoneifolia</i></p>
5 June	... A collection of vegetable substances used in Japanese medicine. They will be found described by Mr. E. Holmes, F.L.S., in the <i>Pharmaceutical Journal</i> of London.
5 June	... One tan-testing apparatus.
5 June	... Seventy-nine tangle ivories, comprising:—Diptyches, statuettes, panels, devotional tablets, plaques, panel-framings, vases, horns, book-covers, caskets, staffs, pails, combs, and pyx, &c., &c. A collection of about 100 raw vegetable and animal products useful in pharmacy, perfumery, dyeing, tanning, &c. They include gums and resins, barks, roots, vegetable extracts, isinglass, musk, &c., inorganic chemical products, and rare alkaloids.
29 „	... A collection (in twenty-eight show cases) of beetles, with their larvæ, which are injurious to timber trees, together with specimens of timber trees, leaves, &c., which they have injured. The number of species is 256; the number of specimens over 1,000. The collection (made by Herr Fankhauser, of the Swiss Forest Department), gained the gold medal at the International Exhibition at Zurich in 1883, and is a most remarkable exhibit.

APPENDIX III.—continued.

PURCHASES.

When received.	Description of Exhibit.																																														
1885. 15 June...	List of the beetles in the collection :—																																														
	A. PENTAMERA.																																														
	IV. LAMELLICORNIA.																																														
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Anomala Frischi Fabr.</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Melolontha hippocastani Fabr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phyllopertha horticola L.</td> <td>Lucanus cervus L.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anisophia fruticola Fabr.</td> <td>Dorcus parallelepipeda L.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rhizotrogus solstitialis L.</td> <td>Platycerus caraboides L.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polyphylla fullo L.</td> <td>Sinodendron cylindricum L.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Melolontha vulgaris Fabr.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Anomala Frischi Fabr.	Melolontha hippocastani Fabr.	Phyllopertha horticola L.	Lucanus cervus L.	Anisophia fruticola Fabr.	Dorcus parallelepipeda L.	Rhizotrogus solstitialis L.	Platycerus caraboides L.	Polyphylla fullo L.	Sinodendron cylindricum L.	Melolontha vulgaris Fabr.																																			
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APPENDIX III—continued.

PURCHASES.

When received.	Description of Exhibit.	
1885. 15 June...	<p>Balanus villosus Hrbst. Orchestes Fagi L. " Quercus L. " Ilicis Fabr. " signifer Germ. " Salicis L.</p>	<p>Orchestes Populi Fabr. " scutellaris Fabr. " Alni L. Trachodes hispidus L. Cionus Fraxini De Geer. Cryptorhynchus Lapathi L.</p>
	XVI. SCOLYTIDÆ.	
	<i>A. Hylesinini.</i>	
	<p>Hylastes ater Payk. " brunceus Er. " cunicularius Er. " attenuatus Er. " angustatus Hrbst. " opacus Er. " glabratus Zett. " palliatus Gyll. " trifolii Müll. Hylurgus ligniperda Fabr. Myelophilus piniperda L. " minor Hart.</p>	<p>Kissophagus Hederæ Schmidt. Xylechinus pilosus Ratz. Polygraphus poligraphus L. Dendroctonus micans Kugel. Carpoborus minimus Fabr. Phlæosinus Thujae Perris. Hylesinus cronatus Fabr. " Fraxini Fabr. " Kraatzi Eich. " vittatus Fabr. Phlæophthorus Sparti Nærdl. Phlæotribus oleæ Fabr.</p>
	<i>B. Scolytini.</i>	
	<p>Scolytus Geoffroyi Gætzte. " Ratzeburgi Janson. " pygmaeus Fabr. " Pruni Ratz. " " var Pyri Ratz.</p>	<p>Scolytus intricatus Ratz. " rugulosus Ratz. " multistriatus Marsh. " Kirschii Skal.</p>
	<i>C. Tomiicini.</i>	
	<p>Crypturgus pusillus Gyll. " cinereus Hrbst. Hypoborus Ficus Er. Cryphalus Picæ Ratz. " Abietis Ratz. " asperatus Ratz. " Tiliae Pz. " Fagi Fabr. " Schreineri Eich. Glyptoderus Alni Lindem. Pityophthorus Lichtensteini Ratz. " ramulorum Perris. " glabratus Eich. " mycographus Gyll. Taphrorychus bicolor Hrbst. " Bulmerinckii Kolen Xylocleptes bispinus Duft. Tomicus sex-dentatus Boerner. " Cembræ Heer. " amitinus Eichh. " typographus L. " acuminatus Gyll. " rectangulus Eichh.</p>	<p>Tomicus proximus Eichh. " Laricis Fabr. " suturalis Gyll. " curvidens Germ. " longicollis, Gyll. " chalcographus L. " bidentatus Hrbst. " quadridens Hart. " bistridentatus Eichh. Dryocoetes autographus Ratz. " Alni Georg. " villosus Fabr. " Coryli Perris. Coccotrypes dactyliperda Fabr. Xyleborus dispar Fabr. " cryptographus Ratz. " curygraphus Ratz. " Saxoseni Ratz. " dryographus Ratz. " monographus Fabr. Trypodendron domesticum L. " Quercus Eichh. " lineatum L.</p>
	<i>D. Platypodæ.</i>	
	<p>Platypus cylindrus Fabr.</p>	
	XVII. CERAMBYCIDÆ.	
	<p>Spondilis buprestoides Fabr. Aegosoma scabrione Fabr. Hammaticheros heros Gyll. " cærho. Fabr. Purpuricenus Kæhleri Fabr. Aromia moschata L. Callidium variabile L. " " var. testaceum " violaceum L. " sanguineum L. " Alni. Rhopalopus clavipes Fabr. Hylotrupes bajulum L. Criomorpha luridum L. Asemum striatum L.</p>	<p>Clytus arietis L. " arcuatus L. " deditus L. " plebejus Oliv. Molochus minor L. " major L. Lama textor L. Monochamus sartor Fabr. " sutor L. Aestynomus ædilis L. Leiopus nebulosus L. Pogonocherus fascicularis Pz. " hispidus. Mesosa cureulionides L. " nubila Oliv.</p>

APPENDIX III—continued.

PURCHASES.

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19 August ...	<p>Scale of colours, shown on 227 coloured cards (Stuhlmann). Russian calculating apparatus. Botanical portfolio, containing collection of dried specimens. Apparatus for calculating fractions (Schilling). Twelve enlarged models of plants typical of natural orders. Plate of colours (Schilling). Circle showing shades of colours. Five small cases of slides for the microscope. Thirty models of anatomical sections of plants. Collection of various foods and their adulterations. Thirty models of foraminifera, mounted on stands. Scale of hardness, in box (Mohs). Tellurium. Collection of pearl mussels, and samples of the pearls taken from them. Radde's International colour scale. The above were obtained in Germany.</p>																
25 September ...	<p>Sets of apparatus purchased in England, viz. :— Set of chemical apparatus to illustrate Professor Roscoe's Chemistry Primer. Collection of apparatus suitable for experiments to illustrate a short course of popular lectures on chemistry. Collection of chemical apparatus, and tests for performing the experiments described in Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry. Cheap analytical set of chemical apparatus for the use of Teachers. Set of apparatus for quantitative chemical analysis. Lecture set for experiments with the gases. Sets of blow-pipe apparatus (2 sets—one large, one small—Taylor's), in japanned tin cases. Set of air-pump apparatus intended to illustrate the properties of the atmosphere. Set of apparatus to illustrate Balfour Stewart's Physics Primer. Set of apparatus arranged by Professor Wanklyn for use in the analysis of water. Set of apparatus for teaching electricity. Set of solutions and apparatus for Clark's water tests of hardness and alkalinity.</p>																
8 October ...	<p>Model (148 times enlarged) of a hen's egg. The structure of the egg can be studied by means of four different sections, and the formation of the germ can be observed up to its complete development. Collection of thirty-one sets of teeth of the horse, from birth to a very advanced age, with examples to show the effect of crib-biting and wind-sucking, and the frauds employed to make a horse appear of a different age. Models showing the form and organization of the teeth of a horse, and the effect of usage on them. Models in papier mâché of the following familiar plants :— Wallflower (Cheiranthus Cheiri). Clove Pink (Dianthus Caryophyllus). Rampion (Campanula Rapunculus). Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum coronarium). Bitter-sweet (Solanum Dulcamara). Deadly nightshade (Atropa Belladonna). Lily (Lilium sp.) Rumex patientia. Henbane (Hyoscyamus niger). Fuchsia (Onagrarica sp.) Columbine (Aquilegia vulgaris) Yew (Taxus baccata). Oak (Quercus Robur).</p>																

APPENDIX III—continued.

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30 "	Models of the following notable gold nuggets discovered in the Colony of Victoria:— Welcome, Beauty, Platypus, Viscountess Canterbury, Precious, Kum Fow, Needful, Crescent, Spondulix, Schelwin.																																																										
	(See Reports of the Department of Mines of Victoria).																																																										
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APPENDIX III—continued.
PURCHASES.

When received.	Description of Exhibit.	
1885. 30 October	Collection of twin-minerals (macles) :—	
	<i>Isometric system</i> :— Fluorite Magnetite Sphalerite	Chalcocite Bournonite Aragonite Cerussite Strontianite
	<i>Tetragonal system</i> :— Cassiterite Rutile Chalcopyrite	<i>Monoclinic system</i> :— Gypsum Staurolite Epidote
	<i>Hexagonal system</i> :— Calcite Chabazite	Harmotome Orthoclase Adularia
	<i>Orthorhombic system</i> :— Markasite Glaucodote	Sphene <i>Triclinic system</i> :— Albite
	Collection of minerals to show electricity and magnetism :—	
	ELECTRICITY.	
	Amber Asphaltum Quartz Feldspar Gypsum Halite Romanzovite Hedenbergite Graphite	Coal Wolframite Pyrite Calcite Fluorite Tourmaline Topaz Quartz
	MAGNETISM.	
	Meteoritic iron Magnetite Pyrrhotite Hæmatite	Magnetite Bismuth Iceland spar
	Collection of minerals, &c., to show Physiological properties :—	
	Halite Polyhalite Carnallite Kainite Melanterite Goslarite Picroferrite Alum earth Sulphur Asphalt Clay	Muscovite Smarumite Stinking marble Do limestone Arsenopyrite Pyrite Talc Graphite Chalk Bole Lithomarge
	Collection of the most important natural elements, together with a number of minerals, &c., used in the preparation of chemical compounds :—	
	Diamond Graphite Sulphur Arsenic Bismuth Meteoritic iron Copper Quicksilver Silver Gold Platinum Osmiridium Realgar Orpiment Antimonite Molybdenite Sphalerite Cadmium blende Nickeliferous pyrites Millerite Pyrrhotite Siegenite	Leucopyrite Pyrite Markasite Arsenopyrite Cobaltite Smaltite Redruthite Galenite Zorgite Argentite Discrasite Covelline Cinnabar Sylvanite Nagyagite Bornite Jamesonite Proustite Pyrrargyrite Tetrahedrite Valentinite Quartz

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

PURCHASES.

When received.	Description of Exhibit.	
1885. 30 October	Smoky quartz Rock crystal Amethyst Jasper Flint Chalcedony Agate Brookite Rutile Zircon Cassiterite Zincite Corundum Emery Ruby Sapphire Hematite Ilmenite Braunitz Hausmannite Pyrolusite Cuprite Tenorite Opal Semiopal Brucite Manganite Goethite Limonite Halite Cerargyrite Fluorite Calomel Cryolite Nitre Soda nitre Calcite Iceland spar Marble Limestone Magnesite Dolomite Brown spar Smithsonite Siderite Aragonite Witherite Strontianite Cerussite Azurite Malachite Anhydrite Barite Anglesite Wolframite Uraninite Linarite Gypsum Alabaster	Epsomite Melanterite Alum Spinel Magnetite Chrysoberyl Borax Apatite Phosphorite Pyromorphite Vanadinite Triplite Olivenite Phosphorocalcite Lazulite Vivianite Erythrite Uranite Andalusite Topaz Syenite Tourmaline Epidote Cerite Olivine Essonite Pyrope Granite Prehnite Lepidolite Muscovite Tale Steatite Serpentine Kaolin Wollastonite Augite Rhodonite Hornblende Leucite Beryl Orthoclase Adularia Albite Oligoclase Labradorite Phillipsite Phacolite Garnierite Titanite Yttritanite Amber Asphalt Boghead coal Brown coal Cannel coal Anthracite Hydrotalcite Ozokerite
	Collection of 100 minerals to show colour and lustre.	
	Collection of imitations (in strass) of precious stones:—	
	Diamond Ruby Emerald Garnet Zircon Topaz Tourmaline Amethyst	Beryl Pyrope or Bohemian garnet Chrysolite Aquamarine Chrysoprase Sapphire Spinel ruby

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

PURCHASES.

When received.	Description of Exhibit.																																										
1885. 30 October ...	<p>Scale of hardness of minerals according to Mohr and Breithaupt:—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><i>Mohr.</i></td> <td><i>Breithaupt.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Talc</td> <td>Talc</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gypsum</td> <td>Gypsum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calcite</td> <td>Mica</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fluorite</td> <td>Calcite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apatite</td> <td>Fluorite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feldspar</td> <td>Apatite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartz</td> <td>Hornblende (Amphibole)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topaz</td> <td>Feldspar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corundum</td> <td>Quartz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diamond</td> <td>Topaz</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Corundum</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Diamond</td> </tr> </table> <p>Show-case of measures of weight, length, &c., to illustrate the Metric System (Compendium métrique, Hachette).</p> <p>Chaumeil's abacus.</p> <p>Cordier's do</p> <p>Chabenat's do</p> <p>Main Clerget (model to show the position the hand should occupy in writing).</p> <p>A collection of specimens, forming a small museum in itself. Such a museum would be useful for the larger Public Schools, for Schools of Art, and other Institutions. The following is a brief statement of its contents:—</p> <p>The chief bones of the human skeleton, and the leg bones of a horse.</p> <p>Type skeletons of birds, mammals, &c.</p> <p>Type zoological specimens in spirit.</p> <p>Type specimens of birds, mammals, and fishes, stuffed.</p> <p>Models of the human eye, ear, and heart, in papier-mâché.</p> <p>A collection of Coleoptera.</p> <p>Do Lepidoptera.</p> <p>Do Diptera, &c.</p> <p>A small cabinet of shells.</p> <p>A collection of typical rocks.</p> <p>Do do minerals.</p> <p>A series of crystal models, in wood.</p> <p>A number of sections of the chief timbers in common use.</p> <p>Twenty object-lesson cards; also samples of foods, drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c., &c., in separate boxes.</p> <p>An herbarium of grasses.</p> <p>Do forest trees.</p> <p>Do ornamental shrubs.</p> <p>4 November ... Models of implements and apparatus used in wine-making in the south of Italy.</p> <p>14 & 30 Dec. ... Models of implements used in agriculture, horticulture, &c.</p> <p>56 models, in wax, of the following fruits:—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">4 peaches (4 varieties)</td> <td>2 mandarin oranges (2 varieties)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16 apples (14 do)</td> <td>2 nectarines (2 do)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 cherries (2 do)</td> <td>2 tomatoes (2 do)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 pears (7 do)</td> <td>2 crab apples (1 variety)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 plums (4 do)</td> <td>1 passion fruit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 figs (3 do)</td> <td>1 cucumber</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 oranges (2 do)</td> <td>1 rock melon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 lemons (2 do)</td> <td>1 egg fruit</td> </tr> </table> <p>22 December ... 4 pearls from Fiji.</p>	<i>Mohr.</i>	<i>Breithaupt.</i>	Talc	Talc	Gypsum	Gypsum	Calcite	Mica	Fluorite	Calcite	Apatite	Fluorite	Feldspar	Apatite	Quartz	Hornblende (Amphibole)	Topaz	Feldspar	Corundum	Quartz	Diamond	Topaz		Corundum		Diamond	4 peaches (4 varieties)	2 mandarin oranges (2 varieties)	16 apples (14 do)	2 nectarines (2 do)	4 cherries (2 do)	2 tomatoes (2 do)	8 pears (7 do)	2 crab apples (1 variety)	5 plums (4 do)	1 passion fruit	3 figs (3 do)	1 cucumber	2 oranges (2 do)	1 rock melon	2 lemons (2 do)	1 egg fruit
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APPENDIX IV.
DONATIONS (Specimens).

Date.	Articles Received.	Name of Donor.
1885.		
5 Jan.	Five samples of merino wool from stud sheep of the Parramore Stud Flock.	Mr. Thomas Parramore, Beaufront, Tasmania.
8 „ ...	Samples of red and grey granites from Inverness, Scotland.	The Colonial Architect.
13 „ ...	Eight samples of pure clothing wools, ewes and hoggets, bred by donor.	Mr. William Hogarth, Balgourie, Queensland.
22 „ ..	A specimen of silver ore (sulphide) with gold, from the Comstock Lode, Virginia, Nevada, U.S.A.	Mr. J. M. Fisher, Sydney.
29 „ ...	An exhibit of Educational Works for Schools, comprising the following:— Geographical Readers. Geography of New Zealand. History of England. Arithmetics for Schools. Arithmetical Test Cards. Grammatical Test Cards. Text-papers for Geometry and Freehand Drawing. Mental Arithmetic Books. Standard Atlases. Map of Fiji. Knitting Cards for various standards. Science Ladders (3 vols.)	Messrs. George Philip & Son, Liverpool and London.
4 Feb.....	Iron ore (limonite septa) from the Northern Ranges of South Australia.	Mr. J. Fairfax Conigrave, Adelaide, S.A.
12 „ ...	The following raw vegetable products:— Gardenia grandiflora (fruit). Do do Chica (red pigment from Bignonia Chica). Root of the plant which yields Tokio purple. Balsamocarpon brevifolium (fruits).	Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges, Cyriax, and Farries, London.
14 „ ...	Three bricks of a patent fuel	Unknown.
18 „ ...	Collection of minerals and rocks (including diamond drill bores) to illustrate the geology of the Bay of Islands (New Zealand) Coal-field.	Mr. T. Pearson Moody, Manager Bay of Islands Coal Co., New Zealand.
25 „ ...	Seventy samples of Victorian timbers in rectangular blocks, polished on one side, the other in the rough. Following is the list:— Acacia decurrens, common wattle. Do dealbata, silver wattle. Do homalophylla, myall. Do implexa. Do leprosa, vel reclinata, native hickory. Do longifolia. Do melanoxylon, blackwood. Do penninervis. Do pycnantha, golden wattle. Angophora intermedia, spinous apple-tree. Aster argophyllus, musk tree. Aster stellulatus. Atherospermum moschatum. Avicennia officinalis, native mangrove. Banksia marginata, common honeysuckle. Do integrifolia. Do serrata. Busbeckia Mitchellii, native caper. Callitris (Frenela) Endlicheri. Carumbium populifolium. Casuarina quadrivalvis, drooping she-oak. Do suberosa. Drimys aromatica. Elæocarpus holopetalus. Eucalyptus amygdalina. Do Behriana. Do cneorifolia. Do coriacea. Do fissilis, messmate. Do goniocalyx, spotted gum. Do gracilis. Do hemiphloia.	The Trustees of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria.

APPENDIX IV—continued.

DONATIONS.

Date.	Articles Received.	Name of Donor.
1885.		
25 Feb.....	Eucalyptus largeflorens, yellow box. Do leucoxyton, ironbark Do longifolia, woollybutt. Do macrorrhyncha, stringybark. Do melliodora, yellow box. Do odorata, peppermint tree. Do oleosa. Do piperita, peppermint tree. Do polyanthema, red box. Do radiata. Do stellulata. Do uncinata. Do viminalis, manna gum. Eugenia Smithii, myrtle. Exocarpus spartea. Heterodendron oleifolium. Hymenanchera Banksii. Kunzea corifolia. Leptospermum lanigerum. Leptomeria aphylla. Lomatia longifolia. Melaleuca armillaris. Do squarrosa. Myoporum Cunninghami. Do platycarpum. Myrsine variabilis. Nephelium leiocarpum. Netelea ligustrina. Panax sambucifolius. Persoonia rigida. Pittosporum bicolor. Pomaderris apetala. Podocarpus alpina. Prostanthera nivea. Santalum acuminatum.	
7 Mar.....	Book of woollen yarns, dyed with aniline preparations.	The Consul-General for Germany at Sydney.
9 „ ...	Stereo-type impressions on sheets of papier-mâché ...	Professor Liversidge, F.R.S.
9 April ...	Shaly sandstone, Cockatoo Island, Sydney ...	Mr. John Fagan, Sydney.
	Granite from near Sandhurst, Victoria... ..	Do
	Samples of saline incrustation on vertical boiler ...	Do
	French silver coin, 50 centimes... ..	Do
24 „ ...	One stone tomahawk, found by D. L. Dymock, Esq., in a creek at Jamberoo, New South Wales.	Dr. H. Tarrant, Sydney.
27 „ ...	Complete set of the labels which are used in the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.	The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
27 „ ...	Unbaked brick, from clay at the Stanwell Park, George's River, section of Illawarra Railway Line.	T. B. Belgrave, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., E., Sydney.
29 „ ...	Four slabs 8" square of Saillon marble... ..	Mr. Conrad Staehelin, Consul for Switzerland, Sydney.
	One cylindrical specimen of do	Do do
	One spherical specimen of do	Do do
	(From the quarries of the Société Anonyme des Carrières de Marbres Antique de Saillon, Canton de Valais, Switzerland.)	
6 May ...	Nineteen specimens of skeins of Japanese raw silk, received by the Agricultural Society of New South Wales from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.	The Council of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales.
27 „ ...	Sample of a new drug, Rhus tetlatin (bark)	Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., London.
10 June ...	Four samples of stems of Paullinia sp. from Mexico .	Do
	Leaves of Juglans Columbiana	Do
25 „ ...	Six samples of Chinese teas	Messrs. Griffiths Bros., Sydney and Melbourne.
	One sample Javanese tea	Do
	(The above are rare teas, seldom seen in commerce.)	
	One sample Cape tea (? Cyclopa sp.)	Do
	One sample flowers of Olea fragrans, used to scent teas. (China.)	Do

APPENDIX IV—continued.

DONATIONS.

Date.	Articles Received.	Name of Donor.
1885.		
1 July ...	Specimens of the fruits of the Currajong tree (N.S.W.)	Mr. G. S. Home, Sydney.
6 " ...	Specimens of silver ores from Silverton	Mr. W. T. Hanna, Wilcannia.
9 " ...	A silver coin (one dime) of the United States coinage.	Mr. John Fagan, Sydney.
9 " ...	Twelve ancient Roman coins, found by the donor near Hexham, at the 7th station on the old Roman wall, called Procolitia. These have been examined by Dr. Bruce, who places the date of their coinage between the years 29 B.C. and 14 A.D.	Mr. George Hutchinson, Sydney.
9 " ...	Two samples of European timbers (in sections, polished on one side and hinged), viz. :— Alnus viridis and Pinus maghus.	Messrs. Rabone, Feez, & Co., Sydney.
6 Aug. ...	A collection of minerals consisting of agates, laminated and crystallized quartz, &c., from the Liverpool Plains district, New South Wales.	Mr. W. J. Jaques, Boggabri, N.S.W.
18 " ...	Collection of botanical specimens and some samples of timbers obtained in the neighbourhood of Lake Cudgellico, Lachlan River.	Mr. G. S. Home, Sydney.
19 " ...	Collection showing the manufacture of studs and buttons, &c., from pearl-shell. (This is a recent Sydney industry.)	Mr. John Fagan, Sydney.
25 " ...	Coin (one cent.), dated 1842, of the United States coinage.	Mr. M. P. Hansen, Sydney.
1 Sept. ...	Coin (one penny), dated 1807, of the coinage of Great Britain.	Unknown.
1 " ...	Thirteen miscellaneous specimens of New South Wales minerals, obtained in the vicinity of Inverell, N.S.W.	Mr. J. McIlveen, Inverell, N.S.W.
5 " ...	Bomb-lance, exploded, taken out of a whale killed at Twofold Bay.	Mr. John S. Davidson, Twofold Bay.
24 " ...	Samples of maize grown on a farm on the Manning River.	Mr. J. McDougall, Cooperook, Manning River.
27 " ...	Japanese paper money (10 sen.); value equal to about 4s. English money.	Unknown.
30 " ...	Specimens of the tops of the common broom (Sarthamnus scoparius.)	Mr. Frederick Wright, Sydney.
6 Oct. ...	Botanical specimens collected in the vicinity of Bowral, N.S.W.	Mr. J. H. Maiden, Sydney.
11 " ...	Three spears, barbed with bone, from the Solomon Islands.	Mr. John Fagan, Sydney.
24 " ...	Specimens of baked and unbaked bricks from clay obtained at Hornsby, County of Cumberland.	T. B. Belgrave, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.
6 Nov. ...	Fleece of greasy combing merino wool (stud ewe) bred by T. L. Richardson, Esq., Murrawombie Station, Duck Creek.	Mr. C. Wilkinson, Granville.
7 " ...	One sample clothing wool	Do
7 " ...	Sample of Devonshire red marble with embedded fossil.	Mr. W. H. Gilding, Balmain, Sydney.
10 " ...	Seven samples of high-class wool (2-tooth ewes) superior combing.	Mr. M. Buchanan, Titanga, Lismore.
14 " ...	One sample of 2-tooth ewes' wool, first combing	Do
14 " ...	Mineralogical specimens as follows :— Fossil wood, iron pyrites, agate, &c.	Mr. J. H. Kelly, St. Leonards, Sydney.
16 " ...	Samples of wool of stud sheep, as under :— Eleven samples of stud ewe wool One sample of 4-tooth ram (Sheep bred by R. D. Finlay, Esq., Douglas Park.)	Mr. R. D. Finlay, Douglas Park, Campbelltown, Tasmania.
24 " ...	Four samples of high class wool :— 8-tooth ewe, 4-tooth and 6-tooth (The 6-tooth ewe of whose wool a sample is exhibited, was awarded first prize for best unhoused merino breeding ewe at the Northern Agricultural Society's Show, Tasmania, 1885).	Mr. A. M. McKimmon, Mountford, Longford, Tasmania.
26 " ...	Samples of wool, both washed and in the grease, of ewes and lambs of the Stoneleigh stud flock.	Mr. William Lewis, Stoneleigh, Beaufort, Victoria.
10 Dec. ...	Nine samples of high-class wool. Ewes and rams. Several of the sheep have been prize winners at the Agricultural Shows in Tasmania. Two photographs of a ram and ewe	Mr. William Bennett Bloomfield, Ross, Tasmania. Do

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

DONATIONS.

Date.	Articles received.	Name of Donor.
1885. 10 „ ...	Seventeen samples of merino wool, both washed and in the grease, of the celebrated Ereildoune breed.	The Manager, Ereildoune Estate, Burrumbcet, Victoria.
16 „ ...	Ten samples of high-class wool. Ewes and rams of ages from 2 to 4-tooth. Several of the sheep have been awarded prizes at the Agricultural Shows, Tasmania.	Mr. H. S. Smith, Harland Rise, Tasmania.
22 „ ...	A number of candlonuts (<i>Aleurites triloba</i>) from Fiji.	Mr. M. P. Hansen, Sydney.

APPENDIX V.

LOAN.

When received.	Exhibit.	Name of Lender.
1885. 7 Nov. ...	Marble slab, with florentine inlaid design	Mr. William Henry Gilding, Sydney.

APPENDIX VI.

PURCHASES (Books.)

Agriculture.

Library No.	
1066	Forests and Moisture, or Effects of Forests on Humidity of Climate. (Brown.)
1067	Reboisement in France; or, Records of the Re-planting of the Alps, Cevennes, and the Pyrenees with trees, herbage, and bush. (Brown.)
1069	Pine Plantations on the sand-wastes of France. (Brown.)
1070	The Schools of Forestry in Europe. (Brown.)
1071	Introduction to the Study of Modern Forest Economy. (Brown.)
1072	Forestry in the Mining Districts of the Ural Mountains in Eastern Russia. (Brown.)
1073	The Forests of England and the management of them in by-gone times. (Brown.)
1074	Finland: Its Forests and Forest Management. (Brown.)
1075	Forestry in Norway, with notes of the Physical Geography of the Country. (Brown.)
1076	French Forest Ordinances of 1669. (Brown.)
1077	Forests and Forestry of Northern Russia and Lands beyond. (Brown.)
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- 1452 Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio. Catalogo della Mostra Collettiva fatta dalla Direzione Generale dell'Agricoltura.
- 1453 Il Moderno Bachi Cultore Ossia la Bacologia Rigenerata. 1454

- Library No.
- 1454 La Esposizione Collettiva dei Prodotti Agrari dei Beni Arciducali d'Austria-Este in Italia.
- 1455 Economia rurale, Orticola, Forestale e Zootecnica. Programme.
- 1456 Vigne e Canneti nella Tenuta d'Oliva-Gessi.
- 1457 La Ditta Ulisse Colombini di Bologna Cenni Storici.
- 1458 Il Circondario di Vallo della Lucania Monografia Agraria. (Passaro.)
- 1459 Programme Speciale della Sezione di Antropologia Divisioni IV.
- 1460 Treviso all'Esposizione di Torino. Le Condizioni dell'Industria Agraria nella Provincia di Treviso.
- 1461 Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici. Cenni Monografici sui Singoli Servizi per gli anni 1881, 1882, 1883.
- 1462 Relazione Statistica sulle Costruzioni di Strade Nazionali e Provinciali, 1883.
- 1463 Quindicesima relazione sulle Strade Comunali obbligatorie, 1883.
- 1464 Relazione sulla Manutenzione delle Strade Nazionali nell'esercizio, 1883.
- 1465 Direzione Generale delle opere Idrauliche. Relazione sui Servizi Idraulici, 1881-2.
- 1466 La Ferrovia Novara-Pino. Relazione sugli Studi e sui Lavori. (Giambastiani.)
- 1467 La Galleria sotto lo Stretto di Messina.
- 1468 Ferrovia Novara-Pino. Apparecchi Scriventi per le prove dei Ponti Metallici.
- 1469 Atti del Primo Congresso Nazionale degli Asili Infantili Rurali. (Giani.)
- 1470 Asilo Infantile d'Asti. Relazione dell'Annuale Esperimento e della Distribuzione dei Premi.
- 1471 Annali di Agricoltura 1884. Le Scuole Pratiche di Agricoltura in Italia. Parte Prima.
- 1472 Scuola Professionale delle Arti Decorative Industriali di Firenze. Relazione. (Canestrelli.)
- 1473 Cenni Storici e Statistici sulla Scuola d'Applicazione. (Curioni.)
- 1474 Notizie e Regolamento dell'Educatore delle Sordo-Mute Povere e Convitto.
- 1475 L'Igiene nelle Scuole Primarie Municipali di Genova. Relazione. (Falcone.)
- 1476 Città di Genova. Scuola Industriale Femminile, Relazione. (Garibaldi.)
- 1477 Orfanotrofo Maschile di Milano Norme Disciplinari Interne.
- 1478 Relazione sullo Stato Morale dell'Orfanotrofo Maschile di Milano.
- 1479 Rendiconto per gli anni dal 1879 al 1882 della Commissione promotrice dell'Educazione dei Sordo-Muti Poveri di Campagna della provincia di Milano.
- 1480 Proposta per la Istituzione di una Scuola Industriale a Vicenza.
- 1481 Resoconto del Senatore Alessandro Rossi sulla Scuola Industriale.
- 1482 Memoria sulle Istituzione Morali, Private e Collettive fondate dal Senatore Alessandro Rossi. Div. II, Gruppo VI.
- 1483 R. Scuola Pratica di Agricoltura. Relazione Generale sul' Andamento di detta Scuola. (Cazulli-Casabianca.)
- 1484 Le R. R. Scuole Leopoldine di Firenze.
- 1485 Scuola d'Arte applicata all'Industria in Macerata. Relazione Angelo Sassella.
- 1486 La Scuola di Disegno Industriale in Sesto-Florentino.
- 1487 Comune di Milano. Cenni Storici e Notizie Principali e Statistiche sulle Scuole Popolari di Musica, &c.
- 1488 La Scuola Agraria Di Grumello del Monte (Provincia di Bergamo). Relazione e Programmi.
- 1489 La Scuola Veneta d'Arte Applicata all'Industria, 1872 to 1884.
- 1490 Scuola Professionale di Biella. Relazione, 1882-1883.
- 1491 Programmi di Morale e Civile Educazione per le scuole del Municipio di Palermo.
- 1492 Monografia sulla Scuola Professionale d'Arti e Mestieri in Savona. (Boldi.)
- 1493 Relazione sullo Stato Morale e Materiale del R. Albergo delle Povere di Palermo.
- 1494 Società delle Scuole Tecniche. Dell'Educazione del Cuore. (Nasi.)
- 1495 Società Italiana per Condotte d'Acqua. Cenni Sopra Alcune fra le opere Eseguite o Proposte dalla Società Italiana delle quali Invia Disegni alla Esposizione.
- 1496 All'Onorevole Giuria della Esposizione. Div. II, Sez. V, Classe IV.
- 1497 Società Promotrice dell'Industria Nazionale in Torino.
- 1498 Società delle Scuole Tecniche Operaie di San Carlo. Discorso di Giuseppe Chinaglia.
- 1499 Do. do. Discorso di Alberto Porta.
- 1500 Sonometro Misura Matematica del Suono Musicale. (Alessi.)
- 1501 Cenni sugli Oggetti Presentati alla Esposizione dall'Ingegnere Orazio Chiazzari de Torres.
- 1502 Guida-Ricordo di Torino e dell'Esposizione.
- 1503 Alcuni Giorni in Torino. Guida descrittiva Storica Artistica illustrata.
- 1504 R. Scuole superiore Navale in Genova. Dimensioni e dati Principali dei Piroscafi alla Mostra Generale Italiana del 1884.
- 1505 Gli attrezzi di Ginnastica. Un primo passo nelle utili riforme.
- 1506 Dimostrazione del Cloroformizzatore di Romualdo Caffarri.
- 1507 Cenni Storico Statistici sulla Società di Mutuo Soccorso. L'Unione Pio Tipografica.
- 1508 Cenni sul' uso dell'Aneroidi di Montagna.
- 1509 I Nuovi Restauri nell'Archiospedale di S. Spirito in Saxia. Rome, 1868.
- 1513 1883—Wien Bericht über di Internationale Elektrische Ausstellung.
- 1514 1885—Nurnberg. Ausstellung von Kraft und Arbeits Maschinen. Katalog.

APPENDIX VII.
DONATIONS (Books, Periodicals, &c.)

When received.	Title of Work.	Name of Donor.
1885.		
12 Feb. ...	Correspondence relating to the cultivation of silk ...	The Government Printer, Sydney.
	The Ailant Silkworm: observations on its habit, management, food, and value (Brady).	" "
7 April ...	The Forest Flora of South Australia. Part 5. ...	" " Adelaide.
15 " ...	Health Culture and the Sanitary Woollen System (Jaeger).	The Author.
16 " ...	Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System. Catalogue and price list	
29 " ...	The Quarries of the Société Anonyme des Carrières de Marbres Antiques de Saillon à Saxon (Valais), Switzerland.	Mr. Conrad Stachelin, Consul for Switzerland at Sydney.
21 May ..	Report on the Silver-bearing Lodes of the Barrier Ranges in the Albert District, New South Wales (Wilkinson).	The Government Printer, Sydney.
2 July ...	A Descriptive Atlas of the Eucalypts of Australia (Mueller).	The Victorian Government, through the Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.
7 " ...	Second Report of the Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction. Vol. IV. Evidence relating to Ireland.	The Agent-General for New South Wales, London.
9 " ...	The Timber Trees of New South Wales (Nilson) ...	The Government Printer, Sydney.
	The Industries of New South Wales (Lyne) ...	" "
22 " ...	A Pamphlet on some New South Wales Minerals (Liversidge).	The Author.
	A Pamphlet on the Chemical composition of certain Rocks of New South Wales (Liversidge) ...	"
29 " ...	Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales (Tenison Woods)	The Government Printer, Sydney.
	New South Wales in 1881 ...	" "
26 Aug. ...	The Forest Flora of South Australia (Brown). ..	" " Adelaide.

A.—Calendars, Prospectuses, &c.

Jahresbericht der Handel-Skammer für den Kreis Essen, 1882. Presented by C. L. Sahl, Esq., Consul-General for Germany at Sydney.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 20th Annual Catalogue. Presented by the Secretary.

Worcester Free Institute. Annual Catalogue, 1885. Presented by the Principal of the Institute.

B.—Catalogues and Miscellaneous Publications of Educational Institutions:—

Australian Museum:—

Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes. (Bale.)

Presented by the Trustees.

Industrial and Technological Museum, Melbourne:—

Descriptive Catalogue of the Specimens of Victorian Timbers in the Museum.

Presented by the Trustees.

Royal Society of Tasmania:—

Catalogue of the Library.

Presented by the Council.

Nederlandsch Handel's Museum te Amsterdam:—

Catalogue.

Presented by the Director.

C.—Report of Educational Institutions, &c. Proceedings of Societies:—

Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales for 1882. vol. xvi.

Presented by the Government Printer.

Annual Report of the Department of Mines, New South Wales, for 1883 and 1884.

Presented by the Government Printer.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. President's Report, December 10th, 1884.

Presented by the Secretary.

Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army. Parts i, ii, iii, 1882. 3 vols.

Internal Commerce of the United States, 1882.

Report on the Statistics of Labour in the United States, 1884.

Proceedings of the United States National Museum. Vol. 3, 1880.

Report of the Director of the Mint, 1879 and 1880. 2 vols.

Contagious Diseases of Swine and other Domestic Animals in the United States, 1880.

14th Annual Report of the Regents of the University of the State Cabinet of Natural History, New York, made to the Assembly April 10th 1861.

Presented by Messrs. Trübner & Co., of London.

New South Wales 1884. Report, Minutes of Proceedings, &c., of the Wood Pavement Board.

Papers

Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania for 1884.

Presented by the Council.

Proceedings of the National Tariff Convention held at the Cooper Institute, New York, 1882.

Under valuation of Wool and Woollen Yarns. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

Presented by Messrs. Trübner & Co., of London.

The School of Mines, Sandhurst. Annual Report for 1884.

Presented by the Trustees of the School of Mines.

Art in the United States of America. (Rand.)

Art in England, Ireland, and Scotland. (Rand.) New York, 1884.

Presented by Messrs. Trübner & Co., of London.

Proceedings of the Geographical Society of Australasia. (New South Wales and Victorian Branches, 1883-4.)

Presented by the Council.

Report on the Progress and Condition of the Botanic Garden and Government Plantations, Adelaide, during the year 1884.

Presented by R. Schomburgk, Esq., Ph. D., Director.

The School of Mines, Ballarat. Annual Report, 1884.

Presented by the Council.

23rd Annual Report of the Liverpool School of Science. Session, 1883-4.

Presented by the Honorary Registrars.

Customs Statistics of New South Wales for 1883, with Comparative Tables of Revenue and Consumption, Imports, and Exports, &c., also Decennial and other Tables.

1883-4 New South Wales. Census of 1881—consisting of Reports, Summary Tables, Appendices, and Conspectus Tables.

Presented by the Government Printer.

Statistical Register of New South Wales for 1883.

Presented by the Government Printer.

City and Guilds of London Institute:—

Programme of Technological Examinations, 1884-85.

Report to the Governors, March 15th, 1885.

Presented by the Secretary of the Institute.

Official Record of the New South Wales Commission for the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

Presented by the New South Wales Commission for the Exhibition.

Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria. Report of the Trustees for 1884.

Presented by the Trustees.

D.—Patents Literature. Presented by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Patents:—

Abridgment of specifications relating to metals and alloys. Part Ia. 1860-1866.

Do do Railways. Part II. 1867-76.

Do do preparation of India-rubber and gutta percha. Part II. 1867-76.

Do do Starch, gum, and other stiffening and adhesive materials.

Parts I and II. 1817-1876.

Do do preparing and cutting cork, &c. Part II. 1867-76.

Do do Artificial leather, floorcloth, oilcloth, oilskin, &c. Part II. 1867-76.

Subject matter Index of Applications for Letters Patent. January 1 to October 30, 1884, and January 1-30, 1885.

Alphabetical Index of Patentees and Applicants for Patents of Invention, July 1st, Nov. 30, 1884, and Jan. 1-31, 1885.

The Official Journal of the Patent Office. Nos. 67-8, 70-75, 77-8, 82-86, 88-95, 96-98, 101-3, 105-125.

Index to the Official Journal of the Patent Office for 1884.

E.—Periodicals:—

The Publishers of the following Journals have generously continued to contribute copies of their publications to the Reading-room of the Museum during the year, viz. :—

Amateur Photographer (London).

American Artisan (Chicago).

American Mail and Export Journal (New York).

American Monthly Microscopical Journal (New York).

Bookseller (London).

Boot and Shoe Trades' Journal (London).

Brewers' Guardian (London).

British and Colonial Printer and Stationer (London).

British Mercantile Gazette (London).

British Trade Journal (London).

Builders' Weekly Reporter (London).

Building World (London).

Bullettino Telegrafico (Rome).

Cabinetmaker (London).

California Architect (San Francisco).

Canadian Magazine (Montreal).

Chemical Review (London).

Colliery Guardian (London).

Co-operative Index to Periodicals (London).

Decorators' Gazette (London).

Educational Record (London).

Engineering

Engineering (London).
 Fireman (London).
 Forestry (Edinburgh).
 Gas and Water Review (London).
 Hatters' Gazette (London).
 Horological Journal (London).
 Ironmonger (London).
 Ironmonger Supplement (London).
 Iron (London).
 Iron Age (New York).
 Index Medicus (New York).
 Jeweller and Metal-worker (London).
 Knowledge (London).
 La Lumière Electrique (Paris).
 Library Journal (New York).
 Literary News (New York).
 London Iron Trade Exchange (London).
 Manufacturer and Builder (New York).
 Martineau & Smith's Hardware Journal (Birmingham).
 Mechanical News (New York).
 Mineralogical Magazine (London).
 Mining Engineer for Devon and Cornwall (Cornwall).
 Oil and Colourman's Journal (London).
 Paper-makers' Monthly Journal (London), together with the Annual Directory of Paper-makers.
 Paper-makers' Circular (London).
 Paper Trade Journal (New York).
 Paper Trade Review (London).
 Pottery Gazette (London).
 Printers' Register (London).
 Publishers' Weekly (New York).
 Revue Coloniale Internationale (Amsterdam).
 Sanitary Record (London).
 Sanitary World (London).
 Scientific American (New York).
 Sugar-cane (Manchester).
 Stationery Trades' Journal (London).
 Tanners' and Curriers' Journal (London).
 Telegraphic Journal and Electrical Review (London).
 Textile Recorder (Manchester).
 Textile World and Yorkshire Inventor (Bradford, Yorkshire).
 Timber Trades' Journal (London).
 Therapeutic Gazette (Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.).
 Tropical Agriculturist (Ceylon).
 Wool and Textile Fabrics (London).

The Publishers of the following have been good enough to occasionally forward copies of their Journals to the Museum:—

British Mail (London).
 Implement and Machinery Review (London).
 Mechanical Progress (London).
 Paper-making (London).
 Plumber and Decorator (London).
 Railroad Gazette (New York).
 Railway Review (Houston, Texas).

NOTE.—Periodicals for the current year are placed, for the convenience of the public, in adjustable binders, and in juxtaposition to the bound volumes of past years.

F. Trade publications:—

A very large number of companies, private firms, and individuals have been good enough to forward copies of price-lists, illustrated catalogues, descriptions of processes or industries, &c., to which visitors to the Museum are at any time at liberty to refer.

APPENDIX VIII.

PURCHASES (Diagrams, Maps, Photographs, &c.)

When received.	Description.
1885.	
22 January ...	Coloured Drawings on cartridge paper of the following :—
	35-ton Steam Hammer (Woolwich Arsenal).
	Lime Tunnel Kiln.
22 „ ...	Blast Furnace.
	Cupola Furnace.
30 „ ...	Coloured Diagrams :—
	Blast Furnace, section at base.
	Cupola Furnace, do
	Do
6 February ...	Puddling Furnace.
	Blast Furnace
	Two sections of a Blast Furnace.
11 „ ...	Lime—simple Flare Kiln
	2 Diagrams of Portland Cement Kiln.
	2 do Lime Flare Kiln.
11 „ ...	Large Coloured Diagrams of :—
	Tobacco Plant in Flower.
	Nutmeg do
16 „ ...	Les Arts décoratifs de l'Asie Centrale.
	Receuil de 50 Planches en Chromolithographie, avec texte explicatif, par N. Sinakoff.
16 „ ...	L'Ornement Russe dans les anciens produits de l'Art Industriel National, par N. Sinakoff.
31 March ...	Large Coloured Diagrams of useful Plants :—
	Tea, Coffee, Cotton, Cocoa, Arnica, Benzoin, Gentian, Cinnamon, Chinese
	Cinnamon.
31 „ ...	Large Coloured Diagrams :—
	Roman Cement Kiln (2).
14 and 15 April.	Large Coloured Diagrams of Apparatus used in Gold-washing :—
	Under-current Sluice.
	Horse-power Puddling Machine.
	Horse-whim.
	Gold-washing Pan and Cradle.
	Multiple Sluices.
	Rhine Gold-washing Apparatus.
	Gold-washing Tom (Californian).
	Box Sluice, showing false bottom (Gold).
17 „ ...	Miscellaneous Diagrams :—
	Synoptic Table of the Measures and Weights of the Metric System, with
	English equivalents ; by Charles H. Dowling, C.E.
	Johnston's Illustrations of Natural Philosophy ; by William Leccs, M.A. :—
	Sheet No. 1. Properties of Bodies.
	„ 3. Hydrostatics.
	„ 4. Hydraulics.
	„ 5. Human Anatomy and Physiology. Plate i.
	„ 6. Do do Plate ii.
	„ 7. Steam Boilers.
	„ 7a. Steam Engines.
	Johnston's Illustrations of Light and Heat :—
	Sheet No. 2. Light.
	Sheets Nos. 3 and 4. Heat.
	Johnston's Illustrations of Electricity and Magnetism :—
	Sheet 2. Frictional Electricity.
	„ 3. Voltaic Electricity.
	„ 4. Electric Telegraph.
	„ Electro deposition of Metals.
	Johnston's Illustrations of Chemistry :—
	Sheet No. 1. Elementary Bodies, with their Symbols, Atomic Weights,
	and Quantivalence, Metalloids, and Metals.
	Sheet No. 2. Chemical Physics.
	Johnston's Illustrations of Zoology :—
	Sheet 2. Echinodermata, Scolecida, and Annulosa.
	„ 3. Molluscoida and Mollusca.
	„ Vertebrata.
	Johnston's Illustrations of Botany :—
	Sheet 2. Leaves and their modifications.
	„ 3. Inflorescence, whorls of the Flower.
	„ 4 Pistil, Ovnule, Fruit, Seed, Organs of Flowerless Plants.
	Johnston's Illustrations of Astronomy :—
	Sheet 1. The Solar System.
	„ 2. Astronomical Diagrams.

APPENDIX VIII—*continued.*PURCHASES (Diagrams, Maps, Photographs, &c.)—*continued.*

When received.	Description.
1885. 17 April ...	<p>Miscellaneous Diagrams—<i>continued.</i> Sheet 4. Map of the Heavens. Johnston's Illustrations of Natural History :— Sheet 2. Birds. „ 3. Reptiles, Amphibians, and Fishes. „ 4. Invertebrate Animals. „ 5. Mineralogy and Palæontology.</p>
22 „ ...	<p>Betts' Portable Terrestrial Globe, compiled from the latest and best authorities.</p>
	<p>The following Diagrams and Drawing Models, &c., were purchased in Italy :—</p>
	<p><i>Published in Switzerland :—</i> Anschauungsbilder der Schweiz (9 chromolithographic scenes near Berne, Switzerland). Wettstein's Wandtafeln für den Unterricht im Freihandzeichnen, Abtheilung ; Primarschulen. 84 Plates. Zurich, 1881. Do. B. Sekundarschulen. 84 Plates. Zurich, 1883. Naturkundliche Tabellenwerk.</p>
	<p><i>Published in Germany and Austria :—</i> Geographische Characterbilder, 12 parts. (Hölzel.) Bilder zur Geschichte, 1^{re} Cycles, 19 sheets. (Langl.) „ Supplements i and ii. (Langl.) Wandtafeln der Pflanzen. (Schreiber.) „ Gift-gewachae. 1^{er} Theil, Samenpflanzen. „ Pflanzen. 11^{er} Theil, Polze und Schwammer (Schreiber.) „ Gift-gewachae Mineralreich. (Schreiber.) Elementar Ornamente. Parts i to xii. (Taubinger.) Ornamente. Parts i to xii. (Taubinger.) Blumen. Parts i to xviii. (Taubinger.) Säulenordnung. Parts i to ii. (Taubinger.) Thiere. Parts i to xxviii. (Strassgachwendter.)</p>
	<p><i>Maps and Atlases printed in Switzerland :—</i> Carte Topographique de la Suisse en 25 feuilles (Dufour). Karte vom Kanton Zurich, 32 sheets. Carte Topographique du Canton de Genève, 4 feuilles. Karte vom Kanton Aargau, Thurgau, Basel, St. Gallen, Schaffhausen, Schwitz, und Zug, Tessin. Historische Karte der Schweiz. Relief Karte der Schweiz. (Beck.) „ „ (Leuziger.) Hypsometrische Karte der Schweiz (Zugler.) Karte der Rohprodukte der Schweiz. Schulkarte der Schweiz für die Primarschulen. B. Orohydrographisch. (Randeyger.) Schulkarte der Schweiz im Kantonen eingetheilt (political and orographical). (Randeyger.) Schulkarte des Kantons Zurich. (Randeyger.) „ der Schweiz. (Randeyger.) Industrie Karte der Schweiz, 1882. Geologische Karte der Schweiz. (Studer.) Carte de la distribution de glacier en Suisse, 4 feuilles. (Farre.) Carte murale de l'Europe. (Magneriat.) Schulatlas in 29 Blätter für Sekundarschulen. (Randegger.)</p>
	<p><i>Printed in Germany :—</i> Kleines Schulatlas. (Keipart.) Historischer Atlas. (Putzgier.) Karte von Europa. (Stulphagel.) Erdkarte. (Sydon.) Karte von Europa. (Sydon.) Karte von Australia. (Sydon.) Karte von deutschen Reich. (Wagner.)</p>
	<p><i>Printed in France :—</i> Carte topographique du Department de la Seine. Paris et Environs. Thirty-six sheets. Norwell atlas élémentaire de géographie moderne à l'usage des écoles primaires. (Isleit.) Atlas d'histoire Suisse à l'usage des Ecoles. (Gerster.)</p>

APPENDIX VIII.—*continued.*PURCHASERS (Diagrams, Maps, Photographs, &c.)—*continued.*

When received.	Description.
1885.	<i>Miscellaneous Diagrams—continued.</i> <i>Published under the direction of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington:—</i>
24 April ...	Fifty Etchings of Objects of Art in the South Kensington Museum; done by Students in the Training Class directed by Richard J. Lane, A.R.A. Series I to V, 1867–69. Chromolithographs of the principal Objects of Art in the South Kensington Museum. Part II (continuation). Ancient and Mediæval Carved Ivories. 1872. Ancient Needle-point and Pillow Lace, with notes on the History of Lace-making, and description of thirty examples; by Alan S. Cole, 1875. Ecclesiastical Metal-work of the Middle Ages; with an introductory notice of the vessels, &c. used in the service of the Mediæval Church. Twenty photographs, 1868. Decorative Furniture, French. Twenty photographs, 1871. " English, Italian, German, Flemish. Twenty photographs, 1871. Fans of all Countries. A series of twenty photographs of Spanish, French, German, Italian, and English Fans, 1871. Designs for Silversmiths. A series of twenty-four autotype reproductions of original designs for Vases, Ewers, Salvers, &c., selected from the collection in the National Art Library, South Kensington Museum. Reynold's Chemical Diagrams, Chemical Physics, Organogens or Generators of Organisation.
9 May ...	Chromolithographs of the Principal Objects of Art in the South Kensington Museum. Part IV.
26 June... ..	Large Coloured Diagrams of Gold-washing Apparatus, continued:— New Zealand Beach Box. Combined Cradle and Puddling Machine. Puddling Furnace, two sections.
15 July	Diagram to illustrate the harmonious relation of Colours; prepared by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. Stanford's Map of the Seat of War in Afghanistan. Large Scale Map of the Nile from Dongola to Khartoum. New Guinea or Papua. South African Colonies. Graphic Illustrations of Animals, showing their utility to Man. Johnston's Commercial Map of the World on Mercator's Projection. Chart of Magnetic Deductions, Polar Regions.
3 August	<i>Purchased in Germany:—</i> Collection of Botanical Diagrams. Globe, with semicircular brass protecting and attachment plate. Collection of Botanical Diagrams (coloured). " of the most important Cereals.
19 "	Berghau's "Physikalischer" Atlas. Bands I and II. Series of Geographical Charts.
24 "	Diagrams of Gold-washing Apparatus continued:— Six Tapered Refinery. Vertical section. Gold. " Sectional Plan. "
24 "	Large Coloured Botanical Diagrams of Useful Plants:— Citron, Bitter Orange, Sweet Orange, Bergamot, Lemon, Manila Elemi, Guarana, Bael.
13 October	Royal Relief Atlas. Thirty-one maps. (Bevan.) Il Tesoro di San Marco in Venezia (consisting of eighty-nine Lithographs and Heliographs.)
6 November	Lithographic Drawings of Fittings for Chemical Laboratories. Atlas of thirty-five Maps, showing the Natural Productions of Austria, with descriptive text by Dr. Lorenz von Liburnau. Topographische Atlas von het Koninkrijk de Nederlanden. Series of forty unmounted Photographic Views of the Zurich Landesausstellung, 1883. Strade Ferrate dell Alta Italia, Album delle Locomotive, Torino, 1884; seventy-three plates; Album dei Carri, sixty-two plates; Album della carrozze, fifty-four plates. 3 vols.

APPENDIX IX.
DONATIONS (Diagrams, Maps, Photographs, &c.)

When received.	Description.	Name of Donor.
1885. 7 Jan. ...	Atlas of the British Empire in Europe, Asia, Oceania, Africa, and America; with descriptive letter-press by K. Johnston, LL.D. Johnston's Geographical Handbooks:—Australia, British North America, South Africa. Johnston's Fourth Standard Physical and Political Geography of the British Isles, British North America, and Australasia.	Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh. Do do Do do
29 „ ...	Maps and Atlases published by G. Philip and Son:— Excelsior Atlas, Favourite Atlas, and Standard Atlas, Nos. 1-4. Elementary Atlas and Geography. Popular Atlas. New Edition. Authentic Map, Fiji. First New Zealand Geography.	Messrs. G. Philip & Son, Liverpool and London.
7 March ...	Photograph of the locality where Hume's Party sighted the Murray, showing also the monument erected to their memory.	Mr. W. B. Nicholas, Bundanoon, New South Wales.
21 May ...	Map of the Silverton Mining Country, in the Barrier Ranges, Albert District, New South Wales.	The Government Printer, Sydney.
2 July ...	Requisition Forms used by the London School Board (six forms).	The London School Board.

APPENDIX X.
EXCHANGES (Inwards).

Date.	Description of Exhibit.	From whom received.
1885. 31 Mar. ...	Three diagrams, as follows:— One, to show the process in the liquefaction of Gases. Two, to illustrate the manufacture of Sheet and Crown Glass.	Professor Liversidge, F.R.S.
17 Aug. ...	Suit of Ancient Armour; breastplate and harness covering the body and legs, but wanting the helmet.	The Trustees of the Australian Museum.

APPENDIX XI.
EXCHANGES (Outwards.)

Date.	Description of Exhibit.	To whom sent.
1885. 19 Mar. ...	A collection of about 200 miscellaneous Vegetable Products, consisting chiefly of roots, barks, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, and some fibres of plants, having uses in the arts and manufactures.	The Chamber of Manufactures, Adelaide.
19 „ ...	A collection of about 150 Botanical Specimens, chiefly of plants indigenous in the neighbourhood of Sydney.	Charles Bailey, Esq., F.L.S., Manchester.

J. H. MAIDEN,
Curator.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

(WITH STATISTICAL INFORMATION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 November, 1885.

The Hon. Secretary of the National Art Gallery to The Under Secretary for
Public Instruction.

National Art Gallery of New South Wales,

Inner Domain, Sydney, 28 February, 1885.

Sir,

As requested I have the honor to enclose the following statistical information required by
your Department:—

1. Number of visitors to the Gallery in 1884—

On Week-days...	...	...	...	...	...	157,409
On Sundays	...	...	...	...	...	105,452
Total	...	...	...	...	...	262,861

2. Number of persons employed—

Housekeeper.
2 attendants.
Extra assistance on Sundays and public holidays—
Men and one boy.
Watchmen against fire—
1 day watchman.
1 night watchman.
1 extra watchman, half-time.
Assistant secretary to attend Board meetings only.

3. Total expenditure in 1884—

	£	s.	d.	
(a) On building and fittings	52 16 8*
Insurance on gallery	244 2 2
Watchmen's wages	409 10 0
				<hr/> 706 8 10
(b) On Works of Art—				
12 oil paintings	3,700 0 0
10 water colours	511 18 5
27 black and white	434 1 6
2 sculpture	68 7 2
2 bronzes, &c.	43 17 0
Books	23 16 3
On freight, charges, insurance, frames	465 11 7
				<hr/> 5,247 11 11
(c) On wages and salaries—				
2 attendants and labour	296 9 6
Housekeeper	75 0 0
Extra—Sundays and public holidays	155 10 0
Assistant secretary	25 0 0
				<hr/> 551 19 6
(d) On sundry charges in Sydney and Europe	120 6 4
				<hr/> £6,626 6 7

I

* Minor internal repairs only. The building itself has been in charge of the Colonial Architect, and I am unable to state the amount expended on it through his Department.

I have for your information extended the expenditure more in detail.

4. During the past year, 1884, the National Collection has received some notable additions as follows:—

By purchase.

- 12 oil paintings, of which—
 7 were selected in Europe by Mr. E. L. Montefiore.
 2 do by London Committee.
 3 were selected in Sydney by the Trustees.
 10 water colours, of which—
 5 were selected in Europe by Mr. E. L. Montefiore.
 2 do by London Committee.
 2 were selected in Sydney by the Trustees.
 1 painted in Rome by commission from them.

Additions have also been made to the collections in black and white, sculpture, and vase rooms, probably the most interesting, as well as instructive, being the reproductions of the cartoons, "The Arts as applied to Peace and War," by Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., and a specimen of the original fresco by the artist's own hand.

By presentation.

The munificent bequest of about £1,000, handed to the Trustees in 1883, under the will of the late Charles D. Smith, of Sydney, has been appropriated to the purchase of three distinctive oil paintings—

1. The Armada in Sight, by Seymour Lucas,
2. England (Horses and Cattle), by the late H. Britton Willis.
3. Lesbia, by James Sant, R.A.

These works were selected by the Trustees to represent the bequest, from purchases made by the London Committee and Mr. E. L. Montefiore.

Mr. James R. Fairfax on his return from Europe added to his former presentations—

- Two casts of "The Boxers" (heroic size).
 Two casts from Antique Ivories, "The Banquet of the Gods," and "A Grand Tankard," the original made in early part of 17th century for the Elector Maximilian I.
 A collection of 20 casts of gems from the Castellain collection in the British Museum.
 And lastly, a reproduction of the celebrated Bayeux Tapestry, which the Trustees have been unable to exhibit in the present gallery for want of space.

Mr. Thomas Walker has most liberally added to the value of the statue of "The Seamstress," previously presented by him, by procuring a suitable marble base for it, when in Rome.

The Gallery has been visited during 1884 by 262,861 persons, of which number two-fifths attended on Sundays. Although during the three hours on which the Gallery is open on Sunday afternoons an average of 2,000 and occasionally over 3,000 visitors have been admitted into a space altogether inadequate for their comfort and free circulation, no disorder has ever occurred, nor any person been requested by the attendants to leave the premises.

The total cost of ordinary wages for attendants to the gallery, including housekeeper, cleansing and extra labour, has been £526 19s. 6d., of which £155 10s. is chargeable to extra attendance required on Sundays and Public Holidays.

The charges incurred against risk by fire in so dangerous a building are very heavy, amounting to £653 12s. 2d. per annum, or as much as all other working expenses of the Institution together; the whole of this charge will, it is presumed, be obviated as soon as the Trustees are enabled to move the collection into the new building now in progress.

I have, &c.,
 E. DU FAUR,
 Trustee and Honorary Secretary.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."

(ANNUAL REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Superintendent, N.S.S. "Vernon," to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction

Sir,

Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 30 September, 1885.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Minister of Public Instruction, my Annual Report upon the Nautical School Ship "Vernon." The period just completed was the 18th year of the ship's career as an institution for the reformation of criminal and viciously inclined boys. Quietness and order have characterized the twelve months' labors, and the ship has voyaged smoothly and, I think, successfully on its mission. The conduct of the 322 boys who have, at various times during the year, formed the crew, has been surprisingly good, while the officers have continued to afford me that hearty assistance and cheerful co-operation to which I have had the gratification to draw attention on so many former occasions. A genuine good feeling exists between officers and boys and a spirit of friendliness is engendered by the system pursued, which continues long after the lads have left the vessel. This is undoubtedly proved by the numerous visits made to the ship by late members of its crew and by the large quantity of letters received by the officers from "old" boys.

Sickness has been wholly confined to new comers and has consisted of the diseases which they have brought on board with them. Itch has been the predominant complaint amongst these unfortunates, but by careful isolation the disease has been prevented from spreading. In one week no less than ten boys were received from the Metropolitan Police Courts, all badly ill with itch. The healthy, cheerful, life here soon eradicates this and other ills, and a few days' quarantine suffices for the removal of danger to the inmates from infection. No deaths have occurred, and at date of writing this report there is not the slightest trace of disease of any kind.

In my last two Annual Reports I ventured to dwell at very great length upon the working of this establishment, and to afford data, from authentic official sources, for drawing comparisons between this and institutions formed for similar purposes. I do not therefore propose upon this occasion to enter into these details again as what has been said before may be taken as equally applicable now. Mistaken ideas and ridiculous misstatements respecting the ship's system have considerably lessened of late, and only continue to be made by persons who will not take the trouble to come on board and make full inquiry.

For similar reasons I do not consider it necessary to quote from the many hundreds of letters and reports which I have received during the year from masters or boys. It may be sufficient for me to say that in no previous year have I received so many. Their tenor may be considered as satisfactory, because they show that the boys apprenticed are generally doing well. My principal object in quoting so largely from such reports and letters in previous Annual Reports has been to afford proof of the accuracy of the stated percentage of reformations accomplished by the ship.

Several independent, searching investigations have, however, at one time or the other, been held by persons who could scarcely be deemed to have any strong preference for the "Vernon" system, with the result that the percentage has been found to be rather under than over stated. I feel now therefore relieved from the necessity of loading this Report with the letters to which I have referred and which can be seen at any time on board by persons interested.

Altogether there have been, in the second or apprenticeship stage, 315 boys, all of whom may be taken as fair specimens of the results of the "Vernon" system. Some of these boys have been six years clear of control. Every one has been visited either by myself, the chief officer, or by some other person duly authorized on my behalf within the past few months. From these inspections, the reports before alluded to, and from inquiries of independent persons in the various districts in which the boys are apprenticed, I am able to summarize the results thus:—

Receiving good characters...	...	...	...	...	...	290	...	92	per cent.
Indifferent and absconders	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	4.8	"
Cancelled, misconduct	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1.6	"
" removed from unsuitable places	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	"
Removed on account of ill-health	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.3	"
Died at service	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.3	"
Total	...	...	...	...	...	315	...	100	per cent.

From

G—A

[1,378 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £7 1s. 6d.]

From this statement it will be seen that out of 315 boys, originally sent on board because of either their criminal actions or of their imminent danger of committing such actions, all but twenty may be safely said to be on the high road to reformation. Another proof of the satisfactory conduct of ex-"Vernon" boys generally will be found in the large number of applications from persons to take them. 450 applications now remain undisposed of, and I could at once find situations for more than double the number of boys now on board were they legally eligible to leave the vessel—that is to say, if the conditions of the Act were fulfilled by their having completed twelve months on the ship. Notwithstanding that the conditions respecting applications, recommendations, and articles of apprenticeship have been made much more stringent, the demand for these boys has largely increased, and the greater portion of these applications come from people who have already had "Vernon" boys in their service.

Altogether during the year there have been 637 boys under my control, ashore and afloat, or a daily average of 525. All of these when arrested for various offences and sent on board come under my sole guardianship until they are eighteen years old. But I am empowered, should I deem it advisable, to apprentice them at any time after they have served twelve months on the vessel, for the remainder of their term. I cannot speak too much in favor of this wise provision in the New South Wales Act; as to it I attribute in great measure the success this institution has achieved. I would beg to quote two short extracts from my last year's Report upon this subject, upon which I hold strong views:—

IV. And here the subject of detention may be briefly dwelt upon, as a great deal of ignorance prevails upon this point. The "Vernon" boy's "institutionizing" is infinitely of less duration than that of his English or Colonial contemporary; and so far from this being anything against his chances of recovery from moral disease, it is, on the contrary, strongly in his favour. There is a point to be reached beyond which no further benefit can be obtained; in other words, the boy who is benefited by a certain amount of institution life can very easily have too much of it, and may very possibly deteriorate.

XXII. Besides, every one agrees that years are necessarily occupied in learning trades, and a great danger is incurred, during those tedious years of teaching, of "institutionizing" the child, and of eradicating or of preventing him from acquiring habits of self-reliance without which he will never be a success.

The danger of this "institutionizing" is thoroughly appreciated in the "Vernon" system, which discards all pretences of doing more than inculcating respect for authority, infusing habits of cleanliness, moral and physical, order and industry, and improving the boys in their usually limited knowledge of the three "R's," in the shortest possible time. Twelve months has proved amply sufficient for this kind of training, and the boys have been placed out to learn farming, &c., entirely free from the institution, and under only a hardly perceptible control while everything goes well, but a control which effectually deals with any misdoings, &c.

XXIV. The ultimate good of the boys is the thing to be borne steadily in view, and the sooner this is successfully accomplished the better for the boy and the better for the public. It seems to me a positive cruelty and a waste of life to retain a lad for years after he is old enough and steady enough to earn his own way in the world, under the pretence of teaching what will be of little use in after-life.

XXV. The training on the "Vernon" is purely disciplinary in its character. Many people think that its mode of dealing with a young criminal is only fitly preparatory to a sea life. The officers are all sailors; the routine, drills, &c., are all nautical in their bearings; and no doubt the life led on board would eminently fit boys for actual service afloat—it has done so in many instances; but the ship's routine, &c., are only means to an end, and the system pursued operates as effectually and as beneficially in settling boys in shore occupations as most other establishments for the reformation of criminal boys, where only farm trades or other land employments are engaged in. The time and cost of the first system are, however, much less than those of the latter. Four years (with corresponding expenses) is the Home average time of detention. Indeed, from the last published Reports of the Inspectors of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Great Britain and Ireland. I find instances of children deserting from Industrial Schools after what must be an intolerably weary imprisonment of nine years, and then sentenced to another period of some years' duration in a Reformatory.

The total cost of the year's operations, after deducting contributions made by relatives of inmates to the Treasury, was £5,243. Dividing this by the average total number of boys under control, ashore and afloat, gives the cost per head at £9 19s. for the year. Ignoring the boys (who are, however, still under the operations of the Act) ashore, and simply dealing with the average number on board, the yearly cost per head is £24 19s. By this latter calculation £24 19s. would represent the total cost to the public of a criminal boy's reformation by the "Vernon's" plan of operations.

I am glad to say that the State Children Relief Department has relieved me of the younger boys. To the 30th June twenty had been removed. Since that time the remainder have been similarly dealt with. The appended tables will show various matters in connection with the operations of the vessel without need of explanation.

The system under which the vessel has conducted its daily life on board continues as heretofore. Rewards and encouragements for good behaviour rather than direct punishments for misconduct form the principle of government. The band makes progress, notwithstanding unavoidable changes amongst its members, and it forms a great source of pleasure to the boys, and indeed to all on board. During the year the young musicians' services have been much sought after at various entertainments in Sydney and suburbs.

A source of gratification to me has been the increase in the number of visitors to the vessel. This shows an increasing interest on the part of the public and is rapidly tending to remove the erroneous impressions concerning the "Vernon," which for so long a time prevailed.

Contributions towards the Library, and Band and General Recreation Fund, have been most kindly presented by numbers of ladies and gentlemen who take a lively interest in the ship. Amongst these are Lady Hoskins, Mrs. A. Gordon, the Ministry and Members of both Houses of Parliament, the committees of the National, Balmain, Woolloomooloo, and Double Bay Regattas, the officers of the Victorian Militia, the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. H. Taylor, M.P., Mr. J. H. Davies, J.P., the members of the Athenæum Club, the proprietors of the *Town and Country Journal*, Mr. Wilkinson, M. A. Mackay, &c.

The Reverend Messrs. Sturdee and Muraire, the Sisters of St. Joseph, and a number of ladies and gentlemen have regularly visited for the purpose of conducting classes for religious instruction, and my best acknowledgments are due to them for their kindness and aid. I would also desire to most gratefully express my indebtedness to the Inspector-General of Police (Mr. E. Fosbery, J.P.) for the warm interest he continues to take in the "Vernon." To his invaluable assistance and readiness to help me are largely due the satisfactory results shown in the cases of boys apprenticed. On the tours of inspection made by myself and officers the greatest assistance has been rendered by the members of the Police. In every case where a complaint has reached me I have at once solicited the aid of Mr. Fosbery, who has promptly caused the strictest investigation to be held. In addition, every boy has been occasionally visited and reported upon by the Police. The value of these services cannot be too sufficiently appreciated, and I gladly take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of myself and boys.

Before

Before concluding I would desire to be permitted to briefly say one or two words in explanation of what is really the "Vernon" system, and upon which there evidently exists some misapprehension. It is not a copy of any particular plan of operations pursued elsewhere, and should most certainly not be confounded with the ordinary training-ship. One of the principal elements of success in dealing with these boys is to remove them entirely from the associations and companions of their pre-"Vernon" period. The ship may be considered simply as a receiving house in which they are *safely* kept until the time arrives when they can be placed out to learn farming in good homes, under careful treatment and supervision, situated at a distance from former bad surroundings. In the ship no useless pretence is made to teach these youngsters a trade. Years of incarceration would be necessary to do that, and the results would be problematical, so far as turning out experienced workmen. I question very much if the percentage of skilful tradesmen made out of reformatory boys justifies the years of detention in a semi-prison which obtains in so many of the institutions. There appears to me to be an unwholesome glamour surrounding this trade teaching. No doubt it is a pleasant sight to walk through a large reformatory establishment and observe a busy crowd of miniature trades-boys at work. But few people inquire as to the practical results of all these years of trade-teaching and the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial and Reformatory Schools, recently issued, shows that as a general rule the majority of trades-boys (Reformatory) do not follow the occupation in after life which cost so many years of weary institutional detention to learn. For ten years various trades were taught on this vessel with results altogether out of proportion to the time and expenditure incurred. In 1878 trade-teaching was abolished and the present system initiated. Certainly the boys are taught to sew patches on, mend their own clothes, and some are handy with carpentering implements, but nothing more is attempted in the Institution.

To send the boys to sea would offer at once a complete removal from the scenes of their former bad lives, and a congenial occupation which most of our boys would gladly embrace. In time New South Wales will require sailors produced from amongst its own inhabitants, but at present the ships owned in the Colony do not afford sufficient outlet for any large number of boys, and I am not permitted to apprentice them in any other vessels.

Farming is the chief outlet, and the plan pursued in dealing with our young criminals has kept this steadily in view. A superficial argument against the ship is that farming cannot be taught on board, and that as most of the lads go out as farmers it would be far better to sink the ship and place them on a farm school where a few years preparatory agricultural training would be of some service in fitting them for the occupation which they would eventually follow.

This, which appears a very strong argument, does not affect the position taken up by the vessel. The detention of boys on the "Vernon" must only be considered as one part of the system pursued and a part which occupies comparatively but very little of the time necessary to complete reformation. A youth, whose parents either neglect him altogether or even encourage him to wrong doing, acquires thievish or other vicious propensities. He becomes the habitual associate of bad characters, and is either caught in the act of stealing or is arrested when in the company of those actually guilty. In either case he is a present pest to the community, and is likely to become a future danger to the public. After probably repeated warnings and escapes he is at length arrested and the notion of making him a tailor, or a farmer, or a sailor does not enter into the calculations of either the person who gives him in custody, the policeman who arrests him, or the magistrate who sentences him. Very proper dislike to sending him to gaol leads to his being committed to the "Vernon." No matter what his age, so long as it is not more than 16, he is now under the sole legal guardianship of the Superintendent. His relatives and "friends" who have proved their incapacity to look after his interests have no legal control over him, although under certain restrictions he can correspond with and occasionally see them; and here the ship presents a strong argument in its favour. There is no prison appearance about it but it is a secure place of detention. A sharp street boy naturally finds his loss of liberty and enforced deprivation of the companionship of his boon associates irksome in the extreme. To get away is his all absorbing idea, and until this is clearly shown to him to be hopeless, not the slightest advancement to moral reform is made. On shore this safety from escape is not compatible with the absence of locks, bolts, and bars. Desertions cause no end of trouble and worry and disturb the minds of all the inmates for long after their comrades have got away. Besides, a land establishment, unless surrounded by high prison walls, will always offer opportunities for former "friends" to communicate with the lads. The ship affords complete immunity from these great evils, which are rife in land reformatories, and does not present to the mind or sight any of the usual prison belongings.

The boy thus has his ideas very quickly set at rest as to escape, and he is free to immediately commence the task of reformation. His position on board is at first a hard one. Diet, recreation, &c., are restricted, while hard work is almost incessant. The remedy for this is entirely in his own hands, and good conduct speedily ensures his rising in rank, until he ranks as a boy officer actually entrusted with the part supervision of new comers. Every day he spends three hours in school; the remainder being taken up in washing and mending his own clothes, in drilling, in cleaning the vessel and performing the innumerable tasks incidental to the keeping in order of a large ship. From 5 a.m. until 8 p.m. he is fully occupied with work, excepting during the hours devoted to meals and recreation. Twelve months of this life brings him into a disciplined, well ordered condition. He has acquired habits of respect for authority, cleanliness, order, and obedience, while a fair amount of tuition in school has been accomplished. Added to this he is most certainly physically better in every way—I do not know of any establishment where the bill of health is of so satisfactory a character. This short probationary period now renders him fit for the principal portion of his career of reformation. He is now placed out to be taught the business of a farmer in the best of all schools, with a practical man who will teach him thoroughly what will be of use to him, and what will enable him to earn a good livelihood hereafter. And this farming education costs the public nothing but the small sum necessary to ensure supervision. Amongst the tables appended will be found one giving the conditions under which boys are apprenticed. It is quite a common thing for a "Vernon" boy, on the completion of his period of apprenticeship, at the age of 18, to have over £50 in the Savings' Bank to his credit, being the amount of wages earned by him during his service. As to the career of these young men after they are entirely free from control, and are running alone, I have no hesitation in saying that the percentage of permanent reformations is fully

92 per cent. Upon this subject I would beg to refer you to my last year's report, where the after careers of 100 young men were shown, who had undergone the ship's discipline, some of them for a period of twelve years after leaving the institution.

I have endeavoured to put what the "Vernon" really accomplishes and in what manner as plainly as possible. Much misapprehension still exists on the subject. I have no wish to disparage any other institution, but I desire, in the interests of the boys, that this ship's system may not be too readily abandoned in favour of any other plan without a clear understanding of the results attained under existing conditions, and a reasonable hope that better things will be accomplished by a radical alteration.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,
Commander and Superintendent.

(1.)

ADMISSIONS and Discharges during year ended 30th June, 1885.

Particulars.	No.	Total.	Particulars.	No.	Total.
Admissions—			Discharges—		
New committals .....	...	108	Apprenticed	87	
Returned—			To relatives	9	
Re-admissions from Biloela, having attained suitable age	4		Died .....	...
Removed from unsuitable places	3		Absconded .....	...
Returned ill	1		Boarding Out Department	20	
Returned for misconduct	5		Biloela	1	
		13	Hospital	1	
			Asylum	1	
Total .....	...	121	Total .....	...	119

Remaining on board, 30th June, 1884 201
Remaining on board, 30th June, 1885 203

(2.)

Cost per head during the year ended 30th June, 1885.

Daily average number through year, 210.	Expended.	Cost per head.
Items.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions	1,909 7 7	9 2 0
Crockery, mess utensils, scrubbing brushes, knives, forks, &c.	79 15 9	0 7 2
Clothing and boots	524 7 3	2 9 11
Stores, rope, paint, wood, &c.	253 1 8	1 4 2
School stationery, band instruments, library, recreation and good conduct awards	151 14 0	0 14 6
Salaries (including school teachers' salaries)	2,064 4 4	9 16 7
Fuel and light	81 4 3	0 7 10
Sundries (including expenses visiting apprentices)	117 5 9	0 11 2
Boat and oars	29 2 6	0 2 10
Medicines, medical comforts, and surgeon's salary	82 17 1	0 7 11
Bedding	73 1 2	0 7 0
Repairs generally	209 14 4	0 19 11
Gross cost £	5,575 15 8	26 11 0
Deduct parents' payments £	332 13 9	1 11 9
Net cost £	5,243 1 11	24 19 3

(3.)

PARTICULARS respecting Parentage of Boys admitted.

Mother a prostitute; father dead	No. 5	Mother dead; father married again	No. 4
Mother a prostitute; father deserted	3	Father dead; mother married again	4
Parents unfit to have charge of children	5	Mother dead; father unable to support	1
Parents in gaol	2	Mother dead; father unable to control	15
Parents deserted	3	Father dead; mother unable to control or support	6
Father deserted; mother dead	2	Parents unable to support or control	7
Parents living apart	1	Parents unable to control	37
Parents dead or unknown	8	Total	103
Father deserted; mother unable to support or control	4		
Father drunkard; mother dead	1		
Both parents living	8		
One parent living	38		
Dead or unknown	62		
Contributions made by parents	£332 13 9		

(4.)

NUMBER of Visits made by Religious Instructors.

Protestant	50
Roman Catholic	90
Total	140

The boys land on Sundays and march to their respective places of worship.

(5.)

5

(5.)

BIRTH-PLACES of new admissions.

New South Wales.....	91
America	1
England	3
Victoria	5
New Zealand	2
Queensland.....	2
India	1
Mauritius	1
Ireland.....	2

(6.)

CONDUCT Classification on the 30th June, 1885, according to Class List.

Excellent (boy officers, all paid)	28
Very good	125
Good	39
Indifferent, including new comers.....	11
Total on board	<u>203</u>

(7.)

RELIGION of those admitted during year.

Protestant	63
Roman Catholic.....	45
Total	<u>108</u>

(8.)

RELIGION of those remaining on board.

Protestant	110
Roman Catholic.....	93
Total	<u>203</u>

(9.)

AGES of those committed during year.

Under 10.....	10
10 to 12	29
12 to 14	30
Over 14	39
Total	<u>103</u>

(10.)

AGES of those remaining on 30th June, 1885.

Under 10.....	22
10 to 12	33
12 to 14	69
Over 14	74
Total	<u>203</u>

(11.)

COMMITTING Benches.

	Number.	Total	
City and Suburbs—			
Central Police	24		
Water Police	13		
Redfern	30		
St. Leonards	4		
Balmain	4		
Newtown	6		
Country—			
Wilcannia	1	81	
Hay	1		
Albury	1		
Dubbo	1		
Carcoar	4		
Bathurst	2		
Marulan	1		
Goulburn.....	2		
Orange	6		
Liverpool.....	2		
Lawrence	1		
Yass	2		
Lumbton	1		
Newcastle	2		
Total			<u>27</u>
Total			<u>108</u>

(12.)

The Schoolmaster, N.S.S. "Vernon," to The Superintendent.

Sir,

N.S.S. "Vernon," 30 June, 1885.

I have the honor to submit the report of the school under my charge for the year ending June 30th, 1885. This school has been conducted as hitherto on the Half-time system—that is, each boy is in attendance for three hours per day, and in the case of some of the smaller boys both morning and afternoon. The course of instruction is the same as in Public Schools, though on account of (first) the very low attainments of the majority of the boys admitted, and (second) of the limited time they remain under tuition, greater prominence is given to reading, writing, and arithmetic than to any other studies.

With regard to the low attainments of most of those admitted I may mention that it is quite the exception when a boy arrives who can be put in any other than the lowest class; indeed, the greatest number scarcely know their letters, yet it is satisfactory to be able to report that during the time they are here they make considerable progress, so that during the year none have been discharged who were not able to read, write, and cipher at least tolerably.

Amongst the elder boys composition has been attempted, and in some cases with marked success. During the winter months lantern lectures were given on various subjects; these formed the subject of essays on the following days, and some of them were very good.

The teaching staff consists of myself and assistant, Mr. A. Rowband, and is quite sufficient for present requirements.

Appended is a tabulated statement of the educational status of the boys admitted and discharged during the year.

I have, &c.,

JAS. W. BALL,
Schoolmaster.

	Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.			
	Not.	Tolerably.	Well.	Total.	Not.	Tolerably.	Well.	Total.	Not.	Tolerably.	Well.	Total.
On roll, 30th June, 1884	100	80	21	201	100	80	21	201	100	80	21	201
Discharged during year	0	60	59	119	0	60	59	119	0	60	59	119
Admitted during year	80	30	11	121	80	30	11	121	80	30	11	121
On roll, 30th June, 1885	106	70	27	203	106	70	27	203	106	70	27	203

(13.)

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."

Form of application for Apprentice.

Applicant's name in full?

Address, and describe fully the most convenient way to reach residence?

How long applicant has lived there?

Condition: Married, widow, widower, or single—any children?

Occupation of applicant—for what purpose is apprentice required?

Religion?

Distance of residence from church and school?

Does applicant promise to send boy, if under 14, to school, and also to encourage him to improve his education, if over that age?

Name nearest Post Office Savings' Bank, and state whether wages will be paid regularly thereto in joint names of Superintendent and boy?

Has applicant had an apprentice from this or any other Institution. Was service satisfactory?

Will applicant promise that the Superintendent or any person appointed by him shall have free access to the boy at any time; and shall be allowed to examine clothes, bank-book, sleeping accommodation, &c., of boy?

Will applicant forward a quarterly report of boy's conduct, wages, &c., to the Superintendent, and also to see that the boy writes?

Witness—

(Date)

(Signature of applicant)

(Seal.)

Certificate to be signed by a Clergyman, Police Magistrate, or other approved person.

I know the abovenamed applicant, and beg to recommend him as a person in every way eligible to have the care of a boy. I have read the replies to the several questions, and I undertake to visit the boy occasionally at his master's home, and to make inquiry as to whether the boy is being properly cared for, and whether his wages are being regularly banked; and I undertake to inform the Superintendent of the "Vernon" of the result of my inquiries at periodical intervals.

(Signature of Clergyman)

(Address)

(Date)

(Signature of Magistrate)

(Address)

To the Commander and Superintendent, N.S.S. "Vernon."

No application will be considered unless the foregoing details and recommendations are furnished. The applicant should retain a copy of this form for his future guidance.

(14.)

No.

N.S.S. "Vernon," Sydney,

188 .

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you the enclosed indentures. Will you be good enough to sign them in the presence of a clergyman or a magistrate (who must duly attest such signature) and return one copy to me. Upon this being done you will be so good as to come on board the vessel and take charge of your apprentice, who is ready to leave here at any time convenient to you. Clothing, including underclothing, according to the measurements in the margin, must be provided for him to leave in, as it is not desirable that the boy should wear the ship's uniform after leaving the "Vernon." Should it be inconvenient for you to personally attend, the boy will be handed over to the care of any responsible person duly appointed by you to act as your agent. In the event of your residence being situated at some distance from Sydney I would ask you to be kind enough to make arrangements (the nature of which must be explained to me before the boy will be permitted to leave) for the boy's comfort and safety in transit. He should be removed within fourteen days, or he will be liable to be apprenticed elsewhere.

A bank-book is now forwarded to you in which an account has been opened in the joint names of the boy and the Superintendent. You will pay the wages due to the lad in terms of the articles of apprenticeship every fourth week into the nearest Post Office Savings' Bank to the account above-mentioned. A small sum may, however, be deducted, at your discretion, which should not exceed one-third of the weekly wages, and given to the boy as pocket money. At intervals letters will be sent to you, inquiring as to the boy's behaviour, and also as to the amount then in the bank.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,
Commander and Superintendent.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer—1885.

[6d.]

Sizes.
Boots
Cap
Trousers...
Vest.....
Jacket.....
Socks, shirts,
braces, collars,
&c.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."

(ANNUAL REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Superintendent N.S.S. "Vernon" to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Nautical School Ship "Vernon," Sydney, 30 September, 1886.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Minister of Public Instruction, my Annual Report upon the Nautical School Ship "Vernon."

Nothing calling for special comment has occurred during the year which ended on the 30th June last; and the working of the Institution during its nineteenth year has been as smooth and as peaceful as in any preceding period. This is largely attributable to the fact that no change has taken place amongst the officers, who have now been here for many years, and who are well trained to their duties.

The usual tables are appended, and a perusal of these will afford information as to what has been done. It will be seen that the business of the Institution has largely increased. More boys were admitted, and more were discharged than in any former year; 161 came aboard, and 149 left. The total number dealt with during the twelve months was 364, and the average daily number was 209.

No deaths occurred, and no illness of an important character, notwithstanding the diseased condition in which some of the lads arrived. In one week, out of five arrivals four were badly ill with scabies, and one with ophthalmia.

The boys' behaviour has been remarkably good, when their antecedents are considered, and a creditable, healthy tone prevails amongst them. The characters of the new comers, prior to coming on board, have been generally worse than in preceding years; and a large percentage had been several times apprehended for various offences before their committal to the "Vernon." The ages of new committals have, as a body, much advanced. Boys under ten were handed over to the State Children's Relief Department.

Table 14 affords particulars as to cost. The net cost (after deducting contributions of relatives) daily per head was under 18d., slightly more than last year, owing mainly to an increase in the cost of provisions. When comparing the "Vernon" expenditure with that of other organizations, two things must be carefully remembered: Firstly, that our boys are sent here because, generally speaking, they are incorrigible, and therefore require a greater amount of supervision and care than is the case with many other institutions; secondly, the total period for which our boys remain a charge upon the State. The majority of "Vernon" lads cost very little more than the expense of twelve months' training, because, after serving that time on the vessel, they are apprenticed to learn farming with a practical farmer, free of expense to the State, excepting the small sum necessary to inspect them occasionally. Every boy sent here is under my legal control until he is 18; but instead of detaining them the whole time, they can be apprenticed after twelve months, provided that they are 12 years old. Last year, ashore and afloat, the daily average boys under control numbered 577. Dividing the expenditure by this number, the year's cost per head would be between £9 and £10.

Table 7 relates to the parentage of the boys, and is a sad record. A clear idea can be formed from it of the main reasons why boys are sent to the "Vernon"; and these are bad home training and parental neglect.

I have furnished one new return, viz., Table 2, to which I especially invite attention. It shows that the cost per head is now over £10 less than 10 years ago. The total number admitted during the decade was 1,082, the discharges 976, and the average cost per head, £27. For the last 5 years the cost was much less—viz., £24 8s. 11d.

One very remarkable feature in connection with the ship's work deserves to be pointed out. Only two deaths have occurred in 10 years, notwithstanding that we receive all new comers, ill or healthy. Indeed, the two deaths resulted from cases of heart disease, from which the boys were chronically ill when admitted.

The correspondence now reaches formidable dimensions, and as I have no one to assist me, much of my time is taken up which I could wish to give to the more active work of the ship. Some 4,000 official letters have been received and sent away, indentures, returns, &c.; and in addition, scores of letters from ex-"Vernon" lads have been replied to. If this clerical work continues to increase, I may have to seriously consider whether I should not solicit some assistance.

Turning to the work done outside of the ship, I beg to state that there are 368 lads in the second or apprenticeship stage of their career. From reports furnished by their masters, by gentlemen in various parts, who kindly consented to visit the boys periodically, by police reports (made on every case within the last three months), and also by personal visitation by myself and officers, I am enabled to say that the lads are generally well behaved, making fair progress in the various occupations to which they are apprenticed, are in good health, and in comfortable homes.

Of

Of course, this satisfactory state of things does not exist in all cases; considering the lives led by some before being sent here, such could not be hoped for. Unfortunately, some of the boys have found old habits too strong to be resisted, and have reverted to evil ways. As these few are brought more prominently under notice, as having been ex-"Vernon" boys, than the large number who turn out respectable steady men, some mistaken ideas of the work accomplished by the Institution may be entertained. From the reports before alluded to, the conduct of the boys at service is as follows:—

Receiving good characters	335	...	91.1	per cent.
Indifferent, absconders, and cancelled indentures ...	30	...	8.0	„
Removed from unsuitable places and for ill-health	3	...	0.9	„
Total	368		100	per cent.

Respecting those who may be said to be in the third and last stage of the system, viz., who are over 18, and who are entirely free from control, much pleasant information could be given. The ship has been largely visited by them, and I have many letters from them, and private reports concerning them; and I could fill many pages with extracts from their letters, or with accounts of their present satisfactory lives. In former Reports I have given extracts from numbers of letters, similar to those referred to, and it may now suffice to say that during the past year I have received more than in any other like period. A few examples will serve for the whole:—

1. J—, sent here 1882. Had been convicted of theft; sent with four others, all charged with thieving; age on arrival, 15 years 7 months; stayed on board twelve months; apprenticed for 1½ years; always received excellent character; is now 20 years old, and is a clerk in store, which position he has held for some time; he last visited ship 8th September, 1886. Steady, quiet fellow.
2. O—, sent here 1882. Had been arrested on four former occasions; aged 15½ when committed to "Vernon"; in Press account of his trial, it says, "When leaving the Court on his way to the lock-up, the prisoner's mother went to speak to him, and he struck her on the face with his fist, and also used an obscene expression to his father." He stayed here twelve months, and was apprenticed until 18; always received a good character during apprenticeship; is now about 20 and a well-conducted man, who often writes to me.
3. C—, usual sad history. Only 11 when sent; served twelve months, and completed his six years' apprenticeship on the 9th June last; invariably received good reports during that time. A letter recently received from an independent source says, "He is a well-conducted young man, and has re-engaged with Mr. Taylor for twelve months at current wages; he has £56 in the Savings Bank." This youth is a capital farm-worker.

I am able to give hundreds of authentic accounts, showing the satisfactory doing at the present time of youths and men, formerly "Vernon" boys; but I do not wish to extend this Report to a greater length than is likely to be read.

Religious instruction has been conducted as usual, and altogether 137 visits have been made by the various instructors. Prayers are always said morning and evening, and on Sundays the boys land and march to their respective churches. My best thanks are due to the Right Rev. Dr. Barry, the Rev. E. J. Sturdee, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Protestant persuasions who have attended to the religious requirements of the Protestant lads; and I desire also to thank the Rev. Z. Murnane, the Rev. W. Cummings, and the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have instructed the Roman Catholic boys. Great praise is also due to the numerous gentlemen in various parts of the Colony, who so kindly visit our boys, and see that they are treated well. Their visits to the apprentices are productive of good results.

As in former years, Mr. Fosbery, the Inspector-General of Police, has rendered me great aid, and the officers and constables at his direction have given me willing and cheerful assistance.

The demand for "Vernon" apprentices continues to exceed the supply, and it is gratifying to observe that amongst the numerous applicants are numbered a large proportion of those who have already had our youngsters. One gentleman, Mr. Cobb, of Maitland, has had during the last fourteen years six boys, and is now applying for another.

I have maintained correspondence with many of the leading institutions in other parts of the world, and have so managed to keep *au courant* with the latest phases of the Reformatory question. The knowledge thus obtained has been practically applied to the management; but the system established in 1878 remains with but little alteration. In my Report to you of the 27th May last, I offered certain suggestions founded on my thirteen years' experience in this Institution, and upon the knowledge which study of the various works, reports of institutions, and other documents, has given me, as to the dealing with juvenile criminals and vagrants of both sexes in a practical manner, so as to bring about their rescue from a life of misery and shame. In my Report for 1878, and in subsequent years, I also recommended certain changes in the Act, and in other respects, where experience seemed to me to point out the necessity for change. I now see no reason to alter the views thus expressed—indeed, time has only more strongly confirmed me in them. I beg, therefore, to again invite your attention thereto.

In conclusion, I would beg to express the great gratification experienced by all on the vessel, both officers and boys, at the growing interest displayed in "Vernon" affairs by the public generally. Presents of books, fruit, and other articles, have been freely made, and it would be invidious to particularise any of the generous givers.

The frequent visits which have been made to the ship are amongst the most gratifying events of the year; they have served the purpose of showing what is really taking place on the ship, and the *morale* and *esprit* of the boys have benefited by the kindly interest displayed towards them. At the public entertainment given to the lads on Saturday last, the Hon. Dr. Kenwick, as head of this Department, in thanking the "Feast Committee" for their practical benevolence, reminded his hearers that public inspection of the Government Institutions was what was most needed to ensure efficiency in their working and to conduce to success. I certainly agree with this opinion so far as the "Vernon" is concerned.

I have, &c.,

FRED. W. NEITENSTEIN,
Commander and Superintendent.

3

(1.)

ADMISSIONS and Discharges during the year ended 30th June, 1886.

Particulars.	No.	Total.	Particulars.	No.	Total.
Admissions—			Discharges—		
Committals .....	...	151	Apprenticed to various occupations .....	...	105
Returned, having been removed from unsuitable places	2	...	Discharged to friends after petition for release	13	...
Returned ill	1	...	Died .....	...	...
Returned with indentures cancelled for various reasons, principally misconduct	7	10	Absconded .....	...	...
Total admissions .....	...	161	Biloela—a boy sent here under 7 (since boarded out from the Girls' School) ...	1	...
			Lunatic Asylum—an insane lad sent here ..	1	...
			Boys under 10 removed by the State Children's Relief Department	29	44
			Total discharges .....	...	149

Remaining on board 30th June, 1885, 203; remaining on board, 30th June, 1886, 215.

(2.)

TABLE showing various matters in connection with the ship's operations for the past ten years, each year being taken from the period commencing on the 1st July and ending on the following 30th June.

	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	Totals for 10 years.
Admissions	63	75	71	103	108	118	140	122	121	161	1,082
Discharges	78	67	63	66	92	94	120	128	110	149	976
Died on ship						1		1			2†
Cost per head (net) for average number on board only, not counting those still under control but apprenticed	£ s. d. 36 18 3	£ s. d. 34 11 11	£ s. d. 25 16 9	£ s. d. 27 13 0	£ s. d. 23 13 10	£ s. d. 24 8 0	£ s. d. 24 3 2	£ s. d. 22 2 11	£ s. d. *24 10 3	£ s. d. *26 10 3†	£ s. d. 27 3 9
Average daily number on board	90	99	115	128	163	182	195	210	210	209	(Average for last 5 years, £24 8s. 11d.)
Total number on board during year	174	171	181	215	257	283	328	330	322	364	Average, 263

* Cost of inspecting apprentices is included in this. † Cost of provisions much higher than in former year. ‡ In comparing number of deaths with total number admissions, the number on board on the 30th June, 1876, (viz., 111) should be added in order to arrive at the total number of boys who have been on board during the 10 years. Thus: 111 + 1,082 = 1,193, out of which number two died. These two arrived on board hopelessly diseased from heart affections of long standing.

(3.)

BIRTH-PLACES of new admissions.

New South Wales	106*
England	14
Victoria	11
Scotland	5
Ireland	4
Queensland	4
New Zealand	3
South Australia	1
France	1
South Sea Islands	1
United States	1

* Of the 106 born in this Colony four were black boys, and one was of Chinese parentage.

(4.)

CONDUCT Classification on 30th June as per Class List.

Excellent (boy officers, all paid)	36
Very good	141
Good	28
Indifferently behaved	10

(5.)

RELIGION of new committals.

Protestant	89
Roman Catholic	60
Hebrews	2

(6.)

RELIGION of those on board on 30th June.

Protestant	118
Roman Catholic	94
Hebrews	3

(7.)

4

(7.)

PARTICULARS of Parentage of new committals.

Mother in gaol; father dead	2	Father unfit to have charge of boy; mother dead	4
Mother a prostitute; father dead	7	Parents unknown or dead	20
Mother a prostitute; father deserted	4	Mother dead; father married again	4
Parents unfit to have charge of children	17	Father dead; mother married again	7
Parents in gaol	6	Mother dead; father unable to control	6
Parents run away from their children	5	Father dead; mother unable to control	13
Father a convict; mother cannot control son	2	Father dead; mother a lunatic	1
Parents living apart	4	Parents unable to control	27
Father habitual drunkard; mother in hospital	1	Parents unable to control or to support	17
Father deserted; mother cannot control	4		

(8.)

WHETHER Parents are living.

Both parents living	77
One parent living	49
Dead, or whereabouts unknown	25

(9.)

CONTRIBUTIONS made by those parents who were in a position to pay.
£317 15s.

(10.)

NUMBER of Visits made by Religious Instructors.

Protestant	57
Roman Catholic	80
Total	137

On Sundays the boys landed, and marched to their respective places of worship.
Prayers are said night and morning.

(11.)

COMMITTING Benches.

	Number.	Total.
City—		
Central	47	
Water Police	25	72
Suburbs—		
Redfern	16	
Newtown	9	
Balmain	4	
St. Leonards	3	32
Country—		
Newcastle	5	
Orange	5	
Carrathool	4	
Lambton	4	
Parramatta	3	
Bourke	3	
Nynge	2	
Goulburn	2	
Waratah	2	
Hay	1	
Cobar	1	
Bathurst, Quirindi, Milton, Kiama, Tumut, Camden, Penrith, Murrumbidgee, Adelong, Wollongong, Moss Vale, Cooma, Bega, Maitland, Young—1 each	15	47
Total		151

(12.)

AGES of those committed during year.

Under 10	16*
10 to 12	36
12 to 14	46
Over 14	53
Total	151

(13.)

AGES of Boys remaining on board on 30th June, 1886.

Under 10	10*
10 to 12	35
12 to 14	70
Over 14	100
Total	215

* Since boarded out.

(14)

5

(14.)

Cost per head during year ended 30th June, 1886.

Daily average through year, 209.	Expended.	Cost per head.		
		Yearly.	Weekly.	Daily.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions*	2,199 19 11	10 10 7	0 4 0½	0 0 6½
Crockery, mess utensils, knives, forks, &c.	42 2 11	0 4 1	0 0 1	.....
Clothing, including tailor's wages	530 0 0	2 10 9	0 0 11½	0 0 1½
Stores, rope, paint, wood, &c.	250 0 0	1 3 11	0 0 5½	0 0 0¾
School, stationery, library, recreation, good-conduct awards, and repairing band instruments	137 10 0	0 13 1	0 0 3	0 0 0½
Salaries (including salaries of two teachers for school duties)	2,001 6 9	9 11 6	0 3 8	0 0 6½
Fuel and light	94 5 4	0 9 0	0 0 2	0 0 0½
Visiting and reporting upon apprentices, and sundry petty expenses†.....	100 0 0	0 9 7	0 0 2½	0 0 0½
Boats, oars.....	142 10 0	0 13 7	0 0 3	0 0 0½
Medicines, medical comforts, and surgeon's salary	81 12 0	0 7 10	0 0 1½	0 0 0½
Bedding, blankets, and hammocks	100 0 0	0 9 7	0 0 2½	0 0 0½
Repairs generally.....	183 19 11	0 17 7	0 0 4½	0 0 0½
Gross cost	£ 5,863 6 10	28 1 1	0 10 9½	0 1 6½
Deduct parents' payments	£ 317 15 0	1 10 5	0 0 3½	0 0 1½
Net cost	£ 5,545 11 10	26 10 8	0 10 1¼	0 1 5½

* Provisions cost £1 8s. 7d. per head more this year than was the case the preceding year.

† This charge is for visiting apprentices, and can hardly be reckoned in cost of inmates' maintenance.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1886.

f6

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRAINING SHIP "VERNON."
(INFORMATION CONCERNING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 December, 1885.

RETURN laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly, being Answers to Question asked on 27th November, 1885.

11. Mr. DAVIES to ask THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) How many boys are there upon the Training Ship "Vernon" ?
- (2.) How many of such boys are of the age of fourteen years and upwards ?
- (3.) What has been the aggregate cost to the country of the boys of the age referred to during their stay on the "Vernon" ?
- (4.) In the event of any applications being received for such boys, is there any objection to their being apprenticed ?
- (5.) What is the number of officers, attendants, and teachers employed on the ship ?
- (6.) The aggregate amount of salaries paid annually to them, exclusive of board or lodging, or both ?
- (7.) The average cost per head of all boys on the ship, for the years 1880 to 1885 inclusive ?

Reply:—

1. 205.
2. 71.
3. It is not possible to answer this question with any degree of accuracy.
4. There is no objection, provided the boys are available.
5. 13 officers and attendants, and two schoolmasters—total, 15.
6. The total amount voted for salaries for 1885 was £2,009.
7. The average cost per head of all boys on the ship, for the years 1880 to 1885, was as under:—

							£	s.	d.
1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	11	3
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	13	5
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	0
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	2
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	11
1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	19	3

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING "VERNON" BOYS, MERRYWEATHER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 June, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4th May, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All papers and correspondence relative to the case of the ‘ Vernon’ boys, Merryweather, in respect to property to which it is stated they are entitled, as the children of the deceased, Mrs. Merryweather, who died about the 27th April, 1876, the deeds of which were impounded by Mr. Coroner Shiell, at the inquest held on the body of the deceased, Mrs. Merryweather, at Sydney, on Saturday, 29th April, 1876.”

(Mr. Olliffe.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Superintendent, N.S.S. “Vernon,” to Under Secretary, Public Instruction (27 April, 1886) With Minister's minute thereon	1
2. Crown Solicitor to Under Secretary, Public Instruction. (13 May, 1886.) With Minister's minute, and memorandum of Superintendent thereon	2

No. 1.

The Superintendent, N.S.S. “Vernon,” to The Under Secretary, Public Instruction.

Two boys, Charles and Edward Merryweather, were sent on board of this vessel in 1871, and after remaining here for the usual time, were in due course apprenticed. They both served their full period of apprenticeship, and are now living steady respectable lives. Edward is now about twenty-five years old, and Charles is about twenty-two, and they have been for some years free from my control, although I have frequently seen and had communication with them. Some time ago Charles wrote to me asserting that he was about to come into possession of some property, and asking that I should endeavour to ascertain the whereabouts of his brother Edward. This, after much inquiry, I was enabled to do, and the two brothers came on board and explained the nature of the property to which they laid joint claim.

Subsequently, several other visits were made by them, and I gathered that they had applied to the Curator of Intestate Estates, to the Coroner, and to various other persons, and that their case had been taken up by various gentlemen, amongst whom were Mr. Fitzhardinge (Solicitor), Mr. Olliffe, M.P., and others. However their efforts were unsuccessful, and last month Edward came on board and made certain statements from which I gathered that he could not get any satisfactory answer to the inquiries made by him and on his behalf. I accordingly asked him to let me have the full particulars of his case in order that I might bring it under your notice with a view of obtaining the advice of the Crown Law Officers as to the proper course to be taken in order to ascertain if the young men are legally entitled to any property, and if so to put them into possession. The statement on behalf of the lads amounts to this:—

[811 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 1*s.* 9*d.*]

this:—The property is situated on the Ipswich Road, South Brisbane, Queensland, and is said to be lot 17, section 4 of the village of Goodna, having 168 feet frontage to the Ipswich Road. It was formerly in the possession of a Mr. Ryan (whom I cannot trace), and was sold by him to Mr. Donovan, who is now a clerk employed in the Public Service, Darling Harbour. Mr. Merryweather, the father of the boys, was engaged in the Telegraph Department, under Mr. Cracknell, and when in Brisbane purchased the property above referred to from Donovan, for the sum of £30, on or about the 3rd November, 1865. After this purchase, Mr. Merryweather was appointed to Tamworth, and there received such injuries as led to his death in the Tamworth Hospital.

After the father's death the family seem to have sunk into the lowest circumstances, the boys eventually finding their way here, while their mother led an immoral life. In April, 1876, she was found drowned in Darling Harbour, and an inquest was, I am told, held on the 29th April, 1876. One of the young men, at my desire, has searched the papers of about that date, and I have lately received from him the following account of the inquest, which he says is copied from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Monday, the 1st May, 1876:—

"The City Coroner held an inquest at 8.30 a.m. on Saturday morning, at the 'Observer Tavern,' George-street North, on the body of Elizabeth Merryweather. The following depositions were taken:—Eliza Hansell deposed she knew the deceased, who had been lately given to habits of intemperance; deceased was about 40 years of age, and a native of Grantham, Lincolnshire, England; deceased has left two sons—one named Charles, who is on board the 'Vernon,' another, Edward, an apprentice to a shoemaker in Maitland. The land referred to in the deeds produced is still retained, and has not been disposed of by the deceased; she believes that deceased died intestate; deceased's husband's name was Thomas Merryweather and he was formerly employed in the Telegraph Department."

Edward Merryweather further tells me that Mrs. Hansell, who had possession of the deeds, handed them to the Coroner at the inquest, and he further says that Mr. Shiell states that he gave them to the Curator. No trace of them can now be found. Mrs. Hansell is now living at 271, Castlereagh-street, and is prepared to give evidence. I am told that she perfectly remembers handing the papers to the Coroner. The property is now occupied by a man named Gamble.

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,
B.C., 27/4/86.

Submitted.—E.J., 5/5/86.

The papers in this case having been moved for in the Legislative Assembly, this summary may be placed with the other papers. In the meantime the Crown Law Officers may be consulted as to the best mode of obtaining the restoration of the rights of Charles and Edward Merryweather.—A.R., 5/5/86.

The Crown Solicitor.—E.J., B.C., 7/5/86.

No. 2.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Instruction.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 13 May, 1886.

I have the honor to return herewith the memo. from your Department respecting the claim of Charles and Edward Merryweather to land in Queensland, and to submit, for your consideration, that, as the persons are now of age, Edward being said to be of the age of 25 years and Charles to be 22 years of age, they must be considered to be able of themselves to assert their claim to the land, and that the Government are not called upon to interfere in the matter.

I may also suggest that as the property they claim is situated in Queensland the necessary legal proceedings to establish their claim must be taken in Queensland, and not in this Colony.

The title deeds relating to the land are said to have been handed to the Coroner, and by him to have been forwarded to the Curator of Intestate Estates, and that same cannot now be found.

The land is said to have been purchased by the late Mr. Merryweather from a person named Donovan, in November, 1865; probably this deed was registered in Brisbane, and if search is made there the registration may be found, and the title traced in this way. I can suggest no other way in which any steps can be taken to ascertain whether the Messrs. Merryweather are entitled to the land mentioned.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Submitted.—E.J., 15/5/86. Inform accordingly.—A.R., 15/5/86. The Superintendent, N.S.S.
"Vernon."—E.J., B.C., 17/5/86.

The Under-Secretary Public Instruction,—I regret assistance cannot be rendered to these young men who have but little money to spend in expensive legal formalities. I was aware that, strictly speaking, the Government was not bound to help them, but I thought that perhaps some help might be extended to them in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case. The deeds are alleged to have been handed over to the legal authorities here in this Colony, and to have subsequently gone astray while the boys were wards of the State, and therefore the lads would appear to have some claim to be assisted.—F. W. NEITENSTEIN, B.C., 20/5/86.

1885-6.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

UPON AN

OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER

IN THE

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEICHHARDT,

DUE TO POLLUTED MILK.

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF CERTAIN DAIRIES IN THE SAME AND OTHER
NEIGHBOURHOODS, AND REMARKS UPON THE LEGISLATION NECESSARY
TO PROTECT THE PURITY OF PUBLIC MILK-SUPPLIES.

By J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, M.D. (BRUX.),
SAN. SCI. CERT. (CAMB.);
An Inspector under the Board; Deputy Medical Adviser to the Government.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
6 May, 1886.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—
1886.

The Secretary, Board of Health, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 16 April, 1886.

I have the honor to forward you herewith a report upon an outbreak of typhoid fever in the municipal district of Leichhardt, which was laid before the Board of Health at a meeting held this day, when the following resolution was passed:—

“The Board having read and considered the valuable and exhaustive report furnished by the Inspector of the Board, regarding the recent serious epidemic of typhoid fever at the Helsarmel estate, in the municipal district of Leichhardt, desire to express their concurrence in the conclusions arrived at as to the cause of the epidemic, and approval of the action of the President and the course he adopted in directing the investigation.

“That the report be laid before the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, with a recommendation that it should be presented to Parliament, as affording additional evidence, if required, of the pressing necessity for legislation for the preservation of the public health.”

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER, Secretary.

Minute of the President of the Board of Health.

THE accompanying report of an outbreak of typhoid fever at Helsarmel has been prepared at my request by the Chief Medical Inspector, not with a view to any practical action being taken by the Board (for in such a matter the Board has, I believe, no legal powers), but rather in order that a clear and succinct view may be presented of the causation of a certain series of cases of typhoid fever, and that it may be seen by what sanitary measures the outbreak might have been prevented. This inquiry being the first of the kind which, so far as I know, has taken place in this country, has necessarily been attended with considerable difficulty; and I have thought it advisable that, in prosecuting it, the utmost care and deliberation should be exercised, so that we should feel certain that the facts presented in the report are detailed with all possible accuracy.

The first measure necessary for the prevention of such outbreaks in the future is manifestly the compulsory reporting of *all* cases of infectious disease, including typhoid fever in this category, and more especially such as occur in dairies.

In all cases of infectious disease appearing in dairies, the sanitary authority ought to have the legal power to enter and inspect, with a right to require the production of the list of customers, and to take any other steps which may seem necessary for the prevention of the spread of the disease, such as, for example, the compulsory stoppage of all sale or distribution of milk till the authority be satisfied that possibility of danger to the public from that source has been removed.

The danger attendant upon the use of water from surface wells, especially in crowded neighbourhoods, is well shown in this report. The well in the Helsarmel dairy seems to have been unusually offensive, being fed not only by the sewage from the surrounding houses, but also by the drainage from two neighbouring cemeteries. As soon as this fact was established to my satisfaction I requested the Inspector-General of Police to give orders that the well should be closed, and that the householder should be warned of its dangerous character. This was accordingly done without delay.

There can be little doubt that there are many other wells in the suburbs, and in most of the country towns, which are quite as serious sources of danger to those who use water from them as the well at Helsarmel.

There are various other points of great importance noticed by the Chief Medical Inspector, such, for example, as the proper disposal of house refuse and nightsoil, &c. It is not necessary, however, that I should refer to them at length, as they are set forth in sufficient detail in the report itself.

From the story of this outbreak we can all see the absolute necessity of some form of sanitary legislation, and I would beg leave to point out that every defect noticed in this report would, in my opinion, be satisfactorily dealt with by the Health Bill prepared by the Hon. Dr. Mackellar, and recently introduced into the Legislative Council.

I would further desire to express to the Board my sense of the great care and conscientious accuracy with which the Chief Medical Inspector has performed the very laborious duty I requested him to undertake.

H. N. MACLAURIN.

The Chief Medical Inspector to The President of the Board of Health.

Sir,

Health Department, New South Wales, 22 March, 1886.

In accordance with your minute of February 10th, I began to inquire into the origin of an outbreak of typhoid fever in the municipality of Leichhardt on February 11th, and I finished the investigation on the 16th March. I now have the honour to present my report.

2. Thirty-eight persons are known to have been attacked; and, to this date, five have died. The epidemic was caused by the milk sent out from a dairy on the Helsarmel Estate; and the dairy had for its sole water supply a well which yielded a fluid not distinctly different to sewage.

3. I have confined the remarks with which the report concludes to its immediate subject, and to the urgent necessity it shows to place persons engaged in the milk trade under such supervision as shall preserve the purity of the milk they sell; but you will perceive, in the circumstances described, a no less pressing need for legislation on other matters. It should not be possible for a municipality to entirely neglect to scavenge a whole district containing eighty-six dwellings; it should not be lawful for them to give permission to residents in other parts to bury nightsoil on their own lands, when those are situated in a populous place; cemeteries should not be allowed to continue their noxious trade after the neighbourhood becomes full of living people, nor to pollute the ground-water which flows under adjacent lands and houses with the inexpressibly repulsive and dangerous matters which earth-burial produces; it should not be possible for persons to preserve foul surface wells full of filthy water—and that, sometimes, even in spite of the water-main running at their doors; it should not be legal to plan an estate so that a great part of a main street is represented by a creek which is in reality a sewer, and which after storms becomes a rushing flood strong enough to carry great logs and to wash away fences in its course; and it should not be possible for an ignorant or greedy landlord to build a house upon the unhealthy alluvium of that creek, or, in order to supply it with water, to dig a well which obviously can only tap that sewer. But these faults having been pointed out in a particular district, it becomes necessary to say distinctly that they are not peculiar to it; you have long known, and I am myself now in a position to say from my personal observation, that the same or similar faults may be met with in every part of this city. The municipality of Leichhardt is in very many respects—perhaps in all essential respects—a fair sample of the whole metropolitan area; and as long as such egregious offences against decent cleanliness are allowed to continue zymotic diseases will prevail, and the general mortality will continue to be higher than it need be by a fifth at least.

4. In pursuing this inquiry I received valuable information from several members of the profession, which I desire to be allowed to acknowledge here. From the Mayor of Leichhardt, and from his Inspector of Nuisances, I received essential assistance.

I have, &c.,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON.

The Chief Medical Inspector to the President of the Board of Health.

Report upon an outbreak of Typhoid Fever caused by polluted milk.

PREFACE.

BEFORE entering upon the special case which is the subject of the following Report, it will be useful to recapitulate certain points which the experience gained from similar investigations, made in different parts of the world, has now firmly established.

What is the nature and extent of the evidence which must be adduced before it can be admitted as proved that a particular milk-supply is the cause of an outbreak of typhoid fever in a populous place? This only: that the incidence of the epidemic upon the persons consuming the milk is markedly greater than its incidence upon the persons not consuming it, but in other respects living under similar circumstances. The object of inquiry then, is to ascertain whether this is, or is not, the case; and the inquiry itself, if fallacies are to be avoided, is of necessity long, tedious, and difficult. The sources of error are many; but it is chiefly necessary to ascertain the state of the affected district as to some of the other usual causes of epidemic typhoid. These are—a common and polluted water-supply; a common and defective system of drainage and scavenging; a polluted stream of ground water; and the infection of successive privies by persons ill, but able to walk about. If all these causes can be excluded, the milk supply must be examined; and then, if the incidence of disease is found to be greater upon people known to be supplied from a common source than upon others around them, it is certain that the suspected milk is the vehicle of contagion, and the end of the inquiry is reached. Thus it will be seen that it is unnecessary to show how it became polluted, still more to show how the specific poison of typhoid fever reached it—that it did reach it is made abundantly clear by its having caused that disease in those who ate of it; nevertheless the source should always be carefully sought, although it will often be found impossible to discover it. But, supposing the infection of milk has been thus proved, should not all the persons in the daily habit of consuming it be expected to fall ill—due allowance being made for the aged, and for those who, having already had the disease, are not so likely to take it again? Experience shows that it does not fall out so, a proportion only of those thus exposed to the cause of illness suffering; usually a somewhat large proportion it is true, but never more than a fraction of the total. Further, the mortality of typhoid conveyed in milk seems usually to be smaller than when it is conveyed in other ways; but still every epidemic of this kind is attended with some deaths, and with many cases of severe and protracted illness. Another matter which should be mentioned here is the incubation interval of typhoid. This is generally accepted as being twenty-one days; and that no doubt is a usual period, although it not infrequently appears to be much shorter. But when typhoid is conveyed in milk or in water the incubation varies between ten and fourteen days. It is possible to make this assertion much more positively than the former; for the

the evidence supporting it is derived from several epidemics in which the date of pollution of water or milk was known, and in which the date of attack could be fixed by the almost simultaneous illness of large numbers of persons. Lastly, there are three points about the contagion of typhoid to be recollected. The first is, its tenacity of life outside the human body, so that a cesspit once inoculated with it is most prudently regarded as infected for ever. The second is, that as good a filter as earth shows itself to be under certain conditions (too often neglected when earth is trusted to), the poison of typhoid will pass with water through even immense thicknesses of it, and issue again unharmed in the otherwise purified stream; the vitalized microbe resisting the oxidation which destroys dead organic matter. The history of the Lausen (Switzerland) outbreak may be recalled, where the thickness of the filter was about a mile, as well as others. And the third point is, the extraordinary degree of dilution to which the poison of typhoid may be brought without losing its virulence (or, perhaps, what amounts for the present purpose to the same thing, its extraordinary powers of self-multiplication in a suitable medium). Here the Lausen case may be again referred to; but the Caterham (England) case is as much more convincing as the conditions of experiment were more exactly known. In that instance a quantity of typhoid excreta, which cannot have exceeded 16 ounces, became accidentally mingled with 1,800,000 gallons of water; and this mixture distributed among a large population during fourteen days, caused nearly 200 cases of fever. The total sickness was 324 cases, and there were 21 deaths; but after the occurrence of the 200th case it became difficult to exclude with certainty those which might possibly have arisen by secondary infection. It is necessary that all these points should be borne in mind, or the following argument may seem to be wanting in force, or even appear to fail.

PART I.

THE PRIMA FACIE CASE.

On the 10th of February the Inspector-General of the Insane (Dr. Manning) drew your attention by letter to two cases of typhoid fever which had occurred in a family named Digby, residing in the grounds around the Callan Park Hospital for the Insane. He expressed the opinion that the disease had been imported, and he related some circumstances which seemed to him to throw suspicion upon the milk which the Digbys consumed. In accordance with your minute of the same date, directing me to inquire into the matter, I went to Callan Park on the 11th. I found that the family consisted of four persons: the father, mother, and two boys named Arthur and George, eleven and nine years old respectively. They live in a semi-detached, well-built, stone house, placed in the hospital reserve, near the shore of Long Cove, and far from other houses or the hospital (*see map*). The water supply is from an underground brick tank, laid and rendered in cement, and filled with water from the slate roof; the closet is a pan emptied every morning, and its contents buried safely at a distance of 60 yards from the house. The premises were in every respect neat and clean. There had been no illness in either of these two houses until Arthur fell ill on January 27th with what turned out later to be typhoid fever, with which George also was taken on February 7th. For three or four months past these children had not been away from home, except about Christmas-time when they visited the Sydney Museum, and January 26, when they went to a picnic; however they had attended church and school regularly. Upon the whole it seemed that Dr. Manning had good ground for his opinion that the disease was not of local origin. The circumstances which led the parents to suspect the milk were as follows. They had been supplied for more than a year, by their own arrangement, from a dairy on the Helsarmel Estate, Leichhardt. About the time that Arthur fell ill, they heard that Samuel Stickler, a resident at the dairy, had gone into hospital with typhoid; a boy employed to deliver milk at their house had complained to them of illness one day, and thereafter had ceased to call; they knew that the dairy was supplied with fowl water; and they had heard that several other cases of fever existed among the customers. Moreover they generally took in two pints of milk a day; and while the patients often had it to drink just as it was delivered, their parents never took it so. Thus it appeared that there were grounds for examining the dairy, and I prepared to visit it on the 12th. But in the morning you received a letter from Dr. T. Slade Kendall, of Petersham, in which he said that he had so many cases of fever among the customers of the Helsarmel dairy that he deemed it his duty to call attention to them; and he enclosed a list, to which Dr. MacSwinney, of Petersham, had contributed, of twenty-three patients, living in nineteen houses. A *prima facie* case against the milk being thus raised, a systematic investigation became necessary.

Examination of cases of sickness.—In the course of inquiry, the list alluded to increased, until thirty-eight patients, living in twenty-eight houses, had been discovered. Each of these I visited and investigated. The following table shows the principal circumstances revealed.

TABLE A.

TABLE A.

SHOWING the principal facts regarding the Persons consuming Milk from Helsarmel Dairy, and two who are not known to have consumed it, who were attacked with Fever.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Address.	Date of attack.	Initials of Doctor making diagnosis.	Water supply.	Closet.		Have lived at this place.	Have used Stickler's milk.	Quantity usually taken.	Number in family.	How consumed by patient.
							Kind.	Emptied by					
1	F.	23	Helsarmel	Jan. 21.	G. H. M'S.	Well	Pan	Householder	6 months	6 months	1	4	In tea only.
2	M.	14	"	" 23.	J. A. T.	Iron tank	"	"	4 "	4 "	2	2	(Errand boy at dairy.)
3	M.	22	"	" 23.	T. S. K.	Well	"	"	4 "	4 "	2	2	As delivered.
4	F.	25	"	" 24.	"	Tank and well	"	"	12 "	+	2	3	In tea, &c., only.
5	M.	2	"	" 26.	J. A. T.	"	"	"	+	+	2	4	Generally scalded.
6	F.	10	Annesley-street	" 26.	T. S. K.	Main	Cesspit	"	2 years	1 year	1½	7	Porridge and tea.
7	F.	29	Young-street	" 26.	F. M. S.	"	"	"	9 months	9 months	1	6	Tea only.
8	F.	30	Annesley-street	" 26.	T. S. K.	"	"	"	4 "	4 "	1	3	"
9	M.	16	Helsarmel	" 26.	E. J. J.	Well	Pan	Householder	2 "	"	1	3	"
10	F.	28	"	" 26.	F. M. S.	Tank and well	"	"	1 year	+	1½	5	(Inmate of the Helsarmel dairy.)
11	F.	12	Fowler-street	" 26.	G. H. M'S.	Main, tank, well.	Cesspit	"	3 years	3 months	1½	10	As delivered.
12	F.	14	Milton-street	" 26.	T. S. K.	Well	"	"	4 "	3 "	1	5	Tea only.
13	M.	6	Fowler-street	" 26.	"	Main	Pan	Contractor	4 months	4 "	1	3	"
14	F.	17	William-street	" 26.	T. S. K.	Tank	Cesspit	"	4 years	+	1	4	Patient never drank milk.
15	M.	6	Helsarmel	" 27.	T. S. K.	Tank and well	Pan	Householder	8 months	8 months	1	6	As delivered. Another milkman supplied another pint in the morning, Stickler in evening only.
*16	M.	4	"	" 27.	"	See case No. 15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	M.	11	Callan Park	" 27.	H. B.	Underground tank	Pan	Householder	1 year	1 year	1	4	As delivered.
18	F.	10	Milton-street	" 27.	G. H. M'S.	Well	Cesspit	"	7 years	6 months	1	6	Tea only.
19	F.	26	Young-street	" 28.	F. M. S.	Main	"	"	3 months	3 "	1	2	"
*20	M.	2	Helsarmel	" 28.	T. S. K.	See case No. 15.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	F.	25	Arthur-street	" 28.	"	Main	Cesspit	"	1 month	+	1½	5	As delivered.
*22	M.	2	"	" 28.	"	See case No. 21.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	M.	12	Thoruley-street	" 28.	G. H. M'S.	Main	Cesspit	"	+	3 months	½	7	Tea only. Another milkman supplied another half-pint in the morning, Stickler in evening only.
*24	M.	53	"	" 30.	"	See case No. 23.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	F.	13	Norton-street	" 31.	G. E. T.	Tank	Pan	Contractor	+	+	1	5	As delivered.
26	F.	5	North-street	" 31.	J. B.	"	"	Householder	2 months	2 months	2	3	"
*27	F.	27	Helsarmel	Feb. 2.	J. A. T.	See case No. 5.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28	F.	32	"	" 2.	W. H. C.	Tank	Pan	Householder	4 months	4 months	2	5	As delivered.
29	M.	4	Reuss-street	" 4.	A. P.	Main	"	"	5 years	+	1	8	"
30	F.	40	Helsarmel	" 4.	T. S. K.	Tank and well	Pan	Householder	"	"	"	"	Never took Stickler's milk.
31	M.	4	Allen-street	" 5.	T. S. K.	Main	Pan	Householder	1½ years	1½ years	1	6	As delivered.
*32	M.	9	Callan Park	" 7.	H. B.	See case No. 17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
*33	F.	2	Allen-street	" 9.	T. S. K.	See case No. 31	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
*34	M.	10	William-street	" 12.	W. McM.	See case No. 14	"	"	"	"	"	"	As delivered. Date of attack uncertain; but not later than this.
35	F.	9	Hill-street	" 12.	G. H. M'S.	Main	Cesspit	"	6 months	6 months	½	6	As delivered occasionally.
36	M.	3	Helsarmel	" 12.	T. S. K.	Well	Pan	Householder	2 years	+	1	6	As delivered.
*37	F.	5	Reuss-street	" 12.	A. P.	See case No. 29	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tea only.
*38	M.	17	Milton-street	" 12.	F. M. S.	See case No. 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
39	M.	8	Annandale-street	" 12.	T. S. K.	Tank	Cesspit	"	3 months	3 months	1	4	"
*40	M.	6	"	" 26.	"	See case No. 39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

* A second case in the same house.

† A third case in the same house.

‡ Period not known, but several months.

§ Dead

It is noted in case 14 that the patient never drank milk. In all calculations, therefore, this is omitted: but compare the case of her brother, No. 34. In case 30 it is noted that the household did not get its milk from the same source as the others. It is not unlikely that the patient may have shared it at a friend's house; but this case also is omitted from all calculations, and is only inserted here on account of the position of the house in which it occurred, in the least healthy district of Leichhardt. This is of some importance in considering the possible effect of locality. In the meantime it may be observed, with reference to both of these, that among a large number of persons who should be examined in any part of Sydney at this season of the year, two or three cases of fever would be detected. Perhaps case 40 arose by secondary infection. The family, consisting of father, mother, and four children, was destitute. Later the other two children took the fever, and last of all the mother, who, being pregnant, miscarried and died as commonly happens. The dissolute father alone escaped.

*40—B

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The following tables analyse the sex, age, and dates of attack shown in Table A :—

TABLE B.
Showing the Sex and Age of the Patients.

Years.		Ye.rs.		Years.		Years.		Years.		Years.	
0—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—30		50—60	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	3	6	3	3	3	2	0	1	9	1	0

TABLE C.
Classifying the dates of attack.

	Jan. 21—Jan. 23.	Jan. 29—Feb. 5.	Feb. 6—Feb. 13.	Feb. 26.
All cases	22	7	8	1
Omitting second cases in same house...	19	5	3	...

Examination of the customers of the dairy.—A list of the customers was obtained from the cow-keeper's books, by the Inspector of Nuisances for Leichhardt (Mr. Arundell). Neither your Board nor the official named has the right to demand such lists; and it is fortunate that the latter was able to convince the cow-keeper that her milk being already the object of suspicion in the neighbourhood, the only chance to show it innocent lay in the fullest investigation. It is due to her also to say that she made no great difficulty. The case could not have been completed without this list; but, having obtained it, it was found that the addresses were so vague that it was useless to any one not already acquainted with the district and almost with every individual residing in it. The Inspector is probably the only person who could have made this part of the inquiry, at least within any reasonable time; and I am much indebted to the Mayor of Leichhardt (Mr. S. G. Davison), who has throughout rendered me every assistance, for placing the Inspector's services for this purpose at my disposal, and to the latter for the energy and perseverance which he showed. With the assistance of a brief schedule of questions, he undertook to make a preliminary inspection of the customers not known to be sick; and the result is given in the attached map, which shows the approximate position of their houses. The number of houses on the books, including those infected, was 123. There is some reason to think that this is not quite the full number. It is also certain that some denied the presence of illness in their houses, for they were discovered later by other means. Perhaps a few still remain unknown to me.

The general state of the district as to fever.—The number of households attacked was twenty-eight; the number of patients thirty-eight; and this, reckoning five persons to each house, is equal to a rate of more than 61 per 1,000 among the total customers. If a general epidemic affected the district in which the customers of a particular dairy lived, a large proportion of them would be found suffering, and yet their common milk supply would be a mere coincidence, and of no more consequence than the coincidence that all lived under roofs. Is this explanation tenable in the present instance? Leichhardt had on December 14 last a population of 10,550. If the same rate of sickness from fever prevailed among the general population, more than 650 persons would have been lying ill or convalescent at one time from this one disease, and the matter would have been a subject of common talk and alarm. But nothing of the kind was the case. If in the course of the perambulation a person was here and there met with who remarked that there seemed to be a great deal of fever about, it was invariably ascertained that he had in mind some of the very cases with which I had already become acquainted and no others. But not being perfectly satisfied with this evidence, I placed myself in communication with those physicians whose field of practice includes Leichhardt; and while one result was the addition of two or three cases to the list of sick among the dairy customers, another showed that only four cases of fever unconnected with the dairy were known to but one of them, and those were widely scattered. It is quite certain that the epidemic was confined to the dairy customers.

Completion

Completion of the prima facie evidence.—It is now possible to state the *prima facie* case thus raised against the milk completely. It is briefly this: that a severe outbreak of fever occurred among a small group of people at a time when the district in which they lived was, but for them, almost free from fever. The cause of illness suddenly came into operation and quickly died away. It seized chiefly upon women and children, there being among thirty-eight cases but four adult males, of whom two were under twenty years. Further, it appeared as though the only probable cause of an epidemic having these features lay in a common milk supply; and a common milk supply did mark out the group of persons affected. It remained, therefore, to ascertain whether any other cause of epidemic fever existed; if any were found, the implication of the milk might turn out to be, after all, accidental.

THE SANITARY STATE OF LEICHHARDT.

On referring to the map, it will be seen that all the customers of the dairy reside within the municipal district of Leichhardt, except three who live on the south side of the Parramatta Road, and therefore in Petersham. These three I have retained in all calculations, as it appeared scarcely fair to the dairy to exclude them; to retain them weakens the case against it, but in such inquiries it is best to give that side against which the *prima facie* evidence tells every advantage. And it will be seen that, further, they cover an area equal to about a third of the municipal district, which area may be divided into two parts. Its limits seem to be fixed by no other circumstance than the competition of seven other dairies within the district; and the division within it is made by the thick clustering of customers in the immediate neighbourhood of the Helsarmel dairy in the basin of Helsarmel Creek. Fifty-six of their houses are thus placed in the basin; the rest being scattered over the higher parts of its watershed or elsewhere within the municipality. A considerable difference in the sanitary state of these two divisions will be described, that in the basin being far the worst; it may be as well therefore to point out at once that, while the other part of the area is a fair sample of the whole municipality, and 23 per cent. of sixty-seven households in it were attacked, fifty-six were in the basin, and only 19 per cent. of them suffered. There is therefore nothing to point to a preponderance of local influence within the basin in the present case, although it is much fouler than the area without the basin.

The "expectation of fever" in January.—Nothing of importance can be said upon this point. However I append a diagram which shows the mean monthly mortality ascribed to fever, and to diarrhoea, dysentery, and simple cholera, calculated upon the ten years 1876 to 1885. The use which may be made of such diagrams is not great; but the present instance corroborates what is otherwise known—namely, that the autumnal increase in the mortality attributed to fever has begun to make itself felt in January. There is nothing out of the common course, therefore, in an outbreak of fever during that month; yet a considerable and sudden outbreak, such as this was, seems to be unexpected. It would be more to the immediate purpose to show what is the mean monthly incidence of fever upon the district under consideration; but when it is known that, whereas it has a population of 10,550 at the present day, in 1873 it numbered but 610 persons, and that the greater part of the increase has taken place during the past three or four years, that is seen to be impossible.*

Geological formation.—This is Hawkesbury sandstone, which at some points crops out at the surface, together with beds of shale; upon the latter are found small patches of sandy clay, and in some places small beds of pipeclay. The country is much cut up by main gullies running north and south, and by lesser ones intersecting them.

Water supply.—The map shows the reticulation of mains within Leichhardt at the present time. The number of inhabited houses being, on December 14th, 2,110, the City Treasurer is good enough to inform me that the number paying the water-rate was, on December 31st, 1,739; but by no means all of these have made connection with the mains. On the Helsarmel estate the supply is exclusively from surface wells and rain-water overground tanks, and throughout the municipality are houses having a similar supply, interspersed among those having the town water. The accompanying sketch-plan of the watershed of Helsarmel Creek shows the position of these wells at the backs of houses which have either no drains at all or none capable of effectually carrying off the slop-water produced, and in contiguity to the cesspits.

* If for this reason only; but the present mode of registering causes of death is so faulty that arguments based upon the returns are of doubtful force, unless they are deduced from the record of deaths at ages alone. I allude here to the registration of causes assigned by legally qualified practitioners of medicine and by laymen, in the same columns, and without distinction—an error which stultifies the account. But were this corrected, still the incidence of a particular disease upon a particular locality would not be known, because (the numbers dealt with being very small) the deaths occurring in Public Institutions are not distributed, but are registered as belonging to the districts in which those Institutions happen to stand. These serious faults should be at once amended.

cesspits. The water in them must of course be abominably foul, and so every analysis made has shown it to be. I insert here three made by the Government Analyst (Mr. Watt) of the water from Owler's well and Gower's well (see sketch-plan Helsarmel, sec. VI, lot 3, and sec. IV, lot 51); and from Hunter's well, Milton-street (see map).

Date of Collection.	Name and Description.	Grains per Gallon.			Parts per million.		Remarks.
		Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Free Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	
Feb. 16..	Owler's well, Helsarmel, 14 ft. deep; 4 ft. through sandy clay, 10 ft. through shale; depth of water 9 ft.; supply constant. Polluted with slop-water and excreta, chiefly oxidized.	40.9	18.6	Large amounts	.01	.05	The residue deflagrated on being heated, evolved nitrous acid, and became yellowish brown
„ 22..	Gower's well, Helsarmel, 4 ft. deep; through sandy clay, &c.; water rises in it only after heavy rain; now full with water from storm of 10th. Polluted with slop-water, &c., much oxidized.	55.02	18.6	Plenty.	.00	.1	
„ 19..	Milton-street well, 16 ft. deep; last 12 through rock which required blasting—sandstone; depth of water 10 or 12 feet. Supply constant. Polluted by slop-water, neighbouring open sewer, and cesspits.	32.62	16.8	Plenty.	.00	.1	The residue deflagrated.

All of these waters are dangerous. In the first there is an excess of solids and an excess of chlorine, but the shale has doubtless contributed to these items. The amounts of free and organic ammonia are no more than a fair drinking water might show, but they must be regarded in conjunction with the nitrates and nitrites. The latter exist in large amounts—that is to say, equivalent to 6 or 7 grains of N per gallon, and this is evidence that the well is largely dependent for its water upon sewage which has percolated through a considerable thickness of earth, and so has become oxidized. The free and combined ammonia, although in small amounts, thus acquire significance. The water is a dangerous water, and should not be drunk. In the second the solids and chlorine are in large excess; in part from the soil, in part from the pollution, which is indicated by an excess of albuminoid ammonia. This, with the entire absence of free ammonia and the presence of plenty of N as nitrates and nitrites (that is, about 3 or 4 grains per gallon), shows this water to be polluted with sewage matters which have filtered through considerable thicknesses of earth, and so have become oxidized in part. This also is a dangerous water, and should not be drunk. The third closely resembles the second, only the total solids are in moderate amount. It also is a dangerous water, polluted with sewage, and should not be drunk. Notwithstanding, I learned that about fourteen families depend upon Owler's well, the water of which is prized for its more obvious qualities, as is so often the case with polluted well-water; but that only one person among them, and that a customer of the dairy, had fever. So several persons resorted to Hunter's well, but none, as far as I could learn, had fever. But although it may be pointed out that there appears to be reason to declare these wells free from the specific poison down to the date at which they were examined, it must not be supposed that they are therefore harmless; a constant stream of sewage enters every one of them, and the soil around them has now received the specific poison; and although at present the sewage is more (in Owler's well) or less (in Gower's and Hunter's) oxidised on its way, no one can tell how soon the earth-filter, even now imperfect, may be overdone with it, and so cease to oxidise it, nor how soon it may gain access to some fissure in the earth which will conduct it as in a pipe. And it has been seen already that, however efficient such filtration may be as against dead organic matter, it is not effectual as against the organism of typhoid, and probably of other diseases. These waters it seemed necessary to analyze, because they were attached to premises in which some of the patients lay, or in their neighbourhood. But, no doubt, analysis of other wells, placed as the sketch-plan shows, would give very similar results, except that some of them would certainly be found still fouler than these, or rather, foul with more recent sewage. So that general inspection of Leichhardt shows that the area covered by the customers is a fair sample of the whole, as far as water supply goes; and that while there is not any water supply common to all, the majority are supplied with town water. But if the fever especially picked out the customers who drank or who had the opportunity of drinking foul water, that would be just one

(if the circumstances tending to reduce the common milk supply to the position of a coincidence. The following analysis of the water supply to houses attacked shows the facts :—

TABLE D.
SHOWING water supply of houses of customers attacked.

Main only.	Tank only.	Well only.	Main, tank, and well.	Tank and well.
10	7	6	1	4

I take it that persons drinking only rain-water from the iron or slate roof caught in iron tanks are at least as free from risk from water as are those taking town water from the main; and if this is admitted, it appears that twenty-three patients living in seventeen houses supplied with pure water were attacked, as against fifteen persons living in eleven houses having a doubtful or bad supply. But, it may be suggested, if typhoid were caused by the well-water, the town water might conceivably have got polluted within the mains during the recent season of intermittent supply, perhaps from an early case already caused by the former. It is very difficult to reconcile with any such hypothesis as that the almost simultaneous attack, upon the three days, January 26, 27, and 28, of seven households supplied by main exclusively, one by tank exclusively, three by tank and well, three by well only, and one by main tank and well, many of which are effectually separated from each other, either by distance or by the contour of the country. It seems as certain as possible that the water supply had no share in causing this outbreak; and this conclusion disposes of another cause of epidemic typhoid—the contamination of ground-water (poisoning by all surface wells in the line of flow).

Sewerage.—There is no system of sewerage; this could not have been one of those limited epidemics, therefore, which have often been caused by temporary defect in sewers, affecting by coincidence the area covered by a milk-walk.

Scavenage.—But if there is no common system of sewerage, it must be admitted that the state of the municipality is such that the occurrence of fever in any part of it need not occasion surprise. The faults which make this statement necessary however are not peculiar to Leichhardt; they are the faults which are prevalent everywhere in Sydney,—not all equally in one neighbourhood, but some in one place and some in another. A glance at the sketch-map will show that there are, in the small area it represents, ninety-seven cesspits and fifty-seven surface wells, upon the ridges defining the Helsarmel watershed alone. Among these houses with cesspits are ninety-one others having pan-closets, and some of the fifty-seven wells are attached to these. But this arrangement must not be taken to mean all that, undoubtedly, it should mean; for I found three houses, at all events, where the tenants were allowed to empty the contents of the pans upon their own lot and bury it there. The reasons for seeking permission to do this were two, and I believe, characteristic. In one instance the tenant said he had been driven to this course by the irregularity with which the nightman performed his duties; in two others the tenant wished to manure his garden. I do not for a moment suppose that these are the only examples which upon due search might be found outside Helsarmel;* but upon that estate itself are seventy-eight pans, thirty-five wells, and only eight cesspits, and there no night-man calls. All the soil is buried by each person upon the thin layer of earth (not more than 3 or 4 feet in thickness above the rock) upon which their lots are placed. I was told that this state of affairs was due to the extreme roughness of the tracks, which prevents the carts from traversing it. I am not convinced that this is a sound reason, although I think that they could not traverse it in the dark; and in fact I entered at all events one house in North-street, up to which there is a perfectly good road, where the carts never have called. And therefore I believe that the first reason assigned is the better one, the contracting scavenger shirking as much collection as he can, for want of a proper plan for disposing of the soil safely. This, as in the case of other municipalities, he is left to find for himself. Corporations let the contract, and content themselves with holding the contractor responsible for the disappearance of the soil from their municipality; what becomes of it they consider to be no business

* I have since been informed that about 100 households, besides those on Helsarmel, still thus dispose of their own nightsoil; but that the Inspector of Nuisances discourages the practice, and has actually prevented it in about 100 other cases during the past eighteen months. This is well; but it should be at once declared illegal under any circumstances within the metropolitan police district, and in populous places. It might be left to Corporations to permit it in scattered or "country" districts, but the permission should only be given with care and circumspection.

business of theirs. The same cause leads to the perpetuation of cesspits, which seem (although they do not really do so) to defer the evil day when the accumulated soil must be removed, but for which no place has been prepared. The Corporation of Leichhardt are anxious to abolish them altogether, and have during 1884 removed no less than 400, substituting pans. No advantage however is derived from abolishing cesspits if the soil is, as an alternative, buried week by week around the houses. The removal of house refuse I have reason to believe is everywhere done in a slovenly way; several tenants told me that the contractor's calls were irregular; in Annesley-street I found persons who throw this stuff upon a vacant lot near their houses rather than await the scavenger. Helsarmel is never visited by him; and the eighty six households there necessarily scatter it about the place. As for slop-water, there is of course no better arrangement for removing it than in all other parts of Sydney outside the city; and, in this respect, again Helsarmel comes off worst. But defective or wanting channelling of the streets makes it certain that everywhere the greater part of it does not travel far from the houses producing it before entering the earth.

Thus it is seen that an epidemic of typhoid, or of diarrhœa, or of cholera, or dysentery, or diphtheria, would be nothing surprising here. But the conditions which would account for such an outbreak are common to the whole district, and it has already been shown that the present epidemic was limited to a part of it only. It has also been shown that the Helsarmel estate, which is in a worse condition than any other part of the municipality, suffered rather less heavily than the cleaner neighbourhoods. So that this part of the inquiry obliges a special and peculiar cause to be sought, just as every other part does.

CONCLUSION AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

It is at last possible to name the cause of this outbreak; for all possible causes have now in turn been examined. It has been shown that its attack and decline were alike sudden; that it occurred at a time when the district affected by it was practically free from fever; and that it was almost entirely confined to the customers of a particular dairy, cases of fever among others than customers being very few, and two having had ample opportunity at least of sharing the milk. It has been shown further that these customers lived under general conditions which were equally shared by all the inhabitants of the district; their number being 615, as against very nearly 10,000 who were not customers. It has been shown, therefore, that the condition common to the persons attacked must have been one to which the persons who escaped were not subject; and that the only condition answering to this requirement is the consumption of milk supplied from the Helsarmel dairy to the former.

PART II.

THE HELSARMEL DAIRY.

The cause of the epidemic having been thus ascertained, it will be useful to examine the position and arrangement of the dairy, and to attempt to discover the way in which the specific cause of typhoid fever reached the milk with which it was distributed. Reference to the reduced copy of the excellent sketch-plan, made by Mr. Surveyor Roberts, will render the following description clear:—

The allotment on which the premises stand is so placed that Helsarmel Creek runs through it. The house is a short distance from the creek, on the east side, but in its bed; the bails are up the slope, on the west side, and the whole is within 90 yards of the approximate high-water-mark. The premises are new, Mrs. Stickler being the first tenant, and having taken up her residence there on December 13 last. The house is one of the best on the estate, having brick and stone foundations, of which materials the two basement rooms also are constructed. The latter, owing to the position of the house on the east bank, which its front just touches, are ground-floor rooms at the back, and are there on and at the same level as the bed of the creek. One of these rooms is used as a kitchen; the other as a kind of store for various things used in the trade, and as the place where the milk is collected before being sent out. Above these two rooms are two of the four which, entering from the front, are the ground-floor of the house on that side, and which complete the plan. No person sleeps below. The number of cows kept is eleven; they yield on an average seventy or eighty quarts of milk a day, or perhaps a little more; all of it is sold after each milking, none being set for cream. The cows are fed on artificial food; they were healthy. They are watered from a trough into which the water of a well is raised by a pump. This well is placed at the back of the house, as shown in the plan. It is 10 or 12 feet in diameter, and about 10 feet deep; it is sunk in alluvial earth and bottomed on the rock; it is covered, but has no combing. It is always full of water; and this runs in so freely that, on trying to empty the well one day to clean it, the greatest exertions failed to reduce the level. The water has always had a bad smell; so bad, indeed, that Mrs. Stickler has been in the habit of putting Condyl's Fluid
in

in it before giving it to the cows. Yet the house has no other water supply. There is a leaky water-buttr filled from the roof; but it does not hold the water long, nor, if it did, would it afford more than two or three days' supply. I was informed that for household purposes a little town water was fetched from a house about half a mile away. I ascertained that the vessels in which it is carried are quite small; and at the time of inquiry there was no other water on the premises than the well water. 20 feet from the well, at the bottom of the lot, is the pan-closet. Its contents are emptied by the tenant, and buried on the allotment, as already described with regard to all other houses on this estate. I desired to be shown some of the spots chosen for burial, and two were pointed out to me, with the remark that "they are well away from the water." The distance from the edge of the well was in one case not more than 8 feet, in the other, not more than 10.

The sources of the well-water.—Whence does this well derive its ample supply? The sketch-plan shows the watershed of Helsarmel Creek, in whose bed it is dug, not more than 90 yards from the mouth. The photograph gives an idea of the country; the thickness of earth upon it is but small; the sandstone or the shale are everywhere very near the surface; and it is only in parts of the ridges, and in the very bed of the creek, that a depth of sandy clay or alluvial of 8 or 10 feet may be found. Probably the general depth of earth may be taken at 3 or 4 feet. The total extent of this watershed is small. Thus it seems that the amount of ground-water (by which I here mean the rain-water which sinks into the earth only) travelling through the permeable layer of earth to the bed of the creek cannot be large. It seems not unreasonable to surmise that were the ground-water the only water finding its way into the creek-bed it would be difficult to get more than a little in a well placed as this is, except shortly after rain; and yet the analysis of its water shows that in reality there is a constant stream seawards, strong enough to keep the salt water out, which, but for this, must soak in from the adjacent cove. One source, and perhaps the main source, of this stream is shown in the plan. The watershed of the creek has on the higher parts nearly 200 inhabited houses, of which many are supplied with the town water; and on the lower parts, that is to say on the Helsarmel estate, are about 86 more, which are supplied by tanks and wells. Every drop of the sewage of all these houses enters the creek, and unseen, because travelling underground in its bed, finds its way into Long Cove. The dairy well then, which is dug in the bed of this creek and near its mouth, in fact taps the main sewer of what may be regarded as a small town of nearly 1,500 inhabitants; and its waters consist, as the analysis shows, of little besides sewage, partly (and only partly) purified by its underground journey.

Date of Collection.	Name.	Grains per gallon.			Parts per million.		Remarks.
		Total solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.	Free Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	
Feb. 16...	Well at Helsarmel Dairy.	101.36	4.86	Large amounts	.52	.76	Smell extremely offensive when drawn. The residue deflagrated.

The composition of this water is that of sewage. It should never be used for drinking or for washing milk cans.—C. W.

The water was highly offensive at the time of gathering. The total solids are largely in excess; chlorine, largely in excess and due to organic pollution (but less than the amount found in the less impure wells already discussed, because the water comes from the often washed alluvial of the creek instead of from strata which contribute chlorine to the former as a mineral ingredient); the quantity of N representing oxidized organic matter in large amount (six or seven grains per gallon), but the amounts of free and albuminoid ammonia so large as to show that a great proportion of the sewage reaches the well unaltered. Disgusting as such a water is, however, sewage is not the only organic matter it contains. On both ridges are cemeteries; that to the west being the Balmain cemetery, which has been established about sixteen years, and which now holds about 9,000 bodies; that on the east being the Balmain Roman Catholic cemetery, established about twelve years, and holding about 1,000 bodies. The formation of both ridges is the same and such as has already been described; it is a much broken country, allowing of free percolation of water. The soil was popularly supposed to be impermeable until, about November last, the Corporation cut Norton-street down 3 feet; a shallow section of the lowest part of the cemetery was thus made, and I am told by many people that so foetid a soakage flowed from the face to the street as rendered the latter almost impassable for nearly six weeks. Certain persons connected with the cemetery having asserted to me, notwithstanding this experience, that the soil is impermeable, I made another observation which corroborates the former. I paid the first visit about February 22; and, by way of proving that the soil was perfectly retentive, an attendant took me to see several graves, which were full or partly full of water.

They

They had been dug at some time before February 10, when there was a heavy storm of rain ; and it was asserted that the water in them had fallen in direct at that time. On March 6 I returned, there having still been no more rain ; and I then saw that, with the exception of one which had very little water in it, all those higher on the slope were empty, but that one of the lower ones was still almost full, and this was one which I had noticed before as being fuller than the rest. I now took a sample of the water, and the following is an analysis of it. The position of this grave is shown in the plan.

Date of Collection.	Description.	Grains per Gallon.			Parts per million.	
		Total solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen, as nitrates and nitrites.	Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.
Mar. 6...	New grave in Balmain Cemetery	109.62	57.6	Abundant .....	.00	.04

From the large amount of nitrates found in the cemetery water, I am of opinion that it is a water that once was highly charged with organic matter, but having passed through a certain depth or thickness of soil, has to some extent become purified. It is remarkably free from nitrogen in the form of ammonia, but this does not lessen its suspicious character.—C.W.

Here two points are brought out: first, that the water in the grave had not fallen there, but had percolated through the soil, so that it is, in fact, a surface well and not a reservoir ; secondly, that as the soil around this grave is not dense enough to prevent the inflow of water, so the soil around graves higher on the ridge is not dense enough to prevent the outflow of the products of putrefaction from them. That the analysis does not more closely answer to the offensive drainage seen in Norton-street is due to the number of graves in the line of drainage being much fewer than at many points of the long line cut by the road. A clay soil delays putrefaction, but it happens in time ; and as is thus proved, when the coffins begin to leak, the putrilage is no longer confined to the grave, but enters the subsoil water. With this it flows under Norton-street and down the slope to Helsarmel Creek, 240 yards away ; there it meets a similar drainage from the Roman Catholic Cemetery on the opposite ridge, and both together come to light again at last in that unconsecrated cauldron, the dairy well.

The specific infection of the well.—Manifestly under these circumstances the manner in which this well received the specific poison of typhoid cannot be declared with certainty ; it may have come from any one of the many houses draining into it, or, for all that is known to the contrary, from the cemetery. But there are certain circumstances, which I now proceed to examine, which support the following proposition pretty strongly: The well became specifically infected between the 6th and 10th of January, and the source of infection was the excreta from a recent case of fever in the neighbourhood.

Mrs. Stickler* entered into possession of these premises on December 13th, 1885. Alfred Liston (since dead), the errand boy, was not taken ill until January 23rd ; Samuel Stickler, not until the 26th. The dates in the table of cases show that these attacks were part of the general epidemic—it did not originate with them, but they suffered from the infection which gained access to them about the same time that it gained access to most of the rest. It is, of course, futile to speculate upon the exact relation in which the well-water stood to the milk ; but it is a fair inference from these data that the well was not capable of communicating typhoid until some weeks after the Sticklers had begun their business in the new premises. It appears also that the infection must have reached the well at some date not earlier than ten or fourteen days before January 20 ; that is to say, between January 6 and 10. In searching for previous cases of typhoid in the neighbourhood of the creek, I ascertained that but two were known to have occurred upon the Helsarmel Estate before the present outbreak ; the inquiry being rendered possible by the land having been settled almost entirely within eighteen months or two years past. The following are the particulars of these :—The first

* The previous history of this family is as follows :—Mrs. Stickler is a widow, who came to this Colony in May 1884. She was accompanied by her sons Samuel and Edwin, by her daughter, Mrs. Edbrooke, and the latter's husband and two children. They first lived at a place called Beulah, in this municipality, where they kept a few cows. Towards the end of August 1884, Mrs. Edbrooke fell ill of typhoid, and went into hospital ; she was transferred to the Coast Hospital on November 25. Edbrooke fell ill also, was admitted to the Prince Alfred Hospital, September 4, and was transferred to the Coast Hospital, November 29. Edwin Stickler was next seized, and he died rather quickly at home. Samuel Stickler suffered about the same time ; he too stayed at home, and eventually recovered. While the two Edbrookes were ill their children were sent away ; the elder to its uncle in Sydney, the younger to Granville, where it died : the cause being ascribed to teething and convulsions. Their water supply at Beulah was by a well, which, I was told by a member of the family, was analyzed after these illnesses and condemned. Was the fever spread by the milk from that house too? That cannot now be told ; but it seems probable enough to make it highly satisfactory to know that no milk trade is now carried on there. From Beulah they removed to Elswick-street, where they had good health, and conducted the business for about a year ; from there they removed to Helsarmel.

first happened in May, 1885, in a child, aged five years, who lived upon lot 36, sec. V (*see plan*). The lot slopes down from the house towards the creek; the pan-closet is placed close to the bottom fence, and the contents are buried along the fence. As the plan shows, the lot includes the two slopes of a very small natural ditch; and any matter washed down the ditch or carried into the soil, would have a short distance of 35 yards to travel before it met the main stream of ground-water in the bed of the creek, and began to flow towards the sea. But at that date the well was not even dug; and it has already been seen that it was not specifically polluted until long after it was first used. The other case occurred to a man, G., living on lot 92, sec. IV. G. is a workman whose occupation takes him into different places around Sydney, so that he had many chances of catching typhoid; and it is worthy of note that he seems to be a man with a special susceptibility to this disease, for it appears from the account given me that he had already had a severe attack on first coming to Australia some five or six years before. He fell ill a few days before December 19, and on that date began to suffer more decidedly; but he did not seek advice until December 29, when he saw Dr. MacSwinnery, who pronounced the disease to be typhoid. His house stands at the bottom of the lot, which is on a sharp slope; the pan-closet is at the top near the fence, and along the fence, inside, the contents are buried. About 50 feet lower down, and a few feet above the house, is an excavation 4 feet deep or so, which was to have been a well. But the stone then reached was too hard to be picked out, and the well was given up; however, it was used as a reservoir for rain-water, which was turned into it from the roof, and because no water had flowed into it at the depth reached, and at the time of digging, it was supposed to be a perfectly safe reservoir. The following is an analysis, by the Government Analyst, of its contents:—

Date of Collection.	Name.	Grains per gallon.			Parts per million.		Remarks.
		Total solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.	Free Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	
Feb. 20...	G.'s well.....	48.02	26.5	Plenty .....	.00	.11	

There is an excess of total solids, and a higher proportion of chlorine than any of the others showed; there is a large amount of organic ammonia, absence of free ammonia, and plenty (3 or 4 grains) of N as nitrates and nitrites. That is to say, that the water is polluted with sewage matters which are imperfectly oxidized before reaching the well, and to which some part of the large excess of chlorine is due. Mrs. G. told me that as a rule she either used this water for tea only or fetched some for drinking from a neighbour's rain-water tank; but up to Christmas-time she occasionally drank it. Shortly after Christmas she too fell ill of typhoid, and had a slight attack. The only other inmate was a baby at the breast. Thus there must have accumulated at the top of the lot a considerable quantity of specifically infectious excreta, and from that point it certainly may have travelled into the creek. The distance measured along the most probable track is 71 yards. After entering so dry and thin a soil, however, it may be surmised that it would not easily reach the creek without assistance from tolerably heavy rains. Unfortunately, it has been found impossible to ascertain the dates upon which such falls have occurred, because this watershed seems to be visited by showers which are confined to its immediate neighbourhood. The observations taken by the Government Astronomer (Mr. Russell) at the Observatory and at Croydon, with a list of which between December 13 and January 20 he was good enough to furnish me, afford no information of at all events one very heavy fall which it is certain for the following reason did occur. The position of Stickler's premises is such that the total storm-water of the watershed flows through them, and on my first visit I found the fences broken down and carried away by the storm of February 10. On inquiry I was told that the same thing had happened once before "about a fortnight or three weeks after they took possession." The date thus indicated seems to have been between December 27 and January 3. How does this work in with the case of December 19 and the beginning of the outbreak on January 20? I do not think that the excreta referred to would have been washed directly over the surface into the creek; it had been put below the surface by the householder before the storm came. The water which washed away Stickler's fence, and so helped to fix the date of the storm, was the water which merely ran off the surface of the ground during the storm; an increased stream of ground-water would have run for several days afterwards, and it is this which would gradually carry to the bed of the creek (and so into the well) the matters referred to. Now, the first case of the outbreak occurred on January 20—that is to say, received the infection not earlier than January 6, and not later than January 10. The storm

occurred between December 27 and January 3, and the drainage of the watershed continued for a few days afterwards. How long would it take the infection to travel 71 yards underground? This cannot be known; but the ascertained facts render it quite probable that the manner in which the well became specifically infected was exactly as described above.

PART III.

OF THE WATER SUPPLY OF CERTAIN OTHER DAIRIES IN LEICHHARDT, WATERLOO, AND MARRICKVILLE.

Before discussing the various points to which the foregoing investigation draws attention, it will be well to examine the condition of some other dairies in Leichhardt; and to the account I append a description of three in other neighbourhoods around Sydney. With the latter I have become acquainted in the course of the inspection of premises from which typhoid fever cases have been removed to the Coast Hospital, which I have now carried on for several months past.

In Leichhardt there are eight dairies; of these, four are supplied with town water, and four by wells, one of the latter being Stickler's. Of the remaining three which I visited in company with the Mayor of Leichhardt, Mr. S. G. Davison, and which need not be exactly named at present, Dairy A is well placed at one end of a high ridge. The number of cows kept is small, and the allotment is large; the house is an old one, and a garden intervenes between it and the bails, in which the well is placed; it is said to be deep, and it is effectually covered, the water being drawn with a pump. It is sunk in the shale, and the tenant thinks that very little water rises in it; an overflow from a corrugated iron tank leads into it and this is the main source of the water. The closet is a pan. The following is an analysis of the water:—

Date of Collection.	Name.	Grains per Gallon.			Parts per Million.	
		Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen, as nitrates or nitrites.	Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.
March 6	A	3.54	1.5	Traces of Nitrates.	.1	.06

This is a good water, and may be used for drinking and other domestic purposes. There was a slight blackening of the residue, and traces of nitrates.—C.W.

Dairy B is in a very different position. Its site is bounded on one side by a large creek, which carries down the sewage from many houses; it is not far from Roselle Bay, and at high tides the salt water backs up a little above it. At the lowest part of the slope, which is sharp, is a yard; then comes the house; and in the same yard with the latter are the bails, these being at the top of the slope, so that all drainage from them is towards the well which is sunk close to the house. There is a pan-closet. Until a few weeks ago, the sole supply of water was from the well, of which an analysis is given below; but about Christmas-time the tenant began to dig another in a better position. This was not carried deep enough to yield much water; and although said to be sometimes used, the small quantity and its greater distance from the house are sufficient to render it certain that for many purposes the first-mentioned well is generally resorted to. For house use, the cowkeeper said that when coming home from his round he fills one of the milk-cans from the main at some convenient place. The well is 10 feet deep; 4 feet through rock; has 4 feet of water in it; is 40 yards from the creek, its mouth being (by sight) about 12 feet above it; and 10 yards or so from the bails. It is never full except after rain; the water is hard.

Date of Collection.	Name.	Grains per Gallon.			Parts per Million.	
		Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.	Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.
March 1	B	51	10.35	Present	1.5	.6

The water is totally unfit for consumption either for man or cattle.—C.W.

Dairy C is situated near Long Creek. Nearly twice as many cows are kept here as at the others. The premises are indescribably filthy; they are quite separate from the house in which the tenant lives. The only supply of water is from the well to be described. It is placed in a yard, which was covered with dung; an open ditch carrying a considerable stream of slop-water from many houses near by runs within 15 yards of its mouth, down to the creek; it is 10 feet deep in sandy clay, and has two or three feet of water; it is a mere hole in the ground without lining or cover. The bails are between this yard and the house,

house, which is a good distance away; for the use of the latter there is a corrugated iron tank, which had not more than a foot or eighteen inches of water in it at the time of examination. Its scarcity, its distance from the bails and the shed where the milk is collected, and the filthy character of the well-water, which could scarcely be drunk, make it certain that none can be spared from this tank for business purposes.

Date of Collection.	Name.	Grains per Gallon.			Parts per Million.	
		Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen, as nitrates and nitrites.	Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.
March 1.	C	21	8.86	Present	21	44

This water is totally unfit for consumption either for man or cattle.—C.W.

Dairy D was reported by the Mayor of Marrickville in November last, because it had been discovered that a case of typhoid fever lay there. On inspection the allotment was found to be about an acre in extent. Against one boundary, far from the house, was a filthy water-hole, at which the cows were watered; it was accessible from the road, and was seldom free from dead animals thrown in it or drowned there. The house, at the opposite boundary, was supplied with water from an underground brick tank, cemented, and filled from the iron roof. Fifty feet away was a privy in a tumble-down condition; it had neither cesspit nor pan; the back was broken away at the ground level, so that the soil flowed out. The inclination of the ground was such as to conduct all drainage from the corner in which the privy was placed towards the tank. The bails were not far away, but they were below the tank. It was supposed that the water must be pure, because the tank was cemented, but those who know how such work is usually done in Sydney will not be surprised at the following statement of its composition by the Government Analyst:—

Date of Collection.	Name.	Grains per Gallon.			Parts per Million.		Remarks.
		Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen, as nitrates and nitrites.	Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	
1885. Nov. 20...	D.	22.31	5.35	.95	.00	.1	The amount of O consumed by the organic matter of this water is such as to place the sample in the 3rd class of Dr. Meymott Tidy's scheme.

It was best described at the time of examination as a dangerous water, being polluted with sewage, which had been partly oxidized on its way to the tank. But the occasion of attention being drawn to the dairy was the sickness of the proprietor's wife from typhoid. The patient's excreta were cast upon the kind of midden heap described; and as the pollution of the tank was derived from that heap, the water doubtless soon became able to communicate typhoid. Now the house had no other source from which to take its water; the water-hole was not only far away, but much too dirty to be used, except by the cattle; and it is therefore certain that the water was used to wash the milk-cans.

Dairy E is at Botany or South Waterloo. It shows more evidence of careful regulation, and is cleaner than any other I have yet seen. There is ample space; the bails are a reasonable distance from the well, and the cesspit is 50 yards away. The well is covered, and has a serviceable combing; it is probably 10 or 12 feet deep in the sand; and the water is drawn by a pump which feeds a trough at which the cows are watered. The surrounding land shows no signs of having ever been under cultivation. The following is an analysis of the water:—

Date of Collection.	Name.	Grains per Gallon.			Parts per Million.		Remarks.
		Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen, as nitrates and nitrites.	Free Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	
March 8..	E.	11.62	2.4	Traces.	Traces.	.1	The residue blackened slightly. The O test places it in the 2nd class of potable waters.

The sample is on the whole a fairly good water.—C.W.

A child aged five has been recently removed, suffering from typhoid. The household has thirteen members ; they have lived here several years, and say that they have had no previous illness of consequence.

Dairy F is in the same neighbourhood. It is extremely dirty ; flies abound. The house and well are on a little sand-hill ; the bails are close by, at the top of the slight slope and above the well. The pan-closet (emptied by the tenant) is at a good distance away, near a pig-sty. The allotment measures 3 acres ; it is bounded on one side by a similar extent of market-garden, and the tenant believes that his land was once used for the same purpose. The following is an analysis of the water :—

Date of Collection.	Name.	Grains per Gallon.			Parts per Million.	
		Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen, as nitrates and nitrites.	Free Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.
March 8	F	50.82	2.4	.....	Traces.	1.6

The water is almost as bad as sewage itself, and about equal to the effluent from a sewage farm.—C.W.

Here a girl, aged eight, fell ill about January 20 ; her disease, I was told, was not positively pronounced to be typhoid by the doctor who attended her ; but she was ill five or six weeks, and I think there can have been little doubt, if any, as to the nature of the case. However, on February 15 a boy, aged ten, fell ill, and on the 16th, a man, aged twenty-one ; both of these were suffering from typhoid, and were removed to hospital. This sequence of cases renders it probable that the water is specifically infected.

Of the six dairies whose sole water supply is here examined, four have water which is unfit for human use ; and yet it is so used by the cow-keepers, and for the purposes of their trade. But the other two have waters which, although, as the analysis shows, they are probably harmless, are yet not to be relied upon. Indeed all surface wells in inhabited neighbourhoods or near cultivation paddocks are to be distrusted. In half a dozen ways they are liable to become polluted and dangerous, and, owing to the formation of the ground, in many cases even from remote and unsuspected sources. Bands of permeable clay, for instance, are found between beds of sandstone rock ; and if at any point such a band is exposed to pollution it will convey the latter, as it conveys the surface water it absorbs, for very long distances, and so as to be tapped by a well which is perhaps regarded as perfectly safe because it has been sunk through the rock, in a position apparently quite removed from dwellings. Thus, indeed, or by a vertical fissure, all wells sunk through sandstone or shale are supplied, neither of these strata in reality yielding much water. And then it is necessary to add that these dairies are not exceptional instances ; the state of things described with regard to the six just dealt with is a sample of the suburban dairies of Sydney in other neighbourhoods besides those mentioned.

The danger and result of a Foul Water Supply in Dairies.—There is nothing new, speaking in a general sense, in showing that there are wells in use in Sydney which would more accurately be described as cesspools : all that was pointed out (apparently without much practical result) by the Water and Sewerage Commission several years ago. They caused illness then, and they cause it now ; but because the water does not take effect upon every person who drinks it—because the illness caused is not always typhoid fever (which is popularly known to be especially connected with impure water)—and because even the persons whom it does attack may have used it long before it poisons them, the connection between it and the sickness due to it is often overlooked. But those who have the opportunity of observing the effects of a polluted water supply upon the public health upon a large scale see that they are invariably bad ; and when, as occasionally happens, such a case as the one which is the subject of this report occurs, the connection between foul water and certain diseases can be made as clear to the general reader as it already is to the sanitarian. I speak now of the water rather than of the milk, because, although milk can become the medium of disease in other ways as well, which must not be lost sight of, it would not in the present instance have carried typhoid fever had the water supply of the dairy producing it been pure and safe from pollution. And it is in the latter respect that all the wells mentioned above are to be classed as dangerous. Sewage, if ingested in quantity, will cause disease, but it will not cause typhoid unless it is mixed with the excreta of a typhoid patient. But any well found at a particular date to be polluted with sewage may be considered as always receiving a small stream of it, save under some exceptional circumstances. Its pollution with the specific infection of typhoid is therefore clearly only a question of time or chance ; and with typhoid endemic and prevalent in Sydney the chances

chances are many, and the time in any given case is as likely to be short as long. And when the specific pollution does occur, the spread of typhoid is as certain in the case of water as it has been shown here to be in the case of milk ; but this cause of illness is often overlooked, because such wells are fortunately attached to private houses as a rule, and so, although they do occasion many cases, those occur either in a small family or among its few and widely spread visitors. When the well is attached to a dairy, however, the result is disastrous and sometimes obvious. Then the water of the well—or perhaps I should be more exact in saying the infection in the water of the well—gets mixed with the milk ; and being distributed with it to a considerable number of people, a sufficiently large proportion of them fall ill and sometimes nearly enough at the same time to attract attention, and to lead to such a discovery as has been laid bare here. But only sometimes, for, even in such case, something more than the mere outbreak is necessary before the discovery can be made ; it must be sudden, and it must be local. In the first place, the supply of the specific poison to the water may be intermittent, although on each occasion flowing from the same filth-heap, and the outbreak consequently not sudden but long continued ; or, since the infection is particulate and therefore not infinitely divisible, the number of particles may be so small that one region of the water may be infected while another is free, and so the effect of the water varies according to the region drawn upon, and the outbreak is not sudden ; or the outbreak may occur in a densely populated locality, where many cases are not likely to fall under the observation of any one physician, and then the specialized epidemic will escape identification, unless the numbers attacked are very large indeed. So that, although it is not very common after all (but, over the world, many cases have now been observed) to fall in with an outbreak which can be as clearly traced to a dairy as this in Leichhardt, and although I do not know that any similar epidemic has ever been demonstrated here, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that more of the fever of Sydney is in all probability due to infected milk than is generally supposed. And I have observed that the fact that milk can convey typhoid is now one of common knowledge ; persons of by no means great intelligence being very well aware of it, and asking me from time to time whether illness in their families might not be ascribed to it. But I have noticed, too, that the knowledge that boiling the milk on delivery would remove all chance of infection is by no means so wide-spread. If these two observations are admitted to be correct—and I know many physicians who are able to confirm them from their own experience—the course which may be now taken is quite clear and divested of all difficulty. In the first place, the risk is one from which people can scarcely protect themselves ; for although it is true that if no one ever drank unboiled milk, typhoid (and some other diseases) would never be caught through it, experience shows that in this, as in so many others of the practical details of public health, those who depend upon the application by the individual of safeguards which require his constant watchfulness and care, are very often disappointed in the result. The individual may be enjoined to add special precautions on his own part ; but the great safeguard, to be of public service, must be such as can be maintained without his co-operation. But if it is clear that a people are exposed to a source of illness and death from which practically they cannot defend themselves, it becomes necessary for their Government to step in and set up a defence for them. This must be one entirely within its own control, and therefore, of a somewhat general kind ; and it is true that, philosophically speaking, it is not likely to be as perfect as the defence which the individual might conceivably erect for himself. But considering people in the mass, such apparently imperfect measures are in practice found to be as much more effectual as they are more certain to the extent of their powers, and more constant in their operation ; and such a deplorable event as the present outbreak may by such means be certainly reduced to an occasional occurrence not improperly regarded as accidental. In order to act, however, the Government would have to interfere with the present untrammelled freedom enjoyed by cow-keepers ; and therefore, as no doubt this class has its spokesmen, who will be eager to oppose such platitudes as they may to any proposal likely to curtail it, and as there are sure to be found certain other persons who will seriously apprehend a rise in the price of milk and a hypothetical increase of infant mortality in consequence, it is well to know that the general public voice seems likely to greet such a measure with unqualified approval.

Legislative powers necessary to protect the purity of the milk supply.—The powers to be conferred for this purpose should be powers of inspection, powers of closing unfit premises, and powers of making (under an Act) regulations or by-laws which might be differently framed, within narrow limits, for different localities. The exact nature of these powers was shown in Section IX of the Public Health Bill introduced during the last Parliament ; and I cannot do better than refer to it. The 1st clause provides that the Part shall apply throughout the Colony. Milk is as liable to pollution in the country as in cities, and the latter generally derive a great part of their supply from the country around them. The 2nd and 3rd clauses provide power of entry at all reasonable hours upon premises used in any way for the sale of milk ; and, in order that all such premises may be known, for the registration of all persons engaged in the trade ; and they make it unlawful for any person to carry on the trade unless and until he is registered.

The 8th and 7th clauses make it unlawful for persons to occupy premises for the purposes of this trade, whether newly erected or already existent, unless and until they have been inspected. The 8th gives power to make the necessary by-laws for carrying out the intention of the Part. The 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th deal with certain specially important points. No milk for sale shall be stored in (but perhaps the phrase should be "taken into or stored in") any living room; the milk of diseased cattle shall not be mixed with other milk, nor be sold or used for human food, nor be fed to other animals unless it has been first boiled; no person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or who has recently been exposed to infection from a person so suffering, shall take part in the business or come into contact with the milk; and no person engaged in the trade of producing or collecting milk, or of retailing it, shall permit the premises occupied by him to be used for any purpose incompatible with the preservation of its purity. The chief points particularly named in the 8th clause as those especially to be provided for by by-laws are—(1) registration, (2) the inspection of cattle, and (3) the regulation of the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of premises. So that, under this Part of the Bill, had it been in force, it would have been impossible for the Helsarmel dairy to have been established in its present quarters until it had been shown that there was a proper water supply there; and therefore, under the circumstances of that case, fever would not have been spread by it, at least thirty-eight persons would have escaped serious illness, and five of them now dead would be yet alive. So in the case of the Marriekville dairy, whose water, there is too much reason to believe, has been, or still is, capable of spreading typhoid; all risk from it would have been prevented, for it could not have been occupied as a cow-shed until it had been provided with a proper closet, nor until such a tank had been substituted for its present one as would keep its water pure. Further, the imminent risk to which the customers of the other dairies described are now exposed would simply not exist; and the filthy surroundings of several of them, which contribute to other kinds of danger than contracting typhoid, would be amended. But these powers, although they are essential, are not all that are necessary. Were they possessed and exercised, it would still happen occasionally (as has been seen already in England and America) that disease would be spread by dairies which under inspection appeared to be arranged with every proper precaution; rarely they would occasion typhoid, and sometimes they would occasion outbreaks of other kinds of disease, such as scarlet fever or diphtheria. In such cases the ordinary inspection of the dairy would have revealed nothing; attention would have been drawn to it by the occurrence of several cases of disease among persons known to be its customers. Now the Helsarmel case has shown why, from such an event, it must not be hastily concluded that the milk is the cause of the illness; although it would be known to be one condition common to all the persons attacked, it could not be known to be the essential condition without further enquiry. This further inquiry cannot be carried on without a full list of all the customers, and therefore the 4th clause provides that the cow-keeper shall upon demand furnish a full list. But the experience afforded by the Helsarmel case shows that the best list a cow-keeper can give would, in many suburban districts, be but a poor guide, owing to unnumbered and even unnamed houses; and I therefore think that the clause should be amended so as to compel the cow-keeper to afford all the personal assistance to point out the dwellings of his customers which the authority making the enquiry might deem necessary. This clause obviously operates as much in the cow-keeper's favour as in that of the public; for if, without this examination, it cannot be known whether the apparent cause, namely the milk, is the true cause or not, the result may as well be to exonerate the milk as to implicate it. It also especially gives power to examine all persons, cattle, and things, in any dairy thus brought under suspicion by occurrences outside it. The whole clause is exceedingly important; so much so that, probably, were it alone enacted the trade would find it expedient to combine to request that they should be placed under some such inspection as the rest of the Part provides, for their own protection. For it must not be assumed that cow-keepers are a malignant tribe, mainly anxious to poison the rest of the human family; they are only as ignorant and careless in these matters as are most of the public, and they may fairly plead their ignorance, and demand that those who know better shall instruct and warn them. That would be a reasonable excuse in most cases, and a reasonable request; and the regulations described would answer the one and fulfil the other in the most effectual and the least oppressive way. Hardship would doubtless be caused in some cases; but, if cow-keepers are not on the one hand to be regarded as among the most immoral of the species, on the other hand their interests are by no means superior to those of the public, whom, indeed, they profess to serve. Considerations of individual profit can not be allowed to prevail over the health and life of the community in general: and cow-keepers are not the only tradesmen, nor tradesmen the only class, who must presently be brought acquainted in practice with this axiom, which hitherto has been regarded only as a fair-sounding proposition.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, M.D. (Brux.);

San. Sci. Cert. (Camb.)



SHOWING THE WATERSHED OF HELSARMEL CREEK.

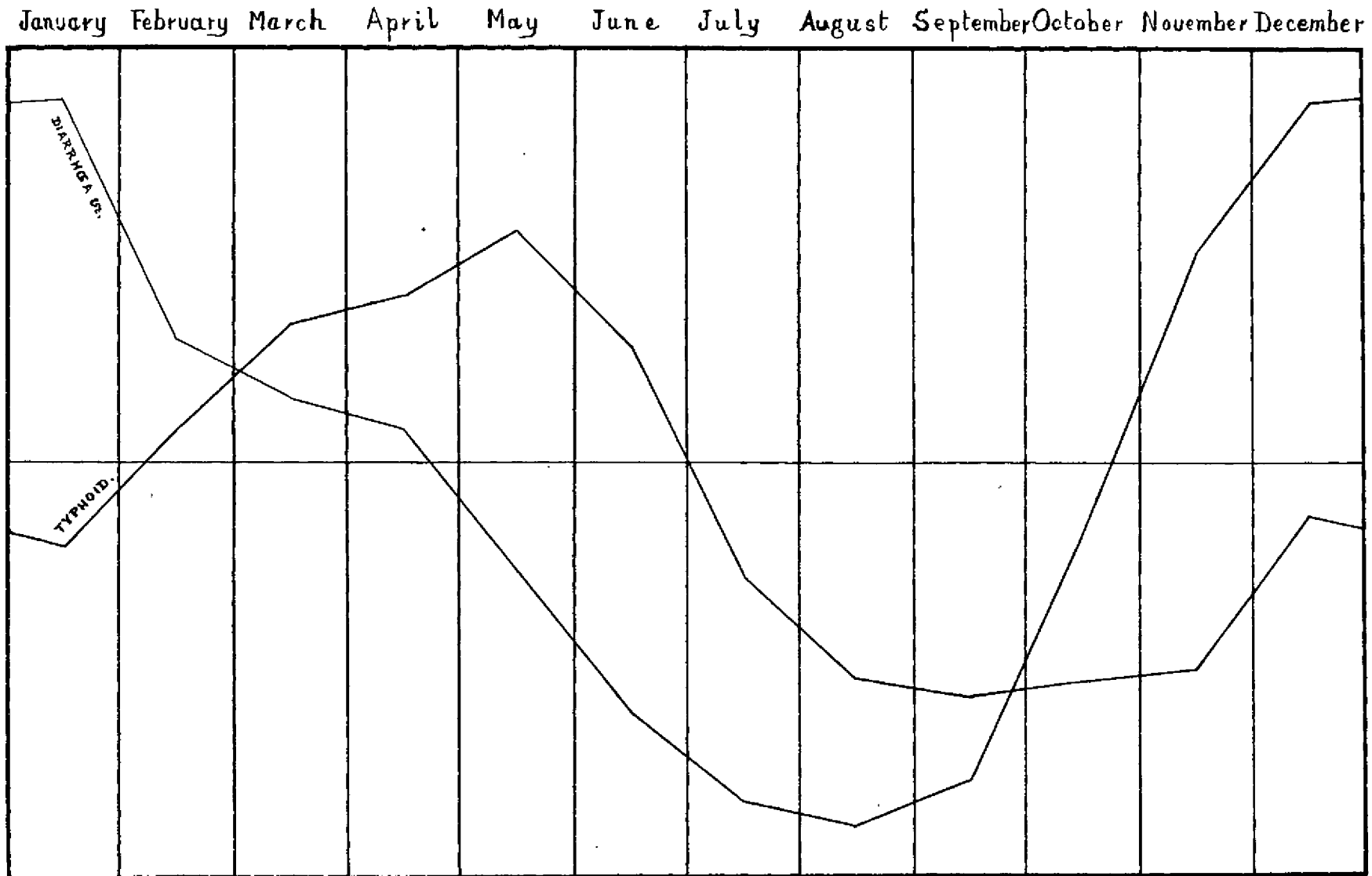
1.—All Souls' Church.
2.—Balmain Cemetery.

3.—Roman Catholic Cemetery.
4.—Helsarmel Dairy.

5.—Approximate high-water-mark, Helsarmel Creek.
6.—Owler's well.

7.—G.'s house, lot 92, sec. IV.
8.—Lot 36, sec. V.

Diagram to show the Seasonal Prevalence of Typhoid, and of Diarrhoea Cholera and Dysentery.
 Planned from the Mean Monthly Mortality per 100,000 living ascribed to those Diseases during the Decade 1876-85



LEICHHARDT



NOTE

- = Town Water Customers
- (with white center) = Fever Cases among Customers
- (with white center and red outline) = Fever Cases among Inhabitants

Municipal Boundary thus — x —
 Ward " " — — —

0 330 660

SCALE OF YARDS

PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

X440- c58-

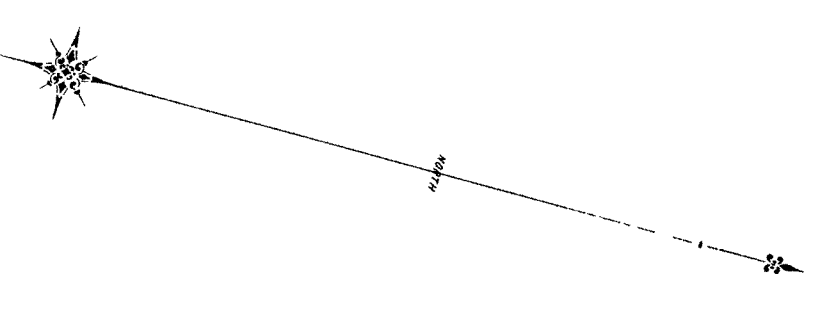
PLAN

showing the area within the watershed of certain creeks at

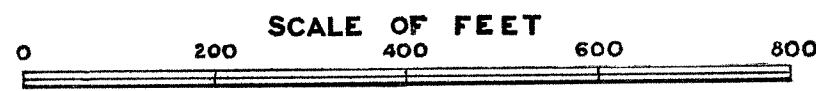
HELSARMEEL

MUNICIPALITY OF LEICHHARDT

(compiled partly from private surveys)



L O N G
C O V E



Notes.
Heights above approximate R.M. shown in feet thus (ft)
Fences are shown thus
Wells are shown thus
Tanks are shown thus

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with Letter N° 867 dated 4th March.

R. J. M. P. O. S.
Surveyor.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DENGUE FEVER.

(REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL INSPECTOR TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.**The Chief Medical Inspector to The President of the Board of Health.**

Sir,

Health Department, Sydney, 27 August, 1885.

The s.s. "Gunga" arrived at this port, from the Fijis, by way of Noumea, on the 17th instant. The master, on being interrogated at the Heads by the Assistant Health Officer, announced that an epidemic of Dengue Fever prevailed in Suva-Suva at the time of his departure, and that he had on board five persons who had suffered from that disease during the voyage or were then ill of it. The Assistant Health Officer therefore ordered the master to steam to Quarantine waters direct and to anchor there.

2. On the 18th I received instructions from the Board to proceed to Quarantine to examine the five persons who had been placed in the hospital enclosure, and ascertain the nature of their disease; and I went the same day accordingly.

3. I am of opinion that all these persons are suffering or have suffered (as the case may be) from Dengue Fever.

4. I now have the honour to submit my report to you. I preface it with some account of this disease, which, I am told, has not hitherto been recognized here.

I have, &c.,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, M.D.,

Chief Medical Inspector of the Board of Health.

REPORT.*

"Dengue" is the name given in Spanish South America to a specific fever; it was adopted in the "Nomenclature of Disease," published by the London College of Physicians in 1869, and is now generally used. But it has many synonyms which are popular in those parts of the world to which they respectively belong, such as Knoekecoorts (Dutch—bone-fever); Three-day fever (West Indies); Dandy or Break-bone fever (United States); Aburukah-Bah (Arabia—the father of the knee); Knee-evil (Egypt); La Piedosa (Spain—the exciter of compassion). The first trustworthy account of this disease came from Java in 1779; and the next year it was seen in Philadelphia. Since then it is known to have occurred in almost all countries within or near to the tropics; it has been seen in Southern Europe; isolated cases have been observed as far north as New York. It has never visited England. Last year it appeared in New Caledonia, and at present it is spreading in the Fijis. Except in places far removed from the tropics (as New York, for instance) it occurs as an epidemic always; it attacks all ages and both sexes indiscriminately; but few members of communities invaded by it escape; relapses, to the number of two, three, or more, are frequently suffered, beginning two or three weeks after apparent recovery; convalescence is often very slow, and is sometimes protracted and painful; but death seldom ensues, except among children, who are liable to succumb under repeated convulsions. Writers differ in opinion as to its contagiousness from person to person; but Fayrer's unqualified statement that it is contagious in that sense must be allowed all the weight to which his wide experience of tropical diseases, and his known powers of accurate observation, entitle it. "The question whether the Dengue is contagious in the ordinary sense still eludes decision, although the disease is capable of being conveyed from place to place by articles which are constantly passing from hand to hand, as was made evident by the mode of diffusion of the last epidemic (1871-2) especially" (Zuelzer). The cause of Dengue is unknown.

The period of incubation is from three to five days (Zuelzer); probably five or six days, or a day or two more or less in some cases (Fayrer). Sometimes prodromal symptoms, consisting in slight chills, headache, pain in the loins extending up the spine, and a burning sensation in the pit of the stomach, and lasting two or three days, have been observed, but generally the attack of the disease is quite sudden. Most often the first symptom is severe pain in the head, eye-balls, or a joint (often a finger-joint), which quickly spreads to all the joints of the body, to the muscles, and to the bones; there is swelling of the affected parts; the pain is not felt everywhere at the same time, but shifts abruptly from one place to another. With this there is high fever, the temperature reaching its maximum within twenty-four hours; general hyperaemia of the surface occurs; a rash, somewhat resembling that of scarlet fever, appears, which may affect the whole surface, but which is often seen in spots, patches, or parts of the body only, slight swelling of the face and neck occurs, the eyes become reddened and painful; there is often some

coryza;

* The account of Dengue Fever is compiled from the articles by Fayrer and by Zuelzer, in Quain's Dictionary of Medicine and Von Ziemssen's Cyclopaedia of the Practice of Medicine respectively.

coryza; and sometimes the sub-maxillary glands becomes swollen and painful. During or towards the end of the second twenty-four hours a remission occurs; the temperature falls suddenly and rapidly, but remains a little above the normal; the pains and the rash disappear, and the patient feels well enough to leave his bed. Zuelzer's account of this, the first paroxysm, differs from the above in the following respects:—He places the fever first and the pain second in order of occurrence; he finds that the remission is often ushered in by a critical sweat or diarrhoea, and he considers that although the remission may occur in something less than two or three days, it is often deferred to the fifth or sixth day. The remission lasts two, three, or four days (after Zuelzer, one or two days). A second paroxysm follows, less severe than the first; the temperature rises again, but not so high as before; a second eruption appears which rather resembles the rash of measles, and after this there is often desquamation which is sometimes profuse. "These symptoms gradually subside, leaving the patient weak, exhausted, and often still tortured by pain and swelling of the joints, especially the smaller ones, which may continue in this state for weeks, making convalescence tedious and painful. Or there may be repeated relapses, prolonging the suffering and protracting recovery" (Fayrer). Some general symptoms accompany the above; these are great weakness (which is felt early in the disease and often in the legs especially); marked loss of appetite, constipation (during the first paroxysm); restlessness and sleeplessness; and emaciation, soon observable and, in favourable cases, soon disappearing. In simple and uncomplicated cases the duration of the whole illness may be taken at about eight days, but as already stated, the period of convalescence is often prolonged even during many weeks. It is doubtful to what extent an attack confers immunity from farther attacks. The disease occurs in very different degrees of severity in different persons. Thus Dr. Charles says: "Drowsiness may have passed into coma; the temperature verges on the hyperpyretic, the heart fails, and the lungs are oedematous, while the whole surface is highly cyanotic. These cases have been popularly termed 'black fever,' and are justly very much dreaded." On the other hand he says, "A trifling sore throat and slight malaise may be all you can lay hold of until the terminal rash appears to show you what you have had to do with, and even this may not be seen." It will be seen from the following notes of the five cases now in the Quarantine hospital, that although they are suffering from Dengue it is Dengue of a mild type:—

CASES.

A.

R.B., M., *æt.* 43; saloon passenger from Suva-Suva.

August 8th.—In the course of the afternoon, after sailing, headache and pain across the loins came on; had no premonitory symptoms; was not obliged to lie up; was at table to every meal; the same symptoms lasted forty-eight hours; on the third day he found himself well, and has not noticed any alteration from his usual health since.

B.

E.R., M., *æt.* 55; forecabin passenger from Suva-Suva.

August 12th.—Left Noumea at mid-day quite well; shortly afterwards severe headache came on which was felt chiefly across the forehead; it continued through the night; towards morning severe aching pain occurred in the loins and in both knee-joints.

August 13th.—Similar symptoms continued; the spine became painful as high as the shoulders; there was complete loss of appetite; there was nothing which he recognised as fever.

August 14th.—The same.

August 15th.—All pains gone; felt very weak; no appetite.

August 18th.—Shows no signs of disease; complains of being a little weak; appetite returning, but still small.

C.

R.E., M., *æt.* 23; fireman.

August 13th.—While on duty during the afternoon headache came on; the pain was felt equally all over the head; he was obliged to leave duty; he had slight rigors several times; during the evening the headache began to abate a little, and at the same time pain began across the loins, and soon became severe.

August 14th.—Headache much better; the pain across the loins still severe; no appetite; remained off duty; he noticed that his forearms were unusually red, but he did not take this for a rash, and did not examine other parts of his body.

August 15th.—He felt much better, and returned to duty.

August 18th.—Appears to be and feels weak, but says he is "nearly" well; I see, however, that his features are a little swollen, and perhaps reddened; the forearms, chest, and abdomen, are quite red; there is no mottling, but a well-marked hyperæmia of the skin, which is uniform as far as it extends; the arms and legs are not affected; on questioning he admits that to-day he has again a little stiffness about the loins, but not the active pain he had at first; appetite wanting; weakness considerable; there is increased heat of those parts of the surface which show the rash, but there is no general fever; there is constipation.

August 19th.—The rash has entirely disappeared; the face is desquamating freely; otherwise as before.

(On the 23rd he had nearly recovered his usual strength and appetite, and appeared well).

D.

A.S., M., *æt.* 45; chief engineer.

August 14th.—After going on watch in the morning was suddenly seized with pains across the loins extending up the spine as far as the shoulders, and headache. Had no premonitory symptoms at all. Left duty about 11 a.m.; at night took an emetic, after which the headache got a little better.

August 15th.—The pains continued, but were not so bad; appetite gone; still off duty.

August 16th.—The pains ceased; felt great general weakness.

August 18th.—Complains of weakness and languor; no appetite. There is no fever; the tongue is white.

August 19th.—Beginning to feel well again, and on the 23rd was well.

E.

D.J., M., *æt.* 29; second engineer.

August 16th.—On waking found that he had a slight headache; this increased during the morning, and about mid-day he began to feel aching pains across the loins; at night he took an emetic which relieved the headache but the backache continued.

August 17th.—Merely felt a little stiff.

August 18th.—Has distinct hyperaemia of the surface of the forearms, abdomen, and thorax; the arms are not affected; I see nothing apparently unusual in the appearance of the face; the tongue is white; there is no fever, but the reddened surface is hot; the appetite is poor; he owns to no feelings of illness now.

August 19th.—The chest and abdomen, which yesterday showed only a smooth hyperaemia, are to-day brownish and mottled, thus showing a rash which almost exactly resembles the fading rash of measles; says he feels quite well (and on the 23rd appeared so).

DIAGNOSIS.

The diagnosis of the disease affecting these five persons from this account of their several cases will be found easy and quite free from doubt by the clinician, although in not one instance did the illness follow a typical course. Due allowance must be made, however, for deficiencies in the history, drawn as it is from the unaided observation of the patients alone. All of them suffered from certain symptoms in common, *viz.*, abrupt suddenness of attack, headache, backache, and duration of the acuter sickness for forty-eight hours. These are sufficient to show that all suffered from the same disease, although from them alone it would not be possible to diagnose Dengue with certainty. But on examining case C it becomes apparent that these symptoms constitute but one stage of a paroxysmal fever. This first stage, during which a rash was noticed, was followed after a remission of from thirty-six to sixty hours by a slight recrudescence, and the rash reappeared. On the sixth day this rash (which may be admitted to be a second rash, although in the absence of accurate observation it must remain uncertain whether that seen on the second day had really disappeared on the third day of illness as the patient supposes) had gone, and desquamation of the skin of the face had begun; and with all this there was a very distinct return of weakness, such as would have incapacitated the patient for work had he still been on board ship. This case is undoubtedly the most important of the five for the present purpose, and this recurrent weakness or illness the most important point about it, because it is the point the least dependent upon the patient's unguarded observation. I think it may be safely admitted that he was really so ill at first as to be unfit for duty; it is certain that on the third and fourth days he returned to work, and I am able to say from my own observation that he was unfit for work on the fifth and sixth days. He certainly suffered, therefore, from a fever in two paroxysms, and each paroxysm was in all probability attended by its own distinct rash. Further, it being already admitted that all these persons suffered from the same kind of disease, a case may be constructed by synthesis of all the cases, the symptoms being culled from the five, but being set down under the day of disease on which they occurred in the cases from which they are respectively taken. Thus—First day: Abrupt attack, pain in the head, rigors, after a few hours' pain in the loins gradually extending up the spine; pains in the knee-joints: at the end of this day a scarlet rash appears. Second day: Loss of appetite and weakness; the headache gets better; the other pains continue as before. Third day: All symptoms have disappeared; but weakness and want of appetite continue. Fourth day: The remission continues. Fifth day: Some pain returns; illness again felt; the face swells; the rash reappears. Sixth day: The rash and other symptoms disappear; desquamation begins; feelings of weakness still considerable; appetite wanting. Seventh or eighth day: Recovery complete. And this is a good clinical description of mild Dengue fever.

I proceed to examine the case of the "Gunga," with the question of the contagiousness of Dengue fever from person to person in view. This vessel is a screw steamer of 1,200 tons, having the quarters for steerage passengers forward, but of course quite separate from the fore-castle; the engines amidships and the saloon aft. She sailed on this trip from Sydney on July 25th, called at Noumea on the 30th, and left on the 31st; reached Suva-Suva on August 3rd, and went thence to Levuka (a few miles); returned to Suva, and sailed thence on the 8th; touched Noumea on the 11th; left on the 12th at 6 a.m., and entered Sydney Heads on the 17th at mid-day. Her officers and deck crew numbered 17; the engineers and firemen 15. The officers had separate cabins, but the deck crew and firemen occupied the fore-castle together, and this was small and not very clean. C. had his bunk there, and lay there while sick. The stewards numbered 10. The saloon passengers numbered 16; one of them was A., who shipped at Suva-Suva; four of them were residents of New Caledonia, who all had Dengue during the recent epidemic there; the remaining 11 had never had Dengue, and went to Noumea for the first time about nine weeks previously. In the fore-cabin were nine persons—four from Fiji, and five from Noumea. Of the four from Fiji one was B; two of the others having come in from Rewa-Rewa, stopped two days in Suva-Suva where the Dengue was, and then sailed; the other came from Levuka, where the fever had not at that time penetrated. Of the five from New Caledonia, three had not had Dengue, and had gone there recently for the first time; another was one of the few residents who passed through the late epidemic without taking the disease; the fifth was a Melanesian boy, who lived in New Caledonia, and had had Dengue. The dates in connection with these particulars are: August 3rd, when the vessel came within the focus of epidemicity, and the 18th when she retired from it; the 12th, when she entered colder latitudes; and the 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th, when the attacks of illness respectively occurred. As to the bearing of this account upon the question of contagion, it will be observed in the first place that all on board (except the passengers from New Caledonia) had been exposed in the focus of epidemicity, and that nevertheless only five of them suffered; and in the second that the apparent period of incubation does not outstep the limit set by Farrer, even in the latest case attacked. Undoubtedly, therefore, they might have all have contracted the disease in the most probable way, namely, by infection at Suva-Suva. Secondly, A, who was the first to fall ill on board, was a resident of Fiji; and there was an interval of four days between his attack and that of the next case, B. It seems possible, therefore, that B caught his illness from A. But this is far from being a probable explanation, for, in addition to the effectual separation between fore-cabin and saloon passengers, B also was a resident of Fiji, and in all likelihood received the infection before starting. Having, as I think, thus dismissed the question

question of contagion between A and B as being devoid of probability in the face of the recent residence of both in the focus of epidemicity, it will be most convenient to separate the other three cases into two groups, according to the quarters occupied by them: namely, one consisting of the two engineers, who each had his own cabin and messed at the saloon table, and the other, consisting of the fireman, who belonged to the fore-castle. The former group A. had opportunities of infecting, and the interval which elapsed before the two engineers fell ill gives some colour to the supposition that he really did so. But both of them had been exposed in the focus of epidemicity, and the date of their illness does not exceed a reasonable period of incubation; while to adduce some negative evidence there were several people as closely, or more closely, in contact with A during his illness who did not suffer—that is to say, the other officers, the stewards who waited upon him at table and in his cabin, and some of the deck hands in the course of their duties. Then, as to the fireman C, although A was, as a matter of fact, in the same ship with him, and may therefore have come in contact with him, this is too remote a contingency to be seriously regarded when the respective positions of the two men and the course of life on ship-board are considered. But might C have been infected by B, who took his infection while still in Suva-Suva? To this it is perhaps enough to answer, that while there is no certainty that B and C were ever in contact, C fell sick within twenty-four hours of B, and that it is therefore all but certain that C did not catch his fever from B. I think that the conclusion is warranted that A, B, and C were infected independently of each other in the focus of epidemicity. It may now be supposed that if the negative evidence as to the contagiousness of Dengue brought forward in the case of A. were justly adduced, a very much heavier weight of evidence of the same kind might be derived from case C, in which the patient occupied a crowded fore-castle in common with about twenty-five other persons; but one circumstance has not yet received the attention due to it. This is the temperature. Dengue is essentially a disease of the tropics, and is not met with outside them, except at the season of greatest heat. Now at the date named the cold season has scarcely ended; and although, as the facts show, it was then warm enough to allow of some spread of the fever in the latitude of Suva-Suva (about 17° S. lat.); it would probably be too cold for this at the same date in the latitude of Noumea (about 21° S. lat.), and would certainly be too cold, a day or two on the homeward course of the vessel to Sydney (34° S. lat.) But C did not fall sick until he was one day out from Noumea, and D and E still later; whether contagious from person to person or not, the disease had but a small chance of taking upon those who shared the fore-castle with C (notwithstanding that all circumstances except temperature were favourable), or upon those who came into less close contact with D and E. These cases, therefore, do not yield even the negative evidence which that of A, who was ill between 17° and 21° S. latitude, affords.* Thus the case of this vessel affords no evidence of value one way or the other as to the contagiousness of Dengue from person to person. Any inference drawn from all the facts here given can be expressed only in a negative form, and then merely as a matter of opinion. I have the less hesitation, therefore, in stating the conclusion to which I am drawn: namely, that the case of the "Gunga" does not show that Dengue fever is contagious from person to person at the temperature indicated by the latitudes and season named.

The two following cases may be considered in conjunction with the foregoing. I have the information from the patients themselves, but it was not obtained until eight months after the occurrence of the illness described:—

CASE 1.

A gentleman visiting Noumea during the late epidemic had a slight attack of Dengue for the first time about the middle of December. He seemed to recover in a week or thereabouts, and on the 25th sailed for Sydney, where he arrived on the 29th. He went to his own house, where were his wife, eight young persons or children, and a servant, none of whom had ever had Dengue or been exposed to the infection. On the 30th, fever, very marked debility, and severe pains in the bones and joints set in; the debility and general depression continued for a fortnight, when he began to return to business, the pains having gradually ceased. Among the ten persons with whom he was in close contact during this illness no indisposition of any kind has occurred up to the present date.

CASE 2.

During January last a lady, accompanied by her three young children, left Noumea where Dengue was prevalent at the time, for Sydney. During the voyage, which occupied four days, she felt very ill; but her symptoms were such that she supposed that she was only unusually sea-sick, a view which was also taken by the ship's surgeon. She went to her house in a suburb of Sydney, and from the time of her arrival was in more or less close contact with four adults and nine children, including her own three. On the second day after arrival she went to a picnic, and was probably well on the third day too; but on the fourth day she suffered from high fever, severe aching pains in the bones, and from a bright scarlet rash, which showed "like red points under the skin." These acuter symptoms passed away in less than a week; but considerable debility and some confusion of memory persisted for more than three weeks. Of the persons in contact with her already numbered (as well as several visitors) none fell ill in any way at all, except the three children who came with the patient from Noumea; and these at about the eleventh or twelfth day from their departure suffered from a slight indisposition which was regarded as catarrh at the time, and which I see no reason to suppose was anything else.

These two cases will be taken for what they are worth; but under all the circumstances I think that no doubt need be entertained of the nature of the disease suffered, and it is important that both patients are able to state that no illness of any kind has occurred in their respective families (with the exception noted in case 2) to this date. As to the temperature of Sydney in January last that was not excessively hot, and it was variable. These cases seem to me, therefore, to point to the conclusion that Dengue fever is not contagious from person to person in this latitude at a moderate summer heat. But although other considerations render it probable that this is a just inference, it must not be forgotten that the factor of temperature is an all-important factor, and that there is in this account nothing to warrant the assumption that Dengue is not contagious when great heat is steadily maintained for weeks. On this point, however, the following sentence extracted from a letter addressed to the Board by M. le Docteur Ponty of New Caledonia, upon the epidemic as it was seen in that Colony during the summer of 1884-5, may be deemed to throw some light: (*la maladie*) "à été transplantée dans le nord de l'île par cas isolés, qui n'ont pas formés foyer"; yet the summer had been unusually hot.

In

* It is interesting to note here that although very many men of the crew were exposed to the contagion while the vessel lay at Suva, only those of them developed it who were among the fifteen engaged in the engine-room, and therefore exposed to great heat during a part of the day, in whatever latitude the vessel may have been.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express the opinion that Dengue is justly regarded as a disease of locality, communicable from place to place by things but not by persons; to the propagation of which steady and great heat is essential; but which is capable of acquiring the power of communicating itself from person to person under such conditions of special filth as arise from the presence of the sick in ill-ventilated and foul places. The effect of this view upon Quarantine regulations for Dengue would be to turn attention exclusively to the disinfection and cleansing of the vessel and the things thereon, and to let the sick go free. But the positive statement that Dengue is contagious from person to person already quoted from Fayer (a statement which, if it be confined to Dengue in its proper *habitat*, there is nothing in the cases here given to contradict) must not be entirely overlooked, even in this climate. Taking this into account, then, and allowing it the full weight to which it is entitled, I believe that our treatment of vessels infected with Dengue and of the persons in them may be as follows: I am not aware of anything to show that the period of incubation, allowing a reasonable margin, can extend beyond ten days; this, therefore, might be the period of observation. Secondly—The period of observation might date from the time of leaving the focus of epidemicity whether there had been sickness on board or not, provided that care had been taken not so much to isolate any patient as to lodge him in a well-ventilated apartment on deck. Thirdly—Vessels and things arriving in them infected with Dengue, should be disinfected, washed, and cleansed with especial care. Lastly—This is a disease in which relapses are frequent: I do not think that it would be either justifiable or practically desirable to detain persons who had apparently recovered for two or three weeks longer on the chance of their suffering from a second, and then even from a third, attack; and I believe that any risk of implanting the disease here attendant upon such cases cannot be avoided. Careful attention to matters of local hygiene will, as in the cases of cholera and yellow fever, at all events reduce it to the lowest.

I have, &c.,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, M.D.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1885.

[6d.]

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DAIRIES SUPERVISION BILL.
(PETITION FROM DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 July, 1886.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Dairymen and others interested in the supply and consumption of milk,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the Act to establish sanitary regulations in respect of the production and distribution of milk, and intituled "The Dairies Supervision Act," passed by the Legislative Council, and now before your Honorable House, contains provisions likely to affect injuriously all interested in the milk trade, and your Petitioners would therefore urge respectfully that the additions and amendments hereinafter suggested may receive your favorable consideration, that is to say:—

1. That with regard to clause 8 of the said Act, empowering the Inspector to close or quarantine dairies on the mere suspicion of being infected (in the opinion of two medical men) and compelling dairymen whose dairies are supposed to be infected to furnish a list of their customers and accompany the medical officer to the several residences, these are provisions which will prove disastrous to the business.
2. That there is no provision in the Act to deal with the stock of a dairy while under suspicion or quarantine.
3. That no provision is made to compensate dairymen and others whose business and means of living may be injured or destroyed or for any loss sustained in or by the operation of the said Act.
4. That the maximum penalty fixed under the Act is severe and should be reduced to ten pounds.
5. That by reason of defective system of drainage in and around Sydney, and imperfect water supply, we are placed under many disabilities which would be increased by the passing of the Act, without any resulting advantage or benefit being gained by the public, but the reverse, and pray that the Act proposed to deal with us be laid aside with a view to the whole question of the manufacture, supply, and distribution of food in common or daily use may be dealt with intelligently in an Act hereafter to be framed and submitted for the approval of your Honorable House.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing circumstances into your favorable consideration with a view of making such amendments and alterations in the said Act as your Honorable House may seem just; and your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 528 signatures.]

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DAIRIES SUPERVISION BILL.

(PETITION FROM BOROUGH COUNCIL OF BALMAIN.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 9 September, 1886.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Borough Council of Balmain,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That a Bill called the "Dairies Supervision Bill" is now before your Honorable House.
2. That if passed into law the expense for working the said Bill falls upon Municipal bodies.
3. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill unless funds for working same are provided from other sources than Municipal Councils.

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

J. G. PUNCH,
Mayor,
(For Borough Council of Balmain.)

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGULATION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 9.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 March, 1886.

CARRINGTON,

Governor.

Message No. 9.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to provide for the regulation and supervision of females, young persons, and children employed in Factories and Workshops.

Government House,

Sydney, 25th March, 1886.

1885-6.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—

NOXIOUS TRADES SITES BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 77.)

—

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 September, 1886, A.M.

—

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 77.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to provide for the Resumption and Regulation of Sites for Noxious Trades.

*Government House,
Sydney, 1st September, 1886.*

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1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

(IN CERTAIN ELECTORATES DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 September, 1886.

[Return laid upon the Table of this House supplying the information in answer to question asked by Mr. Sydney Smith, for Mr. T. R. Smith, on Tuesday, 14th September, 1885. Votes and Proceedings No. 126.]

(2.) Inspection of Slaughter-houses:—Mr. Sydney Smith, for Mr. T. R. Smith, asked the Colonial Treasurer,—

(1.) The number of times the Inspectors of Slaughter-houses at Monaro, Grenfell, East Macquarie, Bathurst, Forbes, West Macquarie, Central Cumberland, Orange, Glen Innes, Inverell, Hartley, Mudgee, Carcoar, Molong, Argyle, Goulburn, Parramatta, Camden, West Maitland, Hawkesbury, and Bourke, have inspected the different slaughter-houses in each of the above Electorates during the last twelve months?

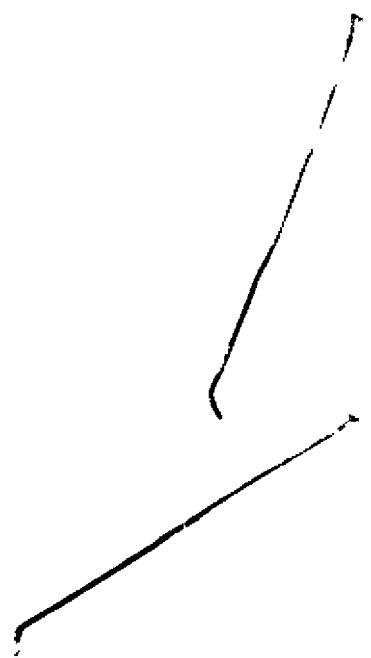
(2.) The amounts the Inspectors have received from each of the above districts during the last twelve months?

Sir Patrick Jennings answered,—This information is now being obtained, and particulars will be furnished as soon as practicable.

Electorate.	Number of times inspected by Inspectors of Slaughter-houses during last twelve months.	Amounts Inspectors have received from District during last twelve months.
Goulburn	37	£ s. d. 6 1 3
Argyle	451	33 12 9
Monaro	510	15 18 6
West Maitland	172	23 4 6
Glen Innes... ..	48	16 9 0
Inverell	37	16 16 9
Central Cumberland	221	71 8 0
Parramatta	353	42 14 6
Camden	944	70 15 9
Hawkesbury	468	197 1 9
Bathurst. (No Slaughter-houses in this Electorate under Police inspection.)		
Forbes	276	22 8 3
West Macquarie	256	44 12 9
Orange	57	37 5 9
Hartley	371	26 7 3
Mudgee	412	37 19 0
Carcoar	424	45 11 0
Molong	69	6 9 6
Bourke	179	29 6 6
East Macquarie	435	23 17 0
Grenfell	125	7 8 3

The Police are only allowed to retain fees up to £12 per annum, all sums over that amount being paid into the Police Reward Fund.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.



1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(ANNUAL RETURNS UNDER 103RD SECTION OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 22 Vic. No. 18, sec. 103.

METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT.

SYDNEY.	NEWCASTLE.
CAMPBELLTOWN.	MAITLAND.
WINDSOR.	SINGLETON.
PARRAMATTA.	MUSWELLBROOK.
PENRITH.	SCONE.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

GOULBURN.	COOMA.
YASS.	BOMBALA.
WOLLONGONG.	EDEN.
KIAMA.	BEGA.
NOWRA.	BRAIDWOOD.
MILTON.	MORUYA.
QUEANBEYAN.	MOSS VALE.
GUNNING.	

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

GRENFELL.	NARRANDERA.
YOUNG.	DENILIQUIN.
GUNDAGAI.	BURROWA.
TUMUT.	COOTAMUNDRA.
WAGGA WAGGA.	HAY.
ALBURY.	TEMORA.
COROWA.	

WESTERN DISTRICT.

DUBBO.	COWRA.
WELLINGTON.	BATHURST.
ORANGE.	MOLONG.
FORBES.	MUDGEE.
CARCOAR.	LITHGOW.
MERRIWA.	WARREN.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

TAMWORTH.	INVERELL.
ARMIDALE.	TENTERFIELD.
GLEN INNES.	EMMANVILLE.
CASINO.	BINGERA.
KEMPSEY.	WARRIALDA.
PORT MACQUARIE.	LISMORE.
MACLEAN.	TABEE.
GRAFTON.	MOREE.

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

COONABARABRAN.	WALGETT.
COONAMBLE.	BALRANALD.
BOURKE.	WENTWORTH.
WILCANNIA.	HILLSTON.
MURRURUNDI.	COBAR.
NARRABRI.	MENINDIE.
GUNNEDAH.	

DISTRICT COURTS ACT

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the DISTRICT COURT holden at of the

The nature of the Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Costs of the Suits.	Place, Date, and Duration of Sittings.				
		Place	Date	Duration of Sittings		
				Days	Hours	Minutes
Goods sold and delivered...2,732	1,412 cases, in which the sum sued for did not exceed £5 398 11 6	Sydney ...	1885. March ...	21	122	15
Work and labour 756		" ..	April	18	111	50
Money lent, money paid, money had and received 212	922 cases, sum sued for exceeding £5, but not exceeding £10 347 10 9	" ..	May	20	190	30
Rent 143		" ..	June	21	135	40
Promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c. 676	1,376 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30, and no attorney employed 748 4 0	" ..	July	1	6	...
Board and lodging 52		" ..	August ...	20	110	50
Negligence..... 88	639 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200, and no attorney employed 505 8 6	" ..	September	20	130	50
Breach of agreement 93		" ..	October ...	21	107	40
Wages 35	509 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him 1,031 7 8	" ..	November	19	116	15
Freight 2		" ..	December.	18	95	30
Rates 77		" ..	1886. February..	20	108	40
False imprisonment 1	33 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him 206 3 10	Total.....		199	1,236	0
Trespass..... 9						
Commission 65						
Slander 36	45 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him 403 19 10					
Assault 12						
Possession of tenement ... 4						
Libel 6						
Trover and detinue 57	6 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him 50 12 2					
Case 3						
Malicious prosecution ... 10						
Hire of goods 192	237 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney and counsel employed by him 1,015 7 0					
Guarantee 4						
Livery .. 1						
Moiety of dividing-fence... 8						
Agistment 3	37 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, and an attorney and counsel employed by him... 469 19 10					
Causes of action not specified 10						
Damage to personalty ... 2						
Bailiff's fees 2	82 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney and counsel employed by him..... 1,732 1 11					
Judgment 6						
Calls on shares 43						
Illegal distress 1	57 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, and an attorney and counsel employed by him 1,150 12 8					
Loss on re-sale 1						
Warranty 3						
5,345	5,345					£8,104 19 8

We hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars

Dated this 28th September, 1886.

OF 1858—(22 Victoria, No. 19.)

SYDNEY, during the twelve months preceding the 1st March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section said Act.

Number of Suits commenced.			Result.		Number of Cases left in Arrear.	Number of Cases tried by a Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Number of Cases tried without a Jury.
Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	In favour of the Plaintiff.	In favour of the Defendant, including Non-suit.				
5,345	1,008	2,255	2,045	210	2,082	18	Nil.	2,237
Amount sued for.	Rehearing of Cases of Judgment by default, in consequence of Defendant's absence.	Number of New Trial Motions.	Number of New Trials granted.	The grounds upon which such New Trials were granted.	Number of Appeals to the Supreme Court.	Number of Interpleader Suits.	Number of Issues from Supreme Court.	
£ s. d. 119,353 16 11	19	20	7	2 Fresh evidence 4 Verdict against evidence. 1 Surprise.....	11	37	25	

required by the aforesaid Act, so far as we are able to set forth the same,—

J. A. LUCAS,
WM. JOHN HALLORAN,
Registrars.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CAMPBELLTOWN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
																	Days	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	35	590 8 6	18	...	17	...	...	15	2	29 11 4											
Promissory Notes	6	111 10 3	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	5 19 10											
Rent	3	38 13 4	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3 0 0											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6 11 6											
Trespass on Person	2	60 0 0	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1 18 0											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	4	73 18 6	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	1 15 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	109 5 3	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2 0 0											
Libel, Slunder, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	16 8 4											
Commission on Agency	3	127 0 0	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	4 2 0											
Sales of Live Stock	5	114 17 4	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	4 6 6											
Money lent	2	102 0 0	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1 18 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	10	98 12 6	2	...	8	...	...	8	...	7 9 0											
Totals	77	1,856 11 8	30	...	47	1	...	42	5	85 0 0											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. B. SIMPSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINDSOR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold	52	£ s. d. 1,300 8 2	21	...	30	...	30	27	3	37 2 6	1	Windsor	1885. 6 May 7 Oct. 1886. 3 Feb.....	1	4½	5	3	12½
Promissory Notes	5	108 2 9	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	4 12 6	...	...	...	...			
Rent	2	16 10 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 18 0	...	...	...	...			
Board and Lodging	1	11 14 10	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land	1	10 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 13 0	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 1 0	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	5	199 0 0	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	3 14 0	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	145 12 3	5	...	4	...	4	4	...	5 13 6	...	...	...	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock	2	21 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 9 0	...	...	...	...			
Money lent.....	2	37 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 14 0	...	...	...	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above.....	2	10 4 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 5 6	...	...	...	...			
Totals	82	2,060 2 6	33	...	48	...	48	43	5	58 14 0	...	...	...	1				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. H. H. BECKE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PARRAMATTA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	97	1,697 12 3	75	...	19	...	10	17	2	172 8 0	3	Parramatta.	11 May	15	
Promissory Notes	16	371 12 8	19	...	2	...	2	2	...	31 6 6	...	...	...	1				
Rent	18	102 3 6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 6	...	...	...	...			
Board and Lodging	1	18 12 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 2	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land	3	85 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	26 5 2	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person	3	140 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	14 0 2	...	...	...	1				
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract	4	206 16 9	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	32 10 4	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	157 13 6	6	...	2	...	2	1	1	16 19 2	...	...	...	1				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 9 2	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency	4	76 7 8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13 2	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent	6	98 17 2	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	8 15 6	...	...	...	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader	1	23 7 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	21 6 0	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action, not specified above	18	414 11 1	13*	...	5	...	5	5	...	40 16 0	...	...	...	...			
Totals	181	3,592 13 7	135	...	40	...	40	37	3	391 9 10	...	...	...	6				

* This number includes all cases under the Amended District Court Act 47 Vic. No. 8.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

G. WICKHAM,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PENRITH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold	26	380 1 2	11	...	15	...	15	15	..	13 18 6	}				Penrith...							
Promissory Notes	5	190 6 3	1	...	4	...	4	2	2	3 5 6												
Rent	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 6 0												
Board and Lodging	3	9 9 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 7 0												
Trespass on Land	2	230 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 10 0												
Trespass on Person .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Illegal Distraint .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Trover .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Breach of Contract	2	277 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 2 0							1885.					
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	89 11 11	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	2 13 0								14 May ...	8½			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	5	850 0 0	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 4 0							15 Oct. ...	8				
Commission on Agency .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....							1886.					
Sales of Live Stock								11 Feb. ...	7			
Money lent	4	134 14 11	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 16 6												
Partnership .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Interpleader .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Intestacy .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Legacy .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Possession of Tenements .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Replevin .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Causes of Action not specified above	38	362 14 6	14	...	24	...	24	22	2	12 17 0												
Totals	90	2,533 17 9	37	...	53	...	53	46	7	44 10 6										23½		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. K. CLEEVE, JUNR.,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NEWCASTLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Commenced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	215	2,804 15 0	115	...	100	1	99	93	7	259 10 4	1	1	Newcastle..	1885.							
Promissory Notes	8	535 11 3	5	...	3	...	3	3	...	20 8 8	...	...					9 Mar.	1	7		
Rent	6	209 16 8	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 1 4	...	...					10 "	1	8		
Board and Lodging	8	30 0 0	2	...	6	...	6	6	...	6 5 8	...	...					11 "	1	6		
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					7 June ...	1	6		
Trespass on Person	4	675 0 0	1	...	3	1	2	3	...	57 8 2	...	...					8 "	1	8		
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					31 Aug. ...	1	6		
Trover	2	45 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	8 3 0	...	...					1 Sept. ...	1	7		
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					2 "	1	6		
Wages, Work, and Labour	35	562 15 9	19	...	18	...	16	13	3	33 17 6	...	...					30 Nov. ...	1	7		
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	5	750 0 0	2	...	3	1	2	1	2	9 0 8	...	...					1 Dec. ...	1	6		
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					2 "	1	7		
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent	12	104 10 10	5	...	7	...	7	6	1	18 14 1	...	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	8	56 17 6	7	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 10 0	...	...							
Totals	303	5,864 7 0	161	...	142	3	139	128	14	429 19 5	1	1									

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HY. WM. HUNTINGTON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MAITLAND, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without bearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
										Days.				Hours.							
Goods sold.....	78	£ s. d. 1,292 2 4	47	...	29	...	29	26	3	91 17 6	...	.....	.....	2	Maitland... { 1885. 19 March... 3 16 18 June... 2 4 11 Sept. ... 2 11 10 Dec. ... 3 17				
Promissory Notes.....	21	738 18 10	10	...	11	...	11	11	...	37 17 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent.....	5	82 14 1	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 11 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging.....	1	15 17 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 14 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Land.....	3	89 4 7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Person.....	5	300 0 0	2	...	3	...	3	1	2	4 18 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover.....	3	120 10 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	2 9 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Breach of Contract.....	2	223 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 17 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	9	285 9 7	3	...	6	...	6	5	1	15 6 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency.....	1	19 19 7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 19 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Sales of Live Stock.....	1	8 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 15 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Money lent.....	6	193 2 8	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	10 9 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above.....	27	996 14 7	17	...	10	...	10	9	1	25 17 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Totals.....	162	4,367 13 3	90	...	70	...	70	62	8	109 4 6	...	.....	.....	2					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. S. ISAACS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SINGLETON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold.....	14	127 9 9	11	...	3	...	3	3	...	7 15 8	}				Singleton....	1885. March 24 June 23... Sopt. 13..							
Promissory Notes.....	8	117 1 3	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 2 8													
Rent.....	10	45 10 6	9	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 0 6													
Board and Lodging.....				...		...			...								
Trespass on Land.....	1	200 0 0	1	...		...			...	1 5 0													
Trespass on Person.....				...		...			...								
Illegal Distrant.....				...		...			...								
Trover.....	1	10 0 0	1	...		...			...	0 16 0													
Breach of Contract.....				...		...			...								
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	4	76 9 5	4	...		...			...	5 13 0													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	1	200 0 0		...	1	...	1		1	1 18 0													
Commission on Agency.....				...		...			...								
Sales of Live Stock.....				...		...			...								
Money lent.....	2	69 17 8	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 4 0													
Partnership.....				...		...			...								
Interpleader.....				...		...			...								
Intestacy.....				...		...			...								
Legacy.....				...		...			...								
Possession of Tenements.....				...		...			...								
Replevin.....				...		...			...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....				...		...			...								
Causes of Action not specified above.....	3	93 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 2 0													
Totals.....	39	939 8 7	30	...	9	...	9	7	2	27 16 10								2	5				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WM. DUDDING,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUSWELLBROOK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	6	71 1 5	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	14 1 0	...	...	...	3	Muswell- brook..	1885. 27 Mar....	...	2	
Promissory Notes	3	74 18 7	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 19 0			26 June	4		
Rent	1	63 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1 5 0			21 Sept....	...	1		
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	10	209 0 0	2	...	5	...	5	4	1	18 5 0	...	...	...	3			7		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

T. FOLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SCONE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	5	25 6 8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0											
Promissory Notes											
Rent.....											
Board and Lodging.....											
Trespass on Land											
Trespass on Person.....											
Illegal Distraint											
Trover											
Breach of Contract.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation											
Commission on Agency											
Sales of Live Stock.....											
Money lent											
Partnership											
Interpleader											
Intestacy											
Legacy											
Possession of Tenements											
Replevin											
Consent Jurisdiction											
Causes of Action not specified above											
Totals.....	5	25 6 8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HENRY J. LEARY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GOULBURN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.								
	Com-menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.							
																	Days.	Hours.										
Goods sold.....	112.	£ s. d. 1,756 14 9	28	1	83	...	83	72	11	£ s. d. 103 5 0	...	.....	.....	...	Goulburn..	1885. 20 March	}	2	3									
Promissory Notes.....	17	333 3 8	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	21 6 8	...	.....	.....	...								21 "	3	1				
Rent.....	7	126 18 9	1	...	6	...	6	4	2	14 3 4	...	.....	.....	...								13 "	3	1				
Board and Lodging.....	4	40 1 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	8 10 0	...	.....	.....	...								15 "	2	4				
Trespass on Land.....	20	1,110 0 0	10	...	9	3	6	7	2	86 2 0	...	.....	.....	...								17 Sept.....	2	4				
Trespass on Person.....	2	120 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	14 12 0	...	.....	.....	...								18 "	3	2				
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								21 Dec.....	3	2				
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								22 "						
Breach of Contract.....	8	451 17 9	3	...	5	...	5	4	1	59 10 0	...	.....	.....	...								23 "						
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	13	344 13 11	5	...	8	...	8	8	...	25 8 0	...	.....	.....	...										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	15 16 0	...	.....	.....	...										
Commission on Agency.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Money lent.....	11	361 10 1	3	...	8	...	8	7	1	36 5 0	...	.....	.....	...										
Partnership.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Damages, &c.; Causes of Action not specified above.....	18	536 0 0	2	...	16	...	16	15	1	63 13 0	...	.....	.....	...										
Totals.....	213	5,380 19 11	54	1	157	3	154	139	18	448 11 0	...	.....	.....	1														

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

LESLIE W. A. MACARTHUR,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at YASS, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold	58	663 18 2	25	...	33	...	33	33	...	20 5 6	}											
Promissory Notes	10	548 3 3	9	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 10 0												
Rent .....				...														
Board and Lodging .....				...														
Trespass on Land	10	945 0 0	4	...	6	3	3	6	...	7 16 0												
Trespass on Person .....				...														
Illegal Distraint .....				...														
Trover .....				...														
Breach of Contract	2	320 0 0	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2 0 0												
Wages, Work, and Labour	11	210 11 4	7	...	4	1	8	4	...	3 16 6												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	100 0 0	1	...					...	1 0 0												
Commission on Agency .....				...														
Sales of Live Stock .....				...														
Money lent	4	96 3 1		...	4		4	3	1	2 10 0												
Partnership .....				...														
Interpleader .....				...														
Intestacy .....				...														
Legacy .....				...														
Possession of Tenements .....				...														
Replevin .....				...														
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...														
Causes of Action not specified above	37	601 12 4	13	...	24	1	23	22	2	11 11 0												
Totals	133	3,485 8 2	60	...	73	6	67	70	3	57 9 0												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GLENTWORTH ADDISON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WOLLONGONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits				The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Settled.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
			Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.													Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	199	2,286 18 0	111	2	80	...	80	70	10	254 10 10	...	...	...	6	Wollon-gong...						
Promissory Notes.....	20	767 15 11	14	...	6	...	6	3	3	60 10 0	...	...	...	...			1885.				
Rent	5	159 18 6	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	25 6 10	...	...	...	...			29 May ...	1	8		
Board and Lodging	2	55 8 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	10 4 6	...	...	...	...			30 „ ...	1	5		
Trespass on Land	4	165 0 0	...	...	4	...	4	2	2	23 7 10	...	...	...	...			3 Sept....	1	7		
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4 „ ...	1	8		
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover	4	361 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	1	2	32 18 6	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract	2	53 4 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 17 2	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour	21	1,051 17 7	5	1	15	...	15	11	4	246 9 6	1*	...	...	...				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency	5	220 2 3	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	37 16 2	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent	2	60 16 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 12 2	...	...	...	...			1886.				
Partnership	1	100 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12 9 4	...	...	...	...			6 Feb. ...	1	2		
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			8 „ ...	1	8		
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	11	210 13 11	4	1	6	...	6	3	3	49 6 2	...	...	...	...			
Totals	276	5,492 14 2	142	5	123	...	123	99	24	769 9 0	1	...	...	6							

* Result of appeal not yet given.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

DAVID R. JAMIESON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at KIAMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-aut.		Appeals.	Judgments of Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold	18	350 1 2	9	...	9	...	9	8	1	33 19 4	}				Kiama	1885. 1 May .. 5 Sept... 1886. 12 Jan..							
Promissory Notes	11	231 18 5	6	...	5	...	5	5	...	32 10 11													
Rent	1	20 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 2													
Board and Lodging	1	15 12 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 4 2													
Trespass on Land	3	110 0 0	...	...	3	1	2	2	1	27 8 6													
Trespass on Person	3	427 12 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	35 15 10													
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract	5	733 8 6	1	...	4	...	4	1	3	29 9 4													
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	10 7 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 2													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock	2	42 12 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	16 1 0													
Money lent	1	12 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 0													
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above	6	117 14 6	4	...	2	...	2	1	1	16 1 0													
Totals.....	52	2,071 16 3	22	...	30	1	29	22	8	201 0 5										11½			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HENRY CONNELL,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NOWRA, during the Twelve Months preceeding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

978-C

Nature of Causes, under distinct heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Commenced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold	18	245 2 10	10	...	8	...	8	8	...	.....				Nowra	1885. 5 May 10 Sept.					
Promissory Notes	3	100 0 4	1	...	2	...	2	2												
Rent	1	53 15 0	1	...	1	1												
Board and Lodging												
Trespass on Land	3	115 0 0	3	...	3	2	1												
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	1	...	1	...	1												
Illegal Distrainment												
Trover	1	2 10 0	1	...	1	...	1												
Breach of Contract	4	489 13 0	4	2	2	2	2												
Wages, Work, and Labour	8	301 9 4	7	...	1	...	1	1												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	6	1,050 0 0	3	...	3	...	3	2	1												
Commission on Agency												
Sales of Live Stock												
Money lent												
Partnership												
Interpleader	1	5 0 0	1	...	1	...	1												
Intestacy												
Legacy	21 6 0												
Possession of Tenements	20 7 0												
Replevin	16 7 6												
Consent Jurisdiction .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Causes of Action not specified above	2	33 13 10	1	...	1	...	1	1												
Totals	48	2,596 4 4	22	...	26	2	24	19	7	58 0 6												

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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—
 W. LOVEGROVE,
 Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MILTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.						Days	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	3	56 16 2	3	1 13 0	}				Milton	2	October.	1		
Promissory Notes	1	13 11 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0				
Rent										
Board and Lodging										
Trespass on Land										
Trespass on Person										
Illegal Distraint.....										
Trover										
Breach of Contract										
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	9 2 6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 7 0								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation										
Commission on Agency.....										
Sales of Live Stock										
Money lent.....										
Partnership										
Interpleader										
Intestacy										
Legacy										
Possession of Tenements										
Replevin.....										
Consent Jurisdiction.....										
Causes of Action not specified above.....										
Totals	5	79 9 11	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 11 0										

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JOHN T. HOBBS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at QUEANBEYAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	12	365 19 4	5	...	7	...	7	7	...	44 3 6											
Promissory Notes	4	85 14 6	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	14 10 1											
Rent	1	27 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 10 0										
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land	6	556 0 0	3	...	3	1	2	3	...	30 0 0											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distrain't .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover	3	250 0 0	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	20 0 0										
Breach of Contract	3	224 0 0	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	7 5 0										
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	197 4 2	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	21 14 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0										
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock	2	27 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 0 0										
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	9	709 8 4	4	1	4	1	3	4	...	44 12 0											
Totals	45	2,842 6 4	16	1	28	5	23	23	5	199 15 1											

Queanbeyan.

1885. July, 18...
1886. Nov. 27...
1886. Feb. 20...

1 6
1 ...
1 4

1 1
Trials *ex parte* defendant coming into Court said on affidavit he had good defence on the merits; new trial ordered.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

O. WILLANS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNNING, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits. £ s. d.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	12	412 7 2	7	...	5	...	5	5	...	5 19 0	}				Gunning ...						
Promissory Notes	1	14 5 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0									
Rent	1	31 4 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0									
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land	2	40 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1 0 0												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	269 17 7	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	4 2 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	6	660 0 0	5	...	1	1	...	1	...	5 6 0											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	2	200 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 0 0											
Totals.....	28	1,627 14 3	16	1	11	2	9	10	1	19 7 0						4	...				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

SEL. PEMBROKE,
Deputy-Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	67	£ 487 12 5	26	...	36	...	36	33	3	£ 120 18 6	5	Cooma.....	1885. 4 April ... 7 & 8 Aug. 4 & 5 Dec.	1	8	17	17	
Promissory Notes.....	34	1,323 15 3	9	...	21	...	21	21	...	110 18 3	...	.....	.....	4				
Rent.....	6	235 5 0	3	...	3	1	2	3	...	16 9 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging.....	15	251 14 9	9	...	6	...	6	4	2	29 15 7	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Land.....	5	900 0 0	1	...	4	4	...	3	1	112 17 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Person.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trover.....	2	33 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	1	
Breach of Contract.....	3	331 7 6	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	26 4 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	39	650 8 11	14	...	25	2	23	18	7	122 2 2	...	.....	.....	1				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	2	400 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock.....	11	197 3 6	5	...	5	...	5	4	1	21 6 10	...	.....	.....	1				
Money lent.....	16	573 10 11	3	...	12	...	12	11	1	51 4 5	...	.....	.....	1				
Partnership.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above.....	26	544 0 3	10	...	15	...	15	14	1	67 6 3	...	.....	.....	1				
Totals.....	226	5,936 18 6	82	...	130	8	122	113	17	679 3 6	14							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

D. E. TROUGHTON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOMBALA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	30	586 12 7	6	...	23	...	23	23	..	85 5 4	}	}	}	Bombala..	9 April...	1	}	}	}		
Promissory Notes	18	961 5 1	2	...	16	...	16	16	...	70 9 0											
Rent	2	30 14 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	12 2 2									
Board and Lodging	1	1 18 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 14 6									
Trespass on Land	5	820 0 0	...	1	4	3	1	8	1	66 3 4											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	2	27 4 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 3 0									
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	104 10 4	1	...	8	...	8	6	2	16 13 3											
Label, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money lent.....	1	6 9 4	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 7 0									
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals	68	2,538 13 4	9	1	57	3	54	53	4	254 17 7						3					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JAMES GILES,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at EDEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	3	75 15 1½	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 12 0											
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Board and Lodging.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Trespass on Person.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Breach of Contract.....	1	200 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0										
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	4	90 0 8	1	...	3	...	3	1	2	2 13 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Commission on Agency	1	5 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 6 0	...	.....	.....	Eden	{	1885. 10 Mar ...	...	3		
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Totals.....	9	371 5 9½	3	1	6	...	5	2	3	5 15 0										4	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. W. LEES,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BEGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbi-tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold	17	280 15 6	9	...	8	...	8	8	...	31 13 10													
Promissory Notes	14	276 5 9	7	...	7	...	7	7	...	27 6 10													
Rent	3	105 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	4 9 2													
Board and Lodging	1	15 4 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 2													
Trespass on Land	4	800 0 0	...	1	3	...	3	3	...	10 17 0													
Trespass on Person	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 19 10													
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trover	3	200 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	7 7 6													
Breach of Contract	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 4 10													
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	191 5 10	5	...	4	...	4	4	...	16 11 4													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	310 0 0	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	6 17 10													
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Money lent	4	146 10 0	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	9 10 4													
Partnership	1	165 11 5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 2													
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above	2	300 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 5 8													
Totals	63	2,520 13 0	25	2	36	1	35	30	6	130 3 6													

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JOHN DAVIS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BRAIDWOOD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

978-D

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold	7	110 9 1	7	...	7	7	...	0 7 6	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	
Promissory Notes	6	168 7 6	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	5 1 6										
Rent	3	45 10 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	3 16 0												
Board and Lodging	1	16 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 12 6										
Trespass on Land	6	335 0 0	...	...	6	1	5	5	1	9 3 6										
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Breach of Contract	1	149 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1 3 6										
Wages, Work, and Labour	14	329 1 0	3	...	11	...	11	11	...	15 4 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 10 0										
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Consent Jurisdiction.....												
Causes of Action not specified above												
Totals	39	1,353 7 7	4	..	35	2	33	31	4	43 18 6												

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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. E. OSLEAR,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MORUYA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	4	£ s. d. 152 17 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	£ s. d. 15 1 0	...	...	...	Moruya	1885. *15 May.....	...	...	1	...	
Promissory Notes.....	5	101 7 5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11 6	...	...	...			7 Oct.	1	...	...	...
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1886. 28 Jan.....	...	3	...	...
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land.....	2	43 0 0	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	12 6 0	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	1	44 11 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	23 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	13	365 5 5	9	...	4	2	2	4	...	40 2 6	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	

* Judge not in attendance owing to settlement of cases prior to date of hearing.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JOHN KENNY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOSS VALE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	35	£ 544 3 5	10	...	26	1	25	24	2	£ 38 16 5	Moss Vale.	1885. 17 Sept.... 26 Aug.... 30 Dec....	6 8 6	
Promissory Notes.....	6	81 3 5	1	...	5	1	4	5	...	6 0 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent.....	2	14 11 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 11 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Land.....	2	40 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 3 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract.....	2	35 18 9	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 6 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	7	172 7 0	...	...	7	...	7	6	1	5 10 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	6	900 0 0	1	...	5	2	3	3	2	9 3 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above.....	6	202 0 0	1	...	4	...	4	1	3	5 17 0	...	.....	.....	1				
Totals.....	66	1,990 3 7	13	...	53	4	49	45	8	69 7 5	...	.....	.....	1				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WM. W. BUDGE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GREENFELL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	2	114 19 10	2	...	2	2	...	3 18 10	Grenfell	1885. 21 May ... 24 Sept...	1	1			
Promissory Notes	3	327 11 4	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	6 4 6	...	...	...	1				
Rent	1	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging	1	21 11 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land	2	120 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 5 8	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover	1	5 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 4 6	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency	1	76 5 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	31 0 4	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent	1	34 8 3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	12	714 15 5	3	...	8	...	8	6	2	48 13 10	1	3	4					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—
W. F. ROBERTSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Young, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	14	555 14 0	7	...	6	...	6	4	2	39 16 8	...	.....	.....	1	} Young...						
Promissory Notes	7	174 18 9	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	28 6 10	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent	1	2 8 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Land .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Person .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract	3	235 7 6	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	6 17 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	113 15 0	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	7 8 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Money lent .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Partnership .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	9	564 1 3	3	...	4	1	3	2	2	63 10 0	...	.....	.....	2							
Totals	89	1,646 4 6	16	...	18	1	17	12	6	146 2 0	...	.....	.....	5							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. C. RODGERSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNDAGAI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	69	768 15 8	44	...	25	...	25	24	1	56 3 0	}				Gundagai ...	1885. 6 May...	1				
Promissory Notes.....	6	116 9 2	3	...	3	...	3	2	1	3 6 0											
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land.....	2	300 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 7 0											
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money lent.....	1	35 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0					
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals.....	78	1,220 4 10	49	...	29	...	29	26	3	62 17 0						1886. 10 Sept...	1				
																1886. 12 Jan...	1				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

CHAS. W. WEEKES,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TUMUT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted			
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold	6	247 0 10	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	13 10 10					Tumut ...	1885. 11 May ... 14 Sept.... 1886. 14 Jan. ...	Lapsed; no Registrar.						
Promissory Notes	2	84 19 6	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 8 0													
Rent	2	85 12 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 6 10													
Board and Lodging	5	84 1 0	...	...	5	...	5	2	3	5 3 0													
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint	1	15 9 2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 9 2													
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	72 3 2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 15 6													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above	1	21 18 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 2													
Totals	19	561 3 10	6	...	18	...	18	10	3	35 3 6													

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

CHARLES J. LLOYD,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WAGGA WAGGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-a-ut.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.					Wagga Wagga	1885. 13 Mar. 16 July 27 Nov.	2 1 1	... 6 6			
Goods sold	87	1,029 10 0	69	...	18	...	18	18	...	85 11 6											
Promissory Notes	27	446 0 0	20	...	7	...	7	5	2	12 16 0											
Rent	3	36 0 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 12 0											
Board and Lodging	5	42 5 0	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	7 11 0											
Trespass on Land	6	1,280 6 0	3	...	3	...	3	2	1	30 10 0											
Trespass on Person .....				...													
Illegal Distraint .....				...													
Trover .....				...													
Breach of Contract .....				...													
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	150 0 0	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	38 8 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...													
Commission on Agency	2	39 10 6	2	...						7 10 0											
Sales of Live Stock .....				...													
Money lent	3	166 3 3		...	3	2	1	2	1	22 2 2											
Partnership .....				...													
Interpleader .....				...													
Intestacy .....				...													
Legacy .....				...													
Possession of Tenements .....				...													
Replevin .....				...													
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...													
Causes of Action not specified above	2	82 6 8		...	2	2		1	1	25 6 3											
Totals	140	3,272 1 5	103	...	37	4	33	30	7	236 7 7							5	...			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

EDWIN H. TOMPSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ALBURY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold	26	616 7 4	13	...	13	...	13	13	...	13 18 0	}											
Promissory Notes	23	712 3 0	14	...	9	...	9	9	...	16 6 0												
Rent	3	37 10 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	1 10 0												
Board and Lodging	4	142 2 5	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	3 0 0												
Trespass on Land	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0												
Trespass on Person	2	400 0 0	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	2 0 0												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trover	2	79 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 0												
Breach of Contract	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0												
Wages, Work, and Labour	11	275 19 11	7	...	4	...	4	3	1	6 13 6												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Commission on Agency	1	72 2 0	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1 0 0												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Money lent	3	157 14 7	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2 10 0												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Causes of Action not specified above	12	339 8 9	4	...	8	1	7	7	1	6 18 6												
Totals	89	3,132 8 0	44	...	45	3	42	40	5	57 4 0												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

A. ORMONDE BUTLER,
Deputy Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COROWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.						
Goods sold.....	3	£ s. d. 89 2 11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d. 3 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Promissory Notes.....	1	102 13 9	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rent.....	1	116 11 8	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board and Lodging.....	1	28 8 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trespass on Land.....	1	33 8 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trespass on Person.....	1	27 18 8	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illegal Distraint.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trover.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Contract.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission on Agency.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales of Live Stock.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Money lent.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Partnership.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interpleader.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intestacy.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legacy.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possession of Tenements.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Replevin.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consent Jurisdiction.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causes of Action not specified above.....	2	50 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	10	497 15 0	7	...	3	...	3	...	3	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

ALBERT K. BEVERIDGE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NARANDERA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.							
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.								
																	Days.	Hours.										
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																		
Goods sold.....	1	22 11 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 2	...	...	...	Narandera {	1885.	23 March...	1	3	...	...	...				
Promissory Notes	6	175 7 6	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	15 18 2	...	...	...									29 July ...	1	5	...	...	...	...
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									10 Dec. ...	1	5	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging	1	16 4 11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 2	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2 9 10	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract	1	10 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 2	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	153 6 4	1	...	6	...	6	4	2	64 9 4	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency	3	69 12 0	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	12 14 2	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock	1	25 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 2	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	5	320 18 7	2	...	3	...	3	2	1	21 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	26	993 10 7	7	...	18	1	17	12	6	123 5 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	13	...	...						

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEORGE F. SCOTT,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DENILIQUIN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold	10	£ 384 12 10	4	...	6	...	6	6	...	£ 5 19 2				Deniliquin	1885. 6 March 8 July 20 Nov...						
Promissory Notes	17	671 10 1	6	...	11	...	11	11	...	26 7 10											
Rent	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	12 9 2											
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	61 1 8	1	..	4	..	4	3	1	3 13 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Causes of Action not specified above	2	59 2 0	1	..	1	..	1	1	...	3 17 6											
Water Rates	2	33 1 6	1	..	1	..	1	1	...	..									
Totals	40	1,829 8 1	16	..	24	...	24	22	2	52 7 4						3					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

L. W. BROUGHTON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BURROWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted	
	Com-menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without bearing	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	D For efend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold	15	£ 341 2 7	4	...	11	...	11	9	2	7 11 6	}	}	}	}	Burrowa	}	}	}	}		
Promissory Notes	5	164 4 9	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	5 6 6											
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trespass on Land	4	165 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	5 13 0											
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	40 15 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2 12 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Money lent	2	23 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	0 13 6											
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Causes of Action not specified above	4	58 12 0	4	...	..	...	..	..	..	2 17 0					
Totals	32	792 14 10	14	...	18	...	18	15	3	24 14 0	4										

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WILLIAM J. E. WOTTON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOTAMUNDRA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
										Days.				Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.										
Goods sold	19	452 0 0	7	...	12	...	12	11	1	99 15 0	}				Cootamun-dra.	1885. 26 Mar. 1 Aug. 14 Dec.	3	About 32		
Promissory Notes	4	84 10 7	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	12 0 0										
Rent	5	88 3 0	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	15 0 0										
Board and Lodging	2	85 18 8	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	9 0 0								
Trespass on Land	4	170 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	28 0 0										
Trespass on Person . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract	1	99 13 11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0				
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	188 7 8	3	...	4	...	4	4	...	30 0 0										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4 0 0								
Commission on Agency	1	14 10 3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 0 0								
Sales of Live Stock . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership	1	100 4 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	7	781 7 7	3	...	4	1	3	3	1	50 0 0										
Totals	52	2,164 16 6	19	...	33	1	32	30	3	255 15 0										

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. H. B. PRIMROSE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HAY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	19	707 10 9	7	1	11	...	11	11	...	68 0 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Promissory Notes	13	1,040 15 7	11	...	2	...	2	2	...	62 18 8	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent	4	79 2 6	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	24 16 2	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging	1	13 4 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 8 2	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Land	2	400 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 18 8	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Person	2	302 9 10	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	33 17 10	...	.....	.....	...			
Illegal Distrant .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover	1	21 10 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 2	...	.....	.....	...			
Breach of Contract	1	24 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 2	...	.....	.....	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour	10	416 0 2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 17 6	...	.....	.....	...							3
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Money lent.	2	87 5 9	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 8 4	...	.....	.....	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	2	168 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	38 10 10	...	.....	.....	...			
Totals.....	57	3,259 18 9	33	1	20	1	19	19	1	274 17 0	...	.....	.....	3							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. CHISHOLM,
Registrar, District Court

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TEMORA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold	2	£ s. d. 31 10 4	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	£ s. d. 1 12 8	...	...	...	Temora ...	1885. 28 March ..	...	5	...	...
Promissory Notes			3 August..	...			4	
Rent			16 Dec.....	...			7	
Board and Lodging	1	20 5 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 0 0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Dstraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract	2	66 18 8	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	19 11 8	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	31 14 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	10 19 0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency	1	13 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	11 10 6	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	57 7 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mining Appeal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	11	420 15 8	2	...	9	2	7	7	2	49 13 10	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	

* Settled out of Court.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

R. ZOUCH,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DUBBO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted												
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.													
																	Days.	Hours.															
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																							
Goods sold	48	1,074 12 8	12	...	36	...	36	30	6	62 15 4	}																						
Promissory Notes	16	580 15 4	7	...	9	...	9	7	2	27 8 8																							
Rent	13	107 1 5	4	...	9	...	9	8	1	5 16 10																							
Board and Lodging	2	30 12 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 11 10																							
Trespass on Land	2	211 0 0	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	3 18 4																					
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Trover	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 19 2																					
Breach of Contract	1	70 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7 19 2																		
Wages, Work, and Labour	20	584 0 0	1	...	19	...	19	17	2	30 15 4																							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 19 2																	
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Money lent	5	271 14 7	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	7 19 4																							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Totals	109	3,129 16 0	29	...	80	2	78	65	15	147 3 2																			11	7½			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

LUKE M'GUINN,
Registrar, District Court.

978—J

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665

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WELLINGTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	18	206 8 7	12	...	6	...	6	5	1	18 17 6											
Promissory Notes	3	118 6 1	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	5 3 6											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	1	15 9 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 17 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	61 5 2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 0											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money lent	1	26 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roplevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0											
Totals	27	672 8 10	14	...	18	...	18	11	2	29 6 0											

Wellington {
 1885.
 11 May ... 1
 30 July ... 1
 10 Nov. ... 1
 1886.
 6 Feb. ... 1

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WM. CARSON,
 Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ORANGE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits £ s. d.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sitings of each Court				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days	Hours				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold.....	33	776 12 5	18	...	14	...	14	12	2	51 6 4	1	Orange	1886. 6 May..	1					
Promissory Notes.....	12	359 13 11	8	...	3	...	3	3	...	19 2 5	...	...	...	1					
Rent.....	2	43 11 3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 2	...	...	...	1					
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person.....	1	50 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 10	...	...	...	...				
Illegal Distrain.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	1	25 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 2	...	...	...	...				
Breach of Contract.....	2	90 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	21 2 0	...	...	...	...				
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	7	384 4 0	4	...	3	...	3	3	...	12 4 8	...	...	...	...				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	3	500 0 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 16 10	...	...	...	...				
Commission on Agency.....	1	7 14 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 6 2	...	...	...	...				
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent.....	1	10 1 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 2	...	...	...	...				
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above.....	18	767 7 6	5	...	13	...	13	10	3	80 17 4	...	...	...	...				
Totals.....	81	3,014 4 9	41	...	38	...	38	33	5	196 8 1	2								4

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. B. HALES,
Deputy-Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at FORBES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.											
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.										
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.								Days.	Hours.												
Goods sold	26	634 6 10	13	11	11	...	11	11	...	63 0 0	...	...	...	2	Forbes.....	1885. July 2 ... Oct. 27... 1886. Feb. 25...	1	...	1												
Promissory Notes	13	282 14 7	3	10	10	...	10	8	2	34 8 0	...	...	...															
Rent	5	150 17 6	3	2	2	...	2	1	1	3 7 6	...	...	...															
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Trespass on Land	1	150 0 0	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	17 12 0	...	...	...															
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Breach of Contract	1	200 0 0	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	22 17 0	...	...	...															
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	292 8 6	4	3	3	...	3	1	2	40 13 11	...	...	...															
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	100 0 0	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	14 12 6	...	...	...															
Commission on Agency	1	73 12 0	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	...	...															
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Money lent	1	7 12 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...															
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Causes of Action not specified above	5	48 12 6	3	2	2	...	2	1	1	7 1 6	...	...	...															
Totals	61	1,940 3 11	27	32	32	1	31	25	7	204 15 5	...	...	...	2				4	1												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—
 E. A. T. PERY,
 Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CARCOAR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	14	318 13 3	14	30 7 6	}	Carcoar... {	22 April..	1				
Promissory Notes.....	4	105 9 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 4 2											
Rent.....	3	78 17 6	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	13 4 6											
Board and Lodging.....	1	19 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 6					
Trespass on Land.....	3	300 0 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9 4					
Trespass on Person.....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 4					
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	1	26 3 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 8					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 4					
Commission on Agency.....	1	40 5 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0					
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Money lent.....	1	8 8 9	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 12 0									
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Causes of Action not specified above.....	2	50 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 12 6											
Totals.....	32	1,347 6 7	28	...	4	...	4	3	1	74 8 10											2

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. B. WARNER,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MERRIWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitra-tion.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	5	191 8 0	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	4 8 0											
Promissory Notes	1	18 10 0	..	..	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0											
Rent																					
Board and Lodging																					
Trespass on Land																					
Trespass on Person																					
Illegal Distraint.....																					
Trover																					
Breach of Contract																					
Wages, Work, and Labour																					
Libel, Slunder, and Defamation																					
Commission on Agency																					
Sales of Live Stock																					
Money lent																					
Partnership																					
Interpleader																					
Intestacy																					
Legacy																					
Possession of Tenements																					
Replevin																					
Consent Jurisdiction.....																					
Causes of Action not specified above	1	40 0 0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 4 6											
Totals	7	249 18 0	3	2	2	..	2	2	..	23 2 6											

Merriwa ... { 1885.
9 April ... 5
8 Oct. ... 1

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—
E. W. FEGAN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COWRA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	12	243 15 7	8	...	4	...	4	4	...	17 8 2											
Promissory Notes	4	70 6 1	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	11 4 4											
Rent .....				...					...			
Board and Lodging .....				...					...			
Trespass on Land	3	250 0 0	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	67 18 6											
Trespass on Person .....				...					...			
Illegal Distraint .....				...					...			
Trover .....				...					...			
Breach of Contract	1	200 0 0		...	1	...	1	...	1	19 17 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	142 15 6	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	7 13 2											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0		...	1	1	...	1	...	9 3 4											
Commission on Agency .....				...					...			
Sales of Live Stock .....				...					...			
Money lent .....				...					...			
Partnership .....				...					...			
Interpleader .....				...					...			
Intestacy .....				...					...			
Legacy .....				...					...			
Possession of Tenements .....				...					...			
Replevin .....				...					...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...					...			
Causes of Action not specified above	3	116 14 3	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	19 10 10											
Totals	28	1,223 11 5	15	...	13	3	10	11	2	152 15 4											

1885.
 24 April ... 1 } No record.
 25 " ... 1 }
 23 Oct. ... 1 }
 24 " ... 1 } 12 hours.
 25 " ... 1 }

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—
 W. G. B. SMITH,
 Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BATHURST, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.										
Goods sold	24	522 6 3	9	...	15	...	15	15	...	48 13 6										
Promissory Notes	12	221 10 9	4	...	8	...	8	8	...	10 0 10										
Rent	5	248 7 10	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	14 1 4										
Board and Lodging	2	28 2 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 8										
Trespass on Land	4	100 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	29 11 10										
Trespass on Person .....				...												
Illegal Distraint .....				...												
Trover .....				...												
Breach of Contract	6	413 17 0	2	...	4	1	3	2	2	45 15 2										
Wages, Work, and Labour	29	260 8 3	16	...	13	2	11	12	1	36 9 8										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...																
Commission on Agency .....				...												
Sales of Live Stock .....				...												
Money lent	3	72 18 7	1	...	2		2	1	1											
Partnership .....				...												
Interpleader	1	32 10 0	1	...						4 6 2										
Intestacy .....				...												
Legacy .....				...												
Possession of Tenements .....				...												
Replevin .....				...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...												
Causes of Action not specified above	3	170 0 0		...	3	1	2	3		35 5 2										
Totals	90	2,270 1 2	38	...	52	4	48	47	5	225 17 4										

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. HELY HUTCHINSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOLONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	4	52 4 1	1	...	3	3	...	2 4 0	Molong ...	1885.	4 May..	...	6	2½	
Promissory Notes	3	70 7 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0	...	.....	.....	1
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Land	2	200 0 0	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trover	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3 4 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	146 7 8	1	...	3	1	...	2	1	3 0 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Totals.....	15	868 18 1	7	...	7	2	3	5	2	20 9 0	...	.....	.....	1				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. II. NISBETT,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUDGEE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	48	1,000 13 10	6	...	35	...	35	34	1	25 2 0	7	Mudgee ...	1886.	Jan. 19...	...	6	...	
Promissory Notes	13	396 19 3	...	...	11	...	11	10	1	8 6 0	...	...	...	2		
Rent	3	79 13 6	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	2 10 0	...	...	...	...			
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land	2	80 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	180 19 8	3	...	4	...	4	2	2	4 10 0	...	...	...	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent	4	203 10 0	...	...	4	...	4	1	3	1 15 0	...	...	...	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	2	36 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	...			
Totals	80	2,177 16 3	11	...	60	...	60	50	10	46 4 0	9	Jan. 19...	...	1	7	
															Apr. 13...	...	1	8	
															July 15...	
															Oct. 16...	...	1	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

R. H. ACHESON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at LITHGOW, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold	14	210 1 7	8	...	6	...	6	6	..	18 12 6	}	Lithgow...	1886.	22 Jan.....	1
Promissory Notes	6	137 5 5	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 19 0														
Rent	2	165 4 10	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 15 0												
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Breach of Contract	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 4 0												
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	234 1 3	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	26 11 2														
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Money lent.....	2	82 13 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	4 17 6														
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....				
Totals	28	879 11 1	15	...	13	1	12	12	1	64 19 2	2

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HENRY LUMSDAINE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WARREN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.							
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.															
Goods sold	23	891 13 3	11	...	12	2	10	11	1	47 7 3	}				Warren ...	1885. 18 May ...	1	6							
Promissory Notes	6	319 0 3	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	25 10 0															
Rent	1	32 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0															
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Trespass on Person	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3 3 0															
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Trover	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0															
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	146 18 6	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	3 15 6															
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Money lent	4	326 2 5	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	20 8 8															
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Totals	41	1,766 4 5	22	...	19	3	16	18	1	103 6 5							2	7							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

LUKE M'GUINN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TAMWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases					Result of Trials.	The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.			Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
										Days.	Hours.											
Goods sold.....	25	£ 610 17 4	9	...	15	...	15	15	...	£ 61 6 0	1 } Tamworth {	1885. 23 April... 24 „ ... 6 July ... 22 Oct. ... 23 „ ... 1886. 8 Jan. ...	9 2½ 6¼ 1 3¼ 1½			
Promissory Notes.....	5	88 1 2	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	8 7 2	...	...	...						
Rent.....	2	44 10 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 15 8	...	...	...						
Board and Lodging.....	3	100 14 6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 6	...	...	...						
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract.....	1	19 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	10 19 6	...	...	...						
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	3	127 7 10	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	6 7 2	...	...	...						
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above.....	31	290 4 6	22	...	7	...	7	6	1	68 18 2	...	...	2							
Totals.....	70	1,281 5 4	38	...	29	...	29	26	3	164 7 2	...	...	3							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JOHN KING,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ARMIDALE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cages left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	92	1,085 7 6	70	...	22	...	22	18	4	17 0 0				Armidale..	1885. 15 May ... 13 July ... 13 Nov. ... 1886. 11 Jan. ...	1	3		
Promissory Notes	23	506 14 2	10	...	13	...	13	13	...	9 10 0											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0					
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	1	96 14 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0					
Wages, Work, and Labour	11	39 16 2	7	...	4	...	4	3	1	3 10 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0					
Commission on Agency	8	97 4 8	2	...	6	...	6	4	2	3 5 0											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money lent.....	10	176 18 4	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	4 9 0									
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above											
Totals	147	2,202 15 6	92	...	55	...	55	48	7	40 14 0						4	3				

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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

CHARLES L. C. BADHAM,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GLEN INNES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	34	669 9 5	15	...	19	...	19	17	2	106 10 4	}	}	}	}	Glen Innes	1885. 18 July ...	1	1886. 16 Jan....	1		
Promissory Notes	2	61 7 11	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	10 14 6											
Rent	1	11 12 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Board and Lodging	2	42 18 9	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 12 0											
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Breach of Contract	2	158 16 6	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	16 14 4									
Wages, Work, and Labour	14	668 7 8	3	..	11	..	11	8	3	47 2 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	100 0 0	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	15 7 2							
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Money lent	1	11 4 3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals	57	1,723 16 6	22	...	35	1	34	27	8	203 0 4											2

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

VERE D. H. BESNARD,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CASINO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold	37	750 4 2	23	...	14	...	14	13	1	36 4 11	}	}	}	}	} Casino ...	} {	} 1885.	} 31 July ...	} 1	}	}	}
Promissory Notes	16	552 0 7	8	...	8	...	8	7	1	14 10 2												
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	131 2 6	1	...	4	...	4	3	1	4 4 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sales of Live Stock	1	7 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 0 6										
Money lent	1	49 1 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0						
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Causes of Action not specified above	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6 6 8								
Totals	61	1,528 8 6	33	...	28	...	28	24	4	64 7 3	2											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—
M. M. CAMPBELL,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at KEMPSEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.			The Number and Result of Appeals.			Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.						
Goods sold	47	£ 1,100 7 10	24	...	12	...	12	11	1	26 13 0	...	...	...	11	Kempsey	1885. 20 May ...	11	50	1	...				
Promissory Notes	8	323 18 0	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...								21 " ...	9	10	...
Rent	2	71 12 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1 10 0	...	...	...								22 " ...	4	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								19 Nov. ...	11	50	...
Trespass on Land	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...								20 " ...	7	45	...
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...								...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract	3	537 10 0	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...								...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	227 13 9	3	...	4	...	4	1	3	4 13 6	...	...	...								...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	6	1,200 0 0	2	...	3	...	3	...	3	6 0 0	...	...	...								...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency	2	32 1 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	0 16 0	...	...	...								...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...
Money lent	5	255 10 6	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	4 0 0	...	...	...								...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	8	751 6 11	...	...	8	...	8	4	4	6 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	91	4,725 0 0	38	...	40	1	39	25	15	60 18 6	...	...	...	13	...	...	...				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

G. STEVENSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PORT MACQUARIE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Promissory Notes																					
Rent																					
Board and Lodging																					
Trespass on Land																					
Trespass on Person																					
Illegal Dstraint.....																					
Trover																					
Breach of Contract																					
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	198 10 0	1		4		4	2	2	7 9 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	53 0 0	1		1		1		1	1 6 6											
Commission on Agency																					
Sales of Live Stock																					
Money lent																					
Partnership																					
Interpleader																					
Intestacy																					
Legacy																					
Possession of Tenements																					
Replevin																					
Consent Jurisdiction.....																					
Causes of Action not specified above Court costs in previous sitting	1	5 18 0	1							0 7 0											
Totals	8	257 8 0	3		5		5	2	3	9 2 6				1							

Port Mac-quarie.

1885.

21 Nov...

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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

R. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Colonel, P.M.,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MACLEAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	D. For defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	51	1,374 17 4½	26	...	24	...	24	20	4	118 15 2	Maclean	1885. 14 Aug...	6		
Promissory Notes	15	887 14 6	10	...	5	...	5	5	..	80 10 4	...	.....	.....					
Rent	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 8 6	...	.....	.....					
Board and Lodging	1	13 16 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 18 6	...	.....	.....					
Trespass on Land	1	10 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 17 0	...	.....	.....					
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Trover	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	...	.....	.....					
Breach of Contract	2	110 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	19 19 8	...	.....	.....					
Wages, Work, and Labour	13	264 10 6	8	...	5	...	5	5	...	30 10 11	...	.....	.....					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	...	.....	.....					
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Money lent	2	46 5 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 4 4	...	.....	.....					
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Causes of Action not specified above	3	54 10 6	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	9 5 4	...	.....	.....					
Totals	92	3,281 13 10½	49	...	41	...	41	35	6	234 1 9	2	18½		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. M'KENSEY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GRAFTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	95	1,163 9 0	32	...	63	...	63	63	...	102 12 9	...	.....	.....	.....	Grafton	1885. 11 Aug. } to 12 Aug. } 1886. 9 Feb.. } to 11 Feb.. }	0	11-55			
Promissory Notes	50	1,414 9 5	21	...	29	...	29	28	1	110 11 6	...	.....	.....	.....							1
Rent	4	146 12 5	...	...	4	...	4	3	1	12 16 2	...	.....	.....	.....							.....
Board and Lodging	7	65 8 3	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	9 10 0	...	.....	.....	.....							.....
Trespass on Land	2	218 5 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 9 4	...	.....	.....	.....							.....
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							.....
Illegal Distraint	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	21 17 0	...	.....	.....	.....							.....
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							.....
Breach of Contract	5	337 9 3	2	...	3	...	3	2	1	50 2 7	...	.....	.....	.....							.....
Wages, Work, and Labour	15	238 1 10	6	...	8	...	8	7	1	28 14 0	...	.....	.....	.....							.....
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	200 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	48 3 6	...	.....	.....	.....							.....
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							.....
Sales of Live Stock	1	12 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 0	...	.....	.....	.....							.....
Money lent	6	282 10 11	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 3 10	...	.....	.....	.....							.....
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causes of Action not specified above	14	140 6 7	4	...	8	...	8	7	1	44 12 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals	202	4,418 12 8	76	...	123	...	123	117	6	442 17 8	...	.....	.....	.....	3	2	9-35				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WILLIAM CLARKE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at INVERELL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold	38	414 7 0	13	...	19	...	19	19	...	12 10 0	Inverell	{	1885. 8 May .. 5 & 7 Nov.	1	1	...	3		
Promissory Notes	5	194 6 5	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 0 0	...	.....	.....						
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Board and Lodging	1	20 11 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....						
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Breach of Contract	3	233 18 4	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 0 0	...	.....	.....						
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	54 14 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....						
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Commission on Agency	1	10 12 7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....						
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Money lent	3	53 2 6	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 13 6	...	.....	.....						
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Causes of Action not specified above	3	450 0 0	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	3 0 0	...	.....	.....						
Totals	55	1,431 12 4	24	...	25	...	25	24	1	24 12 6	6								

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. H. TOMPSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TEXTERFIELD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without bearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	12	186 13 9	3	...	7	...	7	5	2	24 5 4	...	...	...	2	Tenter-field.	1885.	25 July ...	3 ¼			
Promissory Notes	4	80 7 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 11 4	1							27 " ...
Rent .....				...		...					...	...	...			1886.	23 Jan. ...	4 ¼			
Board and Lodging								25 " ...
Trespass on Land .....				...		...					...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....				...		...					...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...					...	...	...
Trover .....				...		...					...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....				...		...					...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	62 12 0		...	3	...	3		3	14 5 10	...	...	...					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	1*	200 0 0		...	1	...	1			2 9 10	...	...	...					
Commission on Agency .....				...		...					...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...					...	...	...
Money lent .....				...		...					...	...	...
Partnership .....				...		...					...	...	...
Interpleader .....				...		...					...	...	...
Intestacy .....				...		...					...	...	...
Legacy .....				...		...					...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...					...	...	...
Replevin .....				...		...					...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...					...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	3	26 16 3	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 1 8	...	...	...					
Totals	23	556 9 0	7	...	14	...	14	7	6	49 14 0	...	...	...	3						7 ½	

* Adjudged to the following Court. Since withdrawn.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

FREDERICK BURNE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at EMMAVILLE, during the Twelve Months preceeding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	24	361 19 7	12	...	12	...	12	12	...	19 5 5	Emma-ville.	1885. 21 July	3	
Promissory Notes	1	13 7 1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 0	...	...	...	...			
Rent	1	5 15 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	...	...	...	...			
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover	2	23 5 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 3 0	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	22 3 10	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1 17 6	...	...	1	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent	3	25 5 0	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	1 13 0	...	...	...	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	33	451 15 6	16	...	16	...	16	15	1	26 14 11	1	5	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JOHN M. SHEAHAN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BINGERA. during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbi-tration	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	4	33 8 5	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 9 6											
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land	2	300 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 0 0										
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	1	18 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0										
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals	7	351 8 5	2	...	5	...	5	4	1	3 19 6				Bingera.....	1885. 27 April. 26 Oct....	1 1					

F9

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

CORBETT LAWSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WARIALDA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

T-846

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days	Hours.			
Goods sold																					
Promissory Notes																					
Rent																					
Board and Lodging																					
Trespass on Land																					
Trespass on Person																					
Illegal Distraint.....																					
Trover																					
Breach of Contract																					
Wages, Work, and Labour																					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation																					
Commission on Agency.....																					
Sales of Live Stock																					
Money lent.....																					
Partnership																					
Interpleader																					
Intestacy																					
Legacy																					
Possession of Tenements.....																					
Replevin.....																					
Consent Jurisdiction.....																					
Causes of Action not specified above.....																					
Totals																					

No cases.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

T. H. WILKINSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at LISMORE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.																
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.															
																	Days.	Hours.																		
Goods sold.....	116	£ s. d. 2,389 5 7	62	1	48	...	48	52	1	188 3 7	...	...	...	Lismore..	5 Aug. ...	1	1	1	No new evidence.														
Promissory Notes	35	1,330 0 2	11	...	24	...	24	22	2	159 11 6	...	...	...							6 " ...	1	1	1	No new evidence.									
Rent	3	24 12 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	1 4 6	...	...	...							7 " ...	1	1	1		No new evidence.						
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							1886.	...	...	...			No new evidence.
Trespass on Land	3	330 0 0	3	...	3	2	1	62 14 10							1886.				No new evidence.									
Trespass on Person							4 Feb. ...	1	1	1					No new evidence.								
Illegal Distraint							5 " ...	1	1	1						No new evidence.							
Trover							6 " ...	1	1	1							No new evidence.						
Breach of Contract	6	560 17 6	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	35 2 0								No new evidence.					
Wages, Work, and Labour	29	1,009 6 10	10	...	18	...	18	17	2	100 5 0									No new evidence.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	8	1,600 0 0	2	...	6	2	4	5	1	52 2 8										No new evidence.			
Commission on Agency											No new evidence.		
Sales of Live Stock	3	6 0 0	3	...	3	3	...	0 14 6												No new evidence.	
Money lent	3	300 0 0	3	...	3	3	...	29 2 8													No new evidence.
Partnership													
Interpleader	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No new evidence.								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No new evidence.							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			No new evidence.						
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				No new evidence.					
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					No new evidence.				
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						No new evidence.			
Causes of Action not specified above.....	5	433 7 0	...	...	5	...	5	3	1	6 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1							Nil.	No new evidence.			
Totals	213	7,983 9 1	87	1	118	2	116	116	9	635 11 7	...	...	...	7	...	6	1							1		No new evidence.							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. COGHLAN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TAREE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.								
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.									
																	Days.	Hours.											
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																			
Goods sold	35	577 3 1	20	...	15	...	15	14	1	78 6 6	}	}	}	}	} Taree ...	} {	} 1885.	} 28 May ...	} 1	} 10	} 29 May ...	} 1	} 12	} 26 Nov....	} 1	} 1	} 27 Nov....	} 1	} 1
Promissory Notes	7	220 12 0	4	...	3	...	3	3	...	31 19 7																			
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Trespass on Land	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	11 7 0																	
Trespass on Person	6	600 0 0	1	...	5	...	5	1	4	30 2 2																			
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Trover.....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4 15 2																	
Breach of Contract	2	400 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 8													
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	92 0 2	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	15 0 2																			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	14 0 10																	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Money lent.....	1	10 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0													
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Causes of Action not specified above	2	34 18 1	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	27 10 4																	
Totals	59	2,194 13 4	29	...	30	...	30	21	9	216 3 5	4	31																	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. A. CREAGH,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOREE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold.....	23	539 17 10	14	...	9	...	9	7	2	25 15 10	Moree	{	1885.	30 April..	2
Promissory Notes	8	461 19 3	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	15 18 2	...	.....	.....	...				
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Land	2	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 17 8	...	.....	.....	2
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	43 14 6	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 2 10	...	.....	.....	...				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	.....	.....	...				
Commission on Agency	1	15 16 2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1 9 2	...	.....	.....	...				
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	10	1,485 10 1	4	...	5	...	5	5	...	17 4 10	...	.....	.....	1					
Totals.....	49	3,346 16 10	26	...	20	...	20	18	2	74 8 6	...	.....	.....	3					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. E. HENRY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COONABARABRAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	9	83 14 5	4	...	5	...	5	5	...	6 16 10											
Promissory Notes	2	255 0 10	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 13 2											
Rent																					
Board and Lodging																					
Trespass on Land	1	50 0 0	1	...		...			...	0 14 0											
Trespass on Person																					
Illegal Distraint																					
Trover																					
Breach of Contract																					
Wages, Work, and Labour																					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation																					
Commission on Agency																					
Sales of Live Stock																					
Money lent	1	20 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0											
Partnership																					
Interpleader																					
Intestacy																					
Legacy																					
Possession of Tenements																					
Replevin																					
Consent Jurisdiction																					
Causes of Action not specified above																					
Totals	13	408 15 3	5	1	7	...	7	7	...	10 18 0											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. W. EDWARDS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COONAMBLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold	14	240 16 1	11	...	3	...	3	3	...	18 1 2	}											
Promissory Notes	4	149 8 5	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	3 13 0												
Rent			...	...		...			...						
Board and Lodging			...	...		...			...						
Trespass on Land			...	...		...			...						
Trespass on Person	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 12 0												
Illegal Distraint			...	...		...			...						
Trover			...	...		...			...						
Breach of Contract			...	...		...			...						
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	28 9 2	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	4 13 8												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...		...			...	1 1 0												
Commission on Agency			...	...		...			...						
Sales of Live Stock			...	...		...			...						
Money lent			...	...		...			...						
Partnership			...	...		...			...						
Interpleader			...	...		...			...						
Intestacy			...	...		...			...						
Legacy			...	...		...			...						
Possession of Tenements			...	...		...			...						
Replevin			...	...		...			...						
Consent Jurisdiction			...	...		...			...						
Causes of Action not specified above	5	164 14 0	1	...	4	...	4	3	1	9 2 0												
Totals	28	883 7 8	14	...	14	...	14	12	2	38 2 10												
																					5	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

ROBERT R. BAILEY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOURKE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.						
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.					
																	Days.	Hours.								
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																
Goods sold.....	66	2,140 18 3	28	...	35	...	35	28	7	223 9 8	...	...	...	3	Bourke	1885. 22 April... 21 July... 21 Oct. ... 1886. 22 Feb. ...	1	3	...	...				
Promissory Notes	31	1,035 14 0	20	...	11	...	11	10	1	124 13 11	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent	4	81 18 11	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 3 6	...	...	...	1							...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging	2	27 9 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 2	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	7	605 0 4	4	...	2	...	2	...	2	35 2 0	...	...	...	1							...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract	2	250 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	35 14 6	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour	19	830 3 0	7	...	10	...	10	4	6	121 9 1	...	...	...	2							...	...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	78 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	21 17 10	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency	2	29 18 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 2	...	...	...	1							...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock	2	32 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	7 17 4	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent.....	16	714 12 2	9	...	6	...	6	4	2	71 1 2	...	...	...	1							...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	20	902 0 2	4	...	16	1	15	6	10	173 17 11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...				
Totals.....	174	6,628 4 4	77	...	88	1	87	57	31	327 13 3	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	1	...	...				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

VINCENT BROWN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WILCANNIA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	35	1,094 19 4	10	...	15	...	15	12	3	25 12 0	10	Wilcannia { May .. November	Two (each Sessions)					
Promissory Notes	24	706 11 1	6	...	16	...	16	15	1	15 16 0	...	.....	.....	2				
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Board and Lodging	2	41 17 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 0	...	.....	.....	1		
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract	1	49 19 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 2 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour	15	64 12 4	2	...	10	...	10	10	...	10 6 0	...	.....	.....	3				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	.....	.....	1
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Money lent	3	73 9 4	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	5 0 0	...	.....	.....	1		
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above.....	14	1,301 6 2	4	...	7	2	5	4	3	11 12 6	...	.....	.....	3				
Totals.....	95	4,116 14 9	22	...	52	2	50	43	9	71 19 6	21							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEO. H. GOWER,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MURRURUNDI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

978--K

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	5	68 5 8	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 4 0	}										
Promissory Notes	3	178 19 9	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	4 0 10									
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distrain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0					
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	73 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	4 8 8									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 10					
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 11 0									
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	5	282 1 0	2	...	3	1	2	1	2	5 13 8											
Totals	18	857 16 5	7	...	11	1	10	7	4	22 1 0											
																					3½

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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEO. R. EVANS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NARRABRI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	9	152 3 10	2	...	7	...	7	7	...	5 11 0	}										
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rent	1	19 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0					
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	1	46 6 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0					
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	152 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money lent	2	40 17 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1 11 6									
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above.....	11	327 19 6	5	...	6	1	5	4	2	7 4 0											
Totals	26	738 17 2	11	...	15	1	14	12	3	17 11 6					1885. 25 Aug... 26 " ..	2	14				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—
D. T. M'DOUGALL,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNNEDAH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	3	79 9 3½	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 0 0	}										
Promissory Notes	1	25 5 6	1	0 10 0											
Rent												
Board and Lodging												
Trespass on Land	2	400 0 0		...	2	...	2	2*	2 0 0												
Trespass on Person .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint.....				...	...	...	...	...	...						
Trover.....				...	...	...	...	...	...						
Breach of Contract .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Label, Slander, and Defamation .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Money lent.....				...	...	...	...	...	...						
Partnership .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin.....				...	...	...	...	...	...						
Consent Jurisdiction.....				...	...	...	...	...	...						
Causes of Action not specified above .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Totals	6	504 14 9½	3	...	3	...	3	1	2	4 10 0											

* Including 1 no jurisdiction.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

BLIGH CONNELL,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WALGETT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold	7	150 15 2	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	3 10 0	...	.....	.....	Walgett... {	1885. 3 March... 1 Sept. ... }	2							
Promissory Notes	1	18 3 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....							
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Breach of Contract	3	314 17 6	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 10 0	...	.....	.....							
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	108 13 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 10 0	...	.....	.....							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Causes of Action not specified above	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0	...	.....	.....							
Totals	15	792 8 8	6	...	6	...	6	3	3	10 0 0	...	.....	.....							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. B. BROWN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BALRANALD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold	8	278 18 8	1	...	7	...	7	7	...	3 10 0	Balranald.	1885. { 23 May... 21 Nov... 21 " ... 21 " ...	2 0½ 0½ 1	1	Refused.				
Promissory Notes	4	76 7 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	1 16 0	...	...	...						
Rent	1	26 13 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	...	...						
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3 0 0	...	...	...						
Totals	14	581 19 2	2	...	12	1	11	12	...	8 16 0			3½	1					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

E. L. ROWLING,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WENTWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	8	378 0 0	5	...	3	...	3	3	...	8 10 3	...	...	...	...			
Promissory Notes	4	204 13 4	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 17 2	...	...	...	1						
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging	2	17 11 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	8 7 5	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent	1	81 2 7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	16	881 6 11	9	...	6	...	6	6	...	20 14 10	...	...	...	1						

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

A. N. BARNETT,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HILLSTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	15	497 5 0½	5	...	8	...	8	8	...	70 15 8	2	Hillston ...	1885. { May 29... { Nov. 27...	1	1			
Promissory Notes	10	1,040 1 2	1	...	9	...	9	9	...	77 4 2	...	...	...	...			
Rent	1	18 18 7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 17 0	...	...	...	...			
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	27 18 10	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 6 10	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	255 11 2	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	15 2 2	...	...	...	2		
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent	2	78 17 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	15 17 6	...	...	...	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	35	2,290 13 5½	8	...	23	1	22	22	1	218 2 2	4							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

M. HOGAN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COBAR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	30	1,026 10 1½	17	...	11	...	11	11	1	17 10 0	...	.....	.....	2							
Promissory Notes	2	110 17 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Board and Lodging	3	226 14 5	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	3 0 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Breach of Contract	3	150 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 10 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	204 8 5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Salcs of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Money lent	1	91 17 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	6	291 19 0	3	...	3	...	3	2	1	5 0 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Totals	50	2,362 6 5½	25	...	23	...	23	20	3	32 0 0	...	.....	.....	2							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. L. OSBORN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MENINDIE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1886, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	7	159 6 5	4	...	3	...	3	3	...	21 5 8	...	...	...					
Promissory Notes	3	215 9 7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 3 8	...	...	...					
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging	3	86 4 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	8 5 0	...	...	...					
Trespass on Land	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mining appeal.
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract	3	445 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	18 6 10	...	...	...					
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	117 13 0	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	18 6 10	...	...	...					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency	1	34 2 4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	26 12 6	...	...	...	...	Court-house...	1885. 9 May ...	1	5		
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7 Nov....	1	6		
Money lent	2	63 18 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 18 4	...	...	...					
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader	1	81 0 2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	65 19 8	...	...	...					
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction	1	500 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							False imprisonment.
Totals	27	2,052 14 0	13	...	14	...	14	8	6	177 18 8	1	...	1				2	11			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. K. HOLDING,
Registrar, District Court.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(COONAN v. ATKINSON—SUPREME COURT RECORDS, &c., IN THE CASE OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 February, 1886.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15th December, 1885, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the Supreme Court records in the case Coonan v. Atkinson, together with the Judge’s notes of the evidence, and an authenticated statement of the Judge’s remarks upon the application of the parties to have a verdict for the plaintiff recorded.”

(Mr. Abigail.)

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in Equity.
Between Thomas Coonan, plaintiff, and Thomas Atkinson, defendant.
His Honor Sir William Montagu Manning, Primary Judge.

STATEMENT OF CLAIM.

(Statement of Claim filed 10th August, 1885.)

1. In the month of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, the defendant, being desirous of tendering to obtain from the Government of New South Wales the sole right of advertising in the Government Railways and Tramways, and being without means, applied to one Walter Thomas Coonan, a son of the plaintiff, and a Member of Parliament of New South Wales, for assistance in that behalf.

2. The said Walter Thomas Coonan declined to have anything to do with the affair, but at the request of the defendant applied to the plaintiff, who agreed to find the necessary deposit of two hundred pounds, and such other moneys as might be required in lieu of security, to enable the defendant to comply with all the conditions imposed upon tenderers, upon the terms that the defendant if successful should make over to him half of his interest in the said right.

3. The defendant became the successful tenderer, but before any contract was signed the Government required a sum of eight hundred pounds to be deposited by the defendant, in lieu of a bond for the due performance of the conditions, and the plaintiff thereupon, at the request of the defendant, got his said son, Walter Thomas Coonan, to endorse his defendant’s promissory-note to the amount of eight hundred pounds, and the defendant obtained that sum by discount, and duly deposited the amount with the Government.

4. In accordance with his said agreement the defendant, on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, duly executed a memorandum of agreement in the words and figures following, that is to say:—

“Memo. of agreement made and entered into this twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1883.

212—

In

[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £5 19s. 3d.]

In consideration of the sum of two hundred pounds and various other sums advanced to me, I hereby sell, assign, and set over unto Thomas Coonan, one-half of all my interest in the right to advertise on the Railways and Trams, and I undertake to execute a proper deed to vest the said half share in the said Thomas Coonan, when requested so to do.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day hereinbefore written.

Witness—CHAS. H. SMITH.

THOMAS ATKINSON. (L.S.)"

and is and by the said agreement when produced, will appear.

5. Shortly afterwards an application was made to the defendant by one Hollander, on behalf of himself and some Victorian capitalists, to purchase an interest in the said right with the Government, and eventually terms, as embodied in the indenture of partnership hereinafter mentioned, were agreed upon, to which the plaintiff by his said son, and agent, Walter Thomas Coonan, was a party, and an agreed sum of five hundred pounds in cash was paid to the defendant as a consideration for his admitting the said persons to share with him as herein mentioned, and of this sum the defendant paid two hundred pounds to the plaintiff on account of his share, and with the consent of the plaintiff retained the balance of fifty pounds to meet some pressing claims of the defendant.

6. On the _____ day of _____ an indenture of partnership was entered into between the defendant, of the first part; Henry Cecil Wright, of the second part; Jacob Hollander, of the third part; Edward Bell Firebrace, of the fourth part; and John Charles Gibson, of the fifth part; all therein described; whereby it was among other things agreed that the parties thereto should become partners for the purpose of working the rights hereinbefore mentioned; that the defendant should be entitled to receive six equal sixteenth parts or shares of the gains and profits of the said copartnership, as and by the said indenture, when produced, will appear.

7. The plaintiff is informed and believes that large profits have accrued from the carrying out of the said Government contract, but the defendant has never in any way accounted to the plaintiff for the half interest in the defendant's share.

8. On the twelfth day of June last past the said Walter Thomas Coonan wrote a letter to the defendant in the words and figures following, that is to say:—

My dear Tom,

Eighteen months have now elapsed since you commenced business with the Tramways and Railways, and up to the present time my father has not drawn a penny out of the profits, which, as you know, have been large. I think in all fairness it is time something should be received by him. I should like, on his behalf, to be made thoroughly acquainted with all the business of the Company, as he holds, as you are aware, a full half share of your interest in the Company. Your early attention to this will oblige

12 June, 1885.

Yours truly,

W. T. COONAN.

as in and by the said letter, when produced, will appear.

9. On receiving no reply to the said letter the said Walter Thomas Coonan wrote again on the fifteenth and eighteenth days of June to the defendant, and on the twenty-third day of June received a letter written by the defendant, and dated the eighteenth day of June, which is in the words and figures following, that is to say:—

Walter T. Coonan, Esq., Phillip-street.

Sir,

Your letter of the 12th instant duly reached me, and I did not reply to it simply because I was so astonished at its contents.

Your last letter, however, asked for a reply, and I beg to inform you that I entirely repudiate the claim made by you on your father's behalf, and cannot understand how you or he could have the assurance to make it, as you both know perfectly well that the claim is entirely imaginary, and this is the first time I have ever heard anything about it.

Yours truly,

THOMAS ATKINSON.

as in and by the said letter, when produced, will appear.

10. The plaintiff is afraid that the defendant, unless restrained by the order of this Honorable Court, may assign his interest in the said contract to some third person without notice of the plaintiff's claim, and so prejudice the rights of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff therefore claims—

1. That it may be declared that the plaintiff is entitled to one half share in the interest of the defendant under the said contract, as defined by the said indenture of partnership, and, if necessary, the defendant may be decreed to do, execute, and suffer all proper acts, deeds, and things, for the purpose of vesting the said half share in the plaintiff, in terms of the said agreement of the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, in the pleadings mentioned.
2. That an account may be taken of all moneys received or receivable by the defendant in respect of his share under the said deed of partnership, and that he may be decreed to pay half of the total amount of such moneys, together with the sum of fifty pounds in the pleadings mentioned, to the plaintiff; also one half of all future profits received by the defendant in respect of his interest under the said indenture of partnership.
3. That the defendant may be restrained, by the order of this Honorable Court, from selling or in any way dealing with his said interest under the said indenture of partnership, to the prejudice of the plaintiff.
4. That for the purposes aforesaid all proper declaration may be made, inquiries had, directions given, and accounts taken.
5. That the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

C. J. MANNING,

Counsel for the Plaintiff.

NOTE.—This statement of claim is filed by Messieurs Curtiss & Barry, of 167, King-street, Sydney, solicitors for Thomas Coonan, of Montrose, Stewart-street, Paddington, in the Colony of New South Wales, the abovenamed plaintiff.

VICTORIA R.

To the within-named Defendant, Thomas Atkinson.

Greeting.

WE command you that within eight days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, you cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Equity Office of our Supreme Court to the within statement of claim; and that you do, at the same time of entering your appearance, file in the Equity Office a memorandum, stating in effect that you dispute or admit, in whole or in part, the plaintiff's claim, or submit to such decree or order as the Court may think fit to make, or disclaim all right, title, or interest in the subject matter of the within statement of claim. And if you admit the plaintiff's claim, or if you disclaim, you do, on the eighth day after such appearance, or so soon after as you can be heard, attend either personally or by counsel before the Judge in Equity, at the Supreme Court-house in King-street, in the city of Sydney, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and submit to such decree as is within prayed or as shall be just.

Witness, the Honorable Sir William Montagu Manning, Primary Judge in Equity, at Sydney, the tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of our reign.

W. H. HARGRAVES, (L.S.)
Chief Clerk in Equity.

NOTE.—Appearances are to be entered in the Equity Office of the Supreme Court, in King-street aforesaid, and if you either neglect to enter your appearance or to file a memorandum as above mentioned, or personally or by counsel to attend at the place and time above mentioned, you will be subject to such order as the Court may think fit to make in your absence.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in Equity.

Between Thomas Coonan, plaintiff, and Thomas Atkinson, defendant.

(Appearance filed 18th August, 1885.)

Melbourne John Macnamara, of Bond-street, Sydney, Solicitor for the defendant, Thomas Atkinson, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, appears for him, and the defendant disputes the plaintiff's claim.

Dated this eighteenth day of August, A.D. 1885.

MELBOURNE JOHN MACNAMARA,
Solicitor for the said Defendant.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in Equity.

Between Thomas Coonan, plaintiff, and Thomas Atkinson, defendant.

Statement of Defence of Thomas Atkinson, the abovenamed defendant.

(Statement of Defence filed 2nd September, 1885.)

I, Thomas Atkinson, do on my oath say as follows:—

1. In or about the month of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, I tendered for the right to advertise on the Government Railways and Tramways, and applied to Walter Thomas Coonan, in the first paragraph of the statement of claim mentioned, to indorse some bills for my accommodation, so as to enable me to raise the sum of two hundred pounds required by the Government to be deposited upon making such tenders, and the sum of eight hundred pounds required by the Government to be deposited upon such tender being accepted. I believe that the said Walter Thomas Coonan was a Member of Parliament at that time. Save as aforesaid I deny all allegations contained in the said first paragraph.

2. I say that the said Walter Thomas Coonan did not decline my proposal, but indorsed the said bills as requested by me, and I discounted the same with one Barnett and one Friedman, money-brokers, and obtained the required sums of two hundred pounds and eight hundred pounds. I say that I never requested the said Walter Thomas Coonan to apply to the plaintiff to advance any money to me or give me any accommodation, or that I ever had any monetary transactions whatever with the plaintiff. I was an intimate friend of the said Walter Thomas Coonan, but knew nothing of the plaintiff, except that he was acting as a clerk in his said son's office. I deny that any such terms as are mentioned in the said paragraph were agreed upon between the plaintiff and myself.

3. In answer to the third paragraph of the said statement, I say that the said Walter Thomas Coonan indorsed the bills therein mentioned at my request, but not at the request of the plaintiff; and I deny that I ever requested the plaintiff to induce the said Walter Thomas Coonan to indorse the said bills, or that I had any communication with the plaintiff on the subject.

4. In answer to the fourth paragraph of the said statement I say that a memorandum was drawn up by the said Walter Thomas Coonan and signed by me, but I did not read the same, nor was it read over to me, and I cannot say whether such memorandum is correctly set forth in the said paragraph, and I do not admit that the same is correctly set forth, and I crave leave to refer to the same when produced. The only memorandum signed by me was so signed at an interview at which I and the said Walter Thomas Coonan were present. The plaintiff was not present, nor was his name mentioned at such interview. I was asked to give security to the said Walter Thomas Coonan for his indorsement of the said bills, and I signed a memorandum then and there prepared by the said Walter Thomas Coonan solely upon the faith of its being such security. At that time and subsequently the said Walter Thomas Coonan was acting as my solicitor, and I had no reason to believe that the said memorandum was anything but a security to the said Walter Thomas Coonan. I say that no consideration whatever for the making of the said agreement was ever paid or given by the plaintiff, and that I had never received the sum of two hundred pounds or any moneys whatever, either from the plaintiff or, save as aforesaid, from the said Walter Thomas Coonan; and I submit that the agreement contained in the said alleged memorandum was wholly voluntary and without any consideration to support it, and that it will not be enforced against me by this Honorable Court.

5. I say that the said Walter Thomas Coonan acted in the settlement of the terms of the partnership in the fifth paragraph of the said statement mentioned as my solicitor, and not otherwise, and that he

was in no other sense a party to the negotiations which took place. The plaintiff was never consulted by me and took no part in such negotiations, nor was his name ever mentioned. I admit that I received five hundred pounds from the other persons interested in the said partnership, and I paid out of that sum two hundred pounds to the said Walter Thomas Coonan, for himself, and not on account of or as the agent of the plaintiff. Such sum of two hundred pounds was paid by me to the said Walter Thomas Coonan in consideration of the help and accommodation furnished by him in enabling me to raise the said sums of two hundred pounds and eight hundred pounds as aforesaid, and not on account of any share or pretended share of the plaintiff. I deny that the consent of the plaintiff was given or required to the retention by me of any sum whatever. I say that when the partnership deed was being prepared the said Walter Thomas Coonan acted as my solicitor, and Mr. Melbourne John Macnamara acted as solicitor for the other parties; and the draft deed of partnership was prepared by the said Melbourne John Macnamara, and perused and altered by the said Walter Thomas Coonan as my solicitor and on my behalf, and that no notice whatever of the alleged memorandum of the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, was given to the said Melbourne John Macnamara, nor was such alleged memorandum or any claim of the plaintiff in respect thereof ever mentioned throughout such negotiations.

6. I say that neither the plaintiff nor any one on his behalf ever applied to me for any accounts of the profits received by me in the said business until the letter of the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, mentioned in the eighth paragraph of the said statement, was sent to me. Until the receipt of such letter I never heard of any claim by the plaintiff to any share or interest in the said business, and never directly or indirectly had any dealings whatever with the plaintiff in respect thereof. I do not admit that large or any profits have accrued to me from the carrying out of the said Government contract as alleged.

7. The said Walter Thomas Coonan has never been called upon to pay the said bills so indorsed by him as aforesaid, and I have fully paid and satisfied the same.

8. I submit that I was induced to sign the alleged memorandum, if I did sign the same, by misrepresentation and mistake, and in ignorance of the true nature of its contents; and I further submit that there was no consideration whatever for the making by me of any such promise to the plaintiff, inasmuch as I had never received either advances or accommodation from the plaintiff.

9. Under the circumstances hereinbefore stated I submit that the plaintiff's claim herein should be dismissed with costs, and I claim the same benefit of this my statement of defence as if I had pleaded or demurred to the said statement of claim.

GEORGE KNOX,

Counsel for the Defendant, Thomas Atkinson.

The above statement of defence was sworn by the above-named Thomas Atkinson, at Sydney, this 2nd day of September, 1885, before me,—

W. H. HARGREAVES,

Chief Clerk in Equity,

A Commissioner for Affidavits.

NOTE.—This statement of defence is filed by Messrs. Macnamara and Norton, Waltham Buildings, Bond-street, Sydney, solicitors for Thomas Atkinson, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, the abovenamed defendant.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in Equity.

Between Thomas Coonan, plaintiff, and Thomas Atkinson, defendant.

(*Replication, filed 8th September, 1885.*)

The plaintiff in this suit hereby joins issue with the defendant, Thomas Atkinson.

Dated this eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

FREDK. CURRISS,

Solicitor for the plaintiff.

DECEMBER 9, 1885.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in Equity.

Between Thomas Coonan, plaintiff, and Thomas Atkinson, defendant.

Before His Honor Sir William Montague Manning.

Mr. C. J. Manning and Mr. Walker for the plaintiff; Mr. Knox for the defendant.

Charles Henry Smith, common law managing clerk to Mr. Walter Thomas Coonan, solicitor: I recognize this document; it is signed by the defendant, and witnessed by me; Mr. Coonan blew down the whistle from his room; I went up to his room; I found in the room Mr. Coonan, the defendant, and Mr. Keys, a horse-trainer, a client; Mr. Coonan was writing out that memorandum; he then read it aloud, and then he handed it to the defendant, and asked him to sign it; then the defendant came over to Mr. Coonan's seat, sat down and read it over to himself; then he signed it; then Mr. Coonan asked me to witness it; it remained on the table; then the defendant said, "I suppose you have done with me, Walter?" (meaning Mr. Coonan); he said, "Yes"; then the defendant said, "Then I'll be off," and he and I went down together.

Cross-examined by Mr. Knox: The whole lot did not last more than 5 minutes; it was in the morning, between 11 and 1; the plaintiff's name is Thomas, and Mr. Coonan's, the solicitor, is Walter Thomas; the plaintiff was not present; I heard no conversation about the matter; I was only there to witness the document; I do not know how long the defendant was up there; the seal was on it; I recollect the defendant saying this is my act and deed; I have at various times witnessed a deed by writing—witness, C. H. Smith; I did not see any consideration pass.

Robert H. Levien, Solicitor and Member of the Legislative Assembly: I know the defendant and Walter Coonan, and the plaintiff; I recollect the time that Atkinson got the contract; I was the first person that gave him the information that he was the lowest tenderer; I saw the defendant also before the tender

tender was accepted; after tenders are opened not only Members of Parliament but any one may learn who is the lowest tenderer; before I had ascertained he was the lowest (I should say highest in this case) he asked me to go down to the Public Works Department and see who is the highest tenderer, and said, "I have been in to see Mr. Walter Coonan, and he is not in, and I do not think he would care to go, as his father and himself are in this matter"; we were near Walter Coonan's office; I think he came from there; he came to my office, and I went with him to the Works Department and made inquiries, and gave him the information that he was the highest tenderer, and he was greatly elated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Knox: I knew Mr. Walter Coonan was a Member of Parliament at the time; the date was I am almost sure the day or day after the opening of the tenders; I am almost sure it was the day or day after; the tenders were opened at 12, and it was about 4 when we went; the defendant has never said anything before or since about the plaintiff; he was very intimate with Mr. Walter Coonan; I have seen him dozens of times speaking to the plaintiff; he was very intimate with myself also; I think the plaintiff is a clerk in his son's office—Mr. Walter Coonan's office.

Walter Thomas Coonan, Solicitor, and Member of the Legislative Assembly, and was so at the time of the transaction about to be spoken of: The plaintiff is my father; he comes to look after the books in my office; he is not a clerk in the ordinary acceptance of the word; I do not pay him a salary, but if he wants money I give it, or he to me—the latter more often; I know the defendant, first in May, June, or July, 1883; I think about May or June; I cannot say what he was then; I met him casually; I think he had some connection with the Tramway Advertising Company with Mr. Sands; I afterwards got to know it; after having been acquainted with him a short time he was rather sociable; he told me that the Company was making money and had treated him badly, and that as the contract with the Government for tramway advertisements was about to expire, he thought of going in for it and the railways too, if he could get somebody to assist him; we must have met thirty or forty times, meeting about town, and with friends that he and I knew; he was continually talking about the way in which he had been treated by Sands and Company; on several occasions he came and drove me down to see the business that was being carried on; there was a Mr. Rigby in the office, who he said had superseded him as canvasser; he was a shareholder still; he showed me the books to show me how the business was done, not what business was done; Mr. Rigby was in the office; he did not introduce me; the end of it was that he wanted me to go in with him to tender for the right to advertise on the railways and tramways; I told him I would have nothing to do with him—first, because it was out of my line; second, that I did not care about entering the business; third, that I did not want to compromise my position as a Member of Parliament—did not want to have anything to do with a Government contract; he then pressed me to try to get some friends to go in with him; he mentioned a friend of mine, Mr. Curran of "Pfabler's Hotel"; asked me to see if he would do it; I saw Mr. Curran, and he refused; after that Atkinson went to Mr. Curran, so he told me; after that he was very pressing, showing exactly what could be made out of it; he said at the very least from £1,500 to £2,000 a year, and very soon he would be at home and all over the world; I was then living in Kellet-street, close to the defendants; he would pass by my house going to Sydney, and would call on me; he came in a cab, and we nearly always had a drive through William-street and through the Domain and to my office; that was fully twenty or thirty times; in July, August, and September, nearly every morning; after these repeated drives I remarked to him one morning that the old gentleman (my father) had some money, and I might induce him to go into it; he mentioned the old gentleman first, meaning my father; my parents at that time lived in Forbes-street; one morning as we were coming into Sydney we drove to Forbes-street; I think in August, as near as I can say; I got out of the cab; the defendant remained in it; I saw my father and told him; the result of the conversation was, that night or soon after I took Atkinson to my father; then Atkinson repeated the advantages and emoluments that were to be got out of it; the result of it was that my father agreed to go into it, and to give me the money necessary to enable the tender to be put in; at that time there was no amount known; I told my father it would probably require a couple of hundred pounds; at that time the notices for tenders and conditions were not out; this conversation was not in Mr. Atkinson's presence, but after Mr. Atkinson had been there and repeated what could be made out of it, and then my father said he had been thinking of the matter, and was willing to go into it; I told Mr. Atkinson he was so; Atkinson had conversations with my father, my mother, and my wife, fifty times at least; he said his fortune was now made; before this the defendant was in bad circumstances; I had previously paid £40 to a money lender to prevent the bailiff being put in and seizing his furniture under a bill of sale; Mr. Godwin was the money-lender; I had given him other assistance; the £40 was before the arrangement with my father; I can give you the date; it was all about this time; Atkinson being in very straitened circumstances, came to me with some shares in the Advertising Company at £2; before I got any money from my father I advanced him £100 on the shares; that was in August; that £100 did not last long; on the 28th he came again and I gave him another £100; he left shares with me, estimated by him at £200, which I afterwards gave up to the defendant; I got £75 on one occasion from my father for him, and at another time £50, and £25, and other sums; my father never kept a banking account in his life, and when I say I got the money from my father it was as much my mother that I got it from; the moneys I so got made up the £200 that I advanced on the shares; when the notices for tenders were out it was found that £100 was required as a deposit for each; I think the first notice did not require a deposit; a second did so for each tender, railways and tramways; Atkinson tendered, and to get the £200 I had to endorse a bill for £200 which he discounted and paid in the deposit; ultimately his tender was accepted; up to this time there had been no writing on the subject; I think about the 8th or 9th he told me the tenders were accepted; this document (24th October) was afterwards prepared and signed; Atkinson had to find £800 more for the deposit, as the Government would not accept the sureties he proposed; the defendant told me he had seen Mr. Friedman, the money-lender, who said he would advance the £800 if I would endorse; I positively refused to do anything of the kind, as he had got the tenders, and could get the money elsewhere on the contract; after a whole lot of conversations I did endorse; I did so to save what was already advanced; he told me if he could not get the £800 he would lose the contract, and would not be able to pay the £200; in consequence of that I required him to sign a document giving my father a right: my father was to go into the contract and share and share equally; Atkinson was to go into it with my father, and they were to share equally; this document was then drawn up in my office on the morning of the day it bears date; Keys, of Waverley, was in my office on business; Keys is as well known to Atkinson as myself; he is a horse-trainer, and both Atkinson and myself took great interest in him; Atkinson did not come by appointment;

he

he used to come every morning; I said, "Tom, if anything should happen to you or I the old gentleman has got nothing to show for his interest in the affair"; he said, "Oh, that is all right"; I said, "No it is not all right; he has been asking me to get you to sign something"; that was the fact; both my father and mother had been asking if I had any writing; he said, "All right; you had better draw up whatever is necessary"; I was at my office-table; he was sitting opposite; I then scribbled this off and read it to him, and as I read it to him I handed it to him and whistled for my clerk, Smith; I think that by the time Smith came up the defendant was sitting in my chair; I am not positive; Keys was sitting on his right; the document was signed by Atkinson as it is now, except the stamp, which has been put on since, and it was registered; he signed it in the presence of my clerk, Smith; I put it in an envelope and sent it down to my father; after this the defendant sold part of his interest to Hollander, Wright, Firebrace, and Gibsone for £500, and they were to find £800 to relieve my endorsement; of the £500 a part was given to me and I gave it to my mother; I went to Melbourne with him; before that I had thirty or forty interviews with Mr. Hollander about the matter; he went to Melbourne and I went with him, but I went on other business; after that Wright and Gibsone came back and Hollander with them; Atkinson gave me two £100 notes, and I handed them to my mother; Hollander had had to pay £75 to Mr. Firebrace for the loan of the £800, and he kept back £50 out of the £250, or half the £500, against Friedman's interest, and to be adjusted afterwards; I daily saw the defendant after this; scarcely a day passed that he was not at my office; till I got the letter of June 18th last he never said a word to the effect that my father had no interest; quite the contrary; I recollect an interview with the defendant when Mr. Curran was present; when Mr. Curran met Atkinson and myself he always chaffed us about the fortune we were going to make out of the contract, and he would ask Atkinson for an order for spirits; Atkinson did give such an order which was a long time unpaid out of it; then Curran said one day, "You cannot have been making so much out of it as you do not pay me; have you given Walter any document (or writing, I cannot say which)"? Atkinson turned away and said, "That is all right"; that was shortly after this document had been signed; that would be some time in November, after we came from Melbourne; I got no account from the defendant for my father; I made an application to him for an account of what the business was doing, and when my father was going to get anything out of it; this was long before I wrote; early in this year something occurred about £600; Atkinson came to my house with a horse and buggy, and begged of me for God's sake to go down with him to Mr. Berner, who was then in charge of the Railway Department in the absence of Mr. Vernon, the next in office to Mr. Goodchap; he said he had got the cheque for £600 from the Company to pay the rent to the Government and had expended it, and if Mr. Gibsone heard that the rent was not paid he would be ruined; after discussion and refusal I consented to endorse a bill for about £600 in all, twenty bills of £30 a month, Friedman taking a bill of sale over his household furniture to secure me; and after that I said I must have an account to secure my father; he said, "Oh, it will be all right, old man, I am going to be steady now, and I'll work like a nigger;" he drove me twice round the Domain telling me this; I was put off by these assurances; I saw he was sorry, and I knew he was a good business man when he liked, which was not often; June came and no payment, and I wrote a letter of the 12th June (*put in*); no reply; on the 15th I wrote again (*put in*); no reply; I met him in the street and he would not look at me; wrote him again on 18th (*put in*); I instructed my clerk to wait for an answer; the defendant was not in; on the 24th I received a letter from him dated 18th (*put in—set out in statement of claim*).

His Honor here intimates a doubt whether the case ought not to go to a jury. Both parties say they are willing. After retirement His Honor determines to proceed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Knox: No part of the actual £200 for the deposit was advanced by my father; that was expended long before. That £200 was the proceeds of a bill endorsed by me, or a promissory-note drawn by me in favour of Atkinson; I do not know whether I endorsed it or drew it; I paid it by another bill of Atkinson's endorsed by me or drawn by me; I paid the money to Mr. Barnett, who held it; myself; and Mr. Atkinson got from me another bill, which he got discounted at the Bank of New Zealand; I have endorsed so many bills for him I find a difficulty in tracing this one; I find one payment £200, promissory-note two for £100, Atkinson for discount, which produced £194; I paid £200 to Barnett; the bills discounted at the Bank of New Zealand were taken up by means of new bills discounted at Friedman's, and the proceeds given to Atkinson, who paid the Bank of New Zealand; I do not know whether this has been paid; I am liable to Friedman for £600, with Mr. Gibsone; I was called on by Friedman to pay part of the bill on which Mr. Gibsone was liable; that £600 was in the substitution for the £30 a month bills I had endorsed, which Mr. Gibsone, his partner, said he would take up with two or three bills, and I was required to endorse; I have not paid any of the bills out of pocket; I am not a farthing out of pocket on the £800 and £200 bills; Mr. Atkinson and I have had many bills together, only for him, not for my accommodation; I swear I never asked him for accommodation; What! I ask the man I was supporting? [Shown a letter:—"My dear Tom,—I am off to Melbourne on most important business; I may want £250 by Saturday next; I wish you would in the meantime arrange to get a bill discounted at the bank, like the last; don't neglect this; my address is at the Port Philip Club."] That was written at Mr. Atkinson's request that he might show Messrs. Jackson and Morton; and that the bill would be discounted for me and not for him; I did not want the £250; it was for him; our names were both to be on the bill; I suppose so; my name is on all the bills; I suppose this was to be in the usual way; I never exchanged cheques with him; the boot was on the other leg; he never had anything in the bank but what he got from me, to pay his rent and his butcher's and baker's bills; my father never did a bill for Mr. Atkinson; this is the bill on which the £800 was raised; I went to see Mr. Friedman; Atkinson said that Friedman would discount it if I would endorse; at first I refused, and then I went (*put in*); I won't swear whether it was before or after the agreement that I went to Mr. Friedman; it is not a fact that Mr. Friedman suggested that I should get security; he did not; I did not go away and afterwards return with Atkinson to tell Friedman I had got security or anything of that sort; nothing passed at Friedman's office about security; a great deal of conversation at Friedman's, but nothing about security; I think I had done a good deal of business with Friedman before that; I had endorsed bills for a gentleman up the country; I had not, before this agreement, on several occasions acted as Atkinson's solicitor, or at all; have done so since in getting a postponement of claim of rent; I acted in the preparation of partnership deed with Gibsone, etc.; I held out to Mr. Macnamara that I was acting for Mr. Atkinson; in protecting him I was protecting my father; I recollect Mr. Macnamara asking me if Atkinson could part with his interest to Gibsone; I said yes; my father had consented to my doing the best I could for both of them; my father's name

name was never mentioned in the matter for reasons Mr. Atkinson well knew; Mr. Atkinson was held out as sole owner in these negotiations; my father went into it, on my urging him; I believe the representation that it would bring in £1,500 to £2,000 a year, and urged it on my father; I can give you no exact date of the agreement with my father; it was in August; I think notice for tenders was some time in September; the £75, etc., paid by my father repaid the £200 I had given to Atkinson on the deposit of the shares; the old company was wound up and 4s. 6d. or 4s. 9d. dividend; I did not get cheques from the company representing that dividend; I have not the remotest recollection of it; I think I held seventy-five shares; I handed them over to him; my father's £75 went to my credit, and after that Atkinson got the second £100 from me; he gave me a bill for one of the two hundreds, and it was discounted and paid, after being sued for by the holder a short time ago; I got the proceeds; between the 21st and 28th of August my pass-book only shows £35, £8, £5 10s., and £10, £30 paid in before the 21st; various larger sums in August; my father's next payment was in August; £50 I believe; I cannot say what I did with it; I know it went towards Atkinson's accommodation; I was giving him money and paying bills for him; I do not know whether I paid the £50 into the bank or gave it to Mr. Atkinson; my father gave it to me or my mother (I am not certain which) in notes; I think there was £25 another time; I cannot tax my memory with what I did with it; I got about £200 altogether; I took no receipts, no document except that one agreement; after Mr. Atkinson's sale I got the £200 and gave it to my mother, and I do not think it was a week before I borrowed it back, because I was paying money to Mr. Atkinson; what he got did not last long; I was advancing him money up to November—£10, £6, £5, £7; I paid Godwin £40 with my own cheque, not my father's; that was on the 10th October I see by my cheque-book, and not before the matter of the tender; all my advances have been paid me, under a suit in the District Court, after he had sworn an affidavit he did not owe it; I got a verdict.

Thomas Coonan, plaintiff, father of last witness:—I have been in the army twenty-six years and twenty-two in the police; lock-up keeper; pensioner in police; always careful of money; I educated my son and article him to a solicitor seven years in Sydney; I now sometimes employ myself in my son's office; I am accustomed to be busy; I am there almost every day; my son introduced Mr. Atkinson to me in the middle of 1883; Mr. Atkinson repeatedly came to the office and said he had a good thing, if he could only get some friend to stand to him, and advance him £200, by which he could get a couple of thousands a year; said so to myself; after this, sometime at the end of August, he proposed to give me half his interest if the money was advanced to him; I said I would speak to my son and see what he said, and get an agreement made out; I did speak to my son, and I told Mr. Atkinson afterwards that he would make out an agreement that he would sell, and I was to have half his interest; I afterwards advanced money of my own; I gave money to my son for Mr. Atkinson's benefit. (*Latter part objected to.*) If my son required money I would have given it to him; Mr. Atkinson knew that I gave the money to my son for him; he repeatedly thanked me for it, and promised my wife the best silk dress that he could get in Sydney; I gave my son £75, £50, £25, £50, and £25; my wife was aware of my having given this money; for some time I had no writing; I desired my son to get an agreement; he did not give the silk dress; after that I urged to have an agreement; the agreement was signed; after that he was agreeing with people in Melbourne; I left it to him; I was to have half his interest; after that £200 was handed to my wife in my presence; I was aware that my son was endorsing for £800, and that he afterwards got that taken up by the capitalists who joined him; Mr. Walter Coonan is my only child; I did everything for him—education, &c., and he has always been ready to do everything for me; after the agreement I used to see Mr. Atkinson, and he used to say he should make a couple of thousands a year out of it; I never spoke to him about the earnings of the business, or he to me, but I spoke to my son about it when I began to think there must be money coming out of it, and I know my son wrote to him about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Knox: I have heard the whole of my son's evidence, but I paid no attention to it; I have nothing to do with his evidence—only with my own; I gave my son the money in notes and gold; I have nothing to do with cheques; I am my own banker; I have no faith in banks, I have seen so many break; I sometimes keep considerable amounts at my house; I have had £600 or £700, and was never afraid of being robbed; I received the £200 from my son, but he got it back again when he wanted money; the only sum I got was the £200; he has not paid me £425; I did not get back the £25; I was not going to run after my son about the £25; I never got but the £200 back; I keep no accounts with my son, and I never did; I give him money if he wants it, and he gives me money if I happen to want it; I had my suspicions of Atkinson, but my son said he would be all right, and I trusted him; I kept no account with my son about these moneys except in my head; I was to do nothing at all; he was to manage it all; I was to give him £200 for half share; I gave it to my son for him; I was not to pay or have anything to do about the £800; the agreement says £200 and some other money; I was not to do anything besides give the £200; I was to have half the whole contract, whatever it might come to; nothing about partnership at first, but whatever he might get I was supposed to have half of it; he said if he got a friend to find £200 for the deposit he could make a couple of thousands a year; he said he wanted the £200 to get the contract.

Abraham Friedman, Discounter, &c., King-street:—I discounted bills with Atkinson's name and Coonan's—on both names; I do not know which name first; Atkinson asked me to discount a bill of his; I refused; £895; then he asked me if I would discount Coonan's bill; I said "Yes"; the bill was brought; £893 at four months; Coonan's promissory-note, with Atkinson's endorsement; Coonan came over with Atkinson; I advised him not to do it, as it might come back on him; he said, "I think it is right enough"; he did not mention old Mr. Coonan's name; that bill was taken up five or six months after Atkinson asked me to take a bill of sale over his furniture; I said I did not like to be mixed up with bills of sale, but I said I would take a bill of sale provided Mr. Coonan would endorse his bills at £30 a month; I took the bill of sale for Mr. Coonan's protection; I said, "The £800 has been paid,—what do you want to go into another £600 for?" I cannot remember that Mr. Atkinson was present; I do not remember Mr. Atkinson ever saying anything about old Mr. Coonan; Mr. Coonan is still liable to me for part of the £600 and £200 paid off; the rest is current still; when the second bill for £30 became due it was dishonoured.

Cross-examined by Mr. Knox: Atkinson said he might be insolvent; Gibsons endorsed; I required Firebrace too, and he did not get Mr. Firebrace's name; I got Coonan's and Gibsons's for the larger bills;

bills; Atkinson paid the £290 or £280; there is one bill with Coonan's name only with Atkinson's something he did not want Mr. Gibsons to know of; before I advanced £300 on £393 Coonan said the security was all right; the £393 was paid before maturity, and I made an allowance of £25; the company paid it.

James Chalmers: Publican; I am a client of Mr. Walter Coonan's; often at his office; I have very often seen Mr. Atkinson in the bottom office; he told me one day he had a contract for the Railway and Tramway advertisements; I asked if it was a good thing; he said, "Yes, for him and the old man," (meaning Mr. Coonan, who was present) "he is in with me"; did not say what interest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Knox: I was there on business of my own; I sued Mr. Atkinson on a bill which had Mr. Coonan's endorsement for £100; I was paid through my solicitor, Mr. Leven; this is the bill—August 21st, 1883, at four months—Atkinson maker—Coonan endorser; I sued him about three months ago; Mr. Leven must have had it eight or nine months; Mr. Coonan kept telling me it would be all right.

Mrs. Coonan: Wife of the plaintiff, and mother of Walter Coonan; I saw Mr. Atkinson about the Tramway Advertising Company; he said he had a very good contract on; that there were thousands of pounds to be made on it; he said he wanted £200 for a deposit; I said that surely he could get the £200; he said "No"; I asked my son if it would be a safe investment; we had savings by us; moneys were advanced to my son, £225 (£75, £50, £25, £5), and £25); I think £25 was the last; it was my husband's and my savings; my son had nothing to do with it, only to act for my husband; Atkinson said he was going to make my husband have half-share, and it would be £100 (£1,000?) a year, and he said he would give me and Mrs. Walter Coonan best silk dresses; when he got the contract he did not give the dresses, and I spoke to my husband; after this the agreement was signed; Atkinson often spoke afterwards, and said that when he had recovered himself we would make £100 (£1,000?) a year; he never said we had no interest; before the contract Atkinson thanked me for my kindness; we were to have half-share of Mr. Atkinson's interest for five years; after that my son gave me £200, and I gave him back £100 of it a short time after; he asked me for £100, saying Atkinson was getting into difficulties, and he wanted to give him more money.

December 10th, 1885.

It was announced by counsel that the case had been settled upon the following terms:—

Decree for the plaintiff upon the first prayer. Accounts waived as regards the past. Account to be kept of the future of the defendant's share of profit in the partnership, subject to all equities between him and his partners and to his subsistence allowance of £500 a-year as manager.

Memorandum by His Honor.

Much further negotiations, during which a doubt occurs to me whether I should allow myself to be made a party to this business by a decree. If the parties like to settle out of Court of course I cannot interfere, but if I make a decree I recognise a trafficking in Government contracts in which an M.L.A. is too closely concerned to be right, even supposing that the contract was legally that of the father. I state my reasons for doubting whether I ought to make the decree, and say I will consult the Chief Justice, as head of the Court, or Mr. Justice Faucett, as a Judge who has acted as Judge in Equity.

Mr. Manning after this, for the plaintiff, said the parties had settled and wished the case to be struck out.

I say I will give no order even to strike out, without a consultation with another Judge, though I cannot prevent the parties withdrawing the case from the list in the Equity Office.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.
(SPIRITS, WINES, AND BEERS—CONVICTIONS UNDER THE LICENSING ACT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 February, 1886.

FURTHER RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15th February, 1884, That the following Returns be laid upon the Table of this House for the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 respectively:—

- “(1.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively imported into this Colony.
“(2.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively manufactured in this Colony.
“(3.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively imported and manufactured per head of the population of the Colony.
“(4.) Also Returns from each Police District of the Colony, including the Metropolitan District, under the following heads:—
- “(a) The number of licensed houses in each district.
 - “(b) The number of colonial wine, wholesale wine and spirit, and brewers’ licenses respectively in each district; also the number of licenses to distil spirits.
 - “(c) The number of convictions for drunkenness.
 - “(d) The number of convictions for drunkenness with obscene or indecent language.
 - “(e) The number of convictions for drunkenness with riotous behaviour.
 - “(f) The number of convictions for drunkenness with common assault.
 - “(g) The number of convictions for drunkenness with assault upon the Police.
 - “(h) The number of offences of the above nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday; and the like between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.
 - “(i) The number of convictions for selling on Sunday.
 - “(j) The number of convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.
 - “(k) The number of convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
- “That such Returns in future be laid upon the Table of this House and printed as soon after the close of the year as possible.”

(*Mr. Hutchinson.*)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(2.)

RETURN showing the quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively manufactured in this Colony.

Year.	Spirits.	Wines.	Beers.
1885.	197,981	441,612	14,716,000

G.H.B.,
C.I.D.
15/2/86.

(3.)

RETURN showing the quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively imported and manufactured per head of the population of the Colony.

Year.	Spirits.			Wines.			Beers.
	qts.	pts.	gills.	qts.	pts.	gills.	
1885.	0	1	2	1	1	2	15 gallons.

G.H.B.,
C.I.D.
15/2/86.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER—CONVICTIONS UNDER THE LICENSING ACT FOR THE YEAR 1885.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 August, 1886.

FURTHER RETURN (in part) to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15 February, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House for the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 respectively,—

- “ (1.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively
 “ imported into this Colony.*
 “ (2.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively
 “ manufactured in this Colony.*
 “ (3.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively
 “ imported and manufactured per head of the population of the Colony.*
 “ (4.) Also Returns from each Police District of the Colony, including the
 “ Metropolitan District, under the following heads:—
- “ (a) The number of licensed houses in each district.*
 “ (b) The number of Colonial wine, wholesale wine and spirit, and
 “ brewers’ licenses respectively in each district; also the number of
 “ licenses to distil spirits.*
 “ (c) The number of convictions for drunkenness.
 “ (d) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with obscene or
 “ indecent language.
 “ (e) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with riotous
 “ behaviour.
 “ (f) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with common assault.
 “ (g) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with assault upon
 “ the police.
 “ (h) The number of offences of the above nature committed between
 “ 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday; and the like between
 “ 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.
 “ (i) The number of convictions for selling on Sunday.
 “ (j) The number of convictions for selling during prohibited hours
 “ other than for Sunday selling.
 “ (k) The number of convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
- “ That such Returns in future be laid upon the Table of this House and
 “ printed as soon after the close of the year as possible.”

(Mr. Hutchinson.)

* These Returns were supplied by the Treasury Department.

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

ANSWERS to Questions 1, 2, and 3, for the year 1885.

Imported into this Colony.			Manufactured in this Colony.			Imported per head of population.			Manufactured per head of population.		
Spirits.	Wines.	Beers.	Spirits.	Wines.	Beers.	Spirits.	Wines.	Beers.	Spirits.	Wines.	Beers.
gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
1,437,190	242,502	2,099,567	This portion of Return has been laid on Table of the House, and was ordered to be printed on 19th February, 1886.			1.46	2.47	2.14	This portion of Return has also been laid on Table of the House, and ordered to be printed on 19th February, 1886.		

RETURN showing the number of Licensed (Publicans') Houses in each Licensing District for the year 1885 (under Licensing Acts 1882-1883).

Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.
Albury	38	Deniliquin	39	Manning River	14	Richmond River	13
Armidale	43	Dowling	3	Menindie	11	Rylstone	8
Balranald	16	Dubbo	91	Metropolitan	823	Ryde	13
Bathurst	69	Dungog	8	Milparinka	16	Scone	8
Bega	21	Eden	8	Mitchell	29	Shoalhaven	14
Bellinger	11	Emmaville	10	Moama	9	Silverton	16
Berrima	20	Forbes	28	Molong	32	Tamworth	49
Bingara	11	Germanton	7	Moree	18	Temora	33
Bombala	10	Glen Innes	17	Mudgee	46	Tenterfield	24
Boturke	47	Gosford	17	Murrurundi	9	Tumbarumba	9
Braidwood	14	Goulburn	61	Muswellbrook	9	Tumut	10
Brewarrina	30	Grafton	40	Narrabri	35	Tweed River	9
Broulee	14	Grenfell	15	Narrandera	28	Urana	8
Burrowa	15	Gunnedah	23	Newcastle	98	Wagga Wagga	62
Camden	5	Gundagai	33	Nymagee	11	Walcha	6
Campbelltown	11	Hartley	26	Orange	41	Walgett	25
Carcoar	34	Hay	41	Paterson	5	Waratah	56
Cassilis	10	Hillston	38	Patrick's Plains	19	Warialda	15
Cobar	23	Hill End	7	Parkes	17	Wellington	21
Condobolin	14	Inverell	26	Parramatta	40	Wentworth	19
Cooma	26	Jerilderie	8	Penrith	17	Windsor	20
Coonabarabran	9	Kiama	10	Pictou	5	Wollombi	5
Coonamble	10	Lismore	44	Port Macquarie	5	Wollongong	21
Cootamundra	18	Liverpool	16	Port Stephens	11	Yass	20
Copeland	7	Macleay	19	Quirindi	10	Young	36
Corowa	19	Macleay River	15	Queanbeyan	20		
Cowra	13	Maitland	59	Raymond Terrace	5		
						Total	3,179

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd February, 1886.

RETURN showing the number of Licenses (Colonial Wine Houses) in each Licensing District during the year 1885 (under Licensing Acts 1882-1883.)

Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.
Albury	6	Dubbo	5	Metropolitan	88	Scone	4
Armidale	13	Dungog	2	Mitchell	1	Silverton	2
Balranald	1	Eden	1	Mudgee	5	Tamworth	4
Bathurst	1	Emmaville	5	Murrurundi	2	Temora	1
Bega	2	Forbes	5	Muswellbrook	5	Tenterfield	3
Bellinger	2	Glen Innes	10	Narrabri	6	Tumbarumba	1
Berrima	2	Gosford	3	Newcastle	2	Tumut	2
Bingara	7	Goulburn	5	Nymagee	1	Urana	1
Boat Harbour	1	Grafton	2	Parkes	3	Walcha	1
Bombala	1	Grenfell	3	Parramatta	6	Waratah	8
Bourke	2	Gundagai	4	Paterson	5	Warialda	4
Braidwood	4	Gunnedah	2	Patrick's Plains	16	Wellington	8
Burrowa	1	Hay	1	Penrith	2	Wentworth	1
Camden	1	Inverell	25	Pictou	2	Windsor	8
Carcoar	6	Jerilderie	1	Port Macquarie	5	Wollombi	3
Cassilis	2	Lismore	4	Port Stephens	5	Wollongong	2
Cooma	1	Liverpool	3	Queanbeyan	2	Yass	1
Coonabarabran	3	Macleay	1	Quirindi	2	Young	2
Copeland	1	Maitland	19	Raymond Terrace	6		
Corowa	4	Manning River	5	Richmond River	1		
Cowra	4	Menindie	2	Ryde	1	Total	395

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd February, 1886.

RETURN showing the number of Licensed Spirit Merchants in each Licensing District during the year 1885 (under Licensing Acts 1882-1883).

Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.
Albury.....	3	Deniliquin.....	3	Maitland.....	6	Raymond Terrace...	1
Armidale.....	5	Dubbo.....	6	Metropolitan.....	128	Richmond River.....	2
Balranald.....	1	Emmaville.....	2	Menindie.....	1	Silverton.....	3
Bathurst.....	2	Forbes.....	3	Milparinka.....	4	Tamworth.....	3
Bega.....	1	Germanton.....	1	Mitchell.....	5	Temora.....	2
Bourke.....	10	Glen Innes.....	3	Moama.....	1	Tenterfield.....	2
Bombala.....	1	Goulburn.....	3	Morco.....	2	Tambarumba.....	1
Braidwood.....	4	Grafton.....	6	Mudgee.....	3	Tumut.....	2
Brewarrina.....	5	Grenfell.....	1	Murrurundi.....	2	Urana.....	2
Campbelltown.....	1	Gundagai.....	4	Muswellbrook.....	2	Wagga Wagga.....	7
Cobar.....	2	Gunnedah.....	2	Narrabri.....	2	Walgett.....	4
Condobolin.....	2	Hay.....	5	Narrandera.....	2	Wellington.....	1
Cooma.....	3	Hillston.....	8	Newcastle.....	5	Wentworth.....	2
Coonabarabran.....	2	Inverell.....	3	Nymagee.....	2	Windsor.....	2
Coomamble.....	4	Jerilderie.....	2	Orange.....	2	Yass.....	2
Cootamundra.....	3	Kiama.....	1	Parramatta.....	2		
Corowa.....	4	Macleay.....	1	Patrick's Plains.....	1	Total.....	316
Cowra.....	1	Macleay River.....	1	Queanbeyan.....	1		

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd February, 1886.

RETURN showing the number of Licensed Brewers in each Licensing District during the year 1885 (under Licensing Acts 1882-1883).

Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.
Albury.....	3	Dubbo.....	2	Maitland.....	1	Temora.....	1
Armidale.....	1	Forbes.....	1	Mitchell.....	3	Tumut.....	1
Balranald.....	1	Glen Innes.....	1	Metropolitan.....	12	Urana.....	1
Bathurst.....	2	Goulburn.....	3	Mudgee.....	3	Wagga Wagga.....	3
Bega.....	1	Gundagai.....	1	Narrandera.....	1	Walgett.....	1
Bourke.....	1	Gunnedah.....	1	Narrabri.....	1	Wellington.....	1
Brewarrina.....	1	Hartley.....	2	Newcastle.....	1	Yass.....	1
Carcoar.....	1	Hay.....	2	Nymagee.....	1	Young.....	2
Cobar.....	2	Hillston.....	1	Orange.....	2		
Corowa.....	1	Inverell.....	2	Parramatta.....	1	Total.....	78
Cootamundra.....	1	Jerilderie.....	1	Queanbeyan.....	1		
Cowra.....	1	Kiama.....	1	Silverton.....	1		
Deniliquin.....	2	Macleay.....	1	Tamworth.....	2		

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd February, 1886.

RETURN showing the number of Distillation (Brandy) Licenses, issued for the year 1885 (Under 13 Vic. No. 27).

District.	No.	District.	No.	District.	No.	District.	No.
Albury.....	5	Gundagai.....	2	Narrandera.....	1	Singleton.....	2
Braidwood.....	2	Inverell.....	2	Newcastle.....	1	Tamworth.....	1
Burrows.....	1	Maitland.....	7	Parramatta.....	2	Wellington.....	1
Camden.....	2	Molong.....	1	Penrith.....	4		
Dubbo.....	1	Morpeth.....	1	Port Stephens.....	1		
Glen Innes.....	1	Mudgee.....	2	Port Macquarie.....	1		
Goulburn.....	1	Mustwellbrook.....	1	Ryde.....	1	Total.....	44

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd February, 1886.

RETURN showing the number of Scientific Licenses issued during the year 1885 (under 18th clause 13 Vic. No. 27).

District.	Number.
Maitland.....	1
Newcastle.....	2
Sydney.....	1
Total.....	4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd February, 1886.

RETURN showing the number of Apothecaries' Licenses issued during the Year 1885 (under 17th clause 13 Vic. No. 27).

District.	Number.
Sydney.....	5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd February, 1886.

RETURN showing the number of Licenses to Rectify and Compound Spirits issued during the year 1885 (under 3rd clause 13 Vic. No. 27).

District.	Number.
	Nil.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd February, 1886.

RETURN showing the number of Licenses to Distil issued during the year 1885 (under 3rd clause of 13 Vic. No. 27).

District.	Number.
Marwood Island, Clarence River	1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd February, 1886.

RETURN of Convictions for Drunkenness from each Police Court in the Colony for the year 1885.

Name of Police Court.	No of convictions for drunkenness.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with common assault.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with assault upon the Police.	No. of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	No. of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	Number of convictions for selling on Sunday.	No. of convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.	No of convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
Adelong	3	4	72	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Albury	193	62	44	23	6	19	7	..	..	..
Angledool	4	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Armidale	142	10	21	..	1	63	19	1	3	..
Araluen	1	16	12	2	1	17	1	..	..	..
Ashford .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balranald	55	28	1	..	3	11	1	1	1	..
Ballina	39	35	9	..	..	16	1	..	..	..
Barraba	15	12	13	..	2	6	3	1	..	..
Balmain	303	36	127	2	6	129	50	5	2	..
Baradine .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barmedman	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Barrington .....	..	11	2	..	1	8	1	..	..	..
Bathurst	257	35	..	1	6	52	17	..	..	..
Bateman's Bay	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Bega	46	21	23	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
Bendemeer	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berrima	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Binalong .....	..	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Bingera .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackville .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blayney	108	63	121	..	4	16	13	2	..	..
Boat Harbour	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boggabri	11	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bombala	5	1	24	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Booligal	17	5	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..
Bourke	315	44	..	..	1	26	30	..	2	..
Braidwood	8	7	6	1	2	24	..	..	..	..
Branxton	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewarrina	59	13	19	..	..	11	2	..	1	..
Broko .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broughton Creek	10	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Buckley's Crossing	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURN of Convictions for Drunkenness, year 1885—*continued.*

Name of Police Court.	No. of convictions for drunkenness.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with common assault.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with assault upon the Police.	No. of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	No. of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	No. of convictions for selling on Sunday.	No. of convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.	No. of convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
Bull	187	50	..	..	3	39	2	..	..	..
Bulladelah	1	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Bundarra	19	7	3	..	5	3	2	..	..	..
Bungendore	14	12	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
Bungwall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burruga	6	8	2	..	..	7	5	..	..	..
Burrowa	18	7	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..
Byrock	3	17	12	..	2	14	5	1	..	..
Camden Haven	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Campbelltown	71	31	32	6	8	..	..	..	..	..
Camden	28	4	3	..	2	10	..	..	..	..
Candelo	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canowindra	7	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Carcoar	147	82	22	..	10	56	7	4	..	..
Carrathool	5	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Casino	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cassilis	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Central Police Office	6,533	515	..	24	113	1,376	228	65	25	..
Cessnock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clare	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clarence Town	4	1	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cobar	73	21	9	1	..	..	..	..	4	..
Cobargo	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cobbora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collarenebri	4	1	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	..
Collector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condobolin	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cootamundra	196	30	37	1	9	12	5	3	4	..
Coolah	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Coonamble	83	36	88	..	10	41	5	..	..	..
Coonabarabran	17	13	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooranbong	15	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Cooma	44	17	37	6	8	15	6	..	..	..
Copeland	..	3	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Coraki	9	3	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Corowa	18	18	2	..	..	4	1	..	1	..
Cowra	212	42	1	..	1	52	7	..	..	..
Crookwell	1	13	9	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
Cudgellico	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cudgen	1	1	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Cundletown	11	8	8	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Dandaloo	2	..	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Darlington Point	1	1	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Delegato	..	3	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Deniliquin	62	14	14	1	5	20	6	1	..	..
Denison Town	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Denman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dungog	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dubbo	77	32	..	..	1	30	15	..	3	..
Eden	17	5	5	1	..	1	2	..	..	..
Killallog	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emmaville	75	32	19	..	3	24	7	..	..	..
Euabalong	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Eurobodalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Euston	16	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Forbes	32	5	5	..	..	6	9	..	..	..
Forster	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Frogmore	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germanton	15	23	16	..	..	16	2	..	..	..
Gilgandra	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girilambona	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gladstone	10	5	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..
Glen Innes	158	37	36	1	11	47	18	..	..	..
Gloucester	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Goodooga	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gosford	63	73	7	4	5	29	2	..	2	..
Goulburn	255	50	46	1	2	60	18	1	1	..
Grafton	121	30	66	12	5	43	2	2	..	..
Gronfell	23	7	1	..	..	11	..	1	..	..
Grosford	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greta	43	17	25	1	3	5	3	..	1	..
Gulgong	16	12	5	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Gundagai	52	17	..	..	..	15	2	1	..	..
Gunnedah	26	14	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..
Gunning	9	3	7	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Gundaroo	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hartley	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hargraves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hay	139	31	17	..	6	31	8	1	1	..
Hill End	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hillston	44	17	7	2	2	..	..	..	2	..

RETURN of Convictions for Drunkenness, year 1885.—*continued.*

Name of Police Court.	No. of convictions for drunkenness.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with common assault.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with assault upon the Police.	No. of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	No. of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	No. of convictions for selling on Sunday.	No. of convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.	No. of convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
Howlong	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Inveroll	32	24	..	..	1	21	6	..	1	..
Jerilderie	14	10	5	..	2	8	1	1	..	..
Jerry's Plains	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Jugiong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kempsey	74	11	5	1	2	19	6	1	..	..
Kiama	52	6	..	..	4	19	2	..	..	..
Kiandra	..	..	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Lambton	47	12	..	..	3	19	9	..	..	..
Lawrence	10	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Lismore	19	3	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	..
Lithgow	21	6	6	..	1	6	2	..	..	..
Liverpool	77	23	..	..	..	22	4	..	3	..
Loftus	50	14	..	..	2	20	4	..	..	..
Louth	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maclean	74	19	..	..	6	7	6	2	..	..
Maitland East	71	24	..	..	2	34	6	..	..	..
" West	143	20	17	..	3	39	12	..	..	..
Manilla	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marengo	5	18	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Marsdens	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marulan	12	1	14	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
Mathoura	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Menindie	4	3	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Merriwa	3	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Michelago	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Milton	9	11	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Milparinka	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Mitigong	28	12	3	..	1	12	3	..	..	..
Moama	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mogil Mogil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Molong	46	17	2	..	3	6	4	1	..	..
Moree	89	57	10	7	6	35	21	..	..	..
Morpeth	54	19	2	..	..	20	5	..	..	..
Moruya	14	7	8	2	3	8	3	..	..	..
Morangarell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mossiel	4	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	2	..
Moss Vale	42	24	17	4	..	22	13	..	..	..
Moulamein	6	8	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Mount Hope	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount M'Donald	17	15	..	..	..	16	..	2	1	..
Mudgee	24	..	..	..	..	Records do not show this information.		..	..	..
Mulwala	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murrurundi	21	7	4	1	2	5	3	..	..	..
Murrumburrah	74	21	11	..	5	16	10	..	..	..
Murwillumbra	26	19	14	4	..	4	1	..	..	..
Muswellbrook	6	4	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..
Nambucca	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Narrandera	110	26	2	..	1	21	8	..	..	..
Narrabri	99	13	4	..	3	21	10	..	1	..
Nelligen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle	1,048	94	1	2	47	173	79	3	1	..
Newtown	553	57	3	4	11	102	31	12	3	..
Nimitybelle	14	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Nowra	44	37	11	22	2	42	10	4	..	..
Nundle	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nymagee	13	33	9	..	7	18	1	1	..	..
Nyngan	27	61	110	5	8	85	10	3	5	..
Oberon	1	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obley	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange	151	42	27	2	5	44	16	..	4	..
Panbula	8	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parkes	28	12	10	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Parramatta	210	83	54	1	4	84	11	1	..	..
Paterson	3	2	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Penrith	115	28	..	..	5	39	1	..	1	..
Pictou	28	5	..	1	1	12	..	..	..	..
Pilliga	6	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Pooncarie	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Macquarie	12	4	4	..	..	5	1	..	..	..
Purnamoota*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queanbeyan	44	8	6	..	8	4	..	..	..	..
Quirindi	21	7	1	..	2	7	6	..	..	..
Raymond Terrace	39	4	10	..	1	18	..	..	..	..
Redfern	605	66	3	3	10	120	51	12	5	..
Richmond	6	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rockley	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Rylstone	4	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ryde	55	22	10	3	6	27	14	..	..	..

* First Court held on 2nd November, 1885.

RETURN of Convictions for Drunkenness, year 1885—*continued.*

Name of Police Court.	No of convictions for drunkenness.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with common assault.	No. of convictions for drunkenness, with assault upon the Police.	No. of offences of forcible nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	No. of offences of forcible nature committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	No. of convictions for selling on Sunday.	No. of convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.	No. of convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
Rye Park .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scone	23	10	...	1	2	6	...	...	1	...
Seymour	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shellharbour	9	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Silverton	120	41	19	3	1	39	12	7	1	...
Singleton	19	2	5	...	2	4	2	1	...	...
Sofala	7	1	6	...	1	...	3	1	...	...
St. Albans .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Leonards	187	33	71	2	2	78	7	3	1	...
Stony Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuart Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stroud	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunny Corner	49	93	60	11	4	35	3	...	...	...
Tamba Springs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	133	11	7	2	5	29	11	...	...	...
Tambarooma .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taralga	10	4	9	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
Tarce	12	6	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
Temora	36	19	8	...	2	17	...	...	4	...
Tenterfield	127	27	31	...	8	33	13	...	1	...
Tibooburra	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Tingha	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timonee .....	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tocumwall	16	30	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Trunkey Creek	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuena .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumut	27	13	19	...	2	8	9	...	...	...
Tumberumba	16	8	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Uralla	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urana	38	19	28	1	2	85	3	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga	147	50	4	3	7	33	18	1	...	...
Warialda	22	5	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Walgett	103	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Walcha	5	14	23	...	1	9	1	...	...	...
Wallerawang	24	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Wallabadah .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wallsend	139	24	64	...	5	50	17	...	...	...
Wanaaring	4	6	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Waratah .....	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...
Wardell	26	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren	13	17	6	...	4	3	...	...	...	...
Water Police Office	5,842	391	1,174	21	76	1,688	445	83	16	...
Wec Waa	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Wellington	30	13	11	...	7	9	12	...	...	...
Wentworth	114	50	7	...	6	24	11	...	...	...
Wilson's Downfall .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilcannia	114	31	45	...	10	45	26	...	...	...
Wingham	7	7	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Windsor	65	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wollar	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Wollombi	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wollongong	186	47	1	1	5	39	6	...	...	...
Woodburn	4	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Yass	29	5	1	...	1	11	1	1	...	...
Yetman	7	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Young	180	69	1	...	1	54	34	...	...	...

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(DEPOSITIONS, &c., IN THE CHARGES OF FORGERY, &c., BROUGHT AGAINST PIERCE FOWLER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 April, 1886.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th January, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers, minutes, reports, and documents in the various charges brought against Pierce Fowler, for forgery and embezzlement.”

(*Mr. Garland.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Regina v. Fowler—Forgery and Uttering. 7 December, 1883	1
2.	Kenna v. Fowler—Forgery and Uttering. 30 May, 1884	4
3.	Conyard v. Fowler—Forgery and Uttering. 5 September, 1884	10
4.	Kenna v. Fowler—Forgery and Uttering. 2 November, 1885	14

No. 1.

Regina v. Fowler.—Forgery and Uttering.

(M., 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 42.)

To wit.

Depositions of Witnesses.

THE examination of John Napean M'Intosh, of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, James Meany, of Bathurst, John Hunter M'Intosh, of Bathurst, and Richard Kenna, of Bathurst, in the said Colony, taken on oath this 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at Bathurst, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of Pierce Fowler, who is charged this day before me for that he, the said Pierce Fowler, on or about the 7th day of January, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, did feloniously forge and utter a certain piece of paper, to wit, a receipt for money and goods for the amount of £6 15s. (six pounds fifteen shillings), with intent to defraud.

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Information—(General Purposes.)

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Friday, 7 December.

BE it remembered, that on the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, James Meany, of Bathurst, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices, duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oaths informs me that on or about the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [and eighty-two, at Bathurst, one Pierce Fowler did feloniously forge and utter a certain piece of paper, to wit, a receipt for money and goods for the amount of £6 15s. (six pounds fifteen shillings), with intent to defraud, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided, whereupon the said James Meany prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

JAMES MEANY.

Sworn at Bathurst, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,—

H. HELY HURCHINSON, Justice of the Peace.

384—A

Summons.

[805 copies—Approximate cost of Printing (labour and material), £15 4s. 0d.]

Summons.

To Pierce Fowler, of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS information hath this day been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you did, on or about the 7th day of December, 1882, feloniously forge and utter a certain receipt for the payment of money and goods of the amount of £6 15s., with intent to defraud:

These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear on Friday, the 7th day of December instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, Bathurst, in the said Colony, before such Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, to answer to the said information and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at Bathurst, in the said Colony.

H. H. HUTCHINSON, J.P.

John Napcan M'Intosh, on oath, states:—I am a solicitor residing in Bathurst, and know the defendant, Pierce Fowler; I am a trustee in the estate of the late Mr. Kenna, together with Mr. P. Kenna, of Orange; he was authorized by the late Mr. Kenna to collect rents, and has continued to do so since his death; he was authorized to get repairs done and bring vouchers for the payment of same; his duty was to bring a memorandum of the collections and disbursements monthly; in reference to disbursements, I required vouchers in order to put it in the accounts, and pay the balance into the bank direct to the credit of the estate as received; I am the acting trustee in the Kenna Estate; the book produced (exhibit "A") is the account-book of the estate, and in that the sum of £6 15s. is allowed as payment to Maney, corresponding with the receipt produced; I don't know the handwriting either of plaintiff or defendant.

By Defendant's Attorney:—Defendant has been acting as collector about four years; I had no occasion to doubt the correctness of his accounts.

J. N. M'INTOSH.

Sworn at Bathurst, 7/12/83,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

James Meany, on oath, states:—I am a carpenter residing at Bathurst; I know the defendant; my information as read is true; the defendant employed me to do some work about December, 1881, at Lanfrank's, in George-street, the property of Kenna Estate; I agreed to make a well-frame for 10s., defendant was to find the material; I did the job he finding the material—old timber which had been used before, the value of which was about £1; I did another job at Lloyd's, also the property of Kenna Estate, for defendant, not a month afterwards, repairing a well-frame; I did not find any material; defendant found it, and I was to receive payment at 7s. per day; I took half-a-day to do it; the material for doing the job was old timber of or about the value of 5s.; I received for doing this job 3s. 6d.; the next job for defendant was making a gate at Lanfrank's; I was to get 7s. per day for this job, defendant was to find the material; I was about two-and-a-half days over this job; the material for this job was palisading, worth, with the posts I put on it, 25s.; I got 10s. 6d. for this job; I did not send defendant any account: defendant paid me £1 4s., part of it in cash, and part by way of rent; I swear I did not receive more than £1 4s. for these three jobs from defendant; I never signed any receipt in connection with either of the three jobs; I see the receipt now produced; I never wrote any part of it; the signature is not mine; I never saw it until in Mr. M'Intosh's office; I never authorized defendant to make out the receipt or sign my name, or any one else; the signature on the information produced is my usual signature; I first heard of this receipt about February, 1882, a month after it bears date; I first saw the receipt for the first time about six weeks ago, at M'Intosh's office; I heard of a receipt in my name, and went there with Mr. Kenna and asked to see it; I said then the signature was not mine; I went a second time, when defendant was present; the receipt was again produced, and I again denied either signing the receipt or making it out; upon this defendant said he gave it to me and I took it away; kept it two or three days, and brought it back signed; I told him he did not give it me, that I had not seen it before that time; he said he paid me £4, and that it was a likely thing he would have a man working for a week for a few shillings; I said he did not, but if he had it must have been on other accounts; I never got a cheque for £4 from defendant; I never got £4 at one time from defendant.

By Defendant's Attorney:—Mr. Fowler did not say I had written the receipt; I said I received 24s., but only 10s. for the well-frame; it is about two years since the work was finished; I remember going to defendant's house some time after the work was finished; I did not go there for a settlement in this matter; I got £1 from Fowler at his house when one Burke was present; I did not engage for the three jobs at the same time; when I finished one job I got another; I was allowed 3s. 6d. for the work done at Lloyd's; although I heard of the receipt two years ago I did not see it until six weeks ago, when I told defendant I would prosecute him; I have no ill-feeling towards defendant; he never told me that on account of my high charges in Kenna Estate he would not employ me any more: he asked me to do work for him within three weeks; I never said if he had not called me a liar I would not have gone on with this charge.

Sworn at Bathurst, 7/12/83,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

JAMES MEANY.

John Hunter M'Intosh, on oath, states:—I am a solicitor practicing in Bathurst; I remember complainant coming to my office with Kenna in September last; he came to see a receipt filed in that estate; the one produced is the same; I showed it him and asked if it was his signature; he said "No"; he said he had never seen it before; subsequently defendant came with Kenna and Maney; I produced the receipt and showed it to Maney before Fowler; I asked him if it was his signature; he said it was not, and added, I think, "I never saw it before"; I don't remember defendant saying anything about £4; he said something about paying him money at his house, and Maney said, "But that included some other work."

By

By Defendant's Attorney:—Kenna came by himself first to inquire about the receipt; I did not hear Fowler say the receipt was signed by Maney; I believe Maney said he received 10s. or 12s.

JNO. H. M'INTOSH.

Sworn at Bathurst, 7/12/83,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Richard Kenna, on oath, states:—I reside in Bathurst; I remember going with complainant to M'Intosh's office about a month ago; we met defendant there; I have seen the receipt produced before; Mr. M'Intosh, jun., showed Maney the receipt, who said it was not his signature; I asked Fowler, in the presence of Meany, if he wrote the body of the receipt, he said yes, and that Meany took the receipt away and brought it back signed; I believe the receipt produced is not in Meany's writing; the signature is not his; Meany said he had never seen the receipt before; defendant said he had paid Meany £4; Meany said he had not.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I can't say that the sum of £6 15s. for work and material is too much.

Sworn at Bathurst, 7/12/83,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

R. P. KENNA.

Statement of the Accused.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

(N., 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 42.)

PIERCE FOWLER stands charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, this 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, for that he, the said Pierce Fowler, on or about the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, did feloniously forge and utter a certain piece of paper, to wit, a receipt for money and goods for the amount of £6 15s. (six pounds fifteen shillings) with intent to defraud; and the examinations of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution having been completed, and the depositions taken against the accused having been caused to be read to him by me, the said Justice (by or) before whom such examination has been so completed, and I the said Justice having also stated to the accused and given him clearly to understand that he has nothing to hope from any favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been holden out to him to induce him to make any admission or confession of his guilt, but that whatever he shall say may be given in evidence against him upon his trial notwithstanding such promise or threat; and the said charge being read to the said Pierce Fowler, and the witnesses for the prosecution being severally examined in his presence, the said Pierce Fowler is now addressed by me as follows:—"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial," whereupon the said Pierce Fowler saith as follows:—"I reserve my defence."

Taken before me, at the day and year first abovementioned,—

in the said Colony, }
BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

PIERCE M. FOWLER.

Prisoner committed to take his trial, on the charge preferred against him, at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held at Bathurst, on Tuesday, 22nd January, 1884.

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Recognizance to give Evidence.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

(O 1, 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 42.)

Be it remembered, that on the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, James Maney, J. N. M'Intosh, J. M'Intosh, junior, of Bathurst, in the said Colony, and Richard Kenna, of Bathurst, in the said Colony, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of forty pounds each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they the said beforementioned persons shall fail in the condition endorsed.

Taken and acknowledged the day and year first abovementioned, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, before me,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

The condition of the within written recognizance is such, that whereas Pierce Fowler was this day charged before Benjamin Lee, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, that on or about the 7th day of January, 1882, at Bathurst, the said Pierce Fowler did feloniously forge and utter a certain piece of paper, to wit, a receipt for money, and if therefore they the beforementioned persons shall appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be holden at Bathurst, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 22nd day of January next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said Pierce Fowler, for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said Pierce Fowler, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Recognizance

Recognizance of Bail.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

(S. 1.)

BE it remembered, that on the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Pierce Fowler, of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, and George Hulks, of Bathurst, in the said Colony, personally came before me the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following (that is to say), the said Pierce Fowler the sum of eighty pounds, and the said George Hulks the sum of eighty pounds, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their several goods and chattels, lands and tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if he the said Pierce Fowler shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged the day and year first }
abovementioned at the Police Office, in the }
said Colony, before me,— }
BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Condition in Ordinary Cases.

THE condition of the within written recognizance is such, that whereas the said Pierce Fowler was, on the 17th day of December instant, charged before Benjamin Lee, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously forging and uttering a certain piece of paper, to wit, a receipt for money and goods for the amount of £6 15s. (six pounds fifteen shillings) with intent to defraud; if therefore the said Pierce Fowler will appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden at Bathurst, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of January, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the gaol there, and plead to such information as may be filed against him for or in respect of the charge aforesaid and take his trial upon the same, and not depart the said Court without leave, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

In the Court of General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Bathurst, in and for the Colony
New South Wales, }
to wit. } New South Wales.

BE it remembered, that Walton Lockyer Merewether, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, an officer duly appointed by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, by whom and in whose name all crimes, misdemeanours, and offences cognizable in this Court of General and Quarter Sessions, may be prosecuted, and who, as such officer for our Sovereign Lady the Queen in this behalf, prosecutes in his proper person, cometh into this Court of General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, holden at Bathurst, in and for the said Colony, on the twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and for our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, informs the said Court that Pierce Fowler, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at Bathurst, in the Colony aforesaid, feloniously did forge a certain acquittance and receipt for money with intent thereby then to defraud. And the said Walton Lockyer Merewether, as such officer as aforesaid, further informs the Court here that the said Pierce Fowler, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, at Bathurst, in the Colony aforesaid, feloniously did offer, utter, dispose of, and put off a certain other forged acquittance and receipt for money, with intent thereby then to defraud, he the said Pierce Fowler, at the time he so offered, uttered, disposed of, and put off the said last-mentioned forged acquittance and receipt for money as aforesaid, well knowing the same to be forged.

WALTON LOCKYER MEREWETHER.

Endorsed.

Cor. Charles Stuart Cansdell, Esquire, Chairman.
Date of plea, 22nd January, 1884. Verdict, not guilty.
Plea, not guilty.
Date of trial, same day.

Names of Jurors.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Heally. | 7. William O'Brien. |
| 2. Charles Corry. | 8. William Nixon. |
| 3. George Churches. | 9. James Australia Rankin. |
| 4. William Sebastian Hodge. | 10. Robert Pratley. |
| 5. John Bourke. | 11. John Collins. |
| 6. Charles W. Cunninghame. | 12. Andrew West. |

W. R. BEAVER,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

No. 2.

Kenna v. Fowler.—Forgery and Uttering.

Bathurst, }
to wit. }

THE examination of Henry Hely Hutchinson, of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, Richard P. Kenna, James Southall, Caroline Southall, Sidney Turrell, James Atkins, James Lanfranche, and William Whitmore, all of Bathurst, witnesses for the prosecution; Charles Reynolds, Thomas Heywood,
John

John William Clark, William Paton, and Edward Bourke, all of Bathurst, in the said Colony, witnesses for the defence, taken on oath this 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at Bathurst, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of Pierce Fowler, who is charged this day before me, for that he the said Pierce Fowler did on or about the 1st day of April, 1882, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, unlawfully forge and utter a certain piece of paper purporting to be a receipt for the payment of money.

Information (General Purposes.)

New South Wales, }
to wit.

BE it remembered, that on this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, Richard Philip Kenna, of Bathurst, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me that on or about the first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, one Pierce Fowler did unlawfully forge and utter a certain piece of paper purporting to be a receipt for the payment of money contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said R. P. Kenna prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Sworn at Bathurst, in the said Colony, on the }
day first above-written, before me,— }
H. HELY HUTCHINSON, Justice of the Peace.

R. P. KENNA.

Postponed to the 30th May.—BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Kenna v. Fowler.

Forgery.

Henry Hely Hutchinson, on oath, states:—I am a Magistrate of the territory; the information produced was laid before me as a Magistrate, and signed by Mr. Kenna in my presence; upon that I issued a summons.

By Defendant's Attorney:—The information was sworn to by Kenna in my presence.

Sworn at Bathurst, 30th May, 1884,—
BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

H. HELY HUTCHINSON.

Richard Philip Kenna, on oath, states:—The signature on the information is mine; I laid the information; the defendant before the Court is the party I complain of; I know nothing about the case except from information received.

By Defendant's Attorney:—The information came to me from Southall, a witness for the prosecution; I have had conversation with him about this case; I have not promised to pay him anything for coming, but he will be paid his wages for to-day; I remember a case here in which one Meaney was a witness; defendant has an action pending in the Supreme Court against me for libel, in which damages are laid at £2,000; the trustees in the Kenna Estate are Mr. J. L. McIntosh and Mr. P. Kenna.

Sworn at Bathurst, 30/5/84.

R. P. KENNA.

James Southall, on oath, states:—I am a labourer, residing in Bathurst; have lived here seven or eight years; I am the only person of that name living in Bathurst, so far as I know; I was employed about two years ago by accused to pull down a bit of fencing, mend it, and put it up again, in George-street, near Mr. Lanfranch's shop, on the same side of the street as Lanfranch's, and the left side of the lane; the lane is between King's and Crough's; the fence is the back-yard of the place now occupied by Crough; there were ten panel, or five rods, in the fence; it was old fencing; I used thirty or forty new palings to repair the fence; I had not to provide the palings, so did not take particular notice; I only did the labour; I never found any posts, rails, nails, palings, or any material whatever; I told accused I would do the job for 2s. per rod; he said he would give it me; I did the whole of the work in a day, and he paid me the 10s. the next day in silver or gold, I forget which; he paid me out of his own pocket; I don't remember giving him any receipt for the work, or any bill either; I never to my recollection authorized him to make out any bill for the work; I can neither write nor read; the signature on the receipt produced is not mine; I have heard the receipt produced read; I never sent any such bill as that, nor authorized anyone else to do so; I am quite sure I never signed the receipt or authorized anyone to sign the receipt; no new posts or rails were provided by accused to the best of my memory; palings are sold at about 10s. per hundred; some of the old posts I took up and put them back again; I never did any other fencing for the accused in the Kenna Estate; no one was present with us when accused paid me; accused knew I could not write; he used to write on the receipt for me when I paid my rent; I never authorized anyone to sign my name to any receipt.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I was at Wattle Flat before coming to Bathurst; was there about five years; in Sydney before then some eight years; I have had no conversation with anyone as to what evidence I should give to-day as I recollect; have had no conversation with Kenna about what evidence I could give to-day; I was brought here to tell the truth; I don't recollect telling Kenna what evidence I was going to give to-day; I did not tell Kenna what I could prove; I have not been promised anything to come here to-day; I have not been travelling about with Kenna lately, I only knew him by sight; I went to Orange with Kenna by train three weeks ago; I did not pay my own fare, I suppose Kenna paid it; I did not tell anyone in Orange what I could prove; I only did one job of fencing on Kenna's ground; I know Reynolds by sight, also Hayward; I have had a conversation with them about this case; I will swear that Reynolds never took 250 palings, twenty rails, and ten posts, to me to do this job with at these premises; the palings I did this job with (about forty) came from Mugridge's, but don't know; I will swear that Reynolds did not deliver the palings to me; I cannot say if it was a man, a boy, or youth who delivered

delivered the palings mentioned in my examination in chief; I believe it was a white man or lad who delivered them; I swear it was not a black man; I will swear that John Garner did not help me with this job; I believe there was a statement taken down in writing, it was made in Orange; as I enter the lane from Lanfranch's the work done is on the left-hand side; I was there three or four weeks ago; I did not go with Kenna to the fence, but I found him there; I never made an appointment to meet him there; I was asked by the agent I think to go and look at the fence; I don't know the name of the agent; probably I made an appointment to meet Kenna; I did 5 rod of fencing at 2s. per rod; I did not put down any new posts or new rails to my recollection; I am not prepared to say I did not put up some new rails or posts, but none to my recollection; there was a little man (a pieman) living in the house on the land where I did the work; I believe Crough occupies the opposite side; I will not swear the pieman ever lived where Crough lived; I don't know who lives where the pieman lived; I have not been a particular friend of Reynolds'; I have been at his house on several occasions in the last four years, once a fortnight or three weeks; I have had drinks with him; I may have asked Fowler to sign my name to other receipts, but not in this case; I never to my recollection authorized Fowler to sign my name to any bill or receipt; I have seen the work I did to-day; I counted about eighty new palings; I told Kenna I never signed a bill of any sort; I think I told him in Bathurst; I swear I found no material for this work; I received 10s. for the work; I know Haywood and Reynolds; I never told them I authorized Fowler to sign my name to the receipt (exhibit "A"); if they say so they swear false; I don't recollect Kenna telling me accused had a case against him in the Supreme Court; Kenna said he would pay me my expenses to-day for my loss of time; he paid me 7s. for my loss of time in going to Orange; I saw Mr. M'Lachlan in Orange and gave him some information.

Sworn at Bathurst, 30/5/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

his
JAMES × SOUTHALL.
mark

Caroline Southall, on oath, states:—I live with my father at Bathurst; I know the accused; he spoke to me about a fortnight ago; I met him in front of this office; he asked me if my father could read and write; I told him he could read but not write; he can read print, but not write; that was all that passed.

By Defendant's Attorney:—Accused met me, and stopped me, and asked the question first; I then asked him if he had a little place to let, as mother wanted one; I told my mother about Fowler asking me about my father; I have not been paid any expenses to come here to-day.

Sworn at Bathurst, 30/5/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

CAROLINE SOUTHALL.

Sidney Turrell, on oath, states:—I am a clerk in the office of M'Intosh & Co.; I know the handwriting of defendant; the receipt produced is in his handwriting; I have seen this receipt before. [Mr. Slattery, attorney for the accused, admitted the receipt and signature to be in the handwriting of defendant.] The document came into my custody as a document in the estate of the late Mr. Kenna, of which estate Mr. M'Intosh is an executor; the amount mentioned in the receipt was debited to the estate and credited to Fowler.

By Defendant's Attorney:—A number of the receipts which we hold are made out in defendant's handwriting and signed by him; this was not known until discovered and pointed out by Mr. Kenna as far as I know.

Sworn at Bathurst, 30/5/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

SIDNEY TURRELL.

James Atkins, on oath, states:—I am a builder in Bathurst; have been here twenty-five years; I know a fence on the left-hand side of a lane from Lanfranche's in George-street; 10s. would be a fair remuneration for taking up and relaying that fence, finding no material; I have examined the material in the fence; it is very indifferent; if a man found the new material in it is worth 13s., including nails; the whole job, finding material, would be worth 25s.; an ordinary paling fence, finding all new material, would cost 14s. or 15s. per rod.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I did not notice the fence on the other side much; the material on right hand side is about equal to the new material on the left-hand side; if it was a new fence it would be worth, including material, about £3 10s. to £3 15s.; it should be a stringy-bark fence for that money.

Sworn at Bathurst, 30/5/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

J. J. ATKINS.

William Whitmore, on oath, states:—I am a publican and contractor; I was down just now when some people were examining a fence; I have examined the fence on the left-hand side of the lane from Lanfranche's; a fair remuneration to a man for his labour for taking up and pulling down the fence, finding no material, would be 10s. or 12s.; the material there I consider very inferior; some part the palings appear to be new, also four rails; the material, including nails, is worth about 18s.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I saw the fence on the other side; it is the best fence; it was worth 15s. per rod when new; there are 5 to 6 rods, but I did not count it; if there are 5 rods in the fence it is worth £3 5s.; I did not examine that fence carefully; I had no occasion to do so.

Sworn at Bathurst, 30/5/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

WILLIAM WHITMORE.

For the defence.

Charles Reynolds, on oath, states:—I am a labourer; I remember taking some material about two years ago to a lane off George-street, near Lanfranche's; I took about 150 palings; I don't know how many there were; Fowler sent the material; I also took about twenty rails and ten or eleven posts; I took them to Southall; I don't know if Southall was going to work there or someone else; new palings, I think; new rails, and don't know about the posts; I have done work in the Kenna Estate; I had a conversation with Southall about a receipt; I told him Fowler always wrote out and signed my receipts, and he said that Fowler paid him and wrote out his receipt; I have been very friendly with Southall.

By

By Defendant's Attorney:—The conversation about the receipt was a week or a fortnight ago; I was at the Court-house last Friday; I came on Fowler's case; I just heard of the case about a week before this; I don't remember who told me; I cannot name anybody who spoke to me before the accused about it; he asked me if I remembered drawing any stuff to Kenna's place; I said, "I don't know; I have drawn so many loads;" he said, "Palings and rails?" and I said, "Yes, I remember doing so, but can't say how long ago;" I don't think he told me about two years ago; I drew some stuff for the chimney to the same place; it must have been for the house at the place where Southall was mending the fence; it was loam, bricks, sand; this was about the same time; this is all that happened between Fowler and myself; when he was speaking to me about the matter a fortnight ago he did not specify any particular place; I have done twelve or fourteen jobs for the estate of Kenna, and given twelve or fourteen receipts; Fowler asked me if I remembered drawing any stuff to Lanfranco's; I said, "Yes;" I have spoken to Fowler since this conversation twice or three times about this case; he asked me what I knew about the case, and if I would come and say what I knew; the second time was not about this case; I think it was Burke who first told me that Southall was connected with this case; I spoke to him to-day; I don't remember Burke saying anything about Southall; Fowler was not present when I was speaking to Burke: after leaving Burke I met Fowler; it was then he spoke to me about the work; it must have been Burke who first told me about Southall; I don't know what he said; I think it was my missus who told me about Southall; I went to see Southall; I saw him at Tom's place (a colored man) outside in the yard; nobody was there but the three of us; it was this week; I have not received a subpoena to appear here; I asked Southall if he knew anything about Fowler's case; he said, "No"; I gave him no advice; I did not say to Southall, "Fowler is a much better man than Kenna; why not stick to him"; I swear I did not mention Kenna's name; I did not say one was better than another, not at all; Haywood stepped back and did not say a word; he was not talking about the case; I made no arrangement to meet Haywood there; when I saw Haywood and Southall there yarning I went in; Fowler did not send me there; I was seventy-four years of age last birthday.

Sworn at Bathurst, 30/5/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

CHARLES x REYNOLDS.
his
mark.

Thomas Haywood, on oath, states:—I am a labourer and cook; I know Reynolds and Southall, and I was present at a conversation between them in my yard last Wednesday week; Reynolds came past and came in; he asked Southall about doing some work, and about going to Orange; Southall said he went up to see about some fencing he also said he did some work for Fowler, who paid him, and drew out a receipt and signed it; Southall comes to my place nearly every day; we are both members of the Salvation Army.

By Plaintiff's Attorney:—I was in Bathurst Gaol lately; served twelve months for stealing; I was talking to Southall about the Salvation Army before Reynolds came up in my yard; I am a tenant of Fowler's; he has not promised to pay me for coming here; I am sure it was last Wednesday week when the conversation took place between Southall, Reynolds, and myself; I have never had any conversation with Fowler, only he asked me to come up; I think it was last Thursday; Fowler said he heard I overheard this conversation and asked me to come up; Reynolds never spoke to me about the case; I am not aware I have spoken to anyone since about this case, except Southall; Reynolds did not say, "Fowler is a better man than Kenna;" I did not hear him mention Kenna's name.

Sworn at Bathurst, 30/5/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

THOMAS HAYWOOD.

John William Clark, on oath, states:—I am a carpenter and builder; residing in Bathurst about nine years; I have, at the request of Fowler, inspected some fencing in a lane off Lanfranco's, on the right-hand side, some fourteen days ago; there are 4 rods of fencing and a gate equal to 5 rods of fencing; it is worth at the present rate 15s. 4d. per rod, and might be more two years ago; £3 15s. for work and material would be a fair amount to charge.

By Plaintiff's Attorney:—All the labour is worth 3s. 4d. per rod; I did not examine the left-hand side; the fence on the right side is a fair price; the posts when new are worth 1s. each; the rails also 1s.; I would give 1s. each for similar rails if new; the rails in the place were 1s. each three years ago; they have not the appearance of being more than three years old; I gave evidence for Fowler when he was tried in Meaney's case; also in Kellaher v. Fowler's case; this is the third time I have given evidence for Fowler as a valuator.

Sworn at Bathurst, 30/5/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

JOHN WM. CLARK.

William Paton, on oath, states:—I am a carpenter; been in Bathurst twenty years; at the request of Fowler I looked at the fence on the right-hand side of a lane off Lanfranco's; it is worth 15s. per rod; I don't know the value two years ago.

By Plaintiff's Attorney:—I call it a good price; the material is good for the price, 15s. per rod; I gave evidence as to value for Fowler in the case when he was tried at the Quarter Sessions; I am under no obligation to Fowler; I don't owe him one penny; I was paid for my valuation; I did some fencing at the show-ground some time back; I got 20s. per rod for it.

Sworn at Bathurst, 30/5/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

W. PATON.

Edward Burke, on oath states:—I am seventy-one years old, and in Bathurst forty years; I gave evidence in the last case against Fowler, and in a civil action; have never been in any trouble myself; I remember some work being done by Southall and another black man; I was doing some work there; it was in a lane off Lanfranco's, on the right-hand side; the left side is a very old fence, and has not been meddled with for years; if Southall has stated it was on the left-hand side he makes a mistake.

By Plaintiff's Attorney:—I gave evidence in favour of Fowler; at his trial I swore Meaney told Fowler to sign his name; I was doing work for a woman named Shields who was living there, and the fence on the left-hand side was all broken down; the Pieman went to live there after Shields left; it is about two years and six months ago since the Pieman went to live there; I have never seen the black man who

who was working with Southall since I saw him at the fence; I had no conversation with Fowler until to-day; I did not know I was going to be a witness until 2 p.m. to-day; no one spoke to me about the case until 2 o'clock to-day; I spoke to Fowler in the lane; I said it was the right-hand fence, and he said, "Yes; it was;" Fowler did not bring me to Mr. Slattery; I was at the Court last Friday as I had nothing to do; no one asked me to come; Fowler told me when he got the summons; he said he was summoned by Kenna for forgery about a fence; when the case was adjourned last Friday I went down town with Fowler home; he did not go into my place; I am under no obligation to Fowler; owe him three weeks' rent, and am a tenant of his.

Sworn at Bathurst, 30/5/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

EDWD. BURKE.

Evidence called in reply.

James Lanfranche, on oath, states:—I am a butcher, carrying on business in George-street, Bathurst; have lived in the same place about seven years; I have the right-of-way to the lane; I use the lane; it divides Crough's place from King's; I know the two fences in the lane, one on the right-hand side and one on the left; Crough's is on the left side going in; I know Southall; I remember him working there about two years ago; I saw him doing fencing there on the left-hand side as you go in; he was repairing a fence; there was an old fence there and he repaired it; I saw him nailing up palings; I never saw him doing any work on the right-hand side; I saw a man doing up the fence on the right-hand side; this was done about nine or twelve months before this; Fowler's own boy brought the fencing stuff for the right-hand side fence; Reynolds was there when there was a fire lower down; it was a white man who did the right-hand side fence; I think there was a boy helping him; I am perfectly certain that where Southall was at work was on the left-hand side as you go in from the street.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I have not spoken to anyone as to what evidence I could give here to-day; somebody asked me if I had to appear; I have not spoken to Kenna or anyone else; I came here to give evidence because I got a subpoena; Kenna asked me if I saw Southall do the fence, and I told him I saw Southall doing the left-hand side of the fence; Kenna did not tell me Fowler had an action pending against him in the Supreme Court for £2,000 to my knowledge; I heard it from everybody; Kenna did not ask me to come and give evidence, as it was very important; Fowler has threatened me with an action; I am a tenant of Kenna's; I asked Kenna if he wanted me, as I had work to do; he said, "Yes, he did; you have got a subpoena in your pocket, and don't dare stop away;" the fencing on the right-hand side was done getting on for three years ago; on the left-hand side it was fully two-and-a-half years ago; I should think the fence on the right-hand side was put up before the fence on the left-hand side; I should think the fence on the right-hand side was the best and newest fence; Southall was only repairing the left-hand side fence; he put up some new palings looking down the lane; they must have been nearly all new palings; I don't know the name of the man or boy who was putting up the right-hand fence; I don't know if I ever saw him before or since; I may have seen him; I think I would know him again; I should take him to be a middle-sized man of middle age; I don't know the colour of his hair, and I don't know what kind of working clothes he had on; I did not pay much attention to him; fancy he had whiskers, but am not sure; I spoke to him when he was doing the fence; I fancy he was an Englishman; I cannot say if he had black or red whiskers; I do not know whether he had black or blue eyes; I did not see Reynolds bring any fencing stuff for the right-hand fence; I think I saw a boy there; I don't know how he was dressed; Mr. Fowler increased my rent before he ceased to be agent; I am perfectly certain it was not a black man who did the right-hand fence; it was not Southall, I know him well; I had no occasion to take notice of the man who put up the right-hand fence.

Sworn at Bathurst, 30/5/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

JAMES LANFRANCHE.

Accused committed to take his trial on the charge preferred against him to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held at Bathurst on Tuesday, the 22nd day of July next. Bail allowed—self in £80, and one surety of £80.

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

(N., 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 42.)

Statement of the Accused.

New South Wales, Bathurst, }
to wit

Pierce Fowler stands charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, this 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, for that he the said *Pierce Fowler*, on or about the first day of April, 1882, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, did unlawfully forge and utter a certain piece of paper purporting to be a receipt for the payment of money, and the examinations of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution having been completed, and the depositions taken against the accused having been caused to be read to him by me, the said Justice, by or before whom such examination has been so completed, and I, the said Justice, having also stated to the accused, and given him clearly to understand that he has nothing to hope from any promise of favor, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been holden out to him to induce him to make any admission or confession of his guilt, but that whatever he shall say may be given in evidence against him upon his trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat, and the said charge being read to the said *Pierce Fowler*, H. H. Hutchinson, and the witnesses for the prosecution are Richard P. Kenna, James Southall, Caroline Southall, Sidney Turrell, James Atkins, James Lanfranche, and William Whitmore, all of Bathurst, and the witnesses for the defence are Charles Reynolds, Thomas Haywood, John William Clarke, William Paton, Edward Bourke, being severally examined in his presence, the said *Pierce Fowler* is now addressed by me as follows:—"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge; you are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial?" Whereupon the said *Pierce Fowler* saith as follows:—"I desire to call evidence."

Taken before me, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, }

the day and year first above-mentioned,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Recognizance

Recognizance to give Evidence.

New South Wales, }
 Bathurst, to wit. }
 (O. 1, 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 42.)

BE it remembered, that on the 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, H. H. Hutchinson, Richard P. Kenna, James Southall, Caroline Southall, Sidney Turrell, James Atkins, Jas. Lanfranche, and William Whitmore, all of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, witnesses for the prosecution; Charles Reynolds, Thomas Haywood, John William Clarke, William Paton, Edward Bourke, all of Bathurst, in the said Colony, witnesses for the defence, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledge themselves to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of forty pounds each of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they the said before-mentioned persons shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged the day and year first above-mentioned at Bathurst, in the said Colony, before me,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such that whereas Pierce Fowler was this day charged before Benjamin Lee, Esquire, Police Magistrate, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with forgery, if therefore they the before-mentioned persons shall appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden at Bathurst, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 22nd day of July next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said Pierce Fowler for the offence aforesaid to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said Pierce Fowler: Then the said recognizance to be void or else to stand in full force and virtue.

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Recognizance of Bail.

New South Wales, }
 Bathurst, to wit. }
 (S. 1.)

BE it remembered, that on the 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, Pierce M. Fowler, of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, and Daniel Mayne, of Bathurst, in the said Colony, personally came before me the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following (that is to say), the said Pierce M. Fowler the sum of eighty pounds, and the said Daniel Mayne the sum of eighty pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied of their several goods and chattels, lands and tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if he the said Pierce M. Fowler shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged the day and year first above-mentioned, at the police office in the said Colony, before me,—

H. HELY HUTCHINSON, J.P., P.M.

Condition in ordinary cases.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, That whereas the said Pierce M. Fowler was on the 30th day of May instant charged before Benjamin Lee, Esquire, Police Magistrate, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with forging and uttering; if therefore the said Pierce M. Fowler will appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be holden at Bathurst, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of July, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the gaol there and plead to such information as may be filed against him for or in respect of the charge aforesaid and take his trial upon the same and not depart the said Court without leave, then the said recognizance to be void or else to stand in full force and virtue.

H. HELY HUTCHINSON, J.P.

REGINA v. FOWLER.

THIS prisoner, who was the agent for the Kenna Estate, Bathurst, was committed on a charge of fraudulently forging a receipt for the payment of money, dated 11th April, 1882, annexed to the depositions and marked "A."

The exhibit "A," which is in the handwriting of the accused, purports to be a receipt for the payment of £3 15s. by the accused to one James Southall, who can neither read nor write.

It appears from the depositions that Southall did certain work for Fowler, as agent for the Kenna Estate, about the date of the receipt, and received 10s. as payment for his labour, and it is endeavoured to be made out, on the part of Mr. R. P. Kenna, who is really the prosecutor, that the accused defrauded the estate out of £3 15s., less the above 10s.

The defence set up is that the prisoner supplied the materials to do the work to the value of £3 5s., and charged the estate in the receipt accordingly.

The evidence is conflicting whether Southall's work was done on the *left* or *right* hand side of a certain lane in Bathurst. If on the *left* side, then the materials alleged to have been supplied by Fowler do not exist; if on the *right* side, then materials are accounted for.

I think, however, the work must be taken to have been done on the *right* side, as there is no reliable evidence who did *that* work if Southall did not, and the estate would have some receipt referring to it. There is also evidence that Fowler supplied the materials about April, 1882, to the value of £3 odd.

The trustees, Mr. Macintosh and Mr. P. Kenna (not R. P. Kenna), the persons chiefly interested, do not appear to take any steps in the prosecution. More

More than two years have elapsed since the date of the alleged forgery, and no criminal proceedings are taken till after Mr. R. P. Kenna is made the defendant in an action of slander in the Supreme Court at the suit of the accused.

I refer this case to the Honorable the Attorney-General, and respectfully suggest that no bill be found.

12 June, 1884.

JOHN J. TEECE.

Regina v. Fowler.—Memo. for the Honorable the Attorney-General. Bathurst Sessions.

See minute of Mr. Crown Prosecutor Teece attached.—W.W.S., 16 June, 1884. This case need not be further proceeded with.—W.B.D., A.G., 17/6/84. Police Magistrate, Bathurst, 19 June, 1884. The Clerk of the Peace.—W.W.S., 19 June, 1884.

No. 3.

Conyard v. Fowler—(Forgery, Depositions of Witnesses.)

Bathurst, }
to wit. }

(M., 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 42.)

THE examination of Henry Conyard, of Canterbury, in the Colony of New South Wales, John Napean McIntosh, Alfred George Stanger, and J. J. Atkins, all of Bathurst, witnesses for the prosecution; William Paton, William Whitmore, and John W. Clarke, all of Bathurst, in the said Colony, witnesses for the defence, taken on oath this fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at the Police Office, Bathurst, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of Pierce M. Fowler who is charged this day before me, for that he, the said Pierce M. Fowler, did, on the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at Bathurst in the said Colony, feloniously forge a certain receipt for the sum of three pounds ten shillings, purporting to be signed by one Henry Conyard, with intent to defraud.

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Information—(General Purposes.)

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

BE it remembered, that on this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Henry Conyard, of Cronan-street, Canterbury, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and informs me, that on the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, Pierce M. Fowler did feloniously forge a certain receipt for the sum of three pounds ten shillings, purporting to be signed by this informant, with intent to defraud, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Henry Conyard prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Exhibited at Sydney, in the said Colony, on }
the day first above written, before me,— }

HENRY CONYARD.

C. DELOMERY, Justice of the Peace.

Summons to a Person charged with an Indictable Offence.

To Pierce M. Fowler, of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS you have this day been charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you, on the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, did feloniously forge a certain receipt for the sum of three pounds ten shillings, purporting to be signed by Henry Conyard, with intent to defraud: These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear before me, on the fourth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Police Court, Bathurst, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the same Colony as may then be there, to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid.

Recognizance of Bail instead of Remand on an Adjournment of Examination.

Bathurst, }
to wit. }

BE it remembered, that on the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, Pierce M. Fowler, of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, personally came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, and acknowledged himself to owe to our Lady the Queen the sum following, that is to say, the same Pierce M. Fowler, the sum of twenty pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied of his several goods and chattels, lands and tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, if he the said Pierce M. Fowler shall fail in the condition endorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above-mentioned, at }
Bathurst, in the said Colony, before me,— }

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Condition.

Condition.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas the within-bounden Pierce M. Fowler was charged before me for that he the said Pierce M. Fowler did, on the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, feloniously forge a certain receipt for the sum of three pounds ten shillings, purporting to be signed by one Henry Conyard, with intent to defraud. And whereas the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution in this behalf is adjourned until the fifth day of September, if therefore the said Pierce M. Fowler shall appear before me on the said fifth day of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, to answer further to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Henry Conyard v. Pierce M. Fowler.—Forgery.

Henry Conyard, on oath, states:—My information as read is true, and defendant the party I complain of; I am a labourer, residing at Canterbury; I was formerly residing at Bathurst; I was employed by defendant to do some work several times; I was so employed in September, 1881; I was employed by defendant to do some work at a house next Lanfranche's; it was eight panel of fencing, and a little gate on the cross fence at the bottom; it is situated on the right-hand side going down the lane from George-street; he told me the work was for him; I was employed at 6s. per day, and was there a day and a half; defendant did not say whose property it was; I received 9s.; that is all defendant paid me; he found the fencing stuff; defendant found everything, I merely did the labour; I can read and write. [The attorney for the accused admits that the handwriting of the receipt produced, including the signatures, is that of the accused.] I never authorized defendant to sign my name, nor authorize him to draw a receipt at all; I never received £3 10s. for work done, as mentioned in the receipt produced; I received 9s.; I never had any agreement with him to find any material; it is very hard to tell the value of the material in the fence; there were a lot of old rails re-worked in; I did the right-hand side going down the lane from George-street; I did the work in September, 1881; the receipt produced is a forgery; £3 10s. for the work done is an over-charge; there were ten posts and fourteen rails in the fence, and about eighteen palings to the rail; the timber was worth about 10s. per rod; there were 4 rods of fencing; some of the timber on the ground and re-worked in again.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I have had no conversation as to what evidence I should give here to-day; I am paying Mr. Levien's fee here to-day; he paid my fare up here; I had conversation with Kenna about the receipt produced about three months ago; when he brought it to me there was a gentleman with him; I am not paid anything to come here to-day, but am to be paid for my loss of time; I did not know there were two actions instituted by Fowler against Kenna, and set down for trial; Kenna did not tell me there was an action against him instituted by Fowler for libel for £2,000, and another for malicious prosecution for £2,000; Tonkin did not see me about this case; I have had no conversation with him about this case; I did not know the cabman; Tonkin did not come to see me with Kenna; I worked for Fowler at different jobs; I cannot say how many; I may have done thirty, forty, or fifty jobs for him; I never gave him a bill for work done; was never asked to sign a receipt in any case; I cannot tell how long it took me to do any other particular job; Fowler provided material I put into the fence; he found everything; he found the posts, rails, palings, nails, and hinges; I'll swear there were not twenty new rails provided; I'll swear there were not eighteen provided; as near as I can tell there were half-a-dozen provided; I cannot tell the number of posts and rails I put into any other fence in Bathurst, and I have done numerous jobs of fencing; I looked at the fence this morning; I cannot remember how many old posts and rails I put in the fence; I looked at every post and rail in it; it was very hard for me to value the material supplied; I had two other gentlemen out to see me, one was Nixon and the other Clark; this was about a month ago; Clark was not doing any work with me about that lane; he was not there when I was paid; Kenna has not promised me anything except my expenses and loss of time; I saw Clark at the brick-yard where I am working, near Canterbury; I saw Clark also this morning; he was with Fowler.

Sworn at Bathurst, 5/9/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

HENRY CONYARD.

John Napcan M'Intosh, on oath, states:—I am an attorney of the Supreme Court, and one of the trustees of the Richard Kenna Estate; am the acting trustee, and was so in 1881; I know defendant; he was agent for the estate, acting under my instructions; I don't know the writing in the receipt produced; the amount mentioned in the receipt, £3 10s., has been allowed to Fowler, as appears by the books.

By Defendant's Attorney:—Have known defendant for a great number of years, more than twenty-five years; he was employed by Mr. Richard Kenna, and was agent at the time of his death, and I continued him; he still acts as agent for me; Mr. Kenna has taken the agency himself; I took it for granted that the receipts were in the handwriting of the parties doing the work; I was not aware that Fowler put in the receipts in his own writing; I only received money on one occasion from Fowler; as far as I know I always found Fowler honest.

Re-examined:—If Mr. Fowler were found guilty of forgery I would alter my opinion of him; until then I have not.

Sworn at Bathurst, 5/9/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

J. N. M'INTOSH.

James Southall, on oath, states:—I am a labourer residing in Bathurst; I know a lane close to Lanfranche's; I don't know Conyard; I never saw him before to my knowledge; I did some fencing in Lanfranche's lane two years and two or three months ago; I have seen the right-hand fence there; I did not do it, or know anything about it.

Sworn at Bathurst, 5/9/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

JAMES × SOUTHALL.
his
mark.

Alfred

Alfred George Stanger, on oath, states:—I am a builder and contractor; I know King's premises and the lane next to Lanfranche's; I have inspected the fence on the right-hand side of the lane; there are nine panels of fencing and a gate; the fencing, if new, would be worth 15s. per rod, £3 15s.

By Defendant's Attorney:—If it was all new, three years ago it would be worth £3 10s., but it was not all new then; there are three new posts and seven old ones; the new ones would be worth 1s. 3d. each, and the old ones 9d.; there are eleven new rails and five old ones; the new ones are worth 1s. each, the old ones 6d.; there were 170 old palings, worth 7s. 6d. per hundred; nails, about 1s. 6d.; the hinges 9d.; and the gate 5s.; the labour would be worth 2s. 6d. per rod, including the gate; I did not measure particularly, but could tell from the number of panels.

Sworn at Bathurst, 5/9/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

ALFRED G. STANGER.

J. J. Atkins, on oath, states:—I am a builder residing at Bathurst; I know where King, the boot-maker, lives in George-street; I know a lane between Lanfranche's and 'Brough's, and a fence on the right-hand side of the lane, which I have inspected; I did not measure the fence, but counted the panels; there are eight panels and a wicket gate; the value of the fence, if new, would be about 14s. per rod; there were four new posts, worth 1s. 3d. each; the old posts, five, would be worth 1s.; above 170 palings at 9s. per 100, if new; there are six new rails worth 9d., and ten old rails at 6d.; the gate is very poor and 6s. or 7s., including labour, is all it is worth; this, including the hinges, 12s. or 14s., would pay a man well for the labour; the details given by me is a fair estimate of the work; the nails about 4d.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I did not measure the fence, but counted it; there are 4½ rods; I examined it at Kenna's request.

Sworn at Bathurst, 5/9/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

J. J. ATKINS.

Statement of Accused.

New South Wales, }
Bathurst, to wit, }

(N., 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 42.)

PIERCE M. FOWLER stands charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the Colony aforesaid, this fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, for that he, the said Pierce M. Fowler, did, on the third day of September, 1881, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, feloniously forge a certain receipt for the sum of three pounds ten shillings, purporting to be signed by one Henry Conyard, with intent to defraud; and the examinations of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution having been completed, and the depositions taken against the accused having been caused to be read to him by me, the said Justice, by or before whom such examination has been so completed; and I, the said Justice, having also stated to the accused and given him clearly to understand that he has nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been holden out to him to induce him to make any admission or confession of his guilt, but that whatever he shall say may be given in evidence against him upon his trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat; and the said charge being read to the said Pierce M. Fowler, and the witnesses for the prosecution are Henry Conyard, of Canterbury, John Napean M'Intosh, Alfred George Stanger, J. J. Atkins, all of Bathurst, and the witnesses for the defence are William Paton, William Whitmore, and John W. Clarke, all of Bathurst, being severally examined in his presence, the said Pierce M. Fowler is now addressed by me as follows:—"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial;" whereupon the said Pierce M. Fowler saith as follows:—"I desire to call witnesses."

Taken before me, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, the day and year first above mentioned.

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

For the defence.

William Paton, on oath, states:—I am a carpenter, and have been in Bathurst twenty years; I know the fence in Lanfranche's lane on the right-hand side; I measured it very carefully this morning; the value of the fence new three years ago would be 15s. per rod; it is only a middling fence.

By Plaintiff's Attorney:—15s. per rod was the value with all the material now; they are all old posts in the fence at present; there are two of the posts that may have been in a fence before, or there may be more; this is the third time I have been called as a witness for Fowler as a valuator; I went to Sydney with Fowler on a Supreme Court case; I went a week before the others; I won't swear there are not five old posts in the fence; I did not notice how many old rails were in the fence or palings either.

Re-examined:—I received a subpoena to attend a case at the Supreme Court.

Sworn at Bathurst, 5/9/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

W. PATON.

William Whitmore, on oath, states:—I am a publican and contractor residing in Bathurst; I know a fence on the right-hand side of the lane from Lanfranche's; it is worth 15s. per rod when new.

By Plaintiff's Attorney:—Fowler asked me to come here; I don't know how many old posts and rails were in the fence; if old I would not offer to value it.

Sworn at Bathurst, 5/9/84,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

WM. WHITMORE.

John W. Clark, on oath, states:—I am a carpenter and builder in Bathurst; I know the fencing on the right-hand side of the lane going from George-street; I would value it at 15s. per rod when new three years ago; the labour, 3s. 4d. per rod; there are 5 rods; I examined the fence this morning; there are ten openings; there are ten posts at 1s. each at the very lowest, twenty rails at 1s. each, 250 palings at

at 10s. per 100, 6lbs. of nails 1s. 6d. ; hinges, say, 1s. 6d. ; the rails in the fence I saw to-day would be worth 1s. each three years ago, and the posts 1s. each ; had they been really good posts they would have been worth 1s. 6d. each ; I have valued the fence for Fowler, and have given evidence for him three times.

By Plaintiff's Attorney :—I have taken interest in Fowler's case ; I know Conyard ; I went to the brickyard where he was working to see if he was the man that did the fencing ; I went on Fowler's behalf to recognize him ; a man named Nixon went with me ; I did not go near Conyard myself ; Fowler told me Conyard had summoned him for forgery ; I have never, except in these cases, given evidence for Fowler before ; I might have sworn I did not give evidence for Fowler before ; I remember now I did give evidence in February, 1881, for him ; I don't think there are any rails in the fence that have been used in a fence before ; there are four old rails in the fence ; 170 palings might cover the fence ; they are about three years old ; I think the gate is about 4ft. 6in.

Sworn at Bathurst, 5/9/84.—

JOHN WM. CLARK.

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Defendant, Pierce Fowler, is committed to take his trial on the charge preferred against him to the next Circuit Court to be holden at Bathurst on the 23rd October next. Bail allowed—self in £80, and one surety of £80, or two of £40.

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Recognizance to give Evidence.

New South Wales, }
Bathurst, to wit. }

(O. 1, 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 42.)

BE it remembered, that on the fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, Henry Conyard, of Canterbury, John Napean McIntosh, of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, Alfred George Stanger, J. J. Atkins, of Bathurst, for the prosecution, in the said Colony, and William Paton, William Whitmore, and John W. Clarke, all of Bathurst, in the said Colony, for the defence, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of forty pounds each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they the said beforementioned persons shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first abovementioned, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, before me,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas Pierce M. Fowler was this day charged before Benjamin Lee, Esquire, Police Magistrate, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with forgery ; if therefore they the beforementioned persons shall appear at the next Court of Assize, to be holden at Bathurst, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 22nd day of October next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said Pierce M. Fowler, for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said Pierce M. Fowler, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Recognizance of Bail.

New South Wales, }
Bathurst, to wit. }

(S. 1.)

BE it remembered, that on the fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, Pierce M. Fowler, of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, Edward Cantwell, of Bathurst, in the said Colony, publican, and William James Budge, of Caloola, farmer and grazier, in the said Colony, personally came before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following (that is to say) : The said Pierce M. Fowler the sum of eighty pounds, and the said Edward Cantwell and William James Budge the sum of forty pounds each of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied of their several goods and chattels, lands and tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if he, the said Pierce M. Fowler, shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first abovementioned, at the Police Office, in the said Colony, before me,—

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

Condition in ordinary cases.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas the said Pierce M. Fowler was, on the fifth day of September instant, charged before Benjamin Lee, Esquire, Police Magistrate, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with forgery ; if therefore the said Pierce M. Fowler will appear at the next Court of Assize, to be holden at Bathurst, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of October, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the gaol there, and plead to such information as may be filed against him for or in respect of the charge aforesaid, and take his trial upon the same, and not depart the said Court without leave, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

BENJAMIN LEE, J.P., P.M.

In this case I decline to prosecute. Let the necessary steps be taken.—W.B.D., 9/9/84. Bench informed, 9 Sept., /84.

No. 4.

Kenna v. Fowler.

Forgery and uttering.

Depositions of Witnesses.

(M., 11 and 12 Vic., chap. 42.)

Bathurst, }
to wit. }

THE examination of Richard P. Kenna, of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, John N. M'Intosh, James Southall, Caroline Southall, James Lanfranche, Henry Conyard, James E. Tonkin, Sidney Turrell, Patrick Kenna, Josiah J. Atkins, Thomas Macarthy, for the prosecution, and William Paton, William Whitmore, and John W. Clarke, of Bathurst, in the said Colony for the defence, taken on oath this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at Bathurst, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of Pierce M. Fowler, who is charged this day before us for that he, the said Pierce M. Fowler, on the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, did, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, feloniously forge and utter a receipt for the payment of three pounds ten shillings to Henry Conyard, with intent thereby then to defraud; and also the said P. M. Fowler, on or about the first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at Bathurst aforesaid, feloniously did forge and utter a certain receipt for the payment of three pounds fifteen shillings to James Southall with intent thereby then to defraud.

Bathurst, }
to wit. }

THE information and complaint of Richard Phillip Kenna, at present a confinee for debt in Darlinghurst Gaol, in the Colony of New South Wales, medical student, taken this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony, who saith that Pierce Marcelline Joseph Fowler did, on or about the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at Bathurst aforesaid, feloniously forge and utter a certain receipt for the payment of three pounds ten shillings, to Henry Conyard, with intent thereby then to defraud; and also the said Pierce Marcelline Joseph Fowler, on or about the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at Bathurst aforesaid, feloniously did forge and utter a certain receipt for the payment of three pounds fifteen shillings to James Southall, with intent thereby then to defraud, whereupon the said Richard Phillip Kenna prays that I the said Justice will proceed in the premises according to law.

Sworn before me the day and year first mentioned, }
at Sydney, in the said Colony,— }

R. P. KENNA.

JNO. C. READ, J.P.

Richard Phillip Kenna, on oath, states:—The information produced is mine, and correct; I am a son of the late Richard Kenna, of whose estate Mr. M'Intosh and P. Kenna, of Orange, were the Trustees; I discovered Southall's receipt, produced, in going through the papers of the estate; it is the first of the two mentioned in the information (exhibit "A"); I afterwards found Conyard's receipt, produced, amongst the papers (exhibit "B"); Mr. Slattery, solicitor, from Sydney, appeared as attorney for defendant; he in presence of defendant admitted the receipts were in the handwriting of defendant, including the signatures; upon finding the receipts I had the work valued; I have examined the work myself—often; the work on the left-hand side is not worth £3 15s.; there were 5 rods repairing fence; it was all old timber, except some new palings; as old stuff it was inferior; I should consider 12s. sufficient for doing the labour; a perfectly new fence ought to be put up for £3 15s.; I examined afterwards the right-hand fence; Fowler having brought three witnesses into Court who swore that Southall did not do the left-hand side fence but the right-hand side; there were 4 rods and a gate on the right-hand side—a paling gate; that fence is better than the left-hand side, but even in that there were several old posts and rails; if the fence were perfectly new I consider £3 10s. a liberal price for it; after hearing the evidence of Fowler's witnesses, I made a further search amongst the papers and found the receipt marked "B"; I found Conyard and showed him the receipt.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I don't know the value of the improvements for a certainty; the receipt, exhibit "A," is the one I prosecuted Fowler on for forgery, and on which the Attorney-General did not file a Bill; I found the receipt, exhibit "B," before the case of Southall was settled; he was committed for trial on the second case (Conyard's), and no bill was filed; Fowler was prosecuted by Conyard fifteen months' ago, and no bill was filed; I am bringing fresh evidence to-day; I got it about the time of the action twelve months ago; I heard Burke and Reynolds swear that Southall worked at the right-hand side of the fence; I assisted Conyard in every way; I did not pay Levien or agree to pay him a fee; in Southall's case no reference was made to Conyard; Conyard's case was separate from Southall's; one of the civil actions against me was kept pending until just before the last April Assizes; last February I was arrested for costs in the libel action, and have been in custody ever since; I mean the civil action was pending until June last; I am prosecuting to-day the defendant on the same two receipts to which that evidence refers.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

R. P. KENNA.

W. H. SUTTOB, J.P.

E. WEBB, J.P.

W. H. PAUL, J.P.

John Napcan M'Intosh, on oath, states:—I am a solicitor residing in Bathurst; I with Mr. P. Kenna were the trustees in the estate of the late R. Kenna; the business by arrangement was transacted at my office; I have no doubt the receipts produced have been in my custody; personally I knew very little about the estate having reference to the form of receipt; had I known the receipts were in the handwriting of defendant I should have felt it my duty to make inquiries. By

By Defendant's Attorney:—Have known defendant over twenty years; he was employed by the late Mr. Kenna, and continued by me; he was relieved at the request of Mr. R. Kenna; I have not changed my opinion of Mr. Fowler; I still employ him in a small way.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.
E. WEBB, J.P.
W. H. PAUL, J.P.

JNO. N. MINTOSH.

James Southall, on oath, states:—I am a labourer, residing in Bathurst; have lived here nine or ten years; I am the only person of the name of Jas. Southall residing in Bathurst; I remember being employed by Fowler to do some work about three years ago; it was to pull down some fencing and put it up again; it was in a lane leading from George-street, near Lanfranche's public-house; as you go from George-street down the lane it is on the left-hand side; I am positive about it; there were ten panels of fencing; it was old fencing; the posts and rails were all old; I don't remember any fresh posts or rails being brought; I put up the ones I pulled down; defendant provided some new palings; about thirty or forty new ones; I only had to do the labour; found no posts, rails, nails, or any material whatever; I told accused I would do the job at 2s. per rod; he said he would give it me; that was the only arrangement I had with him; I did the work in a day; he paid me 10s.; I don't remember giving him any receipt or bill; he took the money out of his pocket and paid me; I did not authorize him to make out any bill or receipt for me; I did not authorize him to put my name or mark to any receipt; I cannot write or read; the signature to receipt "A" is not mine; I have heard receipt "A" read; I never sent any such bill or receipt to accused or authorized any one to do so; palings were worth at that time about 10s. per 100, such as they were; that is the only fencing I ever did for Fowler in the Kenna Estate; I consider £3 15s. would be quite an absurd price for the work and material found.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I did not, to my memory, use any new posts or rails in putting up that fence; I put up what I pulled down; some one brought new palings, but that was all; I don't know who brought them; I examined the fence once since I put it up; I don't recollect the fence required any new posts and rails; I did not repair any fence except this 10-panel; I have done other work for accused, but I can't say where or the day and date; I don't know what I put in the fence I repaired for Fowler; I did not do any repairing to any fence in that locality about that time; I did the work by myself; it is about two and a half years since I did the work; I remember going to Orange with Kenna; don't remember having any conversation about this case with him; I went up to look at some work; I went to M'Lachlan's office with Kelaher; Kenna paid my fare to Orange; I think Kenna went with Kelaher and myself to M'Lachlan's office.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.
E. WEBB, J.P.
W. H. PAUL, J.P.

his
JAMES x SOUTHALL.
mark.

Caroline Southall, on oath, states:—I live with my father, last witness; know the accused; I remember meeting him about a fortnight before the case came on in which myself and father gave evidence last year; Fowler asked me if my father could read and write; I told him no.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I was going up the street and Fowler stopped me; I afterwards asked him if he had some houses to let; that was all was said; have had no conversation with my father about this case.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.
E. WEBB, J.P.
W. H. PAUL, J.P.

CAROLINE SOUTHALL.

James Lanfranche, on oath, states:—I am a butcher, residing in George-street; have lived there over eight years; I have a right-of-way to a lane close to my shop; I know the two fences in the lane; one on the right-hand side, the other on the left-hand side; I know James Southall, a colored man; I remember him working there about four years ago; I saw him repairing a fence on the left-hand side, going into the lane from George-street; it was an old fence standing there before he commenced; I saw him putting up post and rails, but no new ones; I saw him put some new palings up; I am perfectly certain it was on the left-hand side; I did not see him doing any work on the right-hand side; I saw a white man doing some work on the right-hand side; the son of the accused brought some portion of the fencing for the right-hand side; I did not see any posts or rails brought for the left-hand side; since giving evidence before I have seen Conyard; he is the man who did the work on the right-hand side; there was a cross-fence at the bottom; I saw Meaney and Croke working at it; it is a long way from these fences.

By Defendant's Attorney:—Most of the palings were new on the left-hand side; thirty or forty palings would not be sufficient to do the whole; I think I saw Southall there on two different days; he shifted some posts to make a corner gate; I can't say if there were any second-hand posts and rails that had been used before; I did not see anyone assisting Southall; posts and rails might have been brought there for what I know; the right-hand side fence was done first; I remember Burke swearing Southall worked on the right-hand side.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.
E. WEBB, J.P.
W. H. PAUL, J.P.

JAMES LANFRANCHE.

Henry Conyard, on oath, states:—I am a labourer; I once lived in Bathurst; I once did some work for accused on the right-hand side of a lane, near Lanfranche's; I am positive it was on the right-hand side; I took down some old fencing, 8-panel; what was good I put up again; what was not good I replaced with new fencing; also a little gate on the cross-bottom; I made it by sawing two old rails in

two

two and nailing palings on it; I found no material; I agreed with accused at 6s. per day, and I did it in a day and a half; Fowler paid me 9s.; the fresh stuff he supplied was twisted, poor stuff; the palings were all new; the posts supplied were worth about 1s. each; I put about six new rails in, worth 6d. or 9d. each; the palings at that time would be worth about 7s. per 100; I put in four new posts; I used about 140 or 150 new palings; I can read and write; I look at receipt, exhibit "B"; I never gave it to Fowler; I never gave him any receipt or bill for the work; no part of the receipt, exhibit "B," is in my handwriting.

Mr. C. Kenny, attorney for the defendant, at this stage admitted that both receipts were in the handwriting of defendant.

I never authorized accused, or any other person, to write the receipt, or put my name to it; I never saw the receipt "B" until Kenna showed it to me; I don't think the work done and material provided was worth anything like £3 10s.; I think about £1 10s. would be plenty; I used about 2lbs. of nails, worth 6d., and two hinges worth 10d.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I prosecuted Fowler once before; I saw exhibit "B" then; it is the same receipt as now produced; I had conversation with Kenna when he was in Darlinghurst, but none since about this case; I have spoken to him since; he sent for me last Saturday to his house; we did not talk about this case; I was there over an hour; I did not examine the fence on the left-hand side; I have done other work for accused; I can't specify where or when; I remember saying before it was very hard to say what the value of the material was; sixteen rails were used altogether and ten posts; I did some fencing on Rotten's estate for defendant; I never bought any palings in Bathurst myself; those I used were very rough ones; I have had experience in paling fencing; have thought more over the value since I last gave evidence.

Re-examined:—When I was doing the work at Rotten's, defendant said to me, "If any one asks you what you are getting, say 2s. 6d. per rod"; I said nothing; I was getting so much a day; five people altogether were present when I was with Kenna on Saturday.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.
E. WEBB, J.P.
W. H. PAUL, J.P.

HENRY CONYARD.

James E. Tonkin, on oath, states:—I know the accused; I remember having a conversation with him in which the name of Southall was mentioned; I told him the best thing to do was to drop the civil proceedings on both sides; that there were other cases to be brought forward, one of which was by Southall; this was some time before the prosecution by Southall; defendant replied, "What Southall?" I said, "You know what Southall," when he said, "There are more than one Southall in the world."

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.
E. WEBB, J.P.
W. H. PAUL, J.P.

JAMES E. TONKIN.

Sidney Turrell, on oath, states:—I am a clerk in the office of M'Intosh, Pinnock, and Price; I look at receipts exhibits "A" and "B"; I had more to do with the receipts in Kenna's estate than Mr. M'Intosh; I know the estate was debited with the amounts in the receipts for £3 10s. and £3 15s., and Fowler credited with them; he used to collect rents and bring them at the end of the month; he used to bring a statements of the accounts and give a cheque for the balance; no person knew the receipts were not genuine until R. Kenna examined the receipts and discovered them; I am sure he received the receipts produced from Fowler, and that the amounts were deducted by Fowler.

By Defendant's Attorney:—There were a great number of receipts in this estate put in by Fowler, and the amounts credited to him; there are a considerable number put in by Fowler in his handwriting; I did not notice at the time they were in Fowler's handwriting; had I done so I would have reported it to Mr. M'Intosh, as it was I did not report it.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.
E. WEBB, J.P.
W. H. PAUL, J.P.

SYDNEY V. TURRELL.

Sidney Turrell, recalled, states:—The two accounts produced were rendered by the defendant; the amounts, £3 10s. and £3 5s., appear therein, and agree with the receipts; Southall's receipt is £3 15s.; the amount of debit in his name is £3 5s., and Smith 10s.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.
E. WEBB, J.P.
W. H. PAUL, J.P.

SIDNEY V. TURRELL.

Patrick Kenna, on oath, states:—I am a co-trustee with Mr. M'Intosh in the estate of my late brother, Richard Kenna; the management of the estate, so far as collecting rents and doing repairs, was left to Mr. M'Intosh, as I resided in Orange; I have had considerable experience in repairing houses and fences; I examined the fence on the left-hand side of the lane near Lanfranco's carefully; I counted the posts and rails; the posts were old ones; had been used for years; there were two or three partly new rails, and about fifty or sixty palings—new ones; presuming defendant provided all the old stuff and the new it would not be worth more than 30s., with the labour included; had I known that Fowler signed the receipts I would not have accepted them.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I examined the left-hand fence when Fowler was prosecuted before; I was not called then as a witness; I did not look at the fence on the right-hand side; Fowler brought witnesses to prove it was the fence on the right-hand side Southall put up; a new two-railing fence with 5-foot palings would be worth 10s. or 11s. per rod.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.
E. WEBB, J.P.
W. H. PAUL, J.P.

P. KENNA.

Josiah

Josiah J. Atkins, on oath, states:—I am a builder; I have had experience in the cost of repairing fences; I examined two fences in a lane near Lanfranche's—one on each side; I examined a fence on the left-hand side; 10s. would be a fair remuneration for taking up and putting down that fence, finding no material; I examined it, and gave evidence on the 30th May, 1884; it was a very inferior fence; including nails, 15s. would be a fair price for the new material I saw there; I have since examined the fence on the right-hand side; it was a better fence than on the left side.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I can't say if the old material was in the fence before; the whole of the material in the left-hand fence was worth about £2; the whole of the material was inferior; for putting up a new fence the price paid is 3s. 6d. to 4s. per rod.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.

E. WEBB, J.P.

W. H. PAUL, J.P.

J. J. ATKINS.

Thomas M'Carthy, on oath, states:—I am a fencer; have had thirty years' experience about Bathurst; I have examined to-day the fences on both sides of the lane near Lanfranche's; the fence on the left side is a very inferior one; there are three morticed post-holes in the posts and two rails; if a person found three new rails and fifty or sixty palings it would be worth about 6s.; most of the palings have been used before; the rails are very inferior ones, and the labour 10s.; on the right-hand side four posts look pretty good and others are sound but old; the gate is very inferior, only palings and cross-piece; if a man found labour and stuff the right-hand fence would be worth about £2.

By Defendant's Attorney:—I would put it up for £2; have not seen the fences before; the left-hand fence is worth about 25s.; I cannot say the value of either fence three years ago, I am speaking as I find them to-day.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.

E. WEBB, J.P.

W. H. PAUL, J.P.

his
THOMAS x M'CARTHY.
mark.

Statement of the Accused.

New South Wales, }
Bathurst, to wit. }

(No. 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 42.)

PIERCE FOWLER stands charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for that he, the said Pierce Fowler, on the third day of September, 1881, and 1st April, 1882, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, did forge and utter two receipts for the payment of money, and the examination of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution having been completed, and the depositions taken against the accused having been caused to be read by me the said Justice (by or) before whom such examination has been so completed; and I, the said Justice, having also stated to the accused and given him clearly to understand that he has nothing to hope from any promise of favour and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been holden out to him to induce him to make any admission or confession of his guilt, but that whatever he shall say may be given in evidence against him upon his trial notwithstanding such promise or threat; and the said charge being read to the said Pierce Fowler; and the witnesses for the prosecution, R. P. Kenna, Bathurst, J. A. M'Intosh, Bathurst, James Southall, Bathurst, Caroline Southall, Bathurst, Jas. Lanfranche, Bathurst, Henry Conyard, Sydney, Jas. E. Tonkin, Bathurst, Sydney Turrell, Bathurst, Patrick Kenna, Orange, J. J. Atkins, Bathurst, Thos M'Carthy, Bathurst, being severally examined in his presence, the said Pierce Fowler is now addressed by me as follows:—"Having heard the evidence do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial"; whereupon the said Pierce Fowler saith as follows:—"I desire to call evidence."—P. M. FOWLER.

Taken before me, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, the day and year first above-mentioned.

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.

For the defence.

William Paton, on oath, states:—I am a carpenter; have had experience of fencing twenty years off and on; I know the lane near Lanfranche's in George-street; examined the fencing some 9 or 12 months ago; have examined the fence on the right-hand side; I value it three or four years ago at 14s. to 15s. per rod; I think there are 5 rods in it; I have not examined the fence on the left-hand side; the material on the right-hand side was ordinary timber; I don't know who put it up.

By Plaintiff's Attorney:—I cannot say how many times I have been called as a witness for the accused; I think three times; I have never given evidence for Fowler except in these two fences; I gave evidence in Meany's case for Fowler; I know Edward Burke; he was a witness for Fowler; I have had no difference with him during the last month about giving evidence; he did not strike me; if the fence had been put up new it was worth 15s. per rod; I believe it was new three or four years ago; if old stuff it would be worth 10s. or 12s. per rod.

Sworn at Bathurst, 1/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.

E. WEBB, J.P.

W. H. PAUL, J.P.

W. PATON.

William Whitmore, on oath, states:—I am a contractor; have had experience in fencing, and know the lane near Lanfranche's; I examined the fences on both sides about fifteen months ago; the right-hand fence when new I valued at 15s. per rod; had been up eighteen months or two years at the time; I think there were 4½ rods of fencing; the left-hand side was an old fence repaired; I valued it at 28s.—about 4 rods altogether; I think it is shorter than the right side; I saw some new palings there, and might have been there twelve months; the value of the labour on the left-hand side was 15s.

By Plaintiff's Attorney:—I may have said in former evidence the labour was worth 10s. or 12s.; I said the material was very inferior—a lot of old stuff; there were four or five new rails; there were sixty or seventy new palings, worth 12s. per 100; the rails were worth 10d. each.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.

E. WEBB, J.P.

W. H. PAUL, J.P.

WM. WHITMORE.

John W. Clark, on oath, states:—I am a carpenter; have had experience in fencing; I examined some fences in a lane near Lanfranche's some eighteen months ago; the fence on right-hand side was worth 14s. or 15s. per rod when put up; appeared to be up two years when I saw it, perhaps more; I looked at fence on left-hand side; examined it carefully; it was an old fence repaired; there were new palings, and a new rail here and there; don't know how many rod were in it; one or two of the rails had been used previously; most of the posts were the old ones; I don't think there were any new posts; I did not value the price; have given evidence for Fowler two or three times.

By Plaintiff's Attorney:—Gave evidence in Southall's case; I was asked and spoke about the left-hand fence; I examined the fence on the left-hand side at the same time as I examined the right-hand fence; I examined the fence in consequence of Fowler getting a summons for forgery; I believe Fowler asked me to go, but am not certain; I went to Sydney to see Conyard by Fowler's instructions; he paid my expenses; I went to see if I knew the man; I saw Conyard; have given evidence for Fowler in another case, Kelaher's—also in Meany's case.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.

E. WEBB, J.P.

W. H. PAUL, J.P.

JOHN WM. CLARK.

David Kirkwood, on oath, states:—I am Sheriff's Officer in Bathurst; saw Kenna before this prosecution was instituted; had no conversation with him about this case; I was not sent by Kenna to Fowler.

Sworn at Bathurst, 2/11/85,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.

E. WEBB, J.P.

W. H. PAUL, J.P.

D. KIRKWOOD.

Bathurst, 2 November, 1885.

THE accused is committed to take his trial on the charge preferred against him to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden at Bathurst on a date to be hereafter named. Bail allowed—himself in £80, and two sureties of £40 each, or one of £80.

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.

Recognizance to give Evidence.

New South Wales, } (O, 1 & 12 Vic., cap. 42.)
to wit. }

BE it remembered, that on the second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, Richard P. Kenna, of Bathurst, John N. McIntosh, James Southall, of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, Caroline Southall, James Lanfranche, of Bathurst, in the said Colony, James E. Tonkin, Sidney Turrell, Henry Conyard, Patrick Kenna, Josiah J. Atkins, Thomas McCarthy, for the prosecution; and William Paton, William Whitmore, John W. Clarke, of Bathurst, in the said Colony, for the defence, personally came before me the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of forty pounds each of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they, the said before-mentioned persons, shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above-mentioned, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, before me,—

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.

Now, the condition of the within-written recognizance is such that Pierce Fowler was this day charged before W. H. Suttor, E. Webb, and W. H. Paul, Esquires, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the said Colony, with forgery. If therefore they, the before-mentioned persons, shall appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be holden at Bathurst, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on a day to be hereafter named next at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said Pierce Fowler for the offence aforesaid to the jurors, who shall pass upon the trial of the said Pierce Fowler, then the said recognizance to be void or else to stand in full force and virtue.

W. H. SUTTON, J.P.

Recognizance of Bail.

New South Wales, } (S. 1.)
Bathurst, to wit. }

BE it remembered, that on the second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, Pierce Fowler, of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, and James Banfield, of Bathurst, in the said Colony, personally came before me the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following (that is to say), the said Pierce Fowler the sum of eighty pounds, and James Banfield the sum of eighty pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied of their several goods and chattels, lands and tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if he the said Pierce Fowler shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above-mentioned, at the Police Office, in the said Colony, before me,—

H. HELY HUTCHINSON, J.P.

Condition

Condition in ordinary cases.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such that, whereas the said Pierce Fowler was, on the 2nd day of November instant, charged before W. H. Suttor, E. Webb, and W. H. Paul, Esquires, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with forgery; if, therefore, the said Pierce Fowler will appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be holden at Bathurst, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on a day to be hereafter appointed, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the gaol there, and plead to such information as may be filed against him for or in respect of the charge aforesaid, and take his trial upon the same, and not depart the said Court without leave, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

H. HELY HUTCHINSON, J.P.

The Clerk of the Peace to The Police Magistrate, Bathurst.

Sir,

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sydney, 13 November, 1885.

I have the honor to inform you that depositions against the defendant named in the margin have come to hand at this office, showing that he was committed for trial to next Bathurst Quarter Sessions on a charge of forging two receipts for £3 10s. and £3 15s. respectively, the first offence on 3rd September, 1881, and the second on 1st April, 1882. Regina v. Pearce
M. Fowler.

From a perusal of those depositions it would appear as if they embodied the same charges upon which the accused had been previously committed, and respecting which the Honorable the Attorney-General had declined to file bills. I refer to the cases respectively committed for the Circuit Court held on 23rd October, 1884, and the Quarter Sessions held on 22nd July, 1884.

Will you kindly inform me whether I am correct in supposing that the charges referred to are identical, and if so, state, for the information of the Crown Prosecutor, what special reasons existed for these recommitments.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Clerk of the Peace.

The Police Magistrate, Bathurst, to The Clerk of the Peace.

Sir,

Bathurst, 14 November, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, having reference to the case of Pierce Fowler, who was committed for trial by the Bathurst Bench, on a charge of forgery, to the next Bathurst Quarter Sessions. In reply, I beg to state I was not present at the hearing of the charges against Fowler, having declined to sit in the cases owing to conscientious principles, believing the charges to be identical with those in which he was committed by me previously, in which the Honorable the Attorney-General declined to prosecute.

I presume the reason the presiding Magistrates recommitted Fowler for trial is, they considered *prima facie* cases had been made out from the depositions taken.

I have, &c.,

BENJAMIN LEE, P.M.

Regina v. Fowler—Referred to Mr. Crown Prosecutor Teece. The depositions in this case are with the Honorable the Attorney-General. I think this report should be forwarded on to him.—J.J.T., Nov. 16, /85. For reference to the Honorable the Attorney-General.—ARCH. C. FRASER, Clerk of the Peace. The Secretary, &c.

Memo. from Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Department, 8 December, 1885.

WILL Mr. Teece kindly inform me whether there are any circumstances within his knowledge that in any way cast a different complexion on this case as compared with the one which he referred to the Attorney-General, and in which the Attorney-General declined to file a bill?

A.G.

Regina v. Fowler.

IN answer to the Attorney-General's memo. of the 8th instant, I have the honor to make the following statement:—

The accused was tried and acquitted at Bathurst on the 22nd January, 1884, on a charge of forging a receipt for the payment of £6 10s., dated the 7th January, 1882.

On the 20th May, 1884, he was again committed to take his trial for forging a receipt for the payment of £3 15s., which case I shall designate as "Southall's."

On reading the depositions I referred the matter to the late Attorney-General, who declined to file a bill. (See my memo. dated 12th June, 1884.)

The prosecutor, evidently dissatisfied with this course, took further steps, with the result that on the 5th September, 1884, Fowler was committed to the Bathurst Circuit Court on another charge of forging a receipt for the payment of £3 10s., described as "Conyard's" case.

The Attorney-General again declined to prosecute.

Mr. Kerua then takes what I consider an unusual and unprecedented course. He sets the law in motion again, and puts the two charges, which had been previously dealt with as above stated, in the one information. Substantially the same facts appear and the same evidence is given, and Fowler is recommitted for forging the receipts, £3 15s. and £3 10s. respectively.

In reference to the cases themselves I have but little to add to my former memo.

Conyard's case, being a Circuit Court one, has never before been brought under my observation, but I have no doubt the late Attorney-General took substantially the same view as I did in Southall's case.

It appears to me never to have been denied by the prisoner that the receipts alleged to have been forged were in his handwriting.

The

The prosecution is based on the allegation that the materials supplied and the labour paid for the erection of the fences do not amount in price to £3 15s. and £3 10s. respectively.

Again, there is some confusion as to who really did the right-hand and who the left-hand fence—the prosecutor stating, through his witnesses, that Conyard did the right, and Southall the left, Fowler, on the other hand, alleging the reverse.

However this may be, there is no doubt that materials and labour were supplied by the accused for both fences.

I should again like to point out, that while the witnesses for the prosecution are the same as were called on the previous cases, there is one (Burke) for the prisoner who does not appear this time.

It will be necessary to read my former memo. with this statement.
Chambers, 9 December, 1885.

JOHN J. TEECE.

I decline to file a bill. Let the usual steps be taken.—J.H.W.
The Clerk of the Peace.—H.T.M., *pro Sec.*, B.C., 12/12/85.

Bench informed, 11/12/85.

Mr. H. H. Hutchinson to The Secretary to the Attorney-General.

Sir,

Police Office, Bathurst, 18 December, 1885.

Regina
v.
Fowler.
Forgery and
Uttering.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 11th December, 1885, referring to the case noted in the margin, and to inform you that I have caused the attendance of the witnesses and accused, who is on bail, to be countermanded.

I have, &c.,
H. H. HUTCHINSON, C.P.S.

To be placed with depositions. The Clerk of the Peace.—H.T.M., *pro Sec.*, B.C., 19/12/85.

1885-6.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CHARGES AGAINST EDWARD BROWN HOLT, DEPOSITIONS, &c.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 June, 1886.
—

RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on the 8th June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of the depositions taken in the cases in which Edward Brown Holt was committed to take his trial at the last Central Criminal Court.
“(2.) The names of witnesses (if any), other than those appearing on the depositions, who were subpoenaed to give evidence at the trial, together with the evidence which such witnesses were prepared to give.
“(3.) Copies of the information drawn or filed in the above cases, specifying the section in the Criminal Law Consolidation Acts under which the information in each case was laid.
“(4.) Any other papers in possession of the Government having reference to the charges against the said Edward Brown Holt.”

(Mr. Wisdom).

—
[ENDORSEMENT.]

Quarter Sessions at Sydney, on 20th May, 1886.—No. 7, Depositions—*Regina v. Edward Brown Holt—Fraudulently Appropriating—Committed at Water Police Court, Sydney, on 21st April, 1886.*

For reference to the Hon. The Attorney-General.—W. R. Beavers, Acting Clerk of the Peace
27th April, 1886.

Venue changed by direction of the Attorney-General to the Central Criminal Court, 25th May.

New South Wales,)
Sydney, to wit. }

—
Water Police Court, 14th April, 1886, N.S.W.

Depositions of Witnesses.

THE examination of James Cocking, Detective of the Police Force, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Norman Frederick Giblin, acting-manager Bank of New Zealand, Sydney, John William Cliff, of the firm of W. Gardiner & Co., warehousemen, Sydney, and John Yelverton Mills, of the firm of Mills and Pile, of Pitt-street, Sydney, in the said colony, auctioneer, taken on oath this twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the Water Police Court, Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said colony, in the presence and hearing of Edward Brown Holt, who is charged this day before me that he the said Edward Brown Holt, on the 30th day of November, 1885, at Sydney, in the said Colony, was the manager of a certain banking company, that is to say, the Bank of New Zealand, and having been entrusted as such manager by one John William Cliff, with a certain valuable security, that is to say, a certain cheque or order for the payment of money for safe custody, and for the purpose of the

604—

said

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said cheque or order being delivered by the said Edward Brown Holt to John Yelverton Mills and George Pile (carrying on business in partnership as Mills and Pile) upon such delivery being required by them, and without authority to him, the said Edward Brown Holt, to sell, negotiate, transfer, or pledge the same, did appropriate the said cheque or order for the payment of money to his own use and benefit, in violation of good faith and contrary to the aforesaid purposes.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE information and complaint of Norman Frederick Giblin, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, manager of the Bank of New Zealand, taken the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony of New South Wales, who saith:—That heretofore and before, and at the time of the committing of the offence hereinafter mentioned, Edward Brown Holt was a manager of a certain banking company, that is to say, the Bank of New Zealand, and that the said Edward Brown Holt, on the thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, having been entrusted as such manager as aforesaid, by one John William Cliff, with a certain valuable security, that is to say, a certain cheque or order for the payment of money for safe custody, and for the purpose of the said cheque or order for the payment of money being delivered by the said Edward Brown Holt to John Yelverton Mills and George Pile (carrying on business in copartnership as Mills and Pile) upon such delivery being required by them, the said John Yelverton Mills and George Pile, and without authority to him, the said Edward Brown Holt, to sell, negotiate, transfer, or pledge the same, did appropriate the said cheque or order for the payment of money to his the said Edward Brown Holt's own use and benefit, in violation of good faith, and contrary to the aforesaid purpose.

Sword before me the day and year first above mentioned, }
at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid,— }

N. F. GIBLIN.
GEORGE H. SMITH, J.P.

Warrant to apprehend a Person charged with an Indictable Offence.

To the Superintendent and a Constable in the Police Force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other Constables in the said Force,—

WHEREAS Edward Brown Holt, now of Sydney, in the said Colony, hath this day been charged upon oath before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that he, on the thirtieth day of November, 1885, at the City of Sydney, in the said Colony, having been entrusted as manager of a certain banking Company, to wit, the Bank of New Zealand, by one John William Cliff with a certain valuable security, that is to say, a certain cheque or order for the payment of money, for safe custody and for the purpose of the said cheque or order for the payment of money, being delivered by him the said Edward Brown Holt to John Yelverton Mills and George Pile (carrying on business in copartnership as Mills and Pile) upon such delivery being required by them, the said John Yelverton Mills and George Pile, and without authority to him the said Edward Brown Holt, to sell, negotiate, transfer, or pledge the same, did appropriate the said cheque or order for the payment of money to his the said Edward Brown Holt's own use and benefit, in violation of good faith and contrary to the said purpose.

These are therefore to command you in Her Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said Edward Brown Holt, and to bring him before me or some other of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony to answer unto the said charge and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid.

(Magistrate's Seal)

GEORGE H. SMITH,
Justice of the Peace.

Edward Brown Holt.

Mr. Minter for the prosecution. Mr. Macnamara for the defence.

Detective Cocking on oath states:—This afternoon at the Water Police Station I charged the accused, by virtue of a warrant I produce, that on the 30th day of November last, at Sydney, having been entrusted as manager of the Bank of New Zealand by John William Cliff with a valuable security, namely a cheque, for the payment of money for safe custody, did without authority appropriate the said cheque or order to his own use; I read the warrant to the accused and he made no reply; I brought the accused from Brisbane; I was informed he was on the way to Sydney.

Sworn at Sydney, this 12th April, 1886,—

JAMES COCKING.

P. R. WILSHIRE, D.S.M.

Norman Frederick Giblin on oath states:—I am acting manager for the Bank of New Zealand, Sydney; I produce a cheque; I have seen it before; I know the accused; I got it from him on the 30th day of November last; he handed it to me with the deposit slip with instructions to place the amount to his credit with the Bank of New Zealand; I instructed the ledger-keeper to do so and it was done; I knew nothing about the cheque before the accused handed it to me; the amount of the cheque was credited to the account which the accused had with the Bank of New Zealand and the cheque lost its character as a cheque.

Sworn at Sydney, this 12th April, 1886,—

N. F. GIBLIN.

F. R. WILSHIRE, D.S.M.

John William Cliff on oath states:—I am a warehouseman and a member of the firm of W. Gardiner & Co., in George-street, Sydney; I see exhibit "A;" it is my cheque for £4,000; I gave it to the accused on the 30th of November last, to be held in trust by him for safe custody; he had no authority to deal with

with the cheque in any way for his own use; he was to hand it to Messrs. Mills and Pile on their application; the accused was not interested in the matter in any way; the cheque was in the matter of a speculation; the accused was not in any way interested in it; I don't know whether the cheque has been applied for by Mills and Pile; Mr. John Bennett and Mr. Vallick, my partner, were the only persons interested; a syndicate was afterwards formed; the accused had no interest to my knowledge; he may have had without my knowing it.

Sworn at Sydney, 12th April, 1886,—
F. R. WILSHIRE, D.S.M.

J. W. CLIFF.

John Kelverton Mills on oath states:—I am a member of the firm of Mills and Pile, auctioneers, in Pitt-street, Sydney; I see exhibit "A" a cheque for £4,000, signed by J. W. Cliff; I have never asked the accused for that cheque nor given him any authority to transfer or negotiate it in any way; I saw a cheque signed for this amount by Mr. Cliff; the cheque was to have been for a deposit on a land purchase; I don't know whether accused ever had any interest in it; we sold the land direct to Mr. Cliff, and he is the only person we know in the matter.

Sworn at Sydney, 12th April, 1886,—
F. R. WILSHIRE, D.S.M.

J. Y. MILLS.

Prisoner stands committed to take his trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be holden at Sydney, on the 20th day of May, 1886—Bail allowed, self in £1,000 and two sureties in £500 each.

F. R. WILSHIRE, D.S.M.

"A"

Gosford Land a/c.
No. 4,001.
New a/c.

12/4/86.

Sydney, 30th Nov., 1885.

Bank of New Zealand.

PAY Messrs. Mills and Pile or bearer, Four thousand pounds, stg.

£4,000.

J. W. CLIFF.

[This cheque is stamped on the face in circle with the following words—"Bank of New Zealand, Sydney."]

SPECIFICATION OF CASH PAID IN.		£	s.	d.
Notes				49
Gold				
Silver				
Copper				
Cheques as p } back hereof }				
		£	4,000	0 0

"B"

E.E. 12/4/86.

Sydney, 30th Nov., 1885.

LODGED, on account of Edward B. Holt, with the Bank of New Zealand, at Sydney, the sum of four thousand pounds. Cheques, &c. not to be drawn against until collected.

F.H.W., Teller. By G.H.

Minutes of Attorney General and Crown Prosecutor, &c.

2 Counts—Larceny and Misappropriation.
Section 124, section as to partner.
Section 127, if no partnership.

As the accused has been already committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court upon two other charges I beg to suggest to the Hon. the Attorney-General that this case also be tried at the same Court.

27/4/86.

W. J. HEALEY.

Submitted.—W.W.S., 27/4/86. Approved.—J.H.W. The Clerk of the Peace,—W.W.S., 5/5/86.

Central Criminal Court, 25th May, 1886—Depositions—Regina No. 10—Edward Brown Holt—Fraudulently falsifying a Bank Ledger—See within J.H.W., A.G.—Committed at Sydney on 29th April, 1886.

Suggestions were made as to partnership, at the Police Court, by Holt, with prosecutor was in this transaction. This had better be inquired into.—J.H.W.

N.S.W., Water Police Court, 3rd May, 1886.

New South Wales, Sydney, }
To wit.

The examination of Norman Frederick Giblin, acting manager of the Bank of New Zealand, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Francis Edward Long, teller in the said Bank, and Edward Chisholm, of 16 Spring-street, Sydney, in the said Colony, merchant, taken on oath, this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the Water Police Court, Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of Edward Brown Holt, who is charged this day before me for that he, the said Edward Brown Holt, on the seventh day of June, 1883, at Sydney, in the said Colony, with intent to defraud did falsify a certain book, to wit, a bank ledger, belonging to the Bank of New Zealand, his employers, by falsely entering that one Edward Chisholm had a debit and overdrawn account with the said bank, and was indebted to the said bank in the said amount; whereas in fact the said Edward Chisholm had not then nor at any time a debit and overdrawn account with the said bank, and was not indebted to the said bank in the said amount or in any amount whatever as he the said Edward Brown Holt at the time he made the said false entry then well knew. And the said Edward Brown Holt being a servant of the said Bank of New Zealand with intent to defraud did make and concur in making the said false entry as aforesaid.

Application

Application for fixed deposit receipt.

SPECIFICATION OF CASH PAID IN.	
Notes	W.R.
Gold	J.C.
N.Z. Cheques, as } ? back hereof }	
£3,250.	

No. 169,494.

"A"

Sydney, 7th June, 1883.

LODGED with the Bank of New Zealand here, the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, to be placed to the credit of Edward Chisholm as a fixed deposit, repayable on 14th January, 1884, after above date, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. from 14th July, 1883, per con., and to cease bearing interest at the expiration of that period unless again deposited for a fixed term.

C.D., Teller.

EDWARD CHISHOLM,
in Ga.

To be held as security against overdraft of E. Chisholm for £3,250.

"B"

T.H. No. 886.

Sydney, 7 June, 1883.

Bank of New Zealand.

PAY fixed deposit or bearer, three thousand two hundred and fifty pounds.

£3,250.

Debit.

EDWARD CHISHOLM.

[This cheque is stamped, on the face in circle, with the following words:—"Bank of New Zealand, Sydney, paid June 7, 1883."]

"C"

No. 513.

Sydney, 14 January, 1884.

T.C. 837.

Bank of New Zealand.

PAY Mackellar's Estate, &c., or bearer, three thousand three hundred and eighty pounds, stg.

£3,380.

EDW. CHISHOLM.

[This cheque is stamped, on the face in two circles, with the following words:—"Bank of New Zealand, Sydney, paid Jan. 14, 1884," and "Bank of Australasia, Sydney."]

"D"

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Due 14th Jan., 1884.

Fixed deposit receipt,

Bank of New Zealand.

No. 169,494.

S V.R. 82

Stamp duty,

Two pence.

Incorporated by Act of  the General Assembly.

Deposit Receipt.

Sydney, 7 June, 1883.

RECEIVED from No. 169,494, the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty pounds as a fixed deposit, repayable on 14th Jan., 1884, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from 14th July, 1883.

£3,250.

T.H.,

For the Bank of New Zealand.

WALTER & LAMY, pro Manager.

ISAAC CHAPMAN, Accountant.

When payment of this receipt is required the receipt must be returned duly endorsed.

[This receipt is stamped across the face with the words—"Not transferable" and "Paid."]

CONDITIONS OF DEPOSIT.

This receipt is not transferable, nor can it be drawn against by cheque or otherwise, and must be returned to the bank before the deposit can be withdrawn or renewed; interest will cease on expiry of the term for which the money is deposited.

Principal...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,250	0	0
Interest paid to due due	...	...	...	...	...	97	10	0
							£3,347	10	0
Received the above amount,—									
Cash	...	...	...	...	...	£3,347	10	0
							£3,347	10	0

Sydney, 14th January, 1884.

(Signature) EDW. CHISHOLM.

"E"

No. 1,385.

Sydney, 14th January, 1884.

Bank of New Zealand.

PAY E. Chisholm, Esq., or bearer, thirty-two pounds and ten shillings, stg.

£32 10s.

EDWARD B. HOLT.

[This cheque is stamped, on the face in circle, with the following words:—"Bank of New Zealand, Sydney, paid Jan. 14, 1884."]

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE information and complaint of Norman Frederick Giblin, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, acting manager at Sydney aforesaid, of the Bank of New Zealand, taken on the twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand one hundred and eighty-six, before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said Colony, who saith that heretofore and

and before, and at the time of the committing of the offence hereinafter mentioned, Edward Brown Holt was a servant of a certain corporation called the Bank of New Zealand, and that the said Edward Brown Holt, on the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, did with intent to defraud, falsify a certain book, to wit, a Bank ledger, which said Bank ledger belonged to the said Bank of New Zealand, his employers, by falsely entering in the said book, under the date of the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, that one Edward Chisholm had a debit and overdrawn account with the said Bank of New Zealand, to the amount of three thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, and that the said Edward Chisholm was indebted to the said Bank of New Zealand to the said amount, whereas in fact the said Edward Chisholm had not on the seventh day of June aforesaid, nor at any time a debit and overdrawn account with the said Bank of New Zealand to the amount of three thousand two hundred and fifty pounds aforesaid, nor to any amount whatever, and was not indebted to the said Bank of New Zealand to the said amount, nor to any amount whatever, as he the said Edward Brown Holt then well knew at the time when he made the said false entry.

And who also saith that the said Edward Brown Holt was a servant of the said Bank of New Zealand, and did with intent to defraud, make and concur in making a certain false entry in a certain book, to wit, a certain Bank ledger, which said book then belonged to the said Bank of New Zealand, his employers, by falsely entering in the said book, under the date of the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, that one Edward Chisholm had a debit and overdrawn account with the said Bank of New Zealand to the amount of three thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, and that the said Edward Chisholm was indebted to the said Bank of New Zealand to the said amount, whereas in fact the said Edward Chisholm had not on the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three aforesaid, nor at any time, a debit and overdrawn account with the said Bank of New Zealand to the amount of three thousand two hundred and fifty pounds aforesaid, nor to any amount whatever, and was not indebted to the said Bank to the said amount, nor to any amount whatever, as the said Edward Brown Holt then well known at the time when he made the said false entry.

N. F. GIBLIN.

Sworn before me, on the day and year first above mentioned, at Sydney aforesaid,—

F. R. WILSHIRE, D.S.M.

Mr. Teece, instructed by Mr. H. Williams, for prosecution; Mr. Macnamara for defence. Remanded till this day week, at 11 o'clock a.m.
Sydney, 22/4/86.

GEO. MAUNSELL, P.M.

Warrant to apprehend a person charged with an indictable offence.

To the Superintendent, a constable in the Police Force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other constables in the said Force,—

WHEREAS Edward Brown Holt, of Sydney, in the said Colony, hath this day been charged upon oath before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, for that he on the 7th day of June, 1883, now instant, at Sydney, in the said Colony, being then a servant of a certain Corporation called the Bank of New Zealand, did with intent to defraud, falsify a certain book, to wit, a Bank ledger, which said Bank ledger belonged to the said Bank of New Zealand, his employers, by falsely entering in said book, under date 17th June, 1883, that one Edward Chisholm had a debit and overdrawn account to the amount of £3,250: These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith, to apprehend the said Edward Brown Holt, and to bring him before me, or some other of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said Colony, to answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid.

(Magistrate's Crown Seal.) F. R. WILSHIRE, D.S.M.,

Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Teece, instructed by Messrs. Want, Johnson, & Co., for the prosecution; Mr. Macnamara, for the defence.

Norman Frederick Giblin on oath states:—I am the acting Manager of the Bank of New Zealand, Sydney; on the 7th of June, 1883, the accused was manager and remained as such until recently; I see the application for fixed deposit; it is in the handwriting of the accused; I also see a debit note dated 7th June, 1883, that is also in the handwriting of the accused; the debit note is a voucher for a debit entry in the ledger and in the ordinary course would go to the teller and then to the ledger-keeper; the duty of the ledger-keeper would be to debit Mr. Edward Chisholm's account with the amount therein named; that entry appearing in the ledger would show that Mr. Chisholm had a debit and over-drawn account to the amount of £3,250; if the matter had been a private transaction or any transaction for a fixed deposit, the duty of the accused would have been to have paid in cash on some valuable security; I see the cheque produced dated 14th January, 1884; it was paid by the bank on the same date, I have made a calculation that a fixed deposit of £3,250 at 6 per cent. from 14th July, 1883, to 14th January, 1884, would be £97 10s. if at 8 per cent. £32 10s. more; those three amounts make up the amount of this cheque; I see the deposit receipt dated 7th June, 1883; it was handed to Mr. Chisholm, I believe it would be in the ordinary course of business; I see an entry on the back of it in the accountant's handwriting; it is the working out of the interest at 6 per cent.; this document would be handed back to the bank when Mr. Chisholm's cheque was cashed; the cheque produced is the accused's; it was paid into Mr. Chisholm's credit to meet the cheque for £3,380.

Put in and marked "A."

Put in and marked "B."

Put in and marked "C."

Put in and marked "D."

Put in and marked "E."

To *Mr. Macnamara*: These proceedings have been instituted by the Bank of New Zealand; no civil proceedings were instituted prior to Criminal proceedings; garnishee proceedings have been made with regard to the accused; I can't say from memory whether the amount in this case is within the matter; the proceedings are for over £11,000.

N. F. GIBLIN.

Sworn at Sydney, 29th April, 1886.—

F. R. WILSHIRE AND J. M. MARSH.

Francis

Francis Edward Long on oath states:—I am teller in the Bank of New Zealand; I was a ledger-keeper on the 7th June, 1883; on that date I received exhibit "B" from the teller, and in accordance with it I debited Mr. Chisholm's account with the amount £3,250, the effect of which is to shew that Mr. Chisholm has an overdrawn account to that amount; I have seen exhibit "A"; on 14th January, 1884, Mr. Chisholm drew a cheque for £3,380; it was honoured by the bank; he was and has since been indebted to the amount to the bank.

F. E. LONG.

Sworn at Sydney, 29th April, 1886,—

F. R. WILSHIRE AND J. M. MARSH, S.M.'s.

Edward Chisholm on oath states:—I am a merchant; I know the accused and have done so some years from the 7th June, 1883; I was mortgagee of house and property at Elizabeth Bay; I had lent on it £3,250; the place was then called Maryville; I agreed with the accused to assign the mortgage to him on receiving £3,250; he agreed to give me a fixed deposit with the bank for that amount bearing interest at 6 per cent. from the 14th July, 1883, to 14th January, 1884, and on the latter date in addition to pay 2 per cent. per annum; the term would expire on 14th January, 1884; all I knew I was to get the bank deposit receipt for £3,250 on the 14th January, 1884; I drew exhibit "C" and it was honoured and I handed back exhibit "D," which I got from the bank on 7th June, 1883; I did not know that on 7th June, 1883, or 14th January, 1884, I had a debit account at the bank; I never gave accused instructions to give me a debit or overdrawn account at the bank; I never gave anyone any authority to debit my account or any other account with £3,250; the transaction with the accused was a private one; I first learnt about three weeks ago that I had an overdrawn account at the bank.

Sworn at Sydney, 29th April, 1886,—

F. R. WILSHIRE AND J. M. MARSH.

EDW. CHISHOLM.

Edward Brown Holt stands committed to take his trial at the next Court of Gaol Delivery on the 25th of May, 1886, at Sydney.

F. R. WILSHIRE AND J. M. MARSH, S.M.'s.

Sydney, 29th April, 1886.

CENTRAL Criminal Court, 25th May, 1886.—No. 85, Depositions.—Regina, No. 9, Edward Brown Holt. Larceny of a valuable security.—Committed at Sydney on 22nd April, 1886.

Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales, 29 April, 1886.

Water Police Court.—(28 April, 1886.)

Depositions of Witnesses.

To wit.

THE examination of James Todd, of New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, in the Colony of New South Wales, acting accountant; Clarence Hobart Cox, of Commercial Bank, Sydney, ledger-keeper; William Henry Mackenzie, of Canley Vale, insurance agent; and Arthur George White, of English Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, in the said Colony, ledger-keeper, taken on oath this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justice of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of Edward Brown Holt, who is charged this day before me for that he the said Edward Brown Holt, on the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at Sydney, in the said Colony, being a servant of a certain Company called the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited), did steal a certain valuable security, to wit, a certain cheque or order for the payment of money and also certain money, to wit, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, the property of the said New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, (Limited).

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE information and complaint of Herbert Holtham Lang, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, manager of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, (Limited), taken the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, before the undersigned one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, who saith that heretofore and before and at the time of the committing of the offence hereinafter mentioned Edward Brown Holt, was a servant of a certain Company called the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited), and that the said Edward Brown Holt, on the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, did steal a certain valuable security, that is to say, a certain cheque or order for the payment of money, and also certain money, that is to say, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, the property of the said New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, (Limited).

HERBERT H. LANG.

Sworn before me the day and year first above mentioned, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid,—

GEORGE H. G. MICHAEL, J.P.

Warrant to apprehend a person charged with an indictable offence.

To the Superintendent and a Constable in the Police Force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other constables in said Force.

WHEREAS Edward Brown Holt, now of Sydney, in the said Colony, hath this day been charged upon oath before the undersigned one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that he on the twenty-eighth day of April, 1886, at Sydney, in the said Colony, then being a servant of a certain company called the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited), did steal a certain valuable security, that is to say, a certain cheque or order for the payment of money, and also certain money, that is to say, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, the property of

of the said New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, (Limited): These are therefore to command you in Her Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said Edward Brown Holt, and to bring him before me or some other of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony, to answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid,—

(Magistrate's Seal.)

GEORGE H. G. MICHAEL,
Justice of the Peace.

EDWARD BROWN HOLT,
(B.W.) Larceny as a servant.

Remanded until Thursday next, with the understanding that a further remand be granted.
Sydney, 12 April, 1886. F. R. WILSHIRE, D.S.M.

Remanded for a week.
Sydney, 15 April, 1886.

"A"

F. R. WILSHIRE, D.S.M.

W.P.C., 22/4/86. C.J.

New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited).

Sydney, 28 April, 1884.

No.

The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF bearer, fifteen hundred pounds, stg.

Entd., J.V.

£1,500.

[E.S.] [ONE PENNY.]

EDWARD B. HOLT, Agent.

JAMES TODD, Acting Accountant.

[This cheque is crossed and stamped on the face in two circles, with the following words:—"The N.Z.L. & M.A.C. (Limited)," and "English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank."]

"C"

W.P.O., 22/4/86.

C.J.

Sydney, 28 April, 1884.

LODGED, on account of Ed. B. Holt, with Eng., Scott., and A.C. bank, at Sydney, the sum of one thousand six hundred and seventy-two pounds. Cheques, &c., not to be drawn against until collected.

J.V., Teller. By E.H.

SPECIFICATION OF CASH PAID IN.		£	s.	d.
Notes				
Gold				
Silver				
Copper				
Cheques as £ {	1,500	0	0	
back hereof... {	157	0	0	
	15	0	0	
	£ 1,672	0	0	

Particulars of Cheques, &c.

Drawer.

Bank.

Amount.

"B"

W.P.O., 22/4/86.

New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited).

336. Branch.

Sydney, 28 April, 1884.

(Intd.) C.F.

Debit W. H. Mackenzie—advance temporary—£1,500.

(Intd.) J.T.W., Accountant.

a/c. Traill.

Mr. Teece, instructed by Mr. H. Williams, for the prosecution; Mr. Macnamarra for the accused.

James Todd on oath states:—I was acting accountant of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited), on 28th April, 1884; I look at this cheque; it is on that Company's form, A put in. drawn on the Commercial Banking Company by accused and me; at that time the Company banked with the Commercial Bank, and we two were the only persons entitled to sign in that particular account; Mr. Holt, on the 28th April, 1884, asked me to draw and sign a cheque for £1,500; I asked him on whose account it was; he said to wait and he'd tell me as he was in a hurry and wanted the cheque at once; a day or so after I required to know in whose name the advance was to stand, when he told me it was on account of Mr. W. H. Mackenzie as a temporary advance to that gentleman, on account of Mr. Traill's share in the co-partnership with Mr. W. H. Mackenzie and Co.; I knew Mr. Mackenzie; he is an insurance agent and outside the Court now; that amount was debited to Mr. Mackenzie in our books; I have not seen the deposit slip of that in accused's handwriting; the New Zealand Loan Company have had to pay that £1,500 to the Commercial Bank, and the Loan Company has been at the loss of the amount; this B put in. debit slip was drawn in consequence of the instructions I received from the accused on the 28th April, 1884, and was drawn out after that date; my initials are on it and it was drawn by one of the clerks.

Sworn at Sydney, 22/4/86,—

GEO. MAUNSELL, D.S.M.

JAMES TODD.

Clarence Hobart Cox on oath states:—I am ledger-keeper at the Commercial Bank, Sydney; the New Zealand Loan Company had a current account at our Bank on 28th April, 1884; I look at cheque A; I know it was presented on that date by English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, and was paid and debited to the New Zealand Loan Company.

Sworn at Sydney, 22/4/86,—

GEO. MAUNSELL, D.S.M.

C. H. COX.

William Henry Mackenzie on oath states:—I live at Canley Vale and am an insurance agent; I knew the accused well in April, 1884; I knew him in business matters and knew he was manager of the New Zealand Loan Company, as well as of Bank of New Zealand; in the month of April, 1884, I did not ask him for an advance of any amount from the Loan Company; neither before nor since did I ask

an

an advance from that Company; I did not give him any instructions to obtain a temporary advance (from the Loan Company) of £1,500, and did not directly or indirectly give him any instructions to draw the cheque A, which I have not seen before to-day; I did not authorize him to debit me with that amount on any account in the Loan Company.

Sworn at Sydney, 22/4/86,—

GEO. MAUNSELL, D.S.M.

W. H. MACKENZIE.

C. J. M. in.

Arthur George White on oath states:—I am ledger-keeper in English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank; I produce a deposit slip, dated 28th April, 1884, for more than the amount of £1,500, in the accused's handwriting; three cheques, one for £1,500, and two others; I look at the cheque A; it bears the same teller's mark as is on the deposit slip; that amount of deposit was passed to accused's account and drawn against by the accused.

Sworn at Sydney, 22/4/86,—

GEO. MAUNSELL, D.S.M.

ARTHUR G. WHITE.

Edward Brown Holt stands committed to take his trial at the next Court of Gaol Delivery to be holden at Sydney, 25th May, 1886.

Sydney, 22nd April, 1886.

GEO. MAUNSELL, D.S.M.

[*Minute of Attorney-General.*]

It is very difficult to ascertain from the depositions in this and the case, 25th May, on which section an information could be framed to secure a conviction. Let the prisoner be tried first on the two charges in case of 20th May, and it can then be gathered from the proceedings what will be the last course to adopt. The information can be prepared to meet the facts that will come out.—J.H.W., A.-G.

Regina v. Holt.

Witnesses subpoenaed by the Crown not on the depositions:—George Pile (of Mills and Pile); — Vallack; John Bennett.

In the evidence of Mr. Cliff it is stated that Mr. John Bennett and Mr. Vallack (Mr. Cliff's partner) were the only persons interested in this matter, and as it was thought they might be able to give information as to how the cheque was to be dealt with, they were subpoenaed.

Mr. Cliff also gave evidence to the effect that the cheque was to be held by Holt until called for by Mills and Pile. As Mr. Mills had been called to prove that he had not applied for the cheque it was thought desirable that Mr. Pile (his partner) should also be in attendance to give the like evidence.

Mr. John Bennett's evidence was ascertained to be that Holt was a partner in the purchase of Fountaindale, and that he held two shares, one of which was held on behalf of Holt.

To the Hon. J. H. Want, Attorney-General,—

Chambers, May 27, 1886.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your enquiries *re* E. B. Holt's case, the £4,000 cheque was given by Mr. Cliff on his purchase of the Fountaindale estate. Mr. John Bennett holds two shares in the estate.

One, I am informed, he holds for Mr. Holt. You will be able to obtain full information from him.

I might mention that Mr. Cliff, after he purchased the estate from the Oriental Bank, resold it in eleven shares.

Cliff and myself hold the property in trust for the shareholders.

I shall be happy to give you any further information you may require.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD BENNETT.

Dr. Bennett,

Have you any objection to give me some information as to this matter? I find it difficult to get at the true state of facts necessary for me to enable me to proceed properly. J.H.W.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

THE Honorable John Henry Want, Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Colony of New South Wales, who prosecutes for Her Majesty in this behalf, being present in the Supreme Court at Sydney on the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, charges that Edward Brown Holt, on the thirtieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, did steal a certain valuable security—to wit, a warrant and an order for the payment of the sum of four thousand pounds, the property of John William Cliff.

And the said Attorney-General further charges that on the day in the year and at the place aforesaid, John William Cliff did entrust to the said Edward Brown Holt, as an agent, for a special purpose, a certain valuable security without any authority to him, the said Edward Brown Holt, to sell, negotiate, transfer, or pledge, the same. And that the said Edward Brown Holt, on the day and year aforesaid, in violation of good faith, and contrary to the purpose for which such valuable security was entrusted to him, did misappropriate the said valuable security and the proceeds of same.

J. H. WANT.

[*Endorsement.*]

In the Supreme Court, Sydney—(No. 11) The Queen against Edward Brown Holt. Copy of indictment. For (1) larceny; (2) agent misappropriating valuable security, under 46 Vic., No. 17, sections 70 and 127. Witness—John William Cliff.

Filed 28th May, 1886. Plea, guilty to first count of this indictment.—A.G.P.

Darlinghurst Central Court. Faucett, Judge. Friday, 28th May, 1886. Plea, guilty of first count of this information, 28th May, 1886. Date of sentence, 2nd June, 1886. Sentence, imprisonment with hard labour in Darlinghurst Gaol for four (4) years.

A. G. PLUNKETT,

Clerk of Arraigns.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.
(DEPOSITIONS IN THE CASE OF EX-CLERGYMAN WILLIAM COOMBES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 June, 1886.

[Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with promise given with reference to Question No. 10, Wednesday, 16 June, 1886.]

Memo. by Mr. G. W. F. Addison, Stipendiary Magistrate.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 17 June, 1886.

In forwarding the annexed proceedings in the case of William Coombes, I beg to state, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, that Coombes was arrested by the police in consequence of a letter (copy herewith) received by the police from the General Secretary of the "Sydney City Mission," complaining that Coombes was collecting moneys on behalf of that Society, having no authority whatever to do so.

The charge was accordingly entered on the Police Sheet as it appears at head of the depositions.

After hearing the seven witnesses, I came to the conclusion that the case, so far as it referred to the City Mission, was weak; I therefore, in the exercise of my discretion, convicted the accused under the 3rd section of the Vagrant Act "for going about as a collector under false pretences."

The following extract from a judgment delivered by His Honor Chief Justice Martin in the case of Ah Ye and Ah Toy (31st Oct., 1884), will show that the course I took was entirely within the law:—

"It was not necessary to give Magistrates jurisdiction over any particular offence. There need not be any information, and the charge disposed of need not be the charge which is set forth in the information. The hands of Magistrates were not tied, and if it turned out upon investigation of the case that the person making the charge had not correctly set it forth the error in the description of the offence was quite immaterial."

G. W. F. ADDISON,
S.M.

[Enclosure.]

THE following letter, received at the Balmain lock-up subsequently to the arrest of the prisoner, was handed by the police to his Worship:—

"Dear Sir,
Sydney City Mission Rooms, Pitt and Park streets, 7 June, 1886.
When in Balmain last Thursday, I learned that a person dressed in clerical garb was canvassing the district for subscriptions towards the Sydney City Mission. I desire to intimate that we have but one collector, Mr. James Druce. If you should come across the imposter you will confer a favour by placing him under arrest.

Yours faithfully,
J. BLANKSBY,
General Secretary."

To the Police Sergeant, Balmain.

Balmain, N. S. Wales, }
to wit. }

APPEARED in custody, William Coombes, charged with obtaining money by false pretences, at Balmain, in the said Colony, to wit, by falsely pretending that he was the authorized collector for a certain society, called the City Mission.

9 June, 1886.

Constable Dougal M'Lachlan, on oath, states:—About 35 minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday I saw prisoner going from house to house at Balmain; he went to the house of Mrs. Shettle, and I saw her give prisoner some money; I asked him to come to the police station with me; I there charged him with obtaining money by false pretences; he said, "I am a properly ordained minister, and I am gathering money for the waifs and strays of society for Botany, Waterloo, and Alexandria; I am a bush missionary of twenty-five years standing."

DOUGAL McLACHLAN.

Dougal M' Lachlan, recalled, states :—The book produced I found in the prisoner's pocket; it shows several amounts entered in the names and initials of different persons for sums varying from 5s. to 1s.; twenty or more pages of it are filled.

Taken on oath before me, at Balmain, on }
the 9th June, 1886,— }
G. W. F. ADDISON, S.M.

D. McLACHLAN.

Rose Alice Shettle, on oath, states :—I am a married woman, residing in Mullins-street, Balmain; I know the accused; he came to my place yesterday a few minutes before 1 o'clock; he asked me for some money for the mission fund of Botany and Alexandria; I gave him 1s., thinking it was for a good object; I think he said it was on behalf of the Church of England he was collecting.

Taken on oath before me, at Balmain, }
this 9th June, 1886,— }
G. W. F. ADDISON, S.M.

ROSE ALICE SHETTLE.

Russell Knapp, on oath, states :—I am a compositor, working at the *Herald* office, Sydney, and reside in Short-street, Balmain; I know the prisoner by sight; I saw him twice; I last saw him on last Saturday morning about half-past 11 a.m.; on last Friday I saw him at a Mr. Breakwell's and I took particular notice of him, and on the following Saturday I ordered him off my verandah; he said, "I am collecting for the Bondi Roughs and Larrikin Mission"; he got 6d. from the next door neighbour of mine; he seemed to be a sober man; he appeared to be a suspicious character.

Taken before me on oath, this }
9th June, 1886,— }
G. W. F. ADDISON, S.M.

RUSSELL KNAPP.

George Read, on oath, states :—I am a tobacconist, residing in Darling-street, Balmain; on last Saturday, about mid-day, prisoner came into my shop and represented himself as a church missionary, collecting money to convert the larrikin element of Waterloo and Alexandria; he said to me, "The smallest contribution will be thankfully received"; I gave him nothing, not feeling justified in so doing, as I had some suspicion as to his honest intentions; I thought he was a fraud, and he immediately left my place.

By Prisoner :—The conversation took place in my shop between you and I.
Taken on oath before me, at Balmain, }
this 9th June, 1886,— }
G. W. F. ADDISON, S.M.

GEO. READ.

Richard Hume Bowmaker, on oath, states :—I am General Superintendent of the City Mission, and reside at 74, Mary-street, Surry Hills, Sydney; I know the prisoner by sight only; I know him by the name of Mr. Coombs; on last Thursday I was over here with some of the city missionaries and saw prisoner going about from house to house; he is in no way authorised to collect money for the City Mission, nor is he connected in any way with our society; he sat down to table with us to dinner at Mr. Miller's, but he was removed, being then under the influence of drink; he was none of our party.

Taken on oath before me, at Balmain, }
this 9th day of June, 1886,— }
G. W. F. ADDISON, S.M.

M. H. BOWMAKER,
General Superintendent,
City Mission.

Prisoner elects to be dealt with summarily by the Court, and now pleads guilty of collecting the money on his own authority, but not for the City Mission.

Ordered to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour. (15 Vic. No. 4, sec. 3.)

G. W. F. ADDISON, S.M.

I hereby certify that the within are true copies of the depositions taken in this case.—
E. W. BYRNE, C.P.S., 16/6/86.

Conviction under 15 Vic. No. 4, sec. 3.

Balmain, }
to wit. }

BE it remembered, that on the 9th day of June, A.D. 1886, at Balmain, in the Colony of New South Wales, William Coombs is convicted before me, G. W. F. Addison, Stipendiary Magistrate, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony, of "going about as a collector under false pretences," within the intent and meaning of the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council, passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the more effectual prevention of Vagrancy and for the punishment of idle and disorderly Persons, Rogues, and Vagabonds, and incorrigible Rogues, in the Colony of New South Wales," that is to say, for that he the said William Coombs, on the 8th day of June, at Balmain, in the said Colony, did "go about as a collector under false pretences," and for which said offence the said William Coombs is ordered to be committed to Her Majesty's Gaol at Sydney, there to be kept to hard labour for the space of two months.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year at Balmain, the place first above written.

G. W. F. ADDISON, S.M.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(DEPOSITIONS, &c., IN THE CASE OF MRS. FOOTE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 August, 1886.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, minutes, depositions, recommendations, or other documents, having reference to the case of Mrs. Foote, recently charged “before the Bench at East Maitland with Larceny.”

(Mr. Abigail.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Depositions, &c., in the case of Julia Foote, who was committed for trial by the Bench of Magistrates at East Maitland, on 31st March, 1885, on a charge of Larceny, with annexure	1
2. Minute of the Attorney-General. 16 April, 1885	4
3. The Crown Solicitor to the Inspector-General of Police. 17 April, 1885.....	5
4. Sergeant Morrow to Superintendent Saunderson, with Minutes. 18 April, 1885	5

Depositions of Witnesses.

New South Wales, }
Maitland, to wit. } (M., 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 42.)

THE examination of William Morrow, of East Maitland, in the Colony of New South Wales, Sergeant of Police, Mary O'Brien, of East Maitland, in the said Colony, wife of Thomas O'Brien, Thomas O'Brien, of East Maitland, in the said Colony, and Albert Arthur Studdert, of East Maitland, in the said Colony, draper, taken on oath this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at East Maitland, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of Julia Foote, who is charged this day before us, for that she, the said Julia Foote, on the 27th day of March instant, at East Maitland, in the said Colony, in the dwelling of Thomas O'Brien, there situate, did feloniously steal certain moneys, to wit, the sum of £6 1s., the property of the said Thomas O'Brien.

Julia Foote—Stealing in a dwelling-house to the value of £5.

William Morrow, on oath, states :—I am a Sergeant of Police stationed at East Maitland; on Friday, the 27th instant, from information I received I went to the residence of Thomas O'Brien, situate in King-street, East Maitland; Mrs. O'Brien stated to me, in the presence of the prisoner, that she had been robbed that afternoon of £6 1s.; the money was in a small purse in a cash-box on top of a chest of drawers

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drawers in her bedroom, and consisted of three half-sovereigns, one £1 note, and the remainder in silver; among the silver was a five-shilling piece; the prisoner at the same time said that she had been robbed of £2 14s; and she said, "I was sitting in the front room and the front door was ajar; I left the room for a few minutes to see if Mr. O'Brien was at work, and when I returned I saw two purses thrown under the chair that I left to keep the door from shutting, and a half-sovereign and five pence; I believe the half-sovereign to be Mrs. O'Brien's, and the five pence to be mine; my purse was in a writing-desk (she showed me the writing-desk) on a table in the front room when I went out to see Mrs. O'Brien, and on my return I found all my papers that were in the desk strewn about, and my purse under the chair empty;" on Saturday night, the 28th instant, I again called at O'Brien's for the purpose of seeing the accused, who was a lodger there; she was, I understood, in bed, and I spoke to her from the outside of her bedroom door; I said to her, "What time were you in Butler's shop to-day?" and she said, "About noon;" I asked her, "Did you see any person while you were there get two notes for silver?" and she said, "No;" I then said, "Did you get notes for silver?" she replied, "No;" I asked her what purchase she had made at Butler's that time, and she said, "I got only five pence worth of trimming;" I said, "Some person got, while you were there, two notes for £2 worth of silver, and among that silver was a five-shilling piece, which I think I will be able to trace to be Mrs. O'Brien's;" I called again yesterday morning, the 29th instant, at O'Brien's, and the accused said to me, "I did not understand your questions about the money last night. Sergeant; what was it you meant?" I said again to her that some person had been at Butler's while she was there and had got two £1 notes for silver; that among the silver was a five-shilling piece which I thought would enable me to find out who stole Mrs. O'Brien's money; the accused replied, "I was at the Telegraph Office yesterday sending a telegram, and I got a five-shilling piece there in change; I only got £1 note for silver at Butler's;" I said, "You told me at the time of the robbery that all you then had left was five £1 notes;" the accused then commenced to talk to Mrs. O'Brien, and I left; I called again yesterday afternoon, and found the accused sitting crying in the front room of O'Brien's house; Mrs. O'Brien was there; when I went in the accused said, "Oh, Sergeant, I have taken the money; I acknowledge my guilt;" I said, "What money do you mean—the money that was taken out of Thomas O'Brien's bedroom on Friday afternoon?" and the accused said, "Yes, I took it; I don't know what tempted me to take it; I had plenty of money of my own;" I said to her, "What do you intend doing, then?" and she said, "Oh, I'll give her the money; I'll do anything to make amends;" she then handed me five £1 notes, six shillings, and threepence in silver, and one penny, making in all £5 6s. 4d.; I produce this money; I said to her, "How much of this money was in Mrs. O'Brien's purse at the time you took it?" she replied, "£1 note;" I asked which was the note, and she said she could not say; I then asked her how many of them did she get for the silver that was in Mrs. O'Brien's purse, and she said, "One; the other notes are my own money;" I asked her what she had done with the remainder of Mrs. O'Brien's money, and she said, "I spent it yesterday;" I then told her I would have to take her into custody; I charged her with stealing in the dwelling-house of Thomas O'Brien to the amount of £6 1s., and I took her to the lock-up and confined her there.

Sworn before me, at Maitland, this 30th March, 1885,—
WM. SPINK, J.P.

W. MORROW.

Prisoner is remanded until the 31st instant.

WM. SPINK, J.P.

Police Office Maitland,
30th March, 1885.

Sergeant William Morrow, on oath, states:—I have heard my previous deposition read; it is true and I have nothing to add to it.

Sworn before us, at Maitland, 31st March, 1885,—

W. MORROW.

WM. SPINK, J.P.
E. E. WRIGHT, J.P.
JAMES CARLTON, J.P.

Mary O'Brien, on oath, states:—I am the wife of Thomas O'Brien, and I reside with my husband in King-street, East Maitland; I know the accused, she has been a lodger at my house from last Wednesday, the 25th instant, until the Sunday following; on Friday afternoon last, about half-past 3 o'clock, I missed some money; I last saw it on Friday morning about 8 o'clock; it was in a cash-box on top of a chest of drawers in my bedroom, and there were £5 1s.; the cash-box was locked, but the key was left in it; the accused occupied the sitting-room on Friday, and the bedroom opens into it; I was in the kitchen about half-past 3 o'clock, and the accused came into the kitchen and remained about 2 minutes, and went back to the sitting-room; she returned immediately and said to me, "Oh Mrs. O'Brien I am robbed—come and see"; I went in then and saw two purses lying at the door, and a half-sovereign, a three-penny piece, and two-pence in copper, and some papers lying about; accused said, "You see how I am robbed," and I said, "Well, I am robbed too." as I recognized my own purse on the floor empty; I went to the cash-box then and found that it was empty also; the purse produced is mine and the one that the money was in; I then reported the matter to the police; the money was in silver except one £1 note and three half-sovereigns; I was present when Sergeant Morrow arrived on Friday afternoon, and I heard the accused say that she had £10 left, and then shortly afterwards she said she had £5 in notes; she said she lost £2 16s.; on Saturday night last I was present when Sergeant Morrow questioned the accused; he asked her what time it was when she went to Butler's; she said about 12; he then asked her if she noticed a person there getting notes for some silver, and she said, "No, I did not"; I then heard the sergeant ask her if she got notes for silver and she said no; on Sunday, the 29th instant, I had a conversation with accused about the money; she asked me what I thought the sergeant meant by asking her the questions the night before; I said he would very likely explain when he came; some time afterwards the accused called me to her bedroom and said, "Mrs. O'Brien, will you forgive

forgive me" ? I said, "What for" ? and she said, "I have taken your money"; I said, "I'll freely forgive you, I only want what is my own"; and she asked me to send for Sergeant Morrow so that she might explain to him; I then sent my husband for Sergeant Morrow; the money was my husband's property; I did not give the accused permission to take it; the accused gave the sergeant £5 6s. 4d.

To Bench:—I left the money in my own bedroom; I usually leave the cash-box unlocked.
Sworn before us, at Maitland, this 31st March, 1885.— MARY O'BRIEN.

WM. SPINK, J.P.
E. E. WRIGHT, J.P.
JAMES CARLTON, J.P.

Thomas O'Brien, on oath, states:—The last witness, Mary O'Brien, is my wife, and we live in King-street, East Maitland; I know the accused; she has been lodging with us for the last few days; on Friday evening last my wife told me something; there was some money of mine, I don't know how much, in a cash-box on a chest of drawers in my bedroom on the night of Thursday, the 26th instant; I did not authorize the accused to interfere with this money; on Friday evening I found out that the money was gone.

Sworn before us, at Maitland, this 31st March, 1885,— THOMAS x O'BRIEN.

WM. SPINK, J.P.
E. E. WRIGHT, J.P.
JAMES CARLTON, J.P.

Albert Arthur Studdert, on oath, states:—I am a draper, in the employ of E. T. Butler & Co., of East Maitland; on Saturday last I saw the accused in Butler's shop; I gave her a £1 note for £1 worth of silver; she had some more silver with her.

Sworn before us, at Maitland, this 31st March, 1885,— A. A. STUDDERT.

WM. SPINK, J.P.
E. E. WRIGHT, J.P.
JAMES CARLTON, J.P.

Statement of the Accused.

New South Wales, }
to wit. } (N. 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 42.)

JULIA FOOTE stands charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for that she, the said Julia Foote, on the 27th day of March, at East Maitland, in the said Colony, in the dwelling-house of one Thomas O'Brien, there situate, did feloniously steal certain moneys, to wit, the sum of £6 1s., the property of the said Thomas O'Brien, and the examinations of all witnesses on the part of the prosecution having been completed, and I, the said Justice, having stated to the accused and given her clearly to understand that she has nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been holden out to her to induce her to make any admission or confession of her guilt, but that whatever she shall say may be given in evidence against her upon her trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat; and the said charge being read to the said Julia Foote, and the witnesses for the prosecution—William Morrow, Mary O'Brien, Thomas O'Brien, and Albert Arthur Studdert—being severally examined in her presence, the said Julia Foote is now addressed by me as follows:—"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial"; whereupon the said Julia Foote saith as follows:—"I have nothing to say except that I am guilty."

Taken before me, at East Maitland, in the said Colony, the day and year first abovementioned.
WM. SPINK, J.P.

Prisoner committed for trial at the next Circuit Court, to be holden at Maitland on the 20th April next.

Bail allowed,—prisoner in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.
Police Office, Maitland, 31st March, 1885,—

WM. SPINK J.P.
E. E. WRIGHT, J.P.
JAMES CARLTON, J.P.

Recognizance to give Evidence.

New South Wales, }
to wit. } (O 1, 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 42.)

BE it remembered, that on the 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, William Morrow, a sergeant of the Police Force, Thomas O'Brien, of East Maitland, in the Colony of New South Wales, and Albert Arthur Studdert, of East Maitland, in the said Colony, draper, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they the said beforementioned persons shall fail in the condition endorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first abovementioned, at East Maitland, in the said Colony, before me,— WM. SPINK, J.P.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas Julia Foote was this day charged before William Spink, E. E. Wright, and James Carlton, Esquires, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with stealing in a dwelling-house to value of £5: If therefore they the before-mentioned persons shall appear at the next Circuit Court, to be holden at Maitland, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 20th day of April next, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said Julia Foote, for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said Julia Foote: Then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

WM. SPINK, J.P.

Recognizance to give Evidence.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

(O 1, 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 42.)

BE it remembered, that on the 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, Thomas O'Brien, of East Maitland, in the Colony of New South Wales, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged himself to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 of good and lawful moneys of great Britain, to be made and levied on his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, if he, the said beforementioned person, shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above-mentioned, at East Maitland, in the said Colony, before me,—

WM. SPINK, J.P.

THE condition of the within written recognizance is such, that whereas Julia Foote was this day charged before William Spink, E. E. Wright, and James Carlton, Esquires, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with stealing in a dwelling-house to value of £5: If therefore Mary O'Brien, wife of the before-mentioned Thomas O'Brien, shall appear at the next Circuit Court to be holden at Maitland, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 20th day of April next, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as she knows, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said Julia Foote for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said Julia Foote, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

WM. SPINK, J.P.

[*Annexure.*]

[Letter referred to in the Attorney-General's Minute.]

My dear Mr. Smith,

Presbytery, West Kempsey, 14 April, 1885.

A lady, a Mrs. Julia Foote, has unfortunately got into trouble in Maitland. The facts are as follows. I got them from Mr. Sollings, solicitor, Maitland:—This Mrs. Foote went to stay with a Mrs. O'Brien, from whom she took some money, the sum of £6 1s. This Mrs. Foote suffers very much from attacks of hysteria, and whilst suffering or labouring under this mental aberration she took the money. When she found out what she did she immediately sent for the police, confessed what she did, and returned the money. The trial comes off on the 20th instant. I must assure you that she was in no want of money; she has an income for the present quite adequate to reasonable requirements. I have seen her in these fits for more than an hour at a time, as Dr. Gabriel can testify, and is sending a certificate to Solicitor Solling to that effect. She has been bailed out and is now waiting her trial on the 20th instant. Now my dear friend, I want you to go immediately to the Attorney-General, state the facts I have given you, as I got them from Solicitor Solling, and ask him not to file a bill. Do this for me and it will be the strongest link in our friendship. Several parties, also lawyers, told me that a bill should not be filed. However should you not be able to obtain this for me, and we must anticipate the worst, you may manage to get her off with a fine, because I know well, I am confident—and Dr. Gabriel says so—that if she is sent to gaol she will lose her senses. Now my dear friend I am in great distress about this poor lady; she is almost alone in this Colony. Dr. Allan, Raymond Terrace, knows her people in England, so I understand. If she had been in need I could understand it, but I know for certain she was not in need, and consequently took it when in that stupid state. I ask you now for the love of the good God, from whom we hope for salvation, to help me to save this poor soul from destruction, because if she is sent into a wretched prison she will go mad. I am in a great hurry to catch the mail. I know you may have some difficulty to catch Mr. Dalley, being the end of the week, but I only learned these facts within the last few days. Mr. Smith, do not spare time, trouble, nor money to save this poor soul. I will not forget your kindness in my lifetime. Wire me on Saturday night or Sunday the good news—no bill filed.

Yours, &c.,

FATHER MACGUINNESS.

Please excuse defects. I am in great trouble. Burn this when you have finished with it, and *do not show it*. Do excuse me—but it does not matter.

P.S.—I have written in such a hurry that I cannot wait to correct the defects, and would rather you read it for Mr. Dalley than show it to him.

Don't forget to wire.

MACGUINNESS.

No. 2.

Minute of Attorney-General.

Julia Foote, stealing in a dwelling-house to the value of £5.

A LETTER has just been shown to me from the Rev. Father MacGuinness, which I have caused to be attached to the depositions.

Let police inquiry be made as to its truth, and if the unfortunate person is subject to this infirmity she will not be proceeded against. On reading the depositions I suspected that the prisoner might be labouring under some mental infirmity, and the police report will be forwarded to the learned Crown Prosecutor, who will peruse it, and act on it in his own discretion.

W.B.D., 8/4/85.

No. 3.

The Crown Solicitor to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 17 April, 1885.

I have the honor to forward a copy of a memo. made by the Attorney-General upon the depositions in the case of *Regina v. Foote*, which has been handed to me this morning.

The case is for trial at the Circuit Court, Maitland, on 20th April instant.

I forward the letter mentioned in the Attorney-General's memo. herewith.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

No. 4.

Sergeant Morrow to Superintendent Sanderson.

Regina v. Foote.

Sir,

Police Station, East Maitland, 18 April, 1885.

Sergeant William Morrow (No. 1,623), reports, with reference to a letter written by Father MacGuinness, of Kempsey, that his information from Mr. Solling is not correct; that the accused, Julia Foote, did not send for the Police as soon as she found out she had stolen Mr. O'Brien's money; not till Sergeant Morrow had given her to understand that he was in possession of certain facts that would bring the guilt home to the accused did she admit of her guilt, first to Reverend Father O'Leary, then to Mrs. O'Brien, who sent for the Police two days after the offence was committed.

Sergeant Morrow has made careful inquiries respecting the health of the accused during her residence in Maitland. Mrs. Mullen, wife of Mr. Mullen, solicitor, West Maitland, informed Sergeant Morrow that she lived with her for about two months, during which time her health has been good; never knew her to have fits of hysteria. Mrs. Baker, of East Maitland, says the accused lived with her for about six weeks after she left Mrs. Mullen, during which time she enjoyed good health; never saw her having fits, or heard her complain of fits. Mrs. O'Brien, with whom she lived, saw no signs of fits whilst the accused resided with her; also the Rev. Father O'Leary, who saw her daily about the time of the robbery, says he believed her to be in her proper senses at the time the offence was committed.

It must be over three months since she lived with Father MacGuinness, so that if she had a fit while living with him they cannot be frequent, as none of the persons named saw her have any, or heard her complain of being ill.

WILLIAM MORROW,

Sergeant.

Memo. to Inspector-General of Police.—A copy of this report was handed to the Crown Prosecutor as directed. The prisoner Foote pleaded guilty; was allowed out on her own recognizance to appear when called upon to receive sentence.—C. SANDERSON, Supt. West Maitland, 21 April, 1885.

Forwarded to the Crown Solicitor with reference to his letter of the 17th, No. 99. The Rev. Mr. MacGuinness's letter returned herewith.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., 22 April, 1885.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

(RETURN OF JUVENILE CONVICTIONS AND COMMITTALS FOR YEARS 1883-4-5 AND PORTION 1886.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 August, 1886.**[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 2, Votes 110, 13th August, 1886, and Question 6, Votes 111, 17th August, 1886.]*

RETURN of the number of Male and Female persons under sixteen years of age charged with offences against the Criminal Law, before the Police Courts of Sydney, Newtown, Balmain, Redfern, and St. Leonards, and convicted or committed for trial in the years 1883, 1884, 1885, and the first six months of 1886 respectively.

Courts.	1883.		1884.		1885.		1 Jan. to 30 June, 1886.		Remarks.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
Central Police Court...	56	2	56	3	38	6	19	2	There were several cases not included in this return in which the charge of larceny was withdrawn, and proceedings taken against the offenders under the Industrial Schools Act.
Water „ ...	70	1	39	2	30	3	13	1	
Newtown „ ...	15	...	16	...	22	3	7	...	
Balmain „ ...	3	...	4	...	6	...	...	...
Redfern „ ...	24	1	25	3	24	2	12	1	
St. Leonards „ ...	1	...	4	...	6	...	4	...	
Total ...	169	4	144	8	126	14	55	4	

P.S.—No Court of Petty Sessions has been established at Paddington.

GEO. READ,
Superintendent,
16 August, 1886.

The Inspector-General of Police.

REPLIES to certain Questions asked by Mr. Thompson, M.P., respecting Juvenile Offenders.

Questions.	Answers.
(1.) What number of boys under the age of sixteen have been brought before the Police Courts in Sydney during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886?	417 in 1884, 394 in 1885, and 263 in 1886.
(2.) What has been the character of the offences with which these boys have been charged?	309 charged under Industrial Schools Act. 259 breaches of Police Act and other minor offences. 2 false pretences and forgery. 432 breaking and entering premises, larceny, and stealing in a dwelling. 17 drunkenness. 27 breach of Vagrant Act. 1 lunacy. 1 murder. 23 indecent and common assault, wounding, &c. 3 arson.
(3.) How have these boys been dealt with? ...	185 sent on board the "Vernon." 428 discharged. 263 imprisoned with option of fine. 197 " without " 1 Callan Park Lunatic Asylum.

The Inspector-General of Police.

GEO. READ,
 Superintendent,
 19 August, 1886.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(INQUIRY INTO, IN KEMPSEY DISTRICT, BY MR. COMMISSIONER T. K. ABBOTT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 August, 1886.

COPIES of Report, Minutes, Letters, and all Papers having reference to the inquiry instituted into the Administration of Justice in the Police District of Kempsey.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise given in answer to question No. 3, Tuesday, 20th July, 1886.]

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No. 1.

T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.P., to the Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 April, 1886.

I feel compelled as a matter of public duty to bring under the notice of the Minister of Justice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, the Clerk of Petty Sessions, at Kempsey, Macleay River, and Mr. O. O. Dangar, one of the magistrates residing in that township.

Within the past fortnight summonses were issued at Kempsey against Mr. Robert Burdett Smith, M.L.A., and Mr. Charles Sutherland, J.P., commanding them to appear at the Court-house at Kempsey on Friday last to answer a charge of perjury, on an information laid by one Thomas Waters. The perjury was alleged to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee, in Sydney, in the matter of the election petition of Mr. O. O. Dangar against Mr. R. Burdett Smith, but no steps were taken in this matter for some weeks after the decision of the Committee. The proceedings indeed seem to have been taken to prevent Mr. Smith leaving for Europe by the R.M.S. "Parramatta," as they were not initiated until after he had announced in his address, published in the electorate, that he had taken and paid for passages for himself and sister on board that steamer, and in addition to that, instead of proceedings being commenced in Sydney, and having the case decided promptly before one of the Stipendiary Magistrates, the summonses were made returnable at Kempsey on a day when, if Mr. Smith attended, it would have been impossible for him to have gone by the "Parramatta." In addition the present Minister of Public Instruction (who was Chairman of the Committee), and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and reporters were subpoenaed to attend at Kempsey to give evidence. The public interests seemed to have been considered as nothing so long as Mr. Smith was brought to Kempsey to be degraded and prevented from visiting Europe.

I am informed, and indeed it is freely and publicly asserted in Kempsey, that Mr. Stevenson has been one of the principal movers in the business. He has shown by excessive zeal in assisting the prosecution by issuing summonses, subpoenas, sending telegrams, &c., a feeling against Mr. Smith which no public officer in his position should show, and I am informed that he was guilty of delay and placed obstacles in the way of the issue of subpoenas which were applied for on behalf of Mr. Smith by Mr. Kerrigan, solicitor, of Kempsey. It was stated to me also that Mr. Stevenson was actually present at some meeting at which it was arranged to have Mr. Smith and Mr. Sutherland prosecuted for perjury. Whether that is really a fact or not it at all events deserves to be promptly inquired into.

Of my own knowledge I charge Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Dangar, the former as Clerk of Petty Sessions, and the latter in his capacity as Justice of the Peace, with improperly issuing "summonses to witnesses," to almost all if not all the Magistrates in the Macleay district, with the intention and for the purpose of intimidating or preventing the said magistrates from adjudicating in the cases against Mr. Smith and Mr. Sutherland. These "summonses to witnesses" were improperly issued under the sixteenth section of the Justices of the Peace (indictable offences) Act, eleven and twelve Victoria, cap. forty-two, and the "oath or affirmation," provided by that section "of any credible person that any person within the jurisdiction of such Justice is likely to give material evidence for the prosecution, and will not voluntarily appear for the purpose of being examined as a witness at the time and place appointed for the examination of the witnesses against the accused," was never taken as provided by law. Instead of that the summonses were filled in by Mr. Stevenson, and then actually signed by Mr. O. O. Dangar, J.P., the very gentleman who had petitioned

petitioned against Mr. Smith's return. I have no hesitation in denouncing their conduct in issuing these summonses to magistrates, who knew nothing whatever about the case, and could not by any possibility give any evidence in respect thereof, as a gross scandal to the administration of justice—an attempt, indeed, to prevent the magistrates adjudicating; and hence I feel it a public duty to place the same before the Minister of Justice.

Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Dangar will no doubt say that two magistrates, viz.: Mr. Dangar himself and Mr. Rudder were subpoenaed for the defence. They were subpoenaed on my advice, being necessary and material witnesses, as I can establish if an inquiry take place; but the magistrates who filed the informations and issued the summonses, viz., Messrs. Wilson, McLean, and Kemp, were not subpoenaed, although they might reasonably have been subpoenaed to show how they signed the summonses and at whose request. The prosecutor, Thomas Waters, is a poor man, residing 21 miles from Kempsey, and it is alleged by many respectable residents that he has been urged and directed to take the proceedings. Indeed I have seen in the possession of Mr. Kerrigan, solicitor at Kempsey, the proofs of several witnesses who were present at the meetings which took place to decide on the prosecutions, and that a fee of either fifty or one hundred pounds was subscribed to engage the services of Mr. Walker, who appeared at the court on Friday to prosecute. Waters, himself, has admitted that he was too poor to employ a solicitor.

To-day I received the annexed telegram from Mr. E. H. Becke, J.P., which speaks for itself. It appears from it that Mr. Stevenson, in his capacity of Clerk of Petty Sessions, after the unanimous dismissal by the Local Bench, consisting of nine magistrates, of the summons against Mr. Smith, on Friday last, has actually gone the length, according to Mr. Becke, of obtaining by deceit his signature as a magistrate to a warrant to arrest Mr. Smith.

I trust that the Minister of Justice will cause a full inquiry to be made into the whole of these scandalous proceedings by some one competent to conduct in a proper manner a searching inquiry, not only for the purity of the administration of justice in the Macleay district, but as an act of justice to an old and respected Member of the Legislative Assembly and a prominent citizen who is now on his way to Europe.

I have, &c.,

T. M. SLATTERY.

P.S.—I have just seen the Inspector-General of Police in accordance with the request contained in Mr. Becke's telegram, and Mr. Fosbery informed me that but for Mr. Becke's telegram to him denying his signature to the warrant he might have caused Mr. Smith's arrest at Adelaide.—T.M.S.

[Enclosure.]

Telegram from E. H. Becke, Esq., J.P., to T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.P.

Kempsey, 12 April, 1886.

Am supposed to have signed warrant arrest Mr. Smith; deny doing so intentionally; warrant sent Sydney, Saturday; demand investigation respecting Stevenson's conduct; have wired Minister of Justice and Inspector-General of Police; see them immediately; urgent and important; inform Sutherland.

Submitted.—W.E.P., 13/4/86. Prepare commission to appoint Mr. T. K. Abbott, S.M., to inquire into circumstances referred to in letter from Mr. T. M. Slattery.—J.P.G., 14 April, 1886. Prepare suitable letter in the first instance, asking Mr. Abbott whether he can arrange to proceed to Kempsey to hold an investigation in this matter.—W.E.P., 15/4/86. Letter to Mr. Abbott, 15/4/86.

No. 2.

Telegram from the Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

14 April, 1886.

WATERS v. Robert Burdett Smith—Charge, perjury—Fresh information laid before Otho Ordo Dangar, Justice Peace, who has issued his warrant for arrest of defendant. Have handed warrant to Inspector Harrison.

No. 3.

Telegram from E. H. Becke, Esq., J.P., to the Inspector-General of Police.

10 April, 1885.

I AM supposed to have signed warrant for arrest Robert Burdett Smith. I deny genuineness of signature and demand return of document. Warrant reach you Wednesday.

Submitted for the information and consideration of the Minister of Justice, who will no doubt give instructions in the matter.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 14 April, 1886.

Immediate.—Mr. McKell, P.M., Boat Harbor, Bellinger River, is the nearest Police Magistrate to Kempsey. He might, pending other arrangements, be instructed to take charge of Kempsey, &c., and Mr. Stevenson, C.P.S., had better be at once suspended.—W.E.P., 15/4/86.

Approved.—J.P.G., 15/4/86. Telegram to Police Magistrate, Boat Harbor, 16/4/86—Send copy of Mr. Slattery's letter to Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Dangar, and inform them of action now being taken.—J.P.G., 15/4/86. Done, 17/4/86.

No. 4.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to the Police Magistrate, Boat Harbor.

15 April, 1886.

MINISTER of Justice desires that you should proceed at once to Kempsey and take official charge of Police Office duties at that place, and inform Bench of Magistrates and Mr. George Stevenson, C.P.S., accordingly. Inform Mr. Stevenson also that he has been suspended from official duty pending inquiry into certain complaints preferred against him, full particulars of which he will receive by early post, together with action proposed to be taken by Department thereon. You will please wire when you start. Make best possible arrangements for duties at Boat Harbor, and report arrival at Kempsey, and action taken by you on this telegram.

No. 5.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 April, 1886.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that he desires that you should undertake an official inquiry to be held at Kempsey, as soon as possible, concerning certain complaints preferred against Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in a recent communication addressed to this Department, by T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, &c., in connection with the prosecution of R. B. Smith, Esq., M.P., upon a charge of alleged perjury; and I am to request that you will have the goodness to state what arrangements you wish to propose for Magisterial duties in Sydney, during your absence on official duty at Kempsey, as it is desirable that you should proceed to Kempsey at the earliest practicable date, for the purpose of holding the proposed inquiry.

I am to add, that it is intended to issue a Special Commission under 44 Vic., No. 1, empowering you to summon and examine all witnesses upon oath, in the regular form.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 6.

Telegram from the Police Magistrate, Boat Harbor, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

16 April, 1886.

RECEIVED your telegram with instructions; start for Kempsey this afternoon.

Inform usual Departments to-day of Mr. Stevenson's suspension.—W.E.P., 17/4/86. Done,
17/4/86.

No. 7.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to the Bench of Magistrates, Kempsey.

[Urgent.]

17 April, 1886.

IN consequence of certain complaints made to this Department concerning the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey, in connection with the recent prosecution of R. B. Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon a charge of alleged perjury before the Elections and Qualifications Committee, at Sydney, Minister of Justice has suspended Mr. Stevenson from official duty pending full investigation before a Special Commissioner of the whole matter, to be held at Kempsey at a place and time of which due notice will be given. Mr. M'Kell, P.M., Boat Harbor, has been authorized to take charge and act as C.P.S., &c., for the present.

No. 8.

Telegram from T. C. K. M'Kell, Esq., P.M., Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

17 April, 1886.

ARRIVED Kempsey 6 o'clock this afternoon. Informed Mr. Stevenson of his suspension, as contained in your telegram. Have received keys of office, and taken charge of duties. Will inform Magistrates on Monday morning.

No. 9.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. G. Stevenson, C.P.S., Kempsey.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 April, 1886.

Referring to your suspension from official duty, as notified to you by Mr. Thomas Charles Kerr M'Kell, Police Magistrate, Boat Harbor, under instructions conveyed to him by my telegram of 15th instant, I am now directed by the Minister of Justice to forward for your information a copy of a communication, dated 12th instant, from T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, &c., bringing under notice your conduct in connection with the recent prosecution of R. B. Smith, Esq., M.P., for alleged perjury, and in reference to circumstances under which Mr. Becke's signature was obtained to warrant for arrest of Mr. Smith upon the said charge, which he (Mr. Becke) positively denies having intentionally signed, and to state that the necessary steps are now being taken for the appointment of Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, as a special Commissioner to make a full and careful inquiry, at Kempsey, into the various allegations contained in Mr. Slattery's communication, and generally into the whole of the matters therein referred to, and to summon and examine upon oath yourself and such other witnesses as he may in his discretion think are likely to give material evidence, at a time and place to be shortly appointed, of which due notice will be given to all persons concerned.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary of Justice to O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., Kempsey.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 April, 1886.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 12th instant, from T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, &c., bringing under notice (amongst other matters) your conduct in connection with the recent prosecution at Kempsey of Robert

Burdett

Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., for alleged perjury said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney, and also in reference to the circumstances under which the signature of E. H. Becke, Esq., was obtained to a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Smith, M.P., upon the said charge, which he (Mr. Becke) positively denies having intentionally signed.

I am also to inform you that steps are being taken to appoint Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Special Commissioner, to inquire into the various allegations contained in Mr. Slattery's communication of above date, with power to summon and examine on oath yourself and such other witnesses as he may in his discretion think are likely to give material evidence on the matters therein referred to generally, at a time and place to be shortly appointed, of which due notice will be given to all persons concerned.

I am, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Justice to the Bench of Magistrates, Kempsey.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 April, 1876.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey, has been suspended from official duty and that Thomas C. K. McKell, Esq., P.M., Boat Harbor, has been authorised to perform the duties of his office pending result of inquiry into certain alleged irregularities in connection with his office.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

[Similar letters to Treasury, Mines Department, Judge Murray, Clerk of the Peace, Curator of Intestate Estates, Auditor-General, and Registrar-General on same date.]

No. 12.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to T. C. K. McKell, Esq., P.M.,
Kempsey.

17 April, 1886.

REFERRING to my telegram of the 16th instant, you will please inform Mr. Stevenson that no papers or records must be disturbed or removed by him pending the arrival of Commissioner, and you will see that this instruction is strictly enforced.

No. 13.

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., to the Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Central Police Office, Sydney, 17 April, 1886.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th April, intimating that the Honorable the Minister desires that I should undertake an inquiry at Kempsey concerning certain charges brought against Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, and Mr. Otho Orde Dangar, a Justice of the Peace, by T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.P., in connection with the prosecution of R. B. Smith, Esq., M.P., upon a charge of alleged perjury.

2. Accepting this as an order from the Department, I have the honor to state that I will be prepared to leave Sydney on Tuesday next, the earliest date, as I am informed, upon which a boat will start.

3. Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M. (his address is "Roslyndale," Woollahra), upon receipt of a letter from your department, so instructing him, is ready to resume duty in my place, on Wednesday morning, although his leave has not yet expired, and I propose taking Mr. A. O. Butler (extra clerk at the Central Police Court) with me to write depositions, as the inquiry will probably be lengthy and intricate.

4. I require that the sum of £60 should be placed to my credit with the Commercial Bank, as an instalment towards payment of expenses, and this should be done on Monday at latest.

5. The Commission should allow four weeks for holding inquiry and furnishing report, in case of accident or unforeseen occurrences, but of course I hope to conclude it in less than ten days.

6. Summonses in blank should be furnished to me as provided, and all the papers, by Monday morning, in order that they may be prepared and forwarded for service.

I have, &c.,
T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

An advance of £60 may be made to Mr. Abbott, as requested.—J.P.G., 17 April, 1886. Treasury and Mr. Abbott, Stipendiary Magistrate, informed, 20/4/86. Mr. Butler may proceed with Mr. Abbott, as suggested.—20/4/86.

No. 14.

T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.P., to the Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 19 April, 1886.

I have been credibly informed that since Mr. Becke, J.P., of Kempsey, repudiated having signed a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. Robert Burdett Smith, another warrant was issued on Friday last, and that Mr. O. O. Dangar, J.P., of Kempsey, whose conduct I brought under notice of the Minister of Justice in my letter of the 12th instant, after an intimation reached him that Mr. Becke's signature to the warrant was either forged or had been inadvertently or improperly obtained, actually had the temerity to issue the warrant under his own hand for Mr. Smith's arrest.

See telegram of 14th instant from the C.P.S., Kempsey, on this subject, herewith, 20/4/86.

I refrain from expressing any opinion on this act of Mr. Dangar's, more especially as he was aware that the Attorney-General had introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend sec. 300 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, to supply an omission in that section which was specially passed for restraining vexatious prosecutions for perjury. In addition to that, I am informed that an inquiry has been authorized by the Minister of Justice to be held into the extraordinary proceedings that have recently taken place at Kempsey. I desire, however, to point out that this Mr. O. O. Dangar, J.P., is the same gentleman who opposed Mr. Smith at the election, and petitioned against his return, which question was recently decided by the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Mr. Smith's favour.

From the moment of the filing of informations against Mr. Smith and Mr. Sutherland the political aspect of the question ceased. It then became a question as to whether the laws of the Colony were to be permitted, not only to be strained, but actually perverted, for the purpose of gratifying private malice against a public man, and also against the Licensing Magistrate of the Macleay—a Magistrate of the territory. Such being the case, I would respectfully suggest that the Inspector-General of Police should be requested to direct Mr. Inspector Harrison, who is in charge of the Macleay District, to see all the witnesses whose names I send herewith, and also obtain others, after special inquiry, so as to have substantial justice rendered in this most important matter. Mr. Inspector Harrison is one of the most experienced of officers and should be able to place the whole of the evidence clearly before the Commissioner. I would also suggest that the Telegraph Station-masters at West Kempsey and Central Kempsey (Messrs. Williams and Fitzgerald) should be examined and called upon to produce all telegrams sent by and to Messrs. Stevenson and Dangar since the proceedings were initiated. It will be found that telegrams were specially sent to legal gentlemen in Sydney, asking what their fees would be to prosecute. In addition, Mr. D. B. Walker, solicitor, of Kempsey, who was retained at the last moment, should be subpoenaed to produce all original proofs or statements of witnesses for the prosecution, which were in his possession in the Kempsey Court-house, on Friday, the 9th April instant. When they are produced it will be found that they are actually in the handwriting of Mr. O. O. Dangar, J.P., himself.

Mr. Walker cannot claim that they are privileged communications made to him as a solicitor, because these proofs are not in the handwriting of the prosecutor, his client, Mr. Waters, but on the contrary are in the handwriting of Mr. Dangar. The case of *Ford v. Tennant*, 9 Jur., N.S. 292, 32 L.J., Chanc. 465, 32 Bear., 162, decided that "the privilege of a solicitor applies only to communications received from his client; it does not extend to those derived from third parties, whether strangers to or opponents of the client, although made to the solicitor while acting in that capacity."

I am informed that a most material witness, viz., Constable Bell, lately removed from Kempsey, should be examined. He is, I understand, either in Sydney or Maitland. The Inspector-General of Police will, of course, give his address on application. I am also told that Mr. G. D. C. Hilder, of Kempsey, a private individual, obtained the informations which had been filed against Mr. Smith and Mr. Sutherland from Mr. Stevenson, and that Mr. Stevenson actually gave him summonses in blank to take to a Magistrate or Magistrates to obtain their signatures thereto. He should therefore be examined on that and other points.

In addition to these witnesses I beg to say that I believe the following should be subpoenaed to give evidence, viz. :—

John Brown, care of Alex. Cochrane, Esq.	Sydney Vergé, J.P.
John Kenny, blacksmith	— Fitzosborne, hairdresser
Michael Kerrigan, solicitor	Constable Burrill
Charles Sutherland, J.P.	Thomas Parker
F. G. Pantou, J.P.	William Harvey
R. A. H. Kemp, J.P.	James Byrnes, hotel-keeper
J. W. Wilson, J.P.	John Kean
— Maclean, J.P.	Francis Ainsworth Dennis (of Bethel, Co.)
P. C. Hill, J.P.	(all of Kempsey)
E. H. Brett, J.P.	Thomas Waters, near Kempsey
J. Johnston, J.P.	Luke Kilmore, farmer, Upper Macleay
Magnus Thompson, J.P.	William Porter, farmer, Sherwood, near
J. Cheers, J.P.	Kempsey.

The Magistrates will prove by whom they were applied and spoken to to issue summonses or warrants, and that when they were summoned as witnesses they knew nothing about the cases, and therefore could not give any evidence respecting them. And Mr. Kerrigan, solicitor, of Kempsey, has received several statements from witnesses, which will be of value to the Commissioner in conducting the inquiry.

I have, &c.,
T. M. SLATTERY.

No. 15.

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., to the Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Central Police Court, 19 April, 1886.

In reference to the inquiry which I am commissioned to hold at West Kempsey, I desire to obtain the instructions of the Minister of Justice on the following points :—

- 1st. Am I to hold the inquiry with closed or open doors?
- 2nd. In either case am I to allow counsel to appear for any of the parties affected?

I have, &c.,
T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, S.M.

With closed doors, but admit representatives of the Press on condition that no evidence be made public till case is closed. Anyone interested may be represented by counsel.—J.P.G., 19/4/86. Mr. Abbott informed, 20/4/86.

No. 16.

Minute for the Executive Council.

Subject :—Recommending suspension of Mr. George Stevenson, C.P.S., Kempsey, and appointment of T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., as Special Commissioner to inquire into certain complaints against that officer.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 April, 1886.

In consequence of the grave nature of the complaints preferred in the enclosed communication of 12th April instant, from T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, &c., addressed to this department, I recommend that Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, be at once suspended from official duty, and that Mr. Thomas Charles Kerr McKell, Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Boat Harbor, be authorized to take charge of the Police Court duties at that place, pending inquiry into Mr. Stevenson's conduct. See No. 1.

I also advise that Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate, Central Police Office, be appointed by Special Commission to inquire into and examine on oath such witnesses as he may think fit to summon, who may be in his opinion likely to give material information touching the various allegations contained in Mr. Slattery's communication of above date, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, upon a charge of alleged perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney in the matter of the Election Petition of the said Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., against the said Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and in reference to the several telegrams sent to the Department of Justice by E. H. Becke, Esq., J.P., in which he positively denies having signed a certain warrant for the arrest of the said Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., upon the said charge, particularly as to the circumstances under which the signature to the said warrant was obtained, and also in reference to the authority for the various telegrams sent by Mr. Stevenson, as Clerk of Petty Sessions, to the Department of Justice, on the subject of the above case generally.

JAMES P. GARVAN.

The Executive Council advise, for the reasons herein stated, that Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, be suspended from duty pending the result of an inquiry into his conduct by T. K. Abbott, Esq., who has been appointed a Special Commissioner to inquire into the case.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 20/4/86. Minute, 86/20, 20/4/86. Confirmed, 4/5/86.

No. 17.

Telegram from T. C. K. McKell, Esq., P.M., Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

19 April, 1886.

RECEIVED your telegram of 17th late Saturday night. To-day informed Mr. Stevenson of contents. Will strictly carry out your instructions.

No. 18.

The Under Secretary of Justice to T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 April, 1886.

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of inquiry to be held by you at Kempsey, concerning the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at that place, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., and also certain other matters in connection therewith, I am now directed by the Minister of Justice to forward to you herewith a Commission empowering you to hold an inquiry, at a time to be appointed by you and duly notified to all concerned in the above case at Kempsey, and to summon before you and examine on oath such witnesses as you may consider likely to give material evidence touching any of the matters therein specified or incidental to the subject of the said inquiry.

I am to inform you that Mr. Garvan thinks the inquiry should be held with closed doors, but the representatives of the Press may be admitted on condition that no evidence be made public till the case is finally closed, and you may also allow any person interested in the inquiry to be represented by counsel.

The whole of the original papers are forwarded herewith in case you may require them to refer to, and you will please to see that they are carefully kept together and returned as original records to this department.

I have, &c.

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

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

To our trusty and well-beloved THOMAS KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Esquire, one of the Stipendiary Magistrates for the Metropolitan District of our Colony of New South Wales, and one of our Justices of the Peace of our said Colony,—

GREETING :

Know you, that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do, by these presents, authorize and appoint you to make a full, diligent, and searching inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esquire, M.P., solicitor, &c., to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, one of the Magistrates residing in that township, in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon a charge of alleged perjury said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney, in the matter of the Election Petition of the said Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., against the said Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and also into the several telegrams to the Department of Justice from Edwin Herbert Becke, Esquire, J.P., in which he positively denies having signed warrant for arrest of the said Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., upon the aforesaid charge, particularly in reference to the circumstances under which the signature to the said warrant was obtained, and also in reference to the authority for the

various

various telegrams sent by the said George Stevenson, as Clerk of Petty Sessions to the said Department of Justice on the subject of the case herein referred to: And we do by these presents give and grant to you full power and authority to summon before you at Kempsey, and to examine upon oath the following persons for the purposes of the said inquiry.— Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey, Mr. Thomas Waters, Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., Edwin Herbert Becke, Esquire, William McLean, Esquire, J.P., James William Wilson, Esquire, J.P., David Brown Walker, Esquire, Solicitor, and all such other persons in your discretion as may be or are likely to give material information or by whom you may be better informed of the truth in this matter, and to inquire of the truth of the premises by all other lawful ways and means: And our further will and pleasure is that you, after due examination of the aforesaid persons, do and shall certify to us in the Office of Minister of Justice of our said Colony of New South Wales, within the space of three weeks after the date of this Commission, under your hand and seal, what you shall find touching the said premises: And we hereby command all officers and servants of the Government and other persons whomsoever within our said Colony of New South Wales that they be assistant to you in the execution of these presents.

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

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of our most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Colony and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, aforesaid, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of our Reign.

[r.s.]

CARRINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
JAMES P. GARVAN.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents No. 12, pages 397-8, this twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

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

No. 19.

The Under Secretary of Justice to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 April, 1886.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will have the goodness to place the sum of £60 to the credit of T. K. Abbott, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, in the Commercial Bank, Sydney, towards expenses connected with a special inquiry he has been commissioned to hold at West Kempsey, concerning the conduct of the Clerk of Petty Sessions at that place, and certain other matters.

As Mr. Abbott leaves Sydney for Kempsey to-night it will be necessary that the advance should be made as early to-day as possible, and might be temporarily charged as an unforeseen contingency against the Treasurer's Public Advance Vote, to be afterwards adjusted from supplemental vote, Petty Sessions contingencies on next Estimates.

I have, &c,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 20.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Commissioner Abbott.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 April, 1886.

Referring to your letter of 17th instant, respecting inquiry to be held before you at Kempsey, concerning the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, and certain other matters, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state that he approves of your employing Mr. A. O. Butler, extra clerk at the Central Police Court, for the purpose of taking the evidence at the above inquiry, and he may therefore proceed with you to Kempsey on this service.

Mr. Garvan has also approved of the sum of £60 being placed to your credit in the Commercial Bank, as requested, to meet expenses connected with this inquiry, and the Treasurer has been asked to place the amount to your credit as early as possible to-day.

I may mention also that steps have been taken to appoint Mr. Maunsell, Police Magistrate, Moruya, as Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate during your absence on duty, and that he will be prepared to commence to act at the Water Police Court to-morrow morning, in the room of Mr. Johnston, Stipendiary Magistrate, who will take charge at the Central Police Court for the present.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 21.

Telegram from T. C. K. M'Kell, Esq., P.M., Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

20 April, 1886.

DISTRICT Court to be held here on 12th May next. To enable me to issue summonses it is necessary to be appointed Registrar during suspension of Mr. Stevenson. Will you kindly advise me?

Wire to Mr. M'Kell that he may act as deputy-registrar of the District Court during the suspension of Mr. Stevenson, and ask Judge Murray to approve of appointment.—W.E.P., 22/4/86. Telegrams to Mr. M'Kell and Judge Murray, 22/4/86.

No. 22.

Mr. Commissioner Abbott to the Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Central Police Court, Sydney, 21 April, 1886.

Referring to your letter No. 86/4,503, and other correspondence of yesterday's date, I do myself the honor to inform you that Mr. Butler left last night per s.s. "Coraki" for the Macleay River, taking with him summonses returnable on Saturday, at 2 p.m., at Kempsey, in order that I may open the inquiry on that day.

2. The "Coraki" will arrive probably at Kempsey on Friday, and I purpose leaving Sydney by the "Woodburn" on Thursday night, reaching the Macleay on Saturday at noon.

3. I observe by the letter numbered above, that I am expected to preside upon a charge of conspiracy against O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., and others, and I would respectfully point out that as the conduct of Mr. Dangar as a Justice of the Peace forms the subject of inquiry upon which I am being despatched, it would be better if that matter were disposed of before the charge of conspiracy is heard; and I would urge that Mr. M'Kell, of Boat Harbor, whom I observe by the papers sent me, is now at Kempsey, be instructed to hear the latter charge after my inquiry is concluded. Of course, if the Minister desires it, I could remain at Kempsey until the charge of conspiracy terminates; but on the whole, I think it would be undesirable for me to preside in this matter, more especially if it is to be heard on Tuesday next, and before my inquiry as a Commissioner is concluded.

I have, &c.,

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, S.M.,
Commissioner.

No. 23.

O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., Kempsey, to the Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Kempsey, 21 April, 1886.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 17th instant, covering the enclosure of an extraordinary communication addressed to you by T. M. Slattery, Esq., solicitor, and Member of Parliament, which you are pleased to refer to as bringing under notice "my conduct in connection with the recent prosecutions at Kempsey, of R. B. Smith, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, J.P., for alleged perjury, &c."

With reference to Mr. Slattery's letter, I am justified from my knowledge of the facts, in stating Mr. Slattery's zeal for his wealthy client, brother solicitor, and M.P., has outrun his discretion, and has, I believe, been stimulated by personal feelings against myself, arising in the first instance from my having (in my capacity as Vice-President of the Macleay Agricultural Society) protested against an address being presented to that gentleman on the show ground from certain free selectors who desired to compliment him for his efforts to secure for them a rescission of their contract with the Government to pay 5 per cent. interest on their balances—a movement I denounced as dishonest, and its promoters as traitors to the public interest.

Viewed as a letter from a solicitor, acting for persons charged with so serious a crime as that of perjury, and who lately appeared in the Kempsey Police Court to condone or justify the accused in disobeying a summons to appear, I cannot but look on Mr. Slattery's letter as an impertinence, and as coming from a member of Parliament (who has occupied prominent positions in the Councils of the country) as an outrageous attempt to force a new order of things, viz., to place a member of Parliament, against whom a charge of felony has been sworn, on a different platform to ordinary offenders, a distinction which to my mind is abhorrent to British justice.

It is quite true informations were sworn by Thomas Waters against R. B. Smith, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, J.P., for alleged perjury, but whether those proceedings may "seem to have been taken to prevent Mr. Smith leaving for England by R.M.S. Parramatta," is a matter which Mr. Thomas Waters can give evidence upon, which will be more to the point than Mr. Slattery's suggestion. I have yet to learn that the course of justice is to be set aside because the offender is a Member of Parliament, or because "he has taken and paid for passages for himself and sister on board a steamer to England."

As regards the summons to Mr. Smith being made returnable at Kempsey, it is no business of mine, but I would respectfully submit that it is a new feature in procedure against offenders to study their convenience in the selection of the tribunal at which the preliminary inquiry should be held, and I presume the complainant realized it to be a sufficient tax on him to come 23 miles to Kempsey, and bring ten or fifteen witnesses to that Court without taking them to Sydney. I leave Mr. Waters to justify his own action, and will only refer further to him by stating that I have known him for about twenty years as an honorable, truthful, and respectable man, who has brought up his family creditably, and against whom not a word of slander was ever spoken, until Mr. Smith characterized his sworn evidence before the Elections Committee as a tissue of "fabrications and concoctions." I knew him, moreover, as a most enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Smith, who took the chair at his meeting, acted as his scrutineer at the polling, congratulated, and I believe, was invited to lunch with him after the election, and who gave his evidence before the Committee only from a stern sense of duty.

With Mr. Slattery's attack on Mr. George Stevenson, C.P.S., I have nothing to do, and will only refer to it, in order to express the hope that this intelligent, efficient, impartial, painstaking, and faithful public servant, will not be prejudiced by statements grounded on heresy, having no foundation in fact, or put forth by men having a personal detestation of his unbending honesty and straightforwardness. I feel assured from my knowledge of Mr. Stevenson that he has nothing to fear from his conduct being rigorously inquired into.

To Mr. Slattery's statement, that "summonses were improperly issued to almost, if not all, the Magistrates in The Macleay," I point, as an instance of his random and unwarrantable assertion, Mr. Slattery himself names five Justices who were not summoned, and I can name Messrs. W. D. Scott, James Thompson, C. L. Gabriel, and I think Austral and Sydney Verge, who were not so summoned, and from inquiry which I have since made from Waters' solicitor, I am justified in asserting Mr. Slattery's statement that these summonses were issued with "the intention and purpose of preventing the said Magistrates adjudicating," has its origin in some persons fertile imagination, and as regards my signing such summonses, if I did so it was only in the course of what I deemed my duty, as being in the room of the C.P.S. waiting the arrival of other Justices before opening the Court, and in the presence of two or three other gentlemen, I was asked to sign summonses for witnesses, and forthwith signed the batch handed to me, without asking at whose instance they were issued. And as regards Mr. Slattery's allusion to 16th section, Justices Act 11 and 12, cap. 42, I may say such course I never knew being resorted to until a witness had failed to attend on the usual subpoena, so that if Mr. Slattery is correct in his law (which I do not admit) he is altogether astray in the practice of our Petty Courts; and after what I heard from Mr. Slattery when he justified Mr. Smith's treating the Justices summons with contempt, and argued that because the Police Officer was not present to prove service of the summons, although his affidavit of service was endorsed thereon, justified the Bench in refusing the application for a warrant, and dismissing the case, I will not take him as an authority.

I am not aware that in signing summonses for witnesses in the cases *Waters v. Smith* and *Sutherland* I committed any wrong, although I was the "very gentleman who had petitioned against Mr. Smith's return," and cannot but characterize Mr. Slattery's assertion that these summonses were issued "to Magistrates who knew nothing whatever about the case, and could not by any possibility give evidence in respect thereof" as untrue, unless the assurance of Waters' solicitor that every one of those gentlemen could have given material evidence has misled me. So far as Mr. Slattery's remarks may refer to me, I take the liberty of resenting them as an impertinence.

I only hope Mr. Slattery will be required to adduce "the proofs of several witnesses who were present at the meetings which took place to decide on the prosecutions, and that either a fee of £50 or £100 was subscribed to engage the services of Mr. Walker, &c.," as I unhesitatingly assert, that either Mr. Slattery or the witnesses, whose statements he relies on, have been guilty of mendacious falsehood in putting forth such as facts.

I do not feel called upon to refer to the reference to E. H. Becke, Esq., J.P., but will be prepared to give evidence of what I know respecting it, and my having subsequently issued a warrant for the arrest of R. B. Smith, M.P., but I cannot draw this communication to a close without directing your attention to the evident distinction drawn in the correspondence of Mr. T. M. Slattery as to the action against R. B. Smith, who it might be supposed, was above the reach of law, as if because a man was a member of Parliament and an Exhibition Commissioner, and on his way to Europe, he must not be made amenable to his country's laws, which on a sworn information, it is alleged, he has violated in a most serious manner.

I have, &c.,
O. O. DANGAR.

Seen.—J.P.G., 28th April, 1886.

No. 24.

Telegram from Mr. Commissioner Abbott to Mr. A. O. Butler, Kempsey.

PREPARE summonses for Otho Orde Dangar, Charles Sutherland, Edwin Herbert Becke, James Wilson, David Brown Walker, Constable Bell, D. G. C. Hilder, John Brown, John Kenny, Michael Kerrigan, F. G. Panton, R. A. Kemp, William M'Lean, P. C. Hill, J. Johnston, Magnus Thompson, J. Cheers, Sydney Verge, Fitzosborne, Constable Brown, Thomas Parker, William Harvey, James Byrnes, John Keen, F. A. Dennis, Luke Kilmore, William Porter, and Williams and Fitzgerald, telegraph operators. Give list of foregoing to Sub-Inspector Harrison, but no one else. Request Stevenson and Dangar to furnish you with list of witnesses they desire summoned, and prepare summonses for them also. 21st April, 1886.

No. 25.

Memorandum from Clerk to Commissioner to O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P.

21 April, 1886.

MEMO.—*Re* inquiry into conduct of Mr. George Stevenson and Mr. O. O. Dangar in connection with the recent prosecution of Mr. R. B. Smith and Mr. Charles Sutherland, upon an alleged charge of perjury.

Be good enough to furnish me with the names of witnesses you desire to be summoned on your behalf.—Dated this 22nd day of April, 1886.

A. O. BUTLER,
Clerk to Commissioner.

Similar notice forwarded to Mr. Stevenson.—A.O.B.

No. 26.

Telegram from D. B. Walker, Esq., Kempsey, to the Minister of Justice.

Kempsey, 21 April, 1886.

WATERS *v.* SUTHERLAND.—(Charge of perjury).—This case comes on for hearing to-morrow. Would respectfully suggest that Mr. Police Magistrate M'Kell, who is now here, be requested to hear same, owing to number of Magistrates who are subpoenaed as witnesses being precluded from sitting. I make this application on behalf of Waters. Reply paid.

Let Mr. M'Kell act as Police Magistrate at Kempsey for the present.—J.P.G., 22/4/86.
Telegram to Mr. M'Kell and Mr. Walker.—22/4/86.

No. 27.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to the Acting Police Magistrate, Kempsey.

Sydney, 22 April, 1886.

MINISTER of Justice approves of your acting as Police Magistrate at Kempsey for the present.

No. 28.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to D. B. Walker, Esq., Kempsey,

[Most urgent.]

Sydney, 22 April, 1886.

Re your telegram of yesterday's date. Mr. M'Kell has been informed that the Minister of Justice approves of his acting as Police Magistrate at Kempsey for the present.

No. 29.

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No. 29.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to the Acting Police Magistrate,
Kempsey.

Sydney, 22 April, 1886.

Re your telegram of 20th instant, you may act as Deputy Registrar of District Court during suspension of Mr. Stevenson. Judge Murray has been asked to approve of your appointment.

No. 30.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. District Court Judge Murray,
Moree.

Sydney, 22 April, 1886.

[Urgent.]

Mr. Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey, has been suspended from official duty. Will you, therefore have the goodness to approve of Mr. M'Kell, who has been appointed temporarily Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions at that place, acting as Deputy Registrar of the District Court for the time being.

No. 31.

Telegram from Judge Murray to the Under Secretary of Justice.

22 April, 1886.

TELEGRAM just received. I approve of Mr. M'Kell acting as Deputy Registrar at Kempsey during Mr. Stevenson's suspension.

Mr. M'Kell informed accordingly.—22 April, 1886.

No. 32.

Telegram from Mr. Commissioner Abbott to the Officer-in-Charge of Police, Port
Macquarie.

22 April, 1886.

PROCEEDING under Royal Commission to hold inquiry at Kempsey, by steamer "Woodburn" to-night. If possible reach Kempsey from Port Macquarie by Saturday morning, prefer that route. Inform Pilot Station, so that necessary signals may be exchanged to-morrow.

No. 33.

Telegram from Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of
Justice.

24 April, 1886.

LEFT steamer at Port Macquarie and drove over. Arrived in time to open inquiry at 2 o'clock. Adjourned until Tuesday. Case of perjury against Charles Sutherland now proceeding before local Justices, and adjourned until Tuesday. Charge of conspiracy against Dangar and others comes on that day as well. Recommend that Mr. M'Kell be instructed definitely to hear latter case. Will sit in afternoon and at night, and endeavour to have my inquiry ended during coming week.

Mr. Abbott informed that Mr. M'Kell has been instructed to act as P.M. and as such, it is presumed, will preside in perjury case under circumstances stated herein.—27/4/86.

No. 34.

O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to Mr. Commissioner Abbott.

Sir,

Kempsey, 24 April, 1886.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Mr. A. O. Butler, asking me "to furnish names of witnesses I desire to have summoned on my behalf," re inquiry into conduct of Mr. George Stevenson and myself in connection with the recent prosecution of Mr. R. B. Smith and Mr. Charles Sutherland, upon an alleged charge of perjury.

I will thank you to favour me with a copy of the charges against me, and the name or names of my accuser or accusers, as the only information I have on the subject is a letter from the Under-Secretary of Justice, covering a copy of a letter from T. M. Slattery, M.P., and solicitor, but presume I will be supplied with specific charges, and will have my accusers brought before me.

I have, &c.,

O. O. DANGAR.

No. 35.

Mr. Commissioner Abbott to O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P.

Sir,

Royal Hotel, Kempsey, 24 April, 1886.

Replying to your letter of the 24th, received this afternoon, I have the honor to inform you, that the inquiry I am commissioned to hold is into your conduct as a magistrate of the territory, and the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson as an officer of the Government in connection with the recent prosecution of R. B. Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., for perjury, and is founded upon the allegations contained in the letter of Mr. T. M. Slattery, M.P., of which you have a copy, and a further communication from the same gentleman, a copy of which I will furnish you with on Tuesday.

I would point out, that as the inquiry is ordered by the Executive Council, who can scarcely be designated "accusers," it is impossible for me to comply with the concluding paragraph of your letter.

I have, &c.,

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT,
Commissioner.

(Original handed to Constable Burrell for delivery to Mr. Dangar at 11-15 p.m., on 24 April, 1886.—A.O.B.)

No. 36.

No. 36.

O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to Mr. Commissioner Abbott.

Sir, Kempsey House, *11 p.m., 24 April, 1886.
I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour, which has just been handed to me by Constable Burrell.

Allow me to state, that I was in attendance at the West Kempsey Court-house to-day, until nearly 2 p.m., when I was informed you were on board the "Woodburn," and that she only crossed the McLeay bar at noon; I therefore concluded you would not reach Kempsey until 5 p.m.

With reference to the inquiry, I cannot but express my surprise at an investigation upon such flimsy statements as those contained in Mr. T. M. Slattery's letter, a copy of which I have been provided with, and shall await with some anxiety the receipt of a copy of his second letter, in hope that it will supply me with some definite charges of a nature sufficiently serious and well established to justify the extraordinary procedure of calling upon me to account before a Commission especially appointed by the Honourable the Executive Council.

Conscious of having intentionally done no wrong, I have no hesitation in submitting my conduct to the fullest investigation, but I reiterate my request to have specific charges preferred, to enable me to answer them, and further press that the individual who prefers the charges (who I presume is no other than Mr. Slattery) should be present to give evidence and allow himself to be cross-examined. I most emphatically protest against being called upon to answer the mere statements of a person who writes mainly from hearsay.

I have, &c.,

O. O. DANGAR.

* The letter to which this is an answer was delivered after 12 p.m. Letter to Mr. Dangar, 26/4/86.

No. 37.

Mr. Commissioner Abbott to O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P.

Sir, Royal Hotel, Kempsey, 26 April, 1886.
Referring to your letter of the 24th instant, I have the honor to inform you, that the letter from Mr. Slattery to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, contains in the opinion of the latter gentleman and of the Executive Council, charges against you in your conduct as a Justice of the Peace which are of sufficient gravity to justify the course taken in appointing a Commissioner to investigate the matter, and as the Commissioner so appointed, I may add, that every facility will be afforded you to rebut or disprove the charges referred to. I may also state, that had you been present on Saturday, when I opened the inquiry, you would have heard the commission read, and I need scarcely point out how impossible it is for you to expect, or for me to procure, the attendance of His Excellency the Governor and the members of the Executive Council who have directed the investigation.

Holding a commission of a Justice of the Peace from Her Majesty, you must of course be aware, that an inquiry of this nature is authorized by law, and I am glad to find that you "have no hesitation in submitting your conduct to the fullest investigation," and I venture to express the hope that you will further my efforts in making the inquiry as full and searching as possible.

I have, &c.,

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT,

Commissioner.

No. 38.

O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to Mr. Commissioner Abbott.

Sir, Kempsey House, 26 April, 1886.
Acknowledging receipt of yours of this date, and with reference to the concluding portion of the first paragraph, I beg to state, I never had the most remote idea that His Excellency the Governor, the members of the Executive Council, or even the Minister of Justice, were my accusers, as will be seen by reference to my letter of 11 p.m. on the 24th, in which I presume my accuser to be T. M. Slattery Esq., solicitor and M.P.

I have carefully read this gentleman's letter, and from the pages of generalities can only glean the direct charge of "improperly issuing summonses to witnesses," and most respectfully submit that even this charge should be supported by my accuser's sworn testimony, given in my presence, ere I should be called upon to answer the charge.

I reiterate my willingness to submit my conduct to the fullest investigation, but I am not prepared to accept a mode of procedure which violates every idea of justice.

I will give place to no man in the matter of respecting constituted authority and observing the law of the land, but I emphatically protest against Mr. Slattery's letter written, as most of it is, from hearsay, being taken as sufficient to justify the course the honorable the Executive have been pleased to take, and beg you will take particular note of my protest.

It would appear that a letter from a member of Parliament has been accepted in this instance as sufficient (without his even being called upon to make definite charges, or to appear before you to substantiate them), to set in course a procedure which even the most outrageous act on my part as a Justice of the Peace could have only called forth.

I again respectfully press for specific charges properly substantiated.

I have, &c.,

O. O. DANGAR.

Letter to Mr. Dangar, 26/4/86.

No. 39.

Mr. Commissioner Abbott, to O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P.

Sir,

Royal Hotel, Kempsey, 26 April, 1886.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, and have the honor to point out, as I have already endeavoured to do as clearly and explicitly as I could, that the inquiry I am commissioned to hold (so far as it affects you) is into your conduct as a Justice of the Peace for the Colony, in connection with the recent prosecution of R. B. Smith, M.L.A., and Charles Sutherland, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney.

I need hardly add, that I cannot in any way endorse your ideas that the method of procedure adopted by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is "a mode of procedure which violates every idea of Justice," but your letters and protests will be duly laid before the Executive when I furnish my report.

You will, I trust, agree with me, that as the inquiry opened formally on Saturday by me continues to-morrow, that no further correspondence upon the subject should take place.

I have, &c.,

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT,
Commissioner.

No. 40.

Telegram from Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

[Private and Confidential.—Urgent.]

26 April, 1886.

APPLICATION made through Clerk of Petty Sessions to me from magistrates hearing charge of perjury against Charles Sutherland, that Mr. Robinson, shorthand reporter, should attend here, and produce commission empowering Elections and Qualifications Committee to administer oaths; also, to prove oath administered to defendant. Mr. Robinson could leave Tuesday night, at 9, and might be instructed to remain and take evidence at my inquiry; otherwise, may be here for a month; sixty witnesses in perjury case; seventy in conspiracy; and probably over 100 in my inquiry. Reply.

No. 41.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey.

27 April, 1886.

YOUR telegram will be placed before minister without delay. Enquiries being made of Clerk of Parliaments as to Mr. Robinson's attendance as desired. Will wire again shortly.

No. 42.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey.

27 April, 1886.

PARLIAMENTARY offices closed till to-morrow. Can do nothing definite on your telegram, but it will receive first attention as soon as practicable. Have wired to Mr. Robinson's private residence, Ashfield, to call at Department at once. Will endeavour to have your suggestions approved.

No. 43.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Robinson, Ashfield.

27 April, 1886.

PLEASE call early to-morrow morning at Department of Justice. Important business to consult about, *re* Kempsey inquiry.

No. 44.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey.

27 April, 1886.

MR. MCKELL has been instructed to act as Police Magistrate for the present, and as such, will it is presumed, preside in case referred to, under circumstances stated in your telegram of 24th. Please wire result of both cases to Department.

No. 45.

Telegram from Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

27 April, 1886.

ISSUED summons to telegraph station masters here to produce all telegrams sent by O. O. Dangar or George Stevenson, to any person whomsoever, upon matters affecting prosecution of Smith and Sutherland for perjury. Informed that they are sent daily to Head-office, Sydney; request that they may be forwarded to me by to-night's boat, which leaves at 9 o'clock. These telegrams will be subsequent to 22nd February, when alleged perjury committed before Elections and Qualifications Committee. Should include Kempsey and West Kempsey.

No. 46.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey.

27 April, 1886.

ASCERTAINED at Telegraph Office that telegrams required could not possibly be forwarded by boat to-night, as desired. Will be attended to and sent as soon as possible. Your telegram received by me 6 o'clock. Minister out of town to-day. Will wire again to-morrow fully on all matters when I see Robinson.

No. 47.

No. 47.

Telegram from Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

27 April, 1886.

CASES of perjury and conspiracy both postponed until Tuesday next, and summons, I am informed, issued for Dr. Renwick. Mr. Robinson could come on Thursday night if not able to leave Sydney to-night. My inquiry proceeding now, and may finish before next Tuesday. Mr. McKell will act as Police Magistrate in conspiracy case.

No. 48.

Mr. Commissioner Abbott to D. B. Walker, Esq.

27 April, 1886.

Re inquiry now being held by me into the conduct of George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury.

You are hereby requested to produce at the Court-house, situate at West Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, instant, all original papers, minutes of evidence, notes made by yourself at the instigation of others than Thomas Waters, and all original papers or copies thereof, furnished to you by others than Thomas Waters, in connection with the prosecution of R. B. Smith and Charles Sutherland, upon an alleged charge of perjury.

I have, &c.,

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT,
Commissioner.

Served copy of written notice to produce on Mr. D. B. Walker, personally at the Court-house Kempsey, on April 27th, 1886.—A. O. BUTLER, Clerk to Commissioner.

No. 49.

The Clerk to Commissioner to O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P.

Sir,

Royal Hotel, Kempsey, 27 April, 1886.

I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioner, to hand you herewith copy of letter, dated 19th April, 1886, from T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.L.A., to the Honorable the Minister of Justice.

I have, &c.,

A. ORMONDE BUTLER,
Clerk to Commissioner.

No. 50.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey.

28 April, 1886.

REFERRING to your telegram, *re* Mr. Robinson's attendance at Kempsey. Informed by Mr. Robinson that he did not attend committee, and that no Commission is issued in such cases. Parliamentary Evidence Act empowers Chairman to administer oath, &c. Please say if absolutely necessary that short-hand writer who took evidence, required to be verified, should attend to give evidence, and if so, particular portion of evidence should be specified by reference to number of question in printed evidence taken before Committee, as reporting was divided among several short-hand writers, and the attendance of one or more might become necessary. Minister not yet at office. It is presumed you have evidence of Parliamentary Committee.

No. 51.

Telegram from Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

30 April, 1886.

HAS a scale of fees for witnesses under section 3, 44 Victoria, No. 1, been adopted by Governor in Council? If so forward me copy by first post. If not, shall I certify as sole Commissioner in accordance with scale allowed Quarter Sessions?

44 Vic., No. 1.—You may certify as Commissioner, in accordance with scale allowed Quarter Sessions witnesses.—W.E.P., 3/5/86. Telegram to Mr. Abbott accordingly.—3/5/86.

No. 52.

Telegram from Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

3 May, 1886.

No reply has been received to my urgent message of 30th last month, *re* witnesses' expenses, and my previous message of the 27th does not appear to have received any attention. The required telegrams have not come to hand. Hope to finish all my witnesses this week, but believe immense number will be called by Dangar and Stevenson, and urge that Executive extend term of commission from three to six weeks. This I think can be done by Minute and copy should be forwarded me by post.

Wire to Mr. Abbott to return commission at once for period to be extended.—W.E.P., 4/5/86. Telegram to Mr. Abbott, 4/5/86.

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No. 53.

Telegram from Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

3 May, 1886.

ON 27th last month wired for certain telegrams to be forwarded to me, needed for purposes of inquiry which I am holding. Up to present have not received desired information. No answer has been received to my telegram of 30th April, relative to scale of fees to witnesses.

Inform Mr. Abbott by wire of action taken.—W.E.P., 3/5/86. Telegram to Mr. Abbott, 3/5/86.

No. 54.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey.

3 May, 1886.

REFERRING to your telegram of this date, original telegrams have been forwarded by Telegraph Department on Saturday as requested. Reply sent this morning to you, *re* scale of fees to witnesses.

No. 55.

The Clerk to Commissioner to C. Sutherland, Esq., J.P.

Kempsey, 3 May, 1886.

Re inquiry into the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson and Mr. Otho Orde Dangar, in connection with the recent prosecution of Mr. Robert Burdett Smith and Mr. Charles Sutherland, upon an alleged charge of perjury.

Be good enough to furnish me with the names of witnesses you desire to be summoned herein.

A. ORMONDE BUTLER,
Clerk to Commissioner.

No. 56.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey.

4 May, 1886.

PLEASE forward by earliest opportunity your commission, for purpose of period being extended as suggested by you. Reply by wire when posted.

No. 57.

Telegram from Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

4 May, 1886.

REFERRING to three telegrams from you received this evening, I have asked that commission which expires on 10th instant, should be extended for three weeks from that date. Believe this extension can be granted by Cabinet; if not, fresh commission to terminate 31st should be prepared and forwarded here. Courts sitting on perjury and conspiracy cases, and Land Board enquiries, and quarter sessions; also, most of principals in my inquiry engaged in other courts as well; hence delay and necessity for extension. Please explain to Minister depositions already reach nearly four hundred pages. The original telegrams have not yet arrived.

No. 58.

Telegram from Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

5 May, 1886.

WILLED you yesterday *re* commission. If necessary will send it down first post, but believe Cabinet minute sufficient, and alteration may be made on my return. Wire reply to-day.

Ask Mr. Abbott to return commission to this department at once, in order that the requisite extension of time may be made thereon, and inform him that he can continue to act.—W.E.P., 5 May, 1886. Approved.—J.P.G., 5 May, 1886. Telegram to Mr. Abbott, 5/5/86.

No. 59.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey.

5 May, 1886.

IN reply to your telegrams just to hand, please send your Commission to this Department at once, in order that the requisite extension of time may be made thereon, and continue to act. Will wire to you as soon as possible.

No. 60.

The Clerk to Commissioner to the Under Secretary of Justice.

Royal Hotel, Kempsey, 5 May, 1886.

Sir, I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioner appointed to hold an inquiry into the conduct of Messrs Dangar and Stevenson, to forward his commission herewith for the purpose of having same extended. (See No. 18.)

I have, &c.,
A. ORMONDE BUTLER.

No. 61.

No. 61.

The Under Secretary of Justice to the Superintendent of Telegraphs.

(Most urgent.)

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 6 May, 1886.

In transmitting herewith, copies of telegrams (marked A and B respectively) received from T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Commissioner at Kempsey, requesting that certain telegrams despatched from Kempsey and West Kempsey Telegraph Stations might be at once sent to him, I do myself the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to invite you to have the goodness to forward the requisite documents to Mr. Abbott, at the very earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 62.

Telegram from Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

(Urgent, private, and confidential.)

7 May, 1886.

IMMEDIATELY after the case, *Waters v. Sutherland* for perjury, was disposed of yesterday, Waters applied to Police Magistrate for fresh information for perjury upon other points in evidence given before Elections and Qualifications Committee. Information not yet laid, but doubtless will be. Also informed that summons is to issue for myself and clerk as to evidence given before me. Have told Police Magistrate that if summoned will appear, but will distinctly refuse to produce any of the evidence until, in accordance with Commission, I have reported to Executive. The local proceedings are and have been a horrible travesty on administration of justice.

No. 63.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 May, 1886.

With reference to my letter of the 20th ultimo, forwarding Commission empowering you to hold an inquiry concerning the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., etc., I am now directed by the Minister of Justice, to transmit to you the enclosed further Commission, dated the 7th instant, extending the time within which your report in the above matter shall be furnished until the 1st day of June next.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

(Enclosure.)

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

To our trusty and well-beloved THOMAS KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Esq., one of the Stipendiary Magistrates for the Metropolitan District of our Colony of New South Wales, and one of our Justices of the Peace of our said Colony.

Greeting:

Whereas by Letters Patent, bearing date the twentieth day of April last, under the hand of Charles Robert Baron Carrington, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Colony and its Dependencies, and under the Great Seal of our said Colony: We authorized and appointed you to make a full, diligent, and searching inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esquire, M.P., Solicitor, &c., to The Honorable the Minister for Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, one of the Magistrates residing in that township, in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon a charge of alleged perjury before the Elections and Qualifications Committee, in the matter of the election petition of the said Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., against the said Robert Burdett Smith, M.P., and us to other matters in the said Letters Patent mentioned: And whereas, in and by the said Letters Patent, we require you to certify to us, in the Office of the Minister of Justice of our said Colony of New South Wales, within the space of three weeks after the date of the said Letters Patent or Commission, under your hand and seal, what you shall find touching the premises: And whereas we are desirous of extending the time within which you shall certify to us, under the said Letters Patent or Commission touching the said premises, until the first day of June next: Now know ye that in consideration of the premises: We do hereby declare that the time within which you shall certify to us, in the Office of the Minister of Justice, what you shall find touching the matters in the said Letters Patent or Commission mentioned shall be, and the same is hereby extended until the first day of June next.

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

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Charles Robert Baron Carrington, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order Saint Michael and Saint George, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Colony and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this seventh day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of Our Reign.

CARRINGTON.

(L.S.)

By His Excellency's Command,
J. H. WANT.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 12, pages 407-9, this seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records),

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

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No. 64.

Telegram from Mr. C. Sutherland, J.P., Kempsey, to the Minister of Justice.

8 May, 1886.

RESPECTING inquiry before Mr. Abbott now being held here, respecting Messrs. Stevenson and Dangar, will you kindly authorize Mr. Abbott to furnish me copy of some of evidence of a few witnesses, as depositions urgently required for conspiracy case now coming on, Monday, 10 o'clock. Authority by telegram.

Inform Mr. Sutherland that Mr. Abbott must exercise his own judgment and discretion, being charged with the investigation of the case referred to, and that the Department cannot interfere in the matter in question.—J.P.G., 11/5/86. Telegram to Mr. Sutherland accordingly.—12/5/86.

No. 65.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to the Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 10 May, 1886.

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant, requesting that certain telegrams despatched from Kempsey and West Kempsey Telegraph Stations, be at once forwarded to T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Commissioner at Kempsey, I have the honor to inform you, that the messages in question were posted to the Telegraph Station-master, Kempsey, on the 5th idem.

I have, &c.,

W. WILSON,

(pro. Superintendent of Telegraphs).

No. 66.

O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to Mr. Commissioner Abbott.

Sir,

Kempsey, 11 Mar, 1886.

I beg respectfully to request, that you will cause summonses for the following witnesses to be prepared and left with the proprietor of the "Royal," under cover to me, and I will cause my clerk to call for them, and serve the parties in time for your Court at 10 a.m.—M. Kerrigan, Esq., solicitor, whom I wish to have notice given to produce any documents proving what is said to have taken place in my Auction Mart; Thomas Waters, to produce tacks and portions of placards taken from a tree near his house; Sergeant Bennett Burrell, and Hubert Patrick Macklin.

I have, &c.,

O. O. DANGAR.

No. 67.

Mr. Commissioner Abbott to O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P.

Sir,

Royal Hotel, Kempsey, 11 May, 1886.

I beg herewith to hand you summonses for the persons you desire to examine at inquiry, continuing before me to-morrow. I cannot understand why Waters should be asked to produce "tacks and portions of a placard" found at his place, and therefore I must decline to issue the notice referred to, as the matter of affixing the placards some six months prior to the occurrence of any matters upon which my inquiry is based, cannot possibly affect that inquiry.

Let your clerk hand Mr. Butler the original summonses, with service duly verified by affidavit, by 10 a.m. to-morrow.

I have, &c.,

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT,

Commissioner.

No. 68.

Telegram from Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

17 May, 1886.

HAVE finished inquiry, and leave here to-morrow. Require £120, paid my credit Commercial Bank, Sydney, public account, to be accounted for, to pay witnesses and other expenses, in accordance with your telegram of 3rd of May. Will write report at Port Macquarie, and hand to you Monday or Tuesday next if possible. Nearly 900 pages depositions and exhibits. Conspiracy charges not yet dealt with. Cheques issued for witnesses. See that money is paid at once.

No. 69.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Commissioner Abbott, Kempsey.

19 May, 1886.

Your telegram received. Minister of Justice has approved of £120 being placed to your credit as requested, to pay witnesses and other expenses of Kempsey inquiry, and your communication has been transmitted to Treasury with a view to amount being paid at once.

No. 70.

Mr. Commissioner Abbott to The Minister of Justice.

Report and Finding, West Kempsey Inquiry.

Sir,

Port Macquarie, 20 May, 1886.

No. 86-4,050.
No. 86-4,054.

Referring to your letter of the 15th April last, numbered as in the margin, and subsequent correspondence,—In compliance with your instructions of the 20th April, and in the execution of the commission forwarded with that letter, I proceeded to Kempsey upon the 22nd April, and have been engaged upon the inquiry ever since. Owing to the fact that a charge of perjury against Mr. Charles Sutherland was occupying the Court when I arrived, and did not conclude for some days afterwards, and that a charge of conspiracy upon an information filed by Mr. Sutherland against Mr. Dangar and others, as well as a Land Board Court, a Court of Quarter Sessions, and a District Court were also held during the time I was in the district, it was impossible for me to conclude the inquiry sooner than I have done. I arrived at Kempsey on Saturday the 24th April, and opened the proceedings, but as Mr. Dangar was not present I did not proceed further, but adjourned until the following Tuesday, and so from day to day as the persons interested were able to be present or the Court-house was available.

Under the commission issued to me, dated 20th April last, to inquire and report, finding under my hand and seal within the space of three weeks, and subsequently by that of the 7th May instant, extended to the 31st of the present month, I was directed and empowered to investigate certain charges made by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P. against Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., and Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, and generally into the conduct of these persons, respecting a charge of alleged perjury preferred against Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., and in pursuance of these commissions, I believe it will make the matter more clear to deal with each person separately, and place before you the facts in chronological order as disclosed by the evidence adduced at the inquiry.

To begin with Mr. Dangar:—

See Appendix B.

An election for the Macleay District was held in October, 1885; the nomination took place upon Friday the 16th; the polling upon Monday the 19th; and the declaration of the poll upon Thursday, the 22nd of that month. The candidates were Messrs. R. B. Smith and Otho Orde Dangar, and the result was as follows:—

Mr. R. B. Smith...	1,108
„ O. O. Dangar	499

the majority for Mr. Smith was 609, and he was declared duly elected, and subsequently took his seat in the Assembly.

Upon the 4th of January following, Mr. Dangar lodged a petition against the return of Mr. Smith, in pursuance of the provisions of the Electoral Act, and this petition was dealt with by the Election and Qualifications Committee between the 11th and 22nd February, who, upon the 24th February, furnished a report to the Assembly, to the following effect:—

Appendix A.

- (1.) That the said Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, did not commit acts of bribery and corruption within the meaning of the Electoral Act, at the late election for the Macleay, and that therefore the said Robert Burdett Smith was duly elected as Member for the Macleay.
- (2.) That the petition is not frivolous or vexatious.
- (3.) That the sum of £100 already lodged by the petitioner be awarded to the sitting Member towards his costs and expenses.

Before the Committee had decided the matter, Waters (who subsequently laid the information, and to whom frequent reference will be made) returned to his place at Hickey's Creek, some 25 miles from Kempsey, and Dangar telegraphed to him, stating that Sutherland had corroborated Smith in giving his evidence. Waters states that he was a supporter of Smith, but that before he left Sydney he announced that it was his intention to prosecute Smith (and Sutherland, if the latter corroborated him) for denying certain statements of his respecting a conversation which took place at a meeting held at Hickey's Creek on October 17th, and respecting which, the subsequent charges of perjury were laid.

Appendix C.

Upon his return to Kempsey, Dangar telegraphed to Dr. Renwick, asking for a copy of the evidence given before the Committee, and was referred by that gentleman to Mr. Arnold, a clerk in the Assembly, from whom he says, he eventually obtained a copy, which he handed to the editor of the *Macleay Chronicle*, and in this journal a portion of the evidence was published. Dangar is a correspondent for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and on the 13th March, at 2.15 p.m., he sent a telegram to that journal, of which the following is a portion:—“*Macleay Chronicle* publishes large portion evidence taken before Elections Committee, in matter Dangar *versus* Smith; producing considerable sensation.” On the 1st of March, he telegraphed to a member of the Assembly as follows:—“Cannot obtain copy evidence taken before Election Committee, unless same laid before House. *Copy supplied Counsel, conditional upon secrecy.* Will you kindly move their production immediately.” In his evidence before me on oath, he states:—“I cannot say who moved for the production of the papers in the Legislative Assembly. I did not ask any member to move for the production of the papers.” And again, upon being closely questioned upon this point, he says:—“I did not ask anyone to move for the production of the evidence taken before, and the Report of the Elections and Qualifications Committee.” Upon the 13th of March a circular was issued by Dangar's secretaries, Messrs. Campbell and Hilder, convening a meeting for the 17th of the same month, at the Auction Mart (Dangar's premises), in Smith-street, Kempsey. At this meeting, which was held for the purpose of arranging for the payment of the cost of Dangar's petition, a large number of persons attended, and while the purely formal business for which the meeting had been convened was being dealt with, the conversation turned upon making a charge of perjury against some one. To this, according to his own statement, Dangar demurred, and consequently a second meeting, at which the matters of perjury should be dealt with, was convened for the 19th of March. To this meeting Messrs. Waters and Rudder were invited, the former by card through the post or by messenger, and the latter by letter. Mr. Enoch Rudder, I may remark, is a Justice of the Peace, and was upon a former occasion an opponent of Mr. Smith's at an election. Up to this time it does not appear that any definite line of action with regard to the charges of perjury had been decided upon; but although this was the case, upon

Exhibit BP 1.

Appendix D.

Exhibit AT.

Exhibit AW.

the

the 18th of March, the day intervening between the two meetings, Dangar sent a telegram to a firm of Sydney solicitors, in the following terms:—"Confidential. What would be probable cost sending smart attorney, Kempsey, prosecute, charge perjury, on evidence proceedings at Waters?" Exhibit BQ.

The meeting of the 19th of March was held in Dangar's Auction Mart, and a Mr. Campbell (the same who convened the meeting) was in the chair. Some of the witnesses state that the front door was closed; others, that it was open, and that the back-door was also open, and that any person who chose might have entered. Dangar had a copy of the evidence given before the Elections and Qualifications Committee, and was reading from it. Others also read portions of the same evidence, and finally it was decided upon the motion of a Mr. Hilder, seconded by a Mr. Dennis, that Waters should lay an information against Smith and Sutherland for perjury. This is stoutly denied by those who were subsequently charged with conspiracy by Sutherland, and who stated that all the meeting did, was to tender to Waters its sympathy, and proffer him its "moral support." The extraordinary way in which this term "moral support" is brought in, is worthy of special attention; and perhaps at this stage it would be as well if I stated that one of the persons present at the meeting, the Rev. Ebenezer Fox, is a Wesleyan clergyman, another, Dangar, is a "lay reader," who holds services in various parts of the district on every Sunday, and a third, Waters, is what is known as an "exhorter," a grade apparently lower than that of "lay reader." This meeting was held on the Friday, and nothing appears to have been done until the following Monday, when Waters laid two informations, charging Smith and Sutherland with perjury. This was on the 22nd of March. Waters took these informations in the first place to Dangar, and asked him to sign them, and according to the evidence, Dangar said that owing to the way he was mixed up in the matter he would rather not have anything to do with it. Waters then went to a Mr. P. C. Hill, a store-keeper and a Justice of the Peace, and applied to him to take the informations. Mr. Hill read them and said he was going to his tea, but that he (Waters) could come back at eight o'clock the next morning. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that nearly everything done by Waters in the way of obtaining and laying informations was done at night or late in the day. Eventually he found his way to a Mr. Wilson, who is a surveyor and also a Justice of the Peace, and laid two informations, the one charging Robert Burdett Smith, and the other Charles Sutherland, with perjury. As the summonses were in blank Mr. Wilson refused to sign them, and told Waters to take the papers back and he would see Mr. Stevenson, the Clerk of Petty Sessions, on the following morning. Waters then appears to have left Kempsey and returned to Hickey's Creek. According to the conversation Waters had with Mr. Hill, it would appear to have been late—at any rate about tea time—as Mr. Hill asked him to return at 8 o'clock next morning, when he applied to that gentleman to sign the informations. Some further time must have elapsed before he obtained Mr. Wilson's signature, and yet at 7:35 p.m. on that day, the 22nd of March, Dangar lodged a telegram to the following effect at the Kempsey office, addressed to a firm of Sydney solicitors:—"Waters has sworn information, perjury, against Smith and Sutherland. Please reply last week's telegram; also state whether initiatory proceedings can be heard against both defendants here. Reply by wire." The telegram of last week referred to in this communication, is the one asking the cost of procuring a smart attorney from Sydney, and which was sent by Dangar upon the 18th of March, the day before the meeting was held at which it was decided that Waters should prosecute. Waters could not say whether he left for home on the night of the 22nd after returning the papers to Mr. Stevenson, but on the following night Dangar arrived at his place provided with paper to take down a statement of what the various witnesses could prove regarding the allegations of perjury in the informations laid by Waters. Waters said Dangar did this at his request, and that he asked him what he would charge, and Dangar replied, "nothing." Waters says also that during the ten years he had resided at Hickey's Creek, he did not think Dangar had been more than three or four times to his place, except upon Sundays. Dangar took the evidence of ten witnesses and returned, taking the papers with him to Kempsey, riding altogether some 60 or 70 miles. Whatever Dangar's motives were in pursuing this course—and he alleges that it was done purely in the interests of justice, and so that crime should not go unpunished—I venture to say that there is not another magistrate in the Colony who would have adopted a similar course. Perhaps at this stage, and in reference to the taking of these declarations, it is as well that I should refer to the remarkable memory, and want of memory, exhibited by various of the declarants. On the 23rd March, they could, so they allege, remember distinctly when tendering their evidence to Dangar all that occurred at Hickey's Creek when Smith and Sutherland were there, something over five months before, and yet when I examined them on May 3rd instant, their memories were remarkably defective, and would not serve them in relating the occurrences of 24th March, only some seven weeks before. Dangar states that he never advised Waters what course to pursue; that although the informations were laid upon the 22nd, the summons was not signed until the 29th of March (Mr. Wilson having declined after taking advice to take any further steps), and that he did not communicate with Waters in any way whatever relative to the signing of the summons, and yet on the 27th of March Dangar sent the following telegram to Bellbrook, addressed to Thomas Waters:—"I am informed summonses against Smith and Sutherland will be signed Monday." That telegram was sent on Saturday, and on the following Monday, Waters was again in Kempsey, and obtained from the Clerk of Petty Sessions the informations and the summonses, the latter altered by the Clerk of Petty Sessions so that they might be signed by a magistrate other than the one before whom the information was laid. He then obtained Dangar's buggy and horse and drove to Frederickton, and obtained the signature of a Justice of the Peace named William M'Lean. If the original exhibits (herewith) are examined, it will be found that the alteration on the summonses are all in the handwriting of the Clerk of Petty Sessions—even the word "Frederickton" being in his writing. In going to M'Lean's residence to obtain these signatures, Waters knew that M'Lean was a supporter of Dangar, and had in fact nominated that gentleman at the election, and he also passed by the residence of several other magistrates in order to reach M'Lean's. He returned to Kempsey with the summonses signed by M'Lean. During this period, telegrams were being exchanged between the Clerk of Petty Sessions, Stevenson, and the Department of Justice; and on the 29th of March, Stevenson wired to the department to the effect that M'Lean had signed summonses returnable for the 13th of April, and stating that he had handed them to the police for service. On the 30th of the same month, a telegram was sent by the Department to Stevenson, inquiring why summonses could not be made returnable for the 9th of April, to avoid the apparent unreasonable delay in hearing the case against the defendants. It appears that then Stevenson communicated with Waters, and got his consent to have the case heard upon an earlier date than the 13th, and then prepared and forwarded by a constable to R. A. H. Kemp, the summonses attached. These were signed by Mr. Kemp, and the case was set down

Exhibit BQ.

Exhibits A. & B.

Exhibit BS.

Exhibit BQ.

Exhibits SS. to AC.

Exhibits SS. to AC.

Appendix E.

Exhibits A. and B.
Exhibits A 2, B 2, B 3.
Exhibits A 2, B 2, B 3.

Exhibit BG.

Exhibit BJ.

Exhibit AY.

- Exhibit A1 B1. down for hearing on the 9th of April. It will appear that these summonses were also prepared for the signature of M'Lean, as the word "Frederickton" is first inserted, afterwards obliterated, and the word "West Kempsey" substituted. The summonses for the 9th of April were of course in lieu of those returnable on the 13th, and superseded them, and this is a matter of importance which should be borne in mind in taking into consideration the subsequent conduct of Dangar in connection with the same matter. On the 8th of April, the day before the hearing, Dangar signed summonses for no less than nine Justices of the Peace. He states that "Mr. Stevenson handed me a bundle of summonses, and asked me to sign them." These summonses and the original of them state that an "information had been laid before James William Wilson, Esquire, J.P., that Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland, on the 19th and 22nd days of February respectively, had committed perjury," and further, "that it had been made to appear to me upon (oath or affirmation as the case may be, the space was left blank) that you and each of you are likely to give *material evidence for the prosecution*." Now, it is abundantly proved by the evidence that none of these magistrates were present at Hickey's Creek on the 17th of October, when the statements were made upon which the alleged charges of perjury were founded; nor were they present at the inquiry by the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney in February last. The magistrates who were so summoned, have one and all disavowed any knowledge of the charge of perjury, and Waters, in his evidence, states that he did not supply the names of any of them to his solicitor or to anyone else. It is hard to conceive any reason why all these gentlemen should have been summoned for the prosecution, and beyond this, it is still more difficult to discover, why Mr. Sydney Verge, J.P., a gentleman who is so exceedingly deaf, that he could not possibly have heard one word uttered by the candidates during the election, should have been called upon to testify for the prosecution, as he was. In so summoning the Justices, it was provided, that of those left available for Bench duty, namely, Messrs. M'Lean, Kemp, Rudder, and Austral Verge—two, namely, M'Lean and Kemp, had signed summonses for the defendants; Rudder had attended the meeting when it was decided that Smith and Sutherland should be prosecuted, and Mr. Austral Verge is a gentleman who scrupulously avoids mixing himself up in any way with local affairs. Mr. D. B. Walker states that he caused the magistrates to be summoned; but if they were material witnesses for the prosecution it certainly appears strange that Waters should not have furnished him with a list of their names when he handed in the names of other witnesses, and the evidence they could give. It is to my mind quite impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that these Justices were summoned for the purpose either of intimidation, or to keep them off the Bench upon the day of hearing.
- Exhibit AP. Upon the following day, Friday, 9th April, before the charges of perjury were commenced, Sutherland laid two informations, one charging O. O. Dangar, Rev. E. Fox, Enoch Rudder, George R. Scott, Exhibit A2. George A. Cornish, Thomas Parker, and Robert Campbell, with conspiring falsely to charge him with perjury; and the second, charging the same persons with falsely conspiring to charge R. B. Smith with perjury. These informations were laid early in the day, and before the charge of perjury against himself and Smith were entered upon. It was upon this day that Mr. Slattery appeared, and as *amicus curiae* informed the Court, that as the information had been laid before one magistrate and the summons obtained from another, the latter was worthless, and no person was bound to appear to it. He also Exhibit AO. stated that an affidavit of service was not sufficient proof of service in an indictable case, and the Bench, consisting of J. Goulburn Panton, J.P., R. A. H. Kemp, J.P.; J. W. Wilson, J.P., M. Thompson, J.P., P. C. Hill, J.P.; and E. Herbert Becke, J.P., dismissed and struck out both charges. Both of the contentions raised by Mr. Slattery were good in law, and as neither of the defendants appeared (had they so Exhibit C. and D. appeared all defects would have been cured), the Bench had no other cause to adopt than the one they followed. Upon the evening of the same day that these cases were dealt with by the Justices above-named, Waters procured fresh information, and waited upon Mr. E. Herbert Becke, J.P., in Kempsey. As many of the papers were in blank, Mr. Becke refused to sign them, and told Waters to call again, which he did at 7 p.m. Mr. Becke alleges that he then wrote a letter, which he gave to Waters Exhibit Q. to deliver to Stevenson, and subsequently signed some of the papers, but refused to sign the rest as they were in blank. He says "I signed one, but refused to sign the others, and requested Waters to bring them to me the next morning, filled up, and that I would sign them. He called the next day; he brought a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Sutherland, and asked me to sign it, and I declined to sign it." Before going to Mr. Becke, Waters it appears went to the office of the *Macleay Argus*, and there shewed the papers to a number of persons, including Dangar and Fox, and leaving there, having first Exhibit AH. procured a Bible, he went to Becke's office, and shortly after returned with the warrant signed; and the following morning Becke discovered from an article which appeared in the paper, that he had signed a warrant for the arrest of R. B. Smith. Becke was apparently very much put out about by this, and telegraphed to various persons in Sydney, and to some of the departments, denying having signed such Exhibit S & T. Exhibit B. a document. I have no doubt whatever, that in signing this warrant Becke did so inadvertently, and believing that it was a summons. Whether it was purposely slipped in among the papers, and his signature so obtained by fraud, the evidence does not disclose directly, but appearances favour this view. Exhibit AE. On the 10th, the next day, Waters called again upon Becke, and brought a warrant for the arrest of Sutherland, and Becke refused to sign it, and this warrant, so it is stated, was afterwards found in the safe in the room of the Clerk of Petty Sessions, and produced by Mr. McKell, P.M., who was sent from Boat Harbor to take charge during the suspension of Stevenson, the Clerk of Petty Sessions. The warrant was presented for signature to Mr. Becke on the 10th of April, but it bears date the 13th of that month, and this is a fact which should be borne in mind, as it will be referred to hereafter. Upon the day on which the charges against Smith and Sutherland were dismissed, viz., the 9th of April, Appendix F. Dangar telegraphed from West Kempsey, at 11.40 a.m., to the editor of the *Echo*, Sydney, as follows:— "Thomas Waters *versus* Robert Burdett Smith, M.P., information for perjury; magistrates, Panton, Kemp, Hill, Becke, Wilson, Thompson; Messrs. Slattery and Kerrigan, solicitors, defendant; Walker; prosecutor did not appear. Slattery took exception to procedure, as information had been sworn before Mr. Wilson, who refused sign summons, which were subsequently signed by Mr. Kemp. Mr. Walker replied, arguing that information unnecessary in case of felony. Proof of service of summons called for. Detective Camphin, who served Mr. Smith, did not appear. Objection that service not proved by Camphin's affidavit on back summons, held fatal. Case dismissed. Thomas Waters *versus* Charles Sutherland, J.P., called. Defendant did not appear. Court packed beyond all capacity." At 12.20 p.m. Appendix G. the same day, he sent the following telegram to the *Echo*, Sydney:—"Bench decided that summons issued by one magistrate on information before another, fatal. Dismissed case against Charles Sutherland. Mr. Slattery stated Attorney-General had resolved introduce Bill to amend 300th clause of Criminal Law Amendment Act, prevent informations being laid for perjury before Elections Committee

without consent of Judge. Read proposed Bill to Court." On the 13th of April, the case against Sutherland, already dealt with, appeared upon the summons sheet, and in addition, the fresh information laid by Waters on the 9th April, before Becke, was also entered upon the same sheet. After waiting for some time, Dangar, who was a witness for the prosecution, and the only Justice in attendance, took his seat upon the Bench, and eventually dismissed the one information and struck out the other, and in doing this, availed himself of the opportunity to make remarks from the Bench which were published in the *Macleay Argus*, on Saturday, April 17. Dangar knew when he was acting as he did upon this occasion (he describes himself as a resident of the district for 27 years, and a Justice of the Peace for 19 years) that he had refrained carefully from dealing with those matters, owing to the fact that he was mixed up in the cases; that if he had not sat, they would, in the absence of a Justice have lapsed, and the complainant would have to begin *de novo*; and he also knew that he was going on to the Bench merely formally to dismiss both informations, as one had already been dealt with, and in the other, the summons had not been served. He also knew that the accused was the same person who had laid the very serious charge of conspiracy against himself and others, and that he himself had been accused upon a sworn information of a serious crime by the person he was then dealing with. It is difficult indeed to imagine a condition of mind which could reconcile such conduct with a proper and honorable desire to discharge magisterial duties, or to conceive it possible for any person (knowing all that he knew) so lost to all sense of propriety and decency, as to avail himself of the opportunity this mockery of Justice afforded, in order to harangue the Court and the Press upon the difficulties thrown in the way of the complainant Waters. Dangar concluded these remarkable proceedings by stating that if the complainant Waters came to him, there would be no necessity for running from house to house to procure magistrates' signatures. At 4.30 p.m. on the same day, Dangar sent to the *Sydney Morning Herald* the following telegram:—"Waters *versus* Sutherland. No attendance of magistrates until afternoon. Mr. Dangar took his seat, stating personal objection presiding. Sutherland called, didn't appear; evidence taken respecting service summons, and information being dealt with on 9th. Case dismissed. Second information; same parties; dismissed; summons not served." At 7.30 p.m., on the same day, he sent the following telegram to the Department of Justice:—"Thomas Waters has sworn information before me, against Robert Burdett Smith, Member Parliament, for perjury. Applies for warrant. Am informed warrant already in existence, signed Edwin Becke, Justice. This Mr. Becke denies. Under circumstances, respectfully desire be informed if valid warrant in existence etc complying with Waters' request." To this telegram Dangar does not appear to have had a reply, and on the 16th of April, he telegraphed again to the same Department in the following terms:—"Waters *versus* Smith, perjury. In absence any reply my telegram of Tuesday, and on repeated representations that ends of justice likely be defeated, have issued warrant against Robert Burdett Smith." Although, on the 13th, Dangar wired the department as above, and desired information prior, as he said, to issuing a warrant and complying with Waters' request, yet on the 13th, the same day, and before he sent the telegram, he had signed the warrant, which was handed by Stephenson to Inspector Harrison on the night of the 14th, and forwarded by that officer to the Inspector-General of Police on the 15th, the day before Dangar's second telegram, announcing that in absence of reply he had issued warrant. At this time Smith was on his way to Europe, and the nearest port at which he could have been arrested, had the warrant been acted upon, was Colombo. The telegrams which I have just quoted were produced at Dangar's request at the inquiry.

It is almost impossible to conceive the existence of such hypocritical duplicity as has been exhibited by Dangar throughout the whole of the proceedings against Smith and Sutherland, and how under a cloak of mock humility he has posed in the district as the one fearless and independent magistrate, whose motives were unquestionable, and whose sole desire was to ensure purity in elections and in the administration of justice. There can be no doubt that in all the proceedings taken, Dangar was one of the principal, if not the principal, spirits; and he has exhibited what may be described as almost fiendish malignity in pursuing Smith and Sutherland ever since the Elections and Qualifications Committee forfeited the £100 he deposited with his petition. The indecent haste with which all the proceedings subsequent to the 9th of April, when those interested in the prosecution found themselves foiled, were hurried on, and after Smith had left Australia, clearly denotes, not so much a desire to obtain justice as to humiliate and disgrace Smith and Sutherland in the eyes of the community. Waters could have waited to prosecute Smith after his return from England, and it does not appear from the telegrams sent by the latter that he was in any way anxious to avoid an investigation, and in fact proposed to postpone his trip to England in order to meet the charges. The information laid by Waters before Dangar, on the 13th of April, against Sutherland, the same day that Dangar issued his warrant for the apprehension of Smith, came on for hearing before the local Bench on the 22nd of April, and was finally, on the 6th of May, dismissed, without calling upon the accused for any statement in defence, the Justices hearing the case being Messrs. Panton, Wilson, Hill, and Becke. Upon the 19th of May, the charge of conspiracy laid by Charles Sutherland on the 9th of April, after having occupied the Court for a considerable period, was also dismissed, the only magistrate sitting, being Mr. T. C. K. McKell, P.M.

Coming now to Mr. Stevenson:—

This officer, who is now under suspension, has received from nearly all, if not all the witnesses who have given evidence before me, a very high character. He is spoken of as being careful, zealous, and most efficient in the discharge of his duties; and while I was at Kempsey his books and accounts were inspected by a Treasury inspector, who has left a record in the books as to the result of his inspection. Mr. Becke believes that Stevenson connived with Waters to entrap him into signing a warrant for Smith's arrest, but all the witnesses (their evidence being confined to a period subsequent to the initiation of the proceedings for perjury) speak very highly of him as an officer. There is no doubt that he is a very intimate friend of Dangar's, and as such, took a lively interest in the result of his petition, and doubtless also, was thoroughly aware of the whole of the proceedings of Waters, Dangar, and others. It has not been shown, as alleged by Mr. Slattery, that he attended any meetings, or that he was "one of the principal movers in the business." He certainly sent a large number of telegrams to the Department of Justice, but this was probably owing to the position occupied by the defendants, the peculiar nature of the proceedings, and the deep interest taken in the matter by the whole district. There is one feature in relation to these telegrams, however, which deserves attention. The information was prepared by Stevenson on the 22nd of March, given to Waters, and returned by that person the same night, signed by J. W. Wilson, J.P., who afterwards refused to sign the summonses for the defendants or witnesses. Stevenson wired to the Department

then, relating the foregoing facts, and asking what course should be pursued. If he really was as efficient an officer as is stated, he should have known that the information under such circumstances was so much waste paper; and he ought not to have allowed Waters to obtain summonses from other magistrates upon such a document. Instead of doing this he supplied Waters with summonses prepared by himself, and the necessary alterations to enable another magistrate to sign them in his own handwriting, and allowed him to take them away. In doing this he was acting wrongly, but he states that he was ignorant of the law, so clearly laid down in the Justices' Act, to the effect that the magistrate who receives an information is the only one competent to issue a summons upon that information. It was also wrong of Mr. Stevenson to refuse copies of the informations to Sutherland, as a defendant in such a case is clearly entitled to such documents. He was wrong again in allowing the information laid before Dangar by Waters, on the 13th of April, to be set down for hearing on the 22nd, while those laid by Sutherland on the 9th, were made returnable on the 27th. The information first laid should have been first dealt with, and while Sutherland, no doubt, at the instance of his solicitor, asked to have his cases made returnable for the 27th, he certainly could have had no idea that that an attempt would have been made, or being attempted, would have been permitted, to bring on what may be regarded as a cross action, before he had an opportunity of bringing his charges on for hearing. Stevenson has also committed grave errors in allowing the wholesale summoning of witnesses, without first compelling the person applying for such summonses to make a deposition, on oath or affirmation, that the persons he requires are *necessary and material witnesses*. In justice to Stevenson, however, I may say of my own knowledge, that this is seldom done in the country districts. I cannot say that Mr. Slatery's charge of improperly issuing summonses to all or nearly all the magistrates, &c., is proved by the facts. No doubt in his capacity of Clerk of Petty Sessions, Stevenson should see that summonses did not go out without the necessary deposition that they were for material witnesses; but as he is only an instrument, and it is his duty to supply such documents when they are applied for, I do not see how he can be held responsible for the action of an unscrupulous attorney, or an equally unscrupulous magistrate.

Exhibits A2, B2, B3.

File Mr. Slatery's letter.

No. 86-4,054

The inquiry, in accordance with instructions contained in your letter of 20th April last, was held with closed doors, the persons present besides my clerk and myself, being Messrs. O. O. Dangar, G. Stevenson, C. Sutherland, E. H. Becke, D. B. Walker (Dangar's solicitor), M. Kerrigan (Mr. Sutherland's solicitor), H. P. Macklin (editor of the *Macleay Chronicle*), J. C. Kerr (editor of the *Macleay Argus*), G. Lane (editor of the *Macleay Herald*), and some officers of the Court. The witnesses were examined by myself, and then cross-examined by the various persons interested, if they thought it necessary, and each of the persons interested, namely, Dangar, Stevenson, Sutherland and Becke were invited to, and did call evidence themselves. When all the witnesses (including those called by the persons named) had given evidence, Stevenson and Dangar were called in the order named, to rebut, explain away, or reply to the allegations made against them by Mr. Slatery, or given in evidence by any of the witnesses. The inquiry then closed. Before concluding, however, I may be permitted to state, that when I reached the district I did not know one individual in it, except Inspector Harrison, and I had not spoken to him for over twenty years.

I desire also to refer to a matter which occurred during the hearing. Mr. Macklin, who was absent when part of the evidence was given, applied to me to let him make good the deficiency, by copying my depositions. This I refused, but permitted the deposition clerk, Mr. Arthur O. Butler to read to him the portions he required to supply the deficiency in his notes. Each of the persons present at the inquiry was, I held, entitled to take down, if he so wished, every word that had been spoken; and was, I thought, equally entitled to have any deficiency, caused by his unavoidable absence, supplied at my discretion.

A few days after Mr. Macklin had obtained what he required, Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Kerrigan waited upon me, and asked for copies of the evidence given by those witnesses who were examined as to what took place at Dangar's Auction Mart on the 19th March. This was the meeting upon which the charges of conspiracy were founded. They stated that their notes were imperfect, and although I at first refused, subsequently I instructed my clerk to let them have statements referring to the meeting made by persons who were present. While I was away for a day, and the charge of conspiracy was being heard, my clerk was subpoenaed to produce the whole of the evidence taken before me. He attended and refused. Subsequently, I was subpoenaed, and also refused to produce the original depositions. On a day subsequent to this, Mr. Butler was again subpoenaed, and the notes he had given to Sutherland and Kerrigan placed in his hands, and he was asked to swear to their correctness. While each person present at my inquiry was entitled to take down every word stated, and each such person would, being present in a Court of Justice, be competent and compellable to produce his notes, swear to their correctness, and generally be examined upon what took place before me (after I had refused to produce the originals), I cannot too strongly reprehend the means by which this evidence was got into the conspiracy charge, nor can I compliment the magistrate presiding for permitting the adoption of such a course.

It may be gratifying to the Department, as it certainly was to me, to know that after this long, tedious, and intricate inquiry had concluded, the persons most interested, viz., Messrs. Stevenson and Dangar, thanked me for the care and patience I had displayed, and for the facilities I had granted to themselves and others to prove all that they desired.

My finding under hand and seal is attached hereto.

I have, &c.,
T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, S.M.,
Commissioner.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent, bearing date the 20th day of April, in the year 1886, I was authorized and empowered to inquire into the conduct of Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, and Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, in connection with the prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, Member of Parliament, and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, upon a charge of perjury alleged to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee, in February, 1886, and within the space of three weeks, to certify to His Excellency, in the office of the Minister of Justice, under my hand and seal, what I should find touching the said premises. And whereas by Letters Patent, dated the 7th day of May, in the year 1886, the period within which I should so certify my finding under hand and seal as aforesaid, was extended until the 1st day of June next. Now, therefore, I, acting under the authority in me vested by the Commissions aforesaid, do find—

1. That in connection with the prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, Member of Parliament, and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, the conduct of the said Otho Orde

Orde Dangar was in the highest degree discreditable and unbecoming in a Justice of the Peace for the Colony.

2. That Mr. George Stevenson bears a high character for zeal and ability and knowledge of his duties, but that he acted with grave impropriety in issuing summonses without requiring an affidavit that the persons summoned were material witnesses; and with still greater impropriety in altering summonses in order that they might be signed by one magistrate upon an information laid before another.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Taree, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, S.M.,
Commissioner.

His Excellency the Governor.—JAMES P. GARVAN, Minister of Justice, 16/6/86. Read.—The Minister of Justice.—CARRINGTON, 16/6/86.

DEPOSITIONS taken at Inquiry into the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury.

Inquiry opened at 2 p.m.; Commission read and inquiry adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, April 27th, 1886.

Kempsey, April 24, 1886.

Inquiry resumed at 10 a.m., and adjourned until 2 p.m. this day.

Kempsey, April 27, 1886.

New South Wales, }
to wit, }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Thomas Charles Kerr McKell, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I am Police Magistrate at Boat Harbor, and am now acting as Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey; I received instructions from the Department of Justice to take charge at Kempsey; I came to Kempsey under those instructions, took charge of the office, and I am now in charge; I produce an information, charging Charles Sutherland with perjury; it is laid by Thomas Waters before J. W. Wilson, J.P.; attached thereto is a summons for the appearance of Charles Sutherland at the Police Court, Kempsey, on the 13th April, signed Wm. McLean, J.P.; there is also a summons attached, for the appearance of the said Charles Sutherland at the Police Court, Kempsey, on the 9th April; it is signed by R. A. H. Kemp, J.P.; there are also depositions of George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, on 13th April, 1886, taken before O. O. Dangar, J.P.; also a deposition of Mr. M. Kerrigan, taken the same day, before O. O. Dangar, J.P.; also a letter attached, signed by Thomas Waters, dated 30th March, 1886; I produce an information, laid on the 22nd March, by Thomas Waters, against Robert Burdett Smith, on a charge of perjury; it is laid before J. W. Wilson, J.P., also three summonses attached, against Robert Burdett Smith—one of them signed by R. A. H. Kemp, J.P., the other two signed by Wm. McLean, J.P.; I produce an information laid on the 9th April, 1886, by Thomas Waters against Charles Sutherland, on a charge of perjury, signed E. Herbert Becke, J.P.; there is a summons attached, signed E. Herbert Becke, J.P., also an affidavit of service of summons; I produce two informations—one dated 9th April, 1886—laid by Thomas Waters against Robert Burdett Smith, on a charge of perjury, laid before E. Herbert Becke, J.P.; the other one is laid on the 13th April, 1886, by Thomas Waters against Robert Burdett Smith, on a charge of perjury; it is laid before O. O. Dangar, J.P.; I produce two summonses of witnesses—one addressed to the Honorable Arthur Renwick, M.L.A., of Sydney, the other to the reporter who took notes of evidence before the Elections and Qualifications Committee on the 19th and 22nd February last; they are both signed O. O. Dangar, J.P.; attached is a memo. from Inspector Harrison to the Inspector-General of Police; I produce fifteen (15) summonses to witnesses; they are partly filled in, but are not signed; they were handed to me by Mr. Stevenson; I produce eight (8) original summonses to witnesses, signed by various magistrates, with an affidavit of service of summons attached to one of the summonses; I produce two summonses to witness in blank—one signed O. O. Dangar, the other R. A. H. Kemp, J.P.; the summonses have not been filled in; I produce press-copy letter, dated 14th April, 1886, to E. H. Becke, signed by the Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Sworn on April 27th, 1886, at Kempsey, before me,—
THOMAS C. K. M'KELL.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit, }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of David Brown Walker, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, residing and practising at Kempsey; I know Mr. Thomas Waters; he instructed me to appear on his behalf on the charge against R. B. Smith for perjury; the summons had been issued before I received instructions from

from Mr. Waters; I think it was early in April when I saw Mr. Waters; I received some declarations of persons as to the evidence they could give; the declarations were taken before Mr. Dangar; I cannot say who I received them from, whether from Mr. Waters or Mr. Dangar; Mr. Dangar had a conversation with me as to his taking the declarations; I told him he would not be acting incorrectly; I cannot say whether I received any of the declarations from Mr. Dangar; I am his attorney, and receive a great number of papers from him; I have the declarations in my possession now; I can produce them; I have no objection to produce them.

By Mr. Dangar :—I cannot say whether they were taken before you as a Justice of the Peace or as Commissioner for Affidavits.

Sworn on April 27th, 1886, before me, at Kempsey,—

D. B. WALKER.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE examination of Sergeant Bennett Bennett, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J. P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states :—On the 27th day of April instant, at a few minutes past 2 p.m., I served William Henry Gabell with a true copy of summons I now produce, by delivering the same to him personally at his office, Smith-street, Kempsey, at the same time showing him the original; it is under the hand and seal of the Commissioner, and returnable at 2 p.m. to-day; it is now 3 p.m.; he has been called three times and does not appear.

Sworn on April 27th, 1886, at Kempsey, before me,—

B. BENNETT.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

To the Editor of the *Macleay Chronicle*, in the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS by a Commission, bearing date the 20th day of April, 1886, under the hand of His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, and under the Great Seal of the said Colony, the said Governor, by virtue of the authority vested in him in that behalf, did authorize, appoint, and direct me, Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, Stipendiary Magistrate, and a Justice of the Peace of the said Colony, to make a full, diligent, and searching inquiry into the various allegations contained in a certain communication dated the 12th of April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esquire, M.P., solicitor, &c., to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney, in the matter of the Election Petition of the said Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., against the said Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.: Now I, the said Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, as such Commissioner appointed and directed as aforesaid, by virtue of the power in me vested under the said Commission, do hereby summons and require you to attend before me, on Tuesday, the 27th day of April instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house, situate at West Kempsey, in the said Colony, and there have and produce original writing of article published in the *Macleay Chronicle*, on April 15th instant, entitled, "The Perjury Charges," there to be examined by me upon oath, and to give such information as you may be able, touching the matters so referred to me as aforesaid. And you will take notice that, if you fail to appear and give evidence at the time and place lastly hereinbefore mentioned respecting the said matters, you are punishable in like manner as if you had been summoned to give evidence in a case lawfully depending before a Judge of the Supreme Court.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Kempsey, in the said Colony, this 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT,

Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of George David Hilder, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney.

And this deponent on oath states :—I am manager of the *Macleay Argus* published in Kempsey; I produce three original articles, one "Amicus Curie," "Running a Dingo Down," and "Discarded"; the articles, "Running a Dingo Down," and "Amicus Curie," are in the handwriting of Mr. Kerr; the article "Discarded," is in my handwriting; I do not produce original of article "Wanted a Police Magistrate," as it has been mislaid, it was in the handwriting of Mr. Kerr.

Sworn on 27th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before me,—

GEORGE D. HILDER,

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

The inquiry is adjourned until 10 a.m., on Wednesday, 28th April instant.
Kempsey, April 27th, 1886.

Depositions

Exhibit I.
Exhibit M.
Exhibit N.

Exhibit N1.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Henry William Gabbell, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf, to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am one of the proprietors of the *Macleay Chronicle*; I produce the original writing of the article, "The Perjury Charges."

Exhibit O.

By Mr. Stevenson: You or Mr. Dangar had nothing to do with the writing of the article.

Sworn on 28th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before me,—

H. W. GABELL.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Edwin Herbert Becke, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am an auctioneer, and a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and reside at Kempsey; the warrant produced for the arrest of Robert Burdett Smith is signed by me; an information was laid before me at my office, by Thomas Waters, on 9th April, 1886; one summons was attached and was signed by me; the information produced is the one I refer to; the information was brought down with several summons forms attached; the summonses were in blank; I asked Waters who sent him with the papers; Waters said, "Mr. Stevenson sent me with them"; I then asked him why had he brought them to me when he had passed Mr. Wilson on the road; Waters said, "I called at Mr. Wilson's residence, but he was not in"; I then asked Waters to call at my office in the evening, and if the summonses were drawn out correctly I would sign them; Waters left, taking the documents with him; he called again at 7 p.m. the same day; I was not in; I came in shortly afterwards, when I wrote a letter, copy of which I produce; I handed the letter to Waters for delivery to Mr. Stevenson; Waters called back at about a quarter to 10 o'clock; he handed me the information and two summonses, and also an information against Mr. Sutherland with two summonses attached; I signed them and handed them to Mr. Waters with the letter I wrote; Waters then took a bundle of blank forms, I think summonses or subpoenas for witnesses out of his pocket; he asked me to sign them; I signed one and noticed that they were all in blank; I refused to sign the others, and requested Waters to bring them to me the next morning filled up, and that I would then sign them; he called the next day, he brought a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Sutherland, and asked me to sign it; I declined to sign it; I state that I signed the warrant produced inadvertently, as I believed it to be a summons; on April 10th, early in the morning, I was asked if I had signed a warrant for the arrest of R. B. Smith; I said I had not, and did not know anything about it; I then sent telegram [produced] to the Minister of Justice; I sent telegram [produced] to the Inspector-General of Police the same day; when Waters brought the bundle of documents in blank he said they were subpoenas, and believing they were, I signed one form and then refused to sign any more, as they were in blank; it was the only occasion on which I could have signed the warrant produced.

Exhibit P.

Exhibit D.

Exhibit Q.

Exhibit R.

Exhibit S.

By Mr. Stevenson: I did not see you until the next morning after I had signed the documents; at the time I signed the information against R. B. Smith I signed two summonses, and also when I signed the information against Charles Sutherland I signed two summonses; I occupied a seat on the Bench on the 9th April, when Mr. Smith was called and did not appear; it was stated that Mr. Smith was on his way to England; I think the name was on the top of the summonses; when Mr. Waters called the third time I signed the papers; Mr. Waters did not on any occasion mention anything about a warrant; I think the names were on the top of the subpoenas; on one I think was the name Bennett Bennett; there was no person with Mr. Waters in my office on either occasion; Mr. Waters spoke to me on the first occasion in the street, and I took him into my office; a man was standing some distance away; I am quite sure I signed a form in blank the second time Waters called; I may have signed a warrant before, but I do not remember doing so; there may have been some in the blank forms you have been in the habit of sending me to sign, and which I have declined to sign; you have brought forms in blank to me on two occasions for signature, and I have refused to sign them; you are not particular where they are signed; I sent telegram produced to Mr. Slattery on April 12th instant; I believed the blank form I had signed was the warrant, and that was why I made use of the expression, "demand inquiry into Stevenson's conduct"; I am sure the warrant was in blank and was not filled in; I believed it was a summons or subpoena; it was addressed to Bennett Bennett; I believed you had placed a blank warrant before me for signature, and that was the only reason I demanded an inquiry into your conduct; Mr. Sutherland was not in Sydney, he was in a steamer that had crossed the bar; I had no conversation with Mr. Sutherland previous to that as to your conduct as a Clerk of Petty Sessions; there was no warrant attached to the information I signed; I read all the documents before I signed them.

Exhibit T.

By Commissioner: I do not know of any other misconduct of Mr. Stevenson as a Clerk of Petty Sessions; on the 8th April instant, I was served with the summons and subpoena produced, to attend and give evidence in the charge preferred against R. B. Smith and Charles Sutherland of perjury; I knew nothing about the case, and took my seat on the bench.

Exhibit UV.

Sworn on 28th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before me,—

E. HERBERT BECKE.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Deposition of Witness.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

THE examination of James William Wilson, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney.

And this deponent on oath states:—I am a surveyor and land agent, and a Justice of the Peace for the Colony; the information produced marked "A" and "B" were laid before me on the 22nd March last, by Thomas Waters; there were some blank forms of summonses to defendants attached, which I declined to sign; Mr. Waters said "I have some papers for you to sign;" I read them over; I asked him if he knew what he was doing; he said he did; I then took the information in the usual way and then signed them; he handed me some forms of summonses in blank, asked me to sign them, and I refused to do so, and said I would see Mr. Stevenson next day; I do not know of anything as to the conduct of Mr. Dangar, as a Justice of the Peace, and Mr. Stevenson as a Clerk of Petty Sessions; I produce copy of a telegram I sent to the Attorney-General; I produce two telegrams I received from the Attorney-General; I gave copies to Mr. Stevenson; I was served with two subpoenas to appear and give evidence in the charge preferred against Smith and Sutherland; I knew nothing about the case; I believe the subpoenas were served on me to prevent me from taking a seat on the bench; I produce the two subpoenas and a summons I received; they are signed by Thomas C. K. McKell.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I have attended the Police Court more than any other Justice of the Peace during the past two and a half years; during that time I did not hear of you making any misuse of forms that had been signed in blank; I may have signed summonses in blank; I do not remember doing so; I have signed subpoenas in blank; I won't swear I have not signed other forms in blank; the reason I did not sign forms Waters brought me, was because they were in blank; I saw you the same evening about 10 o'clock, and handed you a note, asking you not to issue summonses or warrants on the informations until I had received a reply from the Attorney-General; no person applied to me to sign summonses or warrants on the informations laid by Waters against Smith and Sutherland before.

By Commissioner:—I would not have signed summonses if they had been filled in, until I had looked up the law on the point; Waters and a person named Parker called at my office; Waters said "I have come to you as a Magistrate to take my sworn information, will you take them."

Sworn on 28th April, 1886, before—

J. W. WILSON.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Depositions of Witnesses.

THE examination of Philip Calfo Hill, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 28th day of April in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent, on oath states:—I am a storekeeper, and a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales. I received a summons to attend and give evidence in the case against Smith and Sutherland of perjury; I know nothing of the case; I believe the summons was served on me to prevent me from taking a seat on the Bench; I know nothing of any misconduct of Mr. Dangar, as a Justice of the Peace, or Mr. Stevenson, as a Clerk of Petty Sessions, in the recent prosecution; Mr. Stevenson always showed a good deal of zeal in the discharge of his duties; Waters, accompanied by Constable Bell, called at my office with an information; I do not remember the date; I produce a summons to witness I received, it is signed by "O. O. Dangar." The information was against R. B. Smith; I did not read it; Waters asked me to sign it; I declined, and told him to call in the morning; there were summonses attached; they were in blank.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I am aware, that when an information is laid, that the body of the summons should contain the charge in the information.

P. C. HILL.

Sworn on 28th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

James William Wilson recalled.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I am aware that when an information is laid that the body of the summons should contain the charge in the information.

J. W. WILSON.

Sworn on 28th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before me—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of James Cheers, of Frederickton, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 28th day of April, in the year of Our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett

Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a Justice of the Peace for the Colony; I know Messrs. Otho Orde Dangar and George Stevenson; I received summons produced to attend and give evidence in the case, *Waters v. Smith and Sutherland*, on a charge of perjury; I know nothing of the case; I believe I was served with the summons to prevent me from taking a seat on the Bench; I know nothing of the conduct of Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson in the recent prosecution; I attended the Court and took a seat on the bench; I was a supporter of Mr. Smith in the recent election.

Exhibit CC.

Sworn on 28th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before me,—

JAMES CHEERS.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of James Johnston, of Frederickton, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am an auctioneer, and a Justice of the Peace for the Colony; I was a supporter of Mr. Smith's in the recent election: I produce two subpoenas signed by Mr. McKell, and a summons signed by O. O. Dangar, to appear and give evidence in the case, *Waters v. Smith and Sutherland*; I knew nothing about the case; I attended at the Court on the subpoenas: I do not know why I was summoned, as I know nothing whatever about the case; I do not know anything of the conduct of Stevenson and Dangar in the case; I do not know Waters, or the place where he resides.

Exhibits DD and EE.
Exhibit FF.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I have never heard any complaint as to your conduct as a Clerk of Petty Sessions. Sworn on 28th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before me,—

JAS. JOHNSTON.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Charles Sutherland, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a grazier, and a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales; I was defendant in a charge of perjury, on an information laid by Thomas Waters; the day after the information was laid against me I saw Mr. Stevenson at his office; I asked him to allow me to see the informations; I saw them; I asked him for a copy; he refused, saying he could not let me have a copy of the information; I received telegram produced, from Mr. Smith, asking me to procure copies of the informations; I saw Mr. Kerrigan, and he and I went to Mr. Stevenson's office; I asked him for copies of the informations; he read them over, and Mr. Kerrigan and I compared the summonses: I said, "As Mr. Stevenson will not allow us to have copies of the informations, we will have to be satisfied with the information we have got from him"; Mr. Kerrigan desired to take down the words of the charge from the information; Mr. Stevenson refused to allow him to do so; we then left the office; on the 23rd or 24th March, I went to Sydney, leaving instructions with Mr. Kerrigan to subpoena my witnesses as soon as possible; I returned on the Saturday following—that was the 27th March; I asked Mr. Kerrigan if subpoenas had been issued for the attendance of my witnesses; when I first saw Mr. Stevenson I said, "Waters has not done this on his own account"; Mr. Stevenson replied, "Mr. Dangar was here this morning and told me he knew nothing about it; I laid an information against Mr. Dangar and seven others on a charge of conspiracy; that charge and the charge of perjury against me is now pending; Mr. McKlin was present when I spoke to Mr. Stevenson about Waters laying the information; Mr. McKlin said to Mr. Stevenson, "Do you think you can make me believe that," or words to that effect; I said to Stevenson "I would not believe Mr. Dangar on his oath if he said so; I shall go straight to Mr. Dangar and ask him the question"; I then saw Mr. Dangar in the street; I said, "I have been told in the Clerk of Petty Sessions room that you know nothing about the information laid against Mr. Smith and myself"; Mr. Dangar said, "I know all about it Mr. Sutherland, but I pleaded with Waters not to mix you up in the matter; they decided not to disconnect you." Before I saw Mr. Dangar I had heard that a meeting had been held; that is the reason why I spoke to Mr. Dangar: I do not know whether Mr. Stevenson was present at the meeting; I don't think so; I produce a telegram I received from Stevenson while I was in Sydney; the summons was returnable on the 13th April: at my request the date was altered to the 9th, and on that date the summons against myself and also the one against Mr. Smith were dismissed; I received telegram produced from Mr. Kerrigan: I sent one in reply, saying that if fresh summons had been issued I would leave Sydney for Kempsey at once; on the 9th April I went to the Telegraph Office at West Kempsey, for the purpose of sending a telegram to Mr. Smith; Mr. Dangar was there writing a telegram; this was immediately after the cases against myself and Mr. Smith had been dismissed; I said to Mr. Dangar, "I suppose you think you are doing a great stroke to-day"; Dangar said, "I don't think I have done much in particular"; I said, "I believe you have done a great deal you will yet regret that you have done"; Dangar said "I was looking at your evidence this morning; I see it now in quite a different light to what I ever have done;" I said "I gave my evidence as the whole matter was impressed on my mind; there is one consolation that I have, that I was innocent in the sight of

Exhibit GG.

Exhibit HH.

Exhibit II.
Exhibit NN.

of God;" Dangar said, "If you are innocent, there is certainly perjury somewhere." In leaving, I said "You know, Mr. Dangar, where the perjury lies; the last will end as the beginning;" Dangar said "Don't boast, Mr. Sutherland, I am not done with you yet." After the informations were laid against Mr. Smith and myself I had business with Mr. Dangar; when I went into his office I said "Mr. Dangar, I will give you no pain in tendering you my hand, I have been always taught never to give my hand without I could give my heart, to avoid giving pain on either side it would be well to have a proper understanding;" Dangar said, "That is the very thing I want, Mr. Sutherland, is to have an understanding with you;" he then said "I have read your evidence over very carefully, there is nothing I can blame you for with the exception of what took place at Boat Harbor; your memory must have failed you on that occasion;" I said "Could you imagine me to remember as much as you did, you taking notes of Mr. Smith's speech;" Dangar said "It is not likely you can remember it as well as I did;" Dangar then drew my attention to Mr. Smith's evidence before the Elections and Qualifications Committee, in Sydney; he said "I could bring fifty witnesses to prove that Mr. Smith perjured himself there;" he then referred to Mr. Smith's address before leaving for England, and said it was a pack of lies from beginning to end, and referred to Mr. Smith's appointment as a Commissioner to the India and Colonial Exhibition; he said that Mr. Smith had gone to the Governor crying, saying that if he did not get the appointment it would be the death of his sister; I produce a telegram I received from Mr. Kerrigan on 13th April, 1886; I produce a telegram I received from Mr. Smith, on 29th March, 1886; I produce two summonses, signed by O. O. Dangar against me, on a charge of perjury; they are dated 13th April, and returnable for the 22nd April, 1886, on an information laid by Thomas Waters; one of them was served at my residence on my son, and the other one was served on myself when I returned from Sydney; on the 26th March last I went to Dangar's office; I told him I had come to finally settle about the piece of land; Dangar said "Close the door;" he took down the Bible and said he was just reading about the prophet Jeremiah, and it caused him to think that he himself was one of the greatest sinners in the sight of God; he read one or two passages to me out of the Bible; I said "As far as sinners are concerned we are all guilty of sin;" when I returned from Sydney on the Saturday, Mr. Dangar came up and spoke to me; he said "I am surprised to see you back so soon Mr. Sutherland; your bullocks are not sold yet;" I said "The selling of the bullocks gives me very little trouble; what does give me trouble is to think there are such a lot of wretched men on God's earth;" Dangar then rode away; I laid the information against Dangar and others for conspiracy on the 9th April, 1886; it was made returnable for the 27th April, 1886; the information produced, marked E, was laid on the 13th April, after my information had been laid; the summonses were made returnable on the 22nd April, a week earlier than the date my information was returnable; the information and summonses are signed by O. O. Dangar; I produce two blank forms of information which I obtained from Mr. Stevenson after the information had been laid against me for perjury; when I first asked him for the blank forms of information he said he was not allowed to give any information forms out of the office; I said "All right, if you refuse;" I was leaving when Stevenson called me back and said "I would like to oblige you, but it is not the practise to give blank forms out of the office; Mr. Enoch Rudder was present at the time; Mr. Stevenson then gave the two forms of information; Mr. Enoch Rudder is one of the defendants in the conspiracy case.

By Mr. Stevenson:—It was as soon as I heard the information had been laid against me, and before summons had been served on me, that I called at your office; no person went with me; I believe Mr. Walker and Mr. Kerrigan were in the office; I asked you some time that day for copies of informations; you handed "Wilkinson's" to some person who was there; you did not hand it to me; I went to your office at 11 o'clock at night with Mr. Kerrigan, after I had received telegram from Mr. Smith; I believe you asked Mr. Kerrigan to show you an authority to give copies of the informations; you then read the informations, and Mr. Kerrigan compared with the summonses; I think Mr. Kerrigan wrote a telegram to Mr. Smith in your office; I remember saying to Mr. Kerrigan that the summons was like the information; I was not satisfied as to the exact words; it was before I went to Sydney; I am sure of it; it was the night I got telegram from Mr. Smith; the telegram is dated 29th March last; I remember the conversation that took place in your office in the presence of Mr. McKlin; I may have mentioned Mr. Dangar's name, but I do not think I did before Mr. Stevenson said, "Mr. Dangar knows nothing about this;" I do not think I said "Mr. Dangar is at the bottom of this;" I will not swear I did not say so; you did not tell me anything about what Waters had said when laying his information; I don't remember you doing so; I do recollect you saying "I have read the evidence, and there is no charge of perjury can be proved against you, Mr. Sutherland;" I laid my information against Dangar and others on the 9th April; I do not know what date the summonses were ordered to issue; I do not know when they were issued; your telegram was sent to me in reply to one I had sent to you, inquiring whether fresh informations had been laid against me; when I asked you for the blank forms of informations I said if there was anything to pay I would pay it; a summons of witness was issued for Mrs. Waters; I think it was prepared in your office; I remember you saying that you were short of forms, and that there were two forms that had not been returned by Mr. Kerrigan's clerk; we then went down to Mr. Kerrigan's office; I complained about the summonses on my information not being issued; you did not tell me that the informations were in book form; you said you had to account for all the forms; you told me that you would give me the forms as a Justice of the Peace for the district; I refused to accept them on that condition; I always found you a very zealous officer in the discharge of your duties.

By Mr. Walker for Mr. Dangar:—I was advised by my solicitor to have summonses returnable for the 27th April, when I laid my information; Mr. Stevenson had nothing to do with making the summonses returnable for that day; I left Kempsey for Sydney the day after I laid the information for conspiracy; I left in the steamer "Queen of the South"; Mr. Slattery received a telegram when we were outside the bar; the telegram was addressed to Pilot Jamieson; it was to the effect that fresh summonses were going to be issued against me; I do not think the telegram stated where the summonses were returnable; I did not see the telegram; I think it was about half-past eight in the morning; I did not have a conversation with Pilot Jamieson about the telegram; I afterwards begged of Mr. Slattery to allow me to read the telegram, and he did so; I afterwards asked the captain of the steamer to put me back, and he said he could not; I received one or two telegrams from Mr. Kerrigan when I arrived in Sydney; when I returned from Sydney, I was served with a summons on the wharf at Kempsey; I believe a summons was served on my daughter or son while I was in Sydney; I believe there was a summons signed by Mr. Becke, but I have never seen it.

C. SUTHERLAND.

Sworn on 28th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Deposition

Exhibit JJ.
Exhibit KK.
Exhibits LL,
MM.

Exhibit E.

Exhibits OO,
PP.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Robert Augustus Haddon Kemp, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a grazier, and a Justice of the Peace for the Colony, and have been for the past 25 years; I saw a similar information to one produced, marked "B"; I saw the summons attached; it was brought to me by Sergeant Bennett; Waters was not present; I signed the summons; the information was not sworn or laid before me; I never saw Waters in the matter at all; it was in consequence of seeing some telegram attached, and to suit convenience of the parties that I signed the summons; I was not summoned as a witness in the case *Waters versus Smith and Sutherland*; the signature to exhibit marked "J" produced, is mine; the summons was not filled in; the name James Byrnes was filled in; a number of blank forms were sent to me; I refused to sign them and returned them; I called at the office the next morning; Mr. Stevenson filled the names in at the top and I signed; I do not know of any misconduct of Mr. Dangar's as a Justice of the Peace, or Mr. George Stevenson as a Clerk of Petty Sessions in the recent charges; Mr. Stevenson was always a zealous and efficient officer.

Exhibit B.
Exhibit B1.

Exhibit J.

Sworn on 28th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

R. A. H. KEMP.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Depositions of Witnesses.

THE examination of Sydney Verge, of West Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales; I received summons (produced), signed by "O. O. Dangar," to attend and give evidence in case *Waters versus Smith and Sutherland*; also received subpoena (produced); I do not know anything about the case; I was never at Waters' selection; I was not at Sydney before the Elections and Qualifications Committee; the reason I was summoned to give evidence was, I believe, to prevent me from taking my seat on the Bench.

Exhibit QQ.
Exhibit RR.

By Mr. Walker:—I know Mr. Smith; I have known him sixteen or seventeen years; I was a supporter of his at the last general election; I always supported him; I canvassed for him; I was a member of his committee; I was at the nomination and polling days; I was opposed to Mr. Dangar.

Sworn on 28th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

SYDNEY VERGE.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

David Brown Walker, recalled:—

I produce ten declarations in the handwriting of Mr. Dangar; I received them from Waters, I believe; I do not know of any sum of money being raised to retain me for the prosecution; I was retained by Mr. Waters; Mr. Dangar did not consult with me as to the prosecution; I have been practising at Kempsey about nine years; I have known Mr. Stevenson the whole time he has been here; he is a most efficient officer; he did not show any undue zeal in the recent prosecution; I have not any other papers that I have not produced; Waters came to me early in April; the information was laid on the 22nd March last; I have not observed any misconduct on the part of Mr. Dangar in the recent prosecution; I was not retained by Waters until information had been laid; the information alleges that perjury was committed on the 19th of February; it is not true that I received a fee of 50 or 100 guineas raised by subscription to retain me for the prosecution; when I was first asked by Mr. Waters I declined his retainer; not hearing from the other side, I afterwards accepted Waters' retainer; I am aware that Mr. Dangar signed a warrant for the arrest of R. B. Smith; it was partly under my advice; the information was laid by Thomas Waters.

Exhibits SS, TT,
UU, VV, WW,
XX, YY, ZZ,
AB, AC.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I believe I was retained for the prosecution when I applied for the subpoenas; I told you that the reason I wanted the Magistrates subpoenaed was because they could give evidence on Waters' behalf; it was not done to prevent them from taking their seats on the Bench.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I remember the 13th April, when Charles Sutherland was charged with perjury; Mr. Dangar was the only Magistrate who sat on the Bench; he dismissed the case; a remark was made by Mr. Dangar that, sooner than see the ends of justice defeated, if Waters came to him he would sign an information and summonses; I had no conversation with Mr. Sutherland about being retained for the defence; the remarks published in the newspaper produced were made by Mr. Dangar.

Exhibit AD

Sworn on 28th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

D. B. WALKER.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Thomas Charles Kerr McKell, recalled:—

I produce a warrant for the arrest of Charles Sutherland on a charge of perjury; it is dated 13th April, 1886, and is unsigned; it is in the handwriting of Mr. Stevenson; I found it in the iron safe in the office.

Exhibit AE.

By Mr. Stevenson:—You may have drawn my attention to it.

By

By Commissioner:—Mr. Stevenson knew I was coming; he knew of his suspension before I came; I produce a telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice; I arrived at Kempsey about 6 p.m.; I went to the office with Mr. Stevenson; he handed me what cash he had on hand and the documents of the office; I saw Mr. Stevenson taking some documents from the safe; I did not have any instructions to prevent Mr. Stevenson from taking any documents; I did not receive the telegram ordering me to prevent Mr. Stevenson from removing any documents until 11 p.m. at night; I produce a telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice instructing me to come here; I do not know what documents Mr. Stevenson took.

By Mr. Stevenson:—You told me the next morning that they were cheques you had taken.

Sworn on 28th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

THOMAS C. K. M'KELL.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Inquiry adjourned until 10 a.m. on Thursday, 29th April, 1886.

Kempsey, 28th April, 1886.

David Brown Walker, recalled, states:—

Exhibits SS to
AC.
Exhibit AC.

The declarations produced by me yesterday are in the same condition as when I received them; the signature "O. O. Dangar" on the end of the last declaration was torn off by me.

Sworn on 29th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

D. B. WALKER.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Depositions of Witnesses.

The examination of John Kean, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P. upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a carpenter; I know Mr. R. B. Smith, Mr. Charles Sutherland, Mr. O. O. Dangar, and Mr. Stevenson; I gave evidence before the Elections and Qualifications Committee at Sydney, on 18th February last; I do not know anything against Mr. Stevenson; I was present at a meeting at which Mr. Dangar was present; when I went in Mr. Dangar was reading out the evidence that had been given in Sydney; that evening Mr. Dangar had told me that I might as well attend the meeting; I understood the meeting was to discuss the matter of the prosecution; there were several persons present; I do not know how many were there; the meeting was held on Friday night the 18th March last; it was before the informations were laid against Smith and Sutherland; at the meeting it was proposed by Mr. Hilder that Waters should lay the information against Smith and Sutherland; the proposition was seconded by Mr. Dennis and carried; Mr. Campbell was in the Chair; Mr. Dangar said he did not think it was just to pull Sutherland for perjury, he should be left out; some person said, if Mr. Sutherland was not pulled he would be put in the witness-box by Mr. Smith; I think there were ten or twelve persons at the meeting; Mr. Fox was the only clergyman I saw at the meeting; I heard someone ask how much it would cost to carry the prosecution through; Mr. Campbell asked would it cost £50; I did not hear the reply; Mr. Enoch Rudder said he would give his share; Mr. Fox said he would help; something was said about getting a solicitor from Sydney; I did not hear any amount mentioned to be paid to the solicitor; I was present in the Court on the 9th April, when the charges of perjury were called on; it was on Friday the 19th March last that the meeting was held; it was two days after St. Patrick's Day; the meeting was held in Mr. Dangar's auction room; I got to the meeting at about 9 p.m.; I used to meet Mr. Dangar afterwards; he never referred to the case; I have lived in Kempsey about ten years; I know Mr. Stevenson; I do not know anything against Mr. Stevenson in regard to the charges; I did not see him at the meeting; he may have been, but I did not see him; I was a supporter of Mr. Dangar at the late general election; I have had business with Mr. Stevenson in his capacity of Clerk of Petty Sessions; he has handed me summonses filled up, to take to magistrates for signature; I have not been summoned on the charge of conspiracy.

By Mr. Dangar:—I was a supporter of yours at the late election; I told you after the election was over that I had supported you—this was in Sydney; I told my father I was going to support you; he may have told you; I was not on Mr. Smith's committee; I gave evidence before the Elections and Qualifications Committee; I offered to lay an information against Smith after getting a solicitor's advice, and if I was supplied with funds; you spoke to me first; I did volunteer to do so, until you had asked me; I did not repeatedly ask you to supply me with money to lay the information; I said a certain solicitor in town would take it up but that I would get his advice; I did not tell you that I had had a long conversation with Mr. Kerrigan, and that he said he would contribute a pound with a nought behind it; I took Mr. Kerrigan's advice and paid him 10s.; I went to you and asked you how the meetings were getting on.

By Commissioner:—I referred to meetings that I had heard had been held in Mr. Dangar's room.

By Mr. Dangar:—I asked you if it had been proposed that I should lay the information; you said "Come down to the meeting to-morrow night;" I had so many conversations with you that I may have asked you if I should lay the information; I don't know whether you knew that I was working for you; I have been paid for the work I had to do, but it is not yet finished; you have employed me since I came back from Sydney; I have not been paid for it yet; the meeting was held on a Friday night; we hold meetings of the band on Friday nights, and I was there, and then went to the meeting in your room; you told me yourself it was a private meeting to talk the thing over; the chairman had not been elected when I arrived; the door was closed; I opened it, and went in; the meeting was held in the public room; you can see into the room from the street; the back door was open; I did not hear any conversation about prosecuting you for perjury; I did not hear any one say that you should be prosecuted for perjury; you said "I think Mr. Sutherland should be left out of it;" Mr. Hilder stood

stood up and said, "It is proposed that Waters should lay an information against Smith and Sutherland for perjury;" Hilder had a piece of paper in his hand and read from it; I did not hear Waters say that he intended to prosecute Mr. Smith for perjury; I do not know whether that statement was made; I saw you the next morning, and had a conversation with you; I said, "There is a rumour floating about that I have turned Queen's evidence;" I do not remember meeting you on the Saturday; since the meeting you have only spoken to me a few times; you have spoken to me since the meeting; you have had a down on me because I wouldn't lay the informations; the last time I saw you I spoke to you first; I said, "I believe there is a rumour out that I have turned Queen's evidence;" you said, "I've heard you've told all about the meeting, not that I care a rap, but I do not care about it coming out;" you said, "If I could afford to give you £20 to carry it on I would;" you cannot deny having said that, because you did say so; you said, "Your case is the clearest, and if I could afford to give you £20 to carry it on I would;" I do not remember any other conversation since then; you told me after the meeting; you said "You or your friends would have nothing to do with Waters or me, that we would have to carry it on ourselves;" I remember telling Waters not to go on with it without he was well paid for it; I said to him, "Don't let them run you into it."

By Mr. Kerrigan: I remember meeting Mr. Dangar on the verandah of the "Star Hotel," shortly after I returned from Sydney: I was with Porter; Dangar shook hands with him: the conversation started on the case in Sydney; Dangar said, "Well, we have lost the case;" I said, "Yes, we've lost it;" Dangar said, "There is only one thing to do now, that is to get you and Waters to pull them for perjury, as I have no case against them myself;" Dangar said, "You will have to lay an information against Sutherland as well as Smith, so that he cannot be called as a witness;" Dangar said, "I think Waters can knock up enough witnesses to carry the thing through"; he did say something about that he would like to have Sutherland struck off the roll as a Magistrate; he also said that he had not cared about Sutherland for a long time. Since the meeting, I remember seeing Dangar pass my residence one night.

Sworn on 29th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

JOHN KEAN.

George David Hilder recalled:—

I produced three documents on Tuesday (exhibits marked "L," "M," and "N"); they are the original manuscripts; neither Mr. Dangar nor Mr. Stevenson wrote either of the articles; I remember being present at a meeting held in Mr. Dangar's auction room; Mr. Robert Campbell was in the chair; it was a public meeting, called by circulars issued by myself, to go through the evidence taken before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney; I think thirteen or fourteen persons were present; Mr. Kean was there; during the meeting, Mr. Dangar was asked to withdraw; Mr. E. Rudder said that Dangar might have to be prosecuted for perjury; a resolution was handed to me; it was a resolution expressing sympathy with the movement, and that someone should be prosecuted for perjury in the interests of justice; it was moved that Campbell should take the chair: there was a resolution moved that Waters should lay an information against Smith and Sutherland for perjury; there was nothing said about expenses; I wrote to Waters the next day, and told him he would have to carry it on himself; it is not true that Rudder or Fox said they would bear their share of the expenses; I was secretary to Mr. Dangar's committee at the late election; I do not know of any improper conduct on the part of Mr. Dangar or Mr. Stevenson in the late cases. Exhibits L, M, N.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I saw a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Robert Burdett Smith; it is the one produced marked "P;" saw it on the 9th April in my office; it was brought there by Mr. Waters; Exhibit P. It was 8 p.m. when it was brought, it was then unsigned; I had met Mr. Waters, and he asked me if I had seen Dangar; I told him that Dangar was in my office; Dangar asked Waters if any one else had promised to sign the warrant; Waters said, "Yes, Mr. Becke has promised to sign it;" Dangar said, "You had better get Mr. Becke to sign it, and if he will not do so, I will in the morning; it would be an act of discourtesy towards a brother Magistrate for me to do so now;" the warrant was attached to an information; neither were signed; Waters borrowed a Bible, and then left my office; he returned, and he said he had seen Mr. Becke, and had got the papers signed; Waters then handed the documents to Mr. Fox, who then handed them to me; Waters had a bundle of blank forms with him; Waters then left my office with Mr. Fox; the article, "The Famous Perjury Case," appeared in my paper the next day. Exhibit AH.

By Mr. Dangar:—It was moved at a meeting of your election committee that a public meeting should be called in the interests of Justice to consider the evidence; you stated you were willing to submit your conduct to investigation; there has not been any meetings held since; there was no attempt at secrecy; the meeting was held in your auction room; the doors were ajar; the back door was partly open; there was no attempt made to prevent persons from leaving or coming into the room; prior to the moving of any resolution, Waters appeared to be "put out" about an article that had appeared in a newspaper; he said he would prosecute for perjury; I believe the resolution, that you should retire, was moved by Mr. Enoch Rudder; I did not take any minutes of the meeting; I do not know what became of the resolution that had been written down; I handed it to Mr. Campbell; there was an alteration made in the resolution; Mr. Sutherland's name was withdrawn; it was suggested that Sutherland should be spared; Waters would not consent to this: the resolution which was carried expressed sympathy with Waters; I believe I have a copy of the letter I wrote to Waters; Waters complained of the trouble he had been put to in getting the documents signed; on one occasion he said he had been to Mr. Hill, who refused to sign the information, because Mr. Smith was a personal friend, and he did not like to do anything in the matter; that he had then gone to Mr. Wilson, who signed the informations; Kean has spoken to me about laying an information against Smith, he asked me if the committee would guarantee any expenses if he laid the informations, I said "No, they would not": he spoke to me several times; Kean told me that he had written to Waters about the matter; I did not hear any observations made, that Kean or Waters should be encouraged in the prosecution, at any of your committee meetings; I never heard you say you had a "down" or "grudge" on Mr. Sutherland.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I have been manager of the *Macleay Argus* since it was first printed, about 6 months ago; you never supplied any articles to the paper during that time; when I first saw the warrant it was filled in but not signed; I saw it after it was signed; you did not supply me with any information mation

mation about the warrant; you did not supply me with any information about the conspiracy cases; the copy printed in my paper was supplied by one of the defendants in the case; you never shewed me any official records of a case pending in court.

By Commissioner:—I do not know the date when I first saw the printed evidence taken before the Elections and Qualifications Committee; I do not know whether it was 27th February or 6th March; it was on a Saturday afternoon.

By Mr. Dangar:—I do not remember Mr. E. Rudder objecting to your withdrawal from the meeting.

By Commissioner:—Kean and Waters were there; it was not suggested they should withdraw; Mr. Burns was also at the meeting.

Sworn on 29th April, 1886, before me, at Kempsey,—

GEORGE D. HILDER.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Robert Augustus Haddon Kemp recalled states:

I never saw the warrant produced for the arrest of Charles Sutherland; I was never asked to sign it; I was asked to attend the Court on the 13th April by a constable; I did attend, and found the case had been disposed of; I was asked by Waters to sign a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Sutherland; I said I would sign a summons, but not a warrant; no warrant was shown to me.

Sworn on 29th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

R. A. H. KEMP.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Robert Augustus Haddon Kemp recalled states:

By Mr. Stevenson:—When I was asked by the Clerk of Petty Sessions to sign the warrants, I said I would sign summonses but not warrants.

Sworn on 29th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

R. A. H. KEMP.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE Examination of Thomas Burrell, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a police constable, stationed at Kempsey; I know Messrs. Dangar, Stevenson, and Sutherland; I do not know of any improper conduct on the part of Mr. Dangar or Mr. Stevenson in the recent prosecutions; I know nothing about the case.

Sworn on 29th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before—

THOMAS BURRELL.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of John Lang, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a labourer, and have been living in Kempsey for ten years; I know Messrs. Sutherland and Dangar, and also Mr. Stevenson; I was a member of the same Orange Lodge as Mr. Stevenson; on the 17th March, a meeting was called by circulars; a man named George Bull got one; the meeting was held on the Friday night; Mr. Stevenson was not there; Mr. Dangar, Mitchell McCoy, Sydney Ainsworth, and Robert Campbell were there; I was standing on the window of the Wesleyan Church, next door; I did not hear very much, because I was too far away; I do not know of any improper conduct of Mr. Dangar's or Mr. Stevenson's in the late cases; Mr. Fox was also at the meeting; I don't know the time; it was after tea.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I was at the *Chronicle* office during the time the case was being heard in Sydney; it was on a Thursday night; I saw Messrs. Stevenson, McKlin, and Yankoo Scott there; I mean Mr. G. R. Scott; Mr. Dangar and Mr. Fox came out of the Wesleyan Chapel, and the other three went towards them, and they all then went into the *Chronicle* office; they were talking about John O'Neill, and James O'Neill, and H. W. T. Lee being appointed as Magistrates; Stevenson said, "What sort of a person is this John O'Neill;" Dangar said, "He is a very sensible person;" Mr. Stevenson said he would jump on his new hat if Mr. Dangar won his case."

Sworn on 29th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

JOHN LANG.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Josiah Dennis, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that

that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1856, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a storekeeper; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I have resided in Kempsey for five years; I do not know of any improper conduct on the part of Mr. Dangar as a Magistrate; I was present at a meeting held at Mr. Dangar's auction-room on Friday, the 19th March last; I was on his election committee; I do not know who presided at the meeting; it was late when I arrived; the evidence taken before the Elections and Qualifications Committee was being discussed; it was suggested by some person that the whole of the witnesses should be charged with perjury, so as to find out who had committed perjury; I do not know who made the suggestion; a resolution was moved by Mr. Hilder, seconded by myself, and carried, "That an information be laid against Sutherland and Smith;" Waters was present; some person suggested that Mr. Sutherland's name should be left out; Waters rose and said he would have no one's name left out; several resolutions were moved, and fell through for want of seconders; it was afterwards decided that the persons present should have nothing to do with the matter; I did not hear anything mentioned about costs; it may have been mentioned, as it was late when I arrived; Mr. Stevenson was not present at the meeting while I was there; I did not have a conversation afterwards with Mr. Dangar about the case; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Stevenson as a Clerk of Petty Sessions; I always found him punctual, courteous, and correct; I do not know whether the meeting was called by Mr. Dangar; it was not convened by advertisement; it was considered a public meeting; I do not know of any other meetings held.

By Mr. Dangar:—I understood that yourself, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Sutherland should be charged with perjury; I recollect your name being mentioned; I do not think it was intended to charge the whole 26 witnesses; reference was drawn to the evidence of John Kean; the resolution was proposed and discussed before being put to the meeting; the doors were open; I do not know whether Waters had expressed his intention of prosecuting Smith and Sutherland before resolution was passed; Kean spoke to me next day about laying an information against Smith and Sutherland; I told him it had nothing to do with me; I received my summons to appear here to-day last night.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I did not notice any supporters of Mr. Smith at the meeting, except Waters, who professed to be a supporter of Mr. Smith; when I went into the meeting Mr. Dangar and also Mr. Campbell were reading parts of the evidence; I seconded the motion so that it could be discussed; I was only there about a quarter of an hour; I saw Mr. Hilder there; the resolution was put to the meeting by Mr. Campbell I think; I believe that Mr. G. R. Scott suggested that Sutherland's name should be left out; I did not hear any person suggest that if Mr. Sutherland's name were left out he would be called as a witness for Mr. Smith; I did not see a report of the meeting in any of the newspapers.

By Mr. Dangar:—I do not recollect the words "Spare Sutherland" being used; I never heard the names of Kean and Byrnes being mentioned as supporters of yours. J. DENNIS.

Sworn on April 29th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Thomas Parker, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1856, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am an agent; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I was present at a meeting held at Mr. Dangar's auction-room, on the 19th March last; I am one of the defendants in the conspiracy case; I did not receive a circular to attend the meeting; a man named Wilson told me that the meeting was to be held; I was a supporter of Mr. Dangar at the late election; I think Mr. Campbell occupied the chair at the meeting. Mr. Dangar was reading the evidence before the Elections and Qualifications Committee; I heard remarks made about prosecutions; I do not remember any motion being moved that Smith and Sutherland should be prosecuted; I saw Dennis there; I saw Waters there and heard him say he intended to clear his character, and that he intended to prosecute Smith and Sutherland; I did not hear anything said about the costs of the prosecution; Mr. Rudder and Mr. Fox were both present; I do not remember hearing either of them say they would bear their share of the cost; before the meeting was held I did not speak to Mr. Dangar about the prosecution; I may have done so after the meeting; I do not know of any improper conduct on the part of Mr. Dangar as a magistrate or on the part of Mr. Stevenson as a Clerk of Petty Sessions.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I think Mr. Robert Campbell acted as chairman; I thought it was a public meeting; I did not see any minutes taken; I did not know what the meeting was for; Wilson led me to understand it was in connection with the case before the Elections Committee.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I did not know you to attend any of Mr. Dangar's meetings.

Sworn on April 29th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

THOMAS PARKER.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
To wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of William Harvey, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the

12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney; And this deponent on oath states:—I am a cabinet-maker; I have resided in Kempsey for twelve years; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I was present at a meeting held at Mr. Dangar's auction-room on the 19th March last; I was sitting in my office when Thomas Parker came in and told me a meeting was to be held; I do not know who was in the chair; they were discussing the evidence taken in Sydney; Mr. Dangar and another person were reading the evidence; I heard a resolution moved; I did not pay particular attention to it; I was talking at the time; I did not hear anything said about Water's laying an information against Smith and Sutherland; I am not sure whether anything was said about the costs of the prosecution; I did not hear Mr. Rudder or Mr. Fox say they would bear their share; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Dangar or Stevenson in the late cases.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I was a member of Mr. Dangar's Committee; I did not see you at any of the meetings; I have had business at the office and always was attended to promptly

By Mr. Dangar:—I saw Waters at the meeting but did not hear him make any remarks; I did not have anything to say at the meeting; I was told that if I made statements about the meeting I would not be prosecuted; I told Mr. Sutherland one day that I was at the meeting but could not give him any information; I believe some person made use of the remark "Spare Sutherland"; I did not hear you make use of any improper remarks at the meeting in your capacity as a Magistrate.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I think Mr. Hilder moved and Mr. Dennis seconded the resolution; I do not know what the resolution had reference to; I was talking to Mr. Scott; I said to some person that I would not be a traitor, if I was to be convicted; I meant I would not betray my friends; I meant a majority of the persons present at the meeting; I meant that if I was charged with conspiracy I would not plead to be let off.

By Mr. Dangar:—Representations were made to me that if I would give information I would not be charged with conspiracy.

By Commissioner:—Mr. Rogers made the representations to me; I told Mr. Nance that if I had committed a breach of the laws while present at the meeting I would stand by the persons who were there. Sworn on 29th April, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

WILLIAM HARVEY.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of James Byrnes, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am proprietor of the "Star Hotel," Kempsey; I have been in the district twelve or fourteen years; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I was present at a meeting held at Dangar's auction-room on March 19th; I was passing when I saw the door was ajar; Mr. Hilder came out and asked me to go in; a proposition was seconded by Mr. Dennis that an information should be laid against Smith and Sutherland by Waters; I do not know who moved the resolution; I did not hear anything said about the costs; I did not hear Mr. Fox or Mr. Rudder say they would bear their share; the resolution was carried; I think Mr. Dangar said Mr. Sutherland should be spared; I understood he was not to be charged; I heard a remark used in my bar that if Sutherland was not charged he would be a good witness for Smith; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar or Mr. Stevenson in relation to the prosecution; I was a supporter of Mr. Dangar.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I did not hear Mr. Dangar say that Sutherland had refused to make a statement before Mr. Smith; I gave evidence in Sydney; I heard Mr. Dangar say that he believed Mr. Sutherland would speak the truth if it cost Mr. Smith fifty seats in Parliament; Mr. Dangar and Mr. Sutherland were living here before I came.

Sworn on April 29th, 1886, at Kempsey, before.—

JAMES BYRNES.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of John Kenny, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a blacksmith; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I have resided in Kempsey about five and a half years; I was a supporter of Mr. Smith in the late election; I was not present at a meeting held in Dangar's auction-room on the 19th March; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar as a Magistrate in the recent prosecution; I heard a conversation in the *Chronicle* office between Messrs. Dangar, Fox, McKim, and Stevenson; it was something about the election.

By Mr. Stevenson:—Mr. Hill was a supporter of Mr. Smith.

By Commissioner:—I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Stevenson as a Clerk of Petty Sessions; I have never heard of any report against him.

Sworn on April 29th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

JOHN KENNY.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Deposition

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of James Fitzosborne, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a barber; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I voted for him at the late election; I don't believe I was present at a meeting held at Mr. Dangar's auction-room on 19th March last; I can't remember; I never had any conversations with Mr. Dangar about the prosecution; I remember St. Patrick's Day; I was not at any meeting; I know nothing of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar or Mr. Stevenson.

Sworn on April 29th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

JAMES FITZOSBORNE.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Inquiry adjourned until Friday, April 30, 1886, at 10 a.m.

Kempsey, April 29th, 1886.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Magnus Thompson, of Smithtown, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a storekeeper and a Justice of the Peace for the Colony; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I received subpoena [produced] to give evidence in case *Waters versus Smith and Sutherland*; I do not know anything about the case, and do not know why I was subpoenaed; I was a supporter of Mr. Smith at the late election; I did not canvass for him; I do not know of any meetings being held in Kempsey in connection with the prosecution; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson in connection with the prosecution. Exhibit AL

Sworn on April 30th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

M. THOMPSON.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Joshua Hudson, of Hickey's Creek, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a selector; I did not attend any meetings in Kempsey; I saw Mr. Dangar with Mr. Waters, on the 24th March last; they came to my place; Waters said, "We've come up to see what you know about the affair?" I told Waters that all I knew would not do any good either way; I have always supported Mr. Smith but at the last election I voted for Mr. Dangar; Mr. Dangar asked me to go inside; we went into my house; Mr. Dangar asked me some questions and he took my statement down and I signed it; the signature on declaration produced is mine; I did not give Mr. Dangar the paper; he brought it with him; my house is 30 miles from Kempsey; it is farther on than Waters' place; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar or Mr. Stevenson; Mr. Panton, J.P., lives nearer to me than Kempsey. Exhibit ZZ

By Mr. Dangar:—You did not suggest anything; I mentioned what I knew and you took it down.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—Waters, my wife, and my mother were present; the statement was read over to me by Mr. Dangar before I signed it.

By Mr. Dangar:—I don't remember you telling me at whose instance you came.

Sworn on April 30th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

JOSHUA HUDSON.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of William Secomb, of Hickey's Creek, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon an alleged charge

charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a farmer; I reside 22 miles from Kempsey; I did not attend any meeting in Kempsey about the prosecutions; Mr. Dangar came to my place on the 24th March last; he was alone; the signature on declaration produced is mine; Mr. Dangar said, "Waters asked me to take a statement from you"; we went inside my house; Mr. Dangar brought pens, ink, and paper with him; I made a statement to him and he took it down; he asked me if I was at a meeting at Hickey's Creek; I went with Mr. Rogers on the 17th October last; Mr. Dangar had tea at my place; he was riding; I made statement produced; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar or Mr. Stevenson in the prosecutions.

By Mr. Dangar:—You did not suggest anything to me; you took it down as I told you; I was a supporter of yours at the late election.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I do not know whether Mr. Dangar signed the declaration; I did not see him sign the declaration; Mr. Dangar did not tell me an information had been laid against Smith and Sutherland; I heard a report about it; Mr. Dangar did not tell me for what purpose he wanted the statement; he told me Waters wanted it.

By Commissioner:—The statement was made after tea.

By Mr. Dangar:—I think Waters told me he intended to lay an information against Smith and Sutherland; this was after Waters had returned from Sydney and before I gave my statement to Mr. Dangar; I knew what the statement was wanted for.

Sworn on April 30th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

WILLIAM SECOMB.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales,)
to wit. }

Depositions of Witnesses.

THE examination of Richard Sillitoe, of Hickey's Creek, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a farmer, and reside about 25 or 26 miles from Kempsey; I do not know Mr. Stevenson; I know Mr. Dangar; I remember Mr. Dangar coming to my place; I do not know the date; he took a statement from me; he asked me several questions about a meeting held on the 17th October last; Waters is my brother-in-law, and resides about a quarter of a mile from my place; Mr. Waters was with Mr. Dangar; we went inside; Mr. Dangar told me to tell him what happened; I told him what I knew, and he took it down; he read the statement produced over to me; I do not know whether that is my mark to the statement; Waters told me a day or two after he had laid the information that he had laid it; I cannot say I knew for what purpose the statement was required; I did not attend any meetings held in Kempsey in connection with the prosecutions against Smith and Sutherland; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar in the prosecutions; I supported Mr. Dangar at the late election.

By Mr. Dangar:—You came to my place and asked me to tell you what I knew, and I did so; you did not attempt to guide me in what I had to say.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I remember the second time Mr. Dangar came to my place; it was after Waters had gone to Sydney; Dangar did not make any reference to the charge against Smith and Sutherland; the first time Mr. Dangar called he did not tell me what he required the statement for; I did not say to any one, "It is Smith that ought to pull Waters, and not Waters to pull Smith."

By Commissioner:—Mr. Dangar brought paper with him; I do not know whether he brought pens and ink.

By Mr. Dangar:—After the enquiry Waters was continually saying he would vindicate his character, and that he would spend every shilling he had to do so.

Sworn on April 30th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

RICHARD + SILLITOE.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

his
mark.

Edwin Herbert Becke recalled, states:—

I produce copy of a letter I sent to Mr. Stevenson on April 12, 1886; I received a reply to it from Mr. Stevenson; the press copy (letter produced) is a copy of the reply I received.

Sworn on April 30th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

E. HERBERT BECKE.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales,)
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Alexander Mitchell, of Hickey's Creek, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I reside 27 miles from Kempsey; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I remember Mr. Dangar coming to my place on the 24th March last, it was in the forenoon; he brought paper with him; Waters was with him; Mr. Dangar asked me what I knew; I made statement produced; I told him what I knew about the meeting; he wrote what I told him; he read the

statement

Exhibit AC.

Exhibit AG.

Exhibit TT.

Exhibit AJ.

Exhibit K.

Exhibit YY.

statement over to me; I signed it, and Mr. Dangar took it away with him; Mr. Dangar did not tell me what he required the statement for; I never attended any meetings in Kempsey at the time I made the statement to Mr. Dangar; I did not know that an information had been laid against Smith and Sutherland; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar as a Magistrate in the prosecution; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Stevenson as Clerk of Petty Sessions.

By Mr. Dangar:—Before you came to my place I read the evidence taken before the Election Committee; Waters told me "that Smith and Sutherland had sworn falsely"; he said he must clear his character, and that he would (I understood him to say) take action against them; he was a local preacher, and said he would not take up his appointment again until his character was cleared; he conducts services for the Wesleyan Church; he never told me what his means were; when I made the statement to you I do not remember the subject of the conversation; you did not attempt to lead me when I was making the statement; you took down what I told you.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I have not a very good memory; I do not remember what statement I made to Mr. Dangar.

By Mr. Commissioner:—Mr. Dangar asked me what I knew; I made statement produced.

Exhibit YY.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I did not have a conversation with Mr. Dangar with regard to the evidence taken in Sydney.

Sworn on April 30th, 1886, at Kempsey, before me,—

A. MITCHELL.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit, }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Frederick Goulburn Panton, of near Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegation contained in a certain communication, dated 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I reside about 9 miles from Kempsey; I have been living in the district about thirty-three years; I am a Justice of the Peace for the Colony, and have been for over thirty years; I produce summons [produced] to give evidence against Smith and Sutherland; I know nothing about the case; I gave evidence before the Election Committee; I also produce two subpoenas I received; I took my seat on the Bench; I do not know why I was summoned; I believe I was summoned to intimidate me, and to pervert the ends of justice; when I received the summons I had not disobeyed a subpoena; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar as a Magistrate, or Mr. Stevenson as Clerk of Petty Sessions; I am aware that before a summons is issued to a witness it is necessary to have an information sworn.

Exhibit AK.

Exhibit A1, AM.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I signed a great number of subpoenas in the early part of March last; I have summonses in blank when the information was attached; I never knew you to make any improper use of the summonses I signed in blank.

By Mr. Dangar:—The summons produced served on me is signed "O. O. Dangar"; I do not remember Mr. Stevenson telling me that the reason I was served with the summons form was to use up some old forms; I was Returning Officer at the late election.

Exhibit AK

By Mr. Kerrigan:—The summons states I am to give evidence on behalf of the prosecution, as also does one of the subpoenas; I took my seat on the Bench, as did also Messrs. Hill, Becke, and Wilson; I think I saw Mr. Dangar in the Court; Mr. Kemp was also on the Bench; I see record of Court; I notice that one charge preferred against Sutherland was dismissed by O. O. Dangar on April 13, and one marked "not served" signed by O. O. Dangar; when the present charge of perjury was initiated Mr. Walker appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kerrigan appeared for Mr. Sutherland; an order was made by me for all witnesses to withdraw; after the order was made a remark was made that some of the witnesses were in Court; I do not remember Mr. Walker saying that some of the witnesses were still on the Bench; I remember Mr. Hill saying that he had received a subpoena, and that he knew nothing about the case; Mr. Cheers made a similar remark.

By Commissioner:—The date of nomination for the late election was 16th October last, and the polling day was on the 19th October last.

Sworn on April 30th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

F. GOULBURN PANTON.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Inquiry adjourned until Saturday, May 1, 1886, at 10 a.m.

Kempsey, April 30th, 1886.

New South Wales, }
to wit, }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of William McLean, of Shark Island, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I reside twenty miles from Kempsey; I am a Justice of the Peace for the Colony; I saw information produced about four weeks ago; I signed two summonses annexed; a stranger brought them to me; I don't know who it was; I signed the summonses at Frederickton; they were filled up: the information

Exhibit A.

Exhibit A2.

information was not re-sworn before me; I asked him why he did not get the summons signed in Kempsey; he said that the Magistrates in Kempsey would not sign the summonses; I believe the summonses are in the same condition as when I signed them; I know Mr. Dangar; I do not know anything about the charges; I never attended any meetings held at Kempsey; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar or Mr. Stevenson in connection with the prosecutions; I nominated Mr. Dangar at the late election; I have been a Justice of the Peace for twenty years; I was not aware that the summonses should be signed before the same Magistrate who signed the information; the man who brought the summonses to me for signature said that the Magistrate who had signed the information would not sign the summonses.

By Mr. Dangar:—No conversation has taken place between you and I, in connection with the prosecution.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I did not receive any subpoena to attend and give evidence in the perjury charges; I was not asked to sit on the Bench in the charges of perjury; I know Mr. James Johnston; the man would have to pass Mr. Johnston's residence to come to me; I did not ask the man his name; I know Mr. Stevenson's handwriting, and seeing that the summonses and information were in his handwriting I signed the summonses; during the past four years I do not remember signing any summonses, nor during that time have I taken my seat on the Bench at Kempsey.

By Commissioner:—The two summonses annexed to information produced were also signed by me.
Sworn on May 1st, 1886, at Kempsey, before—

WM. McLEAN.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Luke Killmore, of Nook Vale, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I reside 30 miles from Kempsey; I know Mr. Dangar; the signature on declaration produced is mine; on the date of the declaration Waters sent for me and said that Mr. Dangar wished to see me; I went over; Mr. Dangar was not there when I arrived, but he came shortly afterwards; Mr. Dangar asked me to state what I saw and heard; I did so, and Mr. Dangar took it down in writing, and I signed it; the paper was on the table when I arrived; Waters lives 5 miles from my place; Mr. Dangar read statement over to me before I signed it; I was not told for what reason the declaration was required; I did not go to Sydney; I made a declaration prior to Mr. Dangar going to Sydney; Waters sent a messenger for me; I think it was one of his family; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar or Mr. Stevenson in the prosecutions.

By Mr. Dangar:—I did not know that Waters had laid an information against Smith and Sutherland when I signed the declaration; when Waters came back from Sydney he told me that if Sutherland's evidence was the same as Smith's he would prosecute them for perjury; you did not lead me in any way when I was giving you my statement; you did not ask me any questions.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—Waters was not at home when I first got at his place; he was with Dangar; I did not ask Mr. Dangar what he wanted the declaration for.
Sworn on May 1st, 1886, at Kempsey, before me—

LUKE KILLMORE.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
To wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of William Porter, of Sherwood, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I reside 12 miles from Kempsey; I am a farmer; I know Mr. Dangar; I do not know Mr. Stevenson; I was not present at any meetings held in Kempsey; I saw Mr. Dangar one day under the "Star Hotel"; I was with Kean; Dangar said, "They beat us in Sydney, but I'll have to pull Smith for perjury, and pull Sutherland too, or else Smith will call Sutherland for a witness and squash it"; he said it to both Kean and I; he afterwards said to Kean, "You or Waters will have to pull them for perjury"; I was a supporter of Mr. Smith; Mr. Dangar did not say anything about knocking up witnesses; I do not know of any other impropriety of Mr. Dangar's; I know nothing about Mr. Stevenson.

By Mr. Dangar:—It was underneath the balcony of the "Star Hotel"; I think Long passed at the time; I think Byrnes was standing at his door; I was in Sydney; I saw Long at the Legislative Assembly; the conversation could be heard 4 or 5 yards away; Kean is my brother-in-law; I made a statement to Mr. Sutherland; he came to me, and I think he took my statement down in writing; I am quite sure you said, "I will have to pull them for perjury."

By Commissioner:—Dangar said he had a down on Sutherland for some time, and something about having Sutherland struck off the roll of Magistrates.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—Mr. Long could hear what Mr. Dangar said; I met Mr. Sutherland in the street one evening, and that is the time I made a statement to him; Dangar said something to Kean about giving him some money; I cannot remember very well what was said; I was on Kean's verandah on one occasion when Kean and Dangar were having a conversation; I did not hear any of the conversation, it was on a Thursday when I met Dangar under the "Star Hotel"; I have been subpoenaed to give evidence in the perjury and conspiracy cases.

By

Exhibit B2 and
B3.
Exhibit B.

Exhibit AB.

By Mr. Dangar :—I do not know who subpoenaed me ; it is for Mr. Sutherland ; you were speaking to Kean and I under the "Star Hotel" ; I do not know whether the money was to be paid to Kean for work he had done for you before he went to Sydney ; I heard money mentioned, but what it was for I do not know ; I have stated all I know to-day.

By Commissioner :—I did not hear the word "stable" made use of.

Sworn on May 1st, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

his
WILLIAM + PORTER.
mark.

New South Wales, }
To Wit. }

Depositions of Witnesses.

THE examination of Henry Fuller, of Hickey's Creek, in the colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 21st day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, clerk of petty sessions, Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states :—I am a farmer, and reside 26 miles from Kempsey ; on the 24th March last, I made a statement to Mr. Dangar, at Waters' place. Waters and Kilmore were there ; that is my mark on statement produced ; I do not remember who asked me to go to Waters' place : I think Waters said that Mr. Dangar would be there ; I heard Mr. Dangar had to be there ; at the time I made the statement I did not know that Waters had laid an information against Smith and Sutherland ; I did not know what I was to make statement for ; Mr. Dangar did not tell me, and I did not ask him ; Waters did not tell me at any time that he intended to prosecute Smith or Sutherland for perjury ; I made statement to Mr. Dangar, and he wrote it down ; after I made my statement I put my mark to it and gave the statement to Mr. Dangar ; it was about 2 p.m. ; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar ; I do not know Mr. Stevenson ; I received a subpoena to attend and give evidence in the perjury case next Tuesday. Exhibit XX.

By Mr. Dangar :—Waters is my brother-in-law ; I do not remember him telling me anything about the evidence taken in Sydney ; when I was making the statement you did not attempt to guide me ; I did not know Waters was going to lay any information.

By Mr. Kerrigan :—Waters never mentioned anything to me about perjury ; I first heard about it after I made statement to Mr. Dangar ; I think it was about a fortnight after ; Mr. Waters told me, three or four days after he came back from Sydney, that Sutherland had sworn he was not at Waters' place.

Sworn on May 1st, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

his
HENRY + FULLER.
mark.

Charles Sutherland, re-called, states.—I produce a telegram I received from Mr. R. B. Smith on March 23rd, 1886. Exhibit AN.

Sworn on May 1st, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND.

Thomas Charles Kerr McKell, recalled, states :—I produce a certified copy of an extract from the Bench book ; I produce copies of three informations—two of them dated 9th April, 1886, laid by Charles Sutherland, and one information dated 25th April, 1886, laid by Charles Sutherland ; I produce a telegram from the Under Secretary, Department of Justice, to the Bench of Magistrates, dated 17th April, 1886. Exhibit AO.
Exhibits AP,
AQ, AR,
Exhibit AS.

Sworn on May 1st, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

THOMAS C. K. M'KELL.

Inquiry adjourned until Monday, 3rd May, 1886, at 10 a.m.

Kempsey, May 1st, 1886.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Constable Richard W. Morris, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 3rd day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states :—On Thursday the 29th day of April last, I served a duplicate of the summons produced on Miss Isabella Ann Waters by leaving it with her father ; it is under the hand and seal of the Commissioner, and was returnable on Friday last ; he was told that she need not appear until Monday (this) morning at 10 o'clock ; at the same time and place I served duplicates of the summons produced on Thomas Henry Waters and Mrs. Isabella Ann Waters by leaving them with the said Thomas Waters ; I was present in Court when the said Thomas Waters was informed by the Commissioner that it would not be necessary for his wife, son, and daughter to appear until Monday morning.

Sworn on 3rd May, 1886, at Kempsey, before me,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

R. W. MORRIS,
Constable.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

To Richard Sillitoe, Miss Isabella Ann Waters, Isabella Ann Waters, wife of Thomas Waters, Thomas Henry Waters, Henry Fuller, Alexander Mitchell, Joshua Hudson, William Secomb, of Hickey's Creek, in the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS by a Commission bearing date the 20th day of April, 1886, under the hand of His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, and under the Great Seal of the said Colony, the said Governor by virtue of the authority vested in him in that behalf did authorize, appoint, and direct me, Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, Stipendiary Magistrate, and a Justice of the Peace of the said Colony, to make a full, diligent, and searching inquiry into the various allegations contained in a certain communication dated the 12th of April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, &c., to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney, in the matter of the election petition of the said Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., against the said Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.: Now I, the said Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, as such Commissioner appointed and directed as aforesaid, by virtue of the power in me vested under the said Commission, do hereby summons and require you Richard Sillitoe, Miss Isabella Ann Waters, Isabella Ann Waters, Thomas Henry Waters, Henry Fuller, Alexander Mitchell, Joshua Hudson, and William Secomb, to attend before me on Friday the 30th day of April instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house, situate in West Kempsey, in the said Colony, there to be examined by me upon oath, and to give such information as you may be able touching the matters so referred to me as aforesaid. And you will take notice that, if you fail to appear and give evidence at the time and place lastly hereinbefore mentioned respecting the said matters, you are punishable in like manner as if you had been summoned to give evidence in a case lawfully depending before a Judge of the Supreme Court.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, at Kempsey in the said Colony, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1886.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT,
Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of George Lucas Kenny, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 3rd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am foreman shipwright in the Roads Department; I know Mr. Stevenson; I remember the night a banquet was held at Basch's; I was sitting on the verandah of the *Argus* Office; I saw Mr. Fox, Mr. Waters, and a man named Parker coming out of the office; I saw Mr. Stevenson about 5 yards from the office; a person told Mr. Stevenson that they had all gone; I was talking to Mr. Wilson the saddler.

By Commissioner:—I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar or Mr. Stevenson in connection with the prosecutions.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I heard some person say to you, "They have all gone up to your place"; I did not hear any names mentioned; you spoke to Mr. Wilson; this was some time after Fox, Waters, and Parker had left the *Argus* Office.

Sworn on 3rd May, 1886, at Kempsey, before.—

GEO. L. KENNY.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

NEW SOUTH WALES, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of David Parker, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 3rd day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a farmer and reside about 2½ miles from Kempsey; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I was not present at any meetings held at Mr. Dangar's auction room; I received a circular for a meeting to be held on the 17th March last; I produce the circular; I did not attend a meeting held on the 19th March; I did not receive any notice to attend a meeting to be held on that day; I supported Mr. Dangar at the late election; I do not remember saying that I would do my best against Sutherland; I believe my son is charged with conspiracy; I was not at any meetings in Kempsey in connection with the prosecutions.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I do not know of any impropriety on your part as a Clerk of Petty Sessions.

By Mr. Dangar:—I do not know of any impropriety on your part as a Justice of the Peace.

Sworn on 3rd May, 1886, at Kempsey, before.—

D. PARKER.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Exhibit AT.

Deposition

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of John Reid Nance, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 3rd day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a farmer; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I did not receive any circular or notice to attend a meeting to be held at Mr. Dangar's auction room; I did not attend any meetings; I supported Mr. Dangar at the late elections; I do not remember having any conversation with Mr. Dangar about the prosecutions; I was verbally invited to attend a meeting; I do not remember the exact date; I was invited by Mr. Hilder; he said it was a meeting of Mr. Dangar's supporters; I did not attend the meeting; it might have been a meeting of friends; I do not remember Mr. Dangar telling me that Smith and Sutherland were to be charged with perjury; Mr. Stevenson might have told me; I am not sure.

By Commissioner:—I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar or Mr. Stevenson in connection with the prosecutions.

Sworn on 3rd May, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

J. R. NANCE.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of George Bull, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 3rd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a farmer, and reside about a mile from Kempsey; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I gave £1 towards Dangar's expenses; I did not receive any circular to attend a meeting; I did not attend any meeting held on March 19; I attended a meeting held on the 17th March last; I do not know what I paid the pound for.

By Mr Kerrigan:—I promised the £1 to Mitchell M'Coy; I do not remember the day of the week or the date of the month; I do not know who was in the chair; I do not know the name of any person who was present; I put the £1 on the table; I did not see Dangar at the meeting; I am a native of the place; I did not take particular notice who was at the meeting; it was held at Dangar's auction room; I know Harvey, and Rev. E. Fox, and James Byrnes, and John Kean, and G. D. Hilder, and Robert Campbell; I did not see any of them there; I think I saw Hilder cross the room once; I cannot read, and often bring my letters to Mr. Dangar to read; I have never had any conversation with Browne or Long; I have never had any conversation with Dangar about the perjury case.

Sworn on 3rd May, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

his
GEORGE + BULL.
mark

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of William Weeks, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 3rd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a compositor; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I saw Waters and Fox in the *Argus* office; I saw the article produced in the *Argus* newspaper; it was set up from a manuscript; I Exhibit A. H. was in the office the night before it appeared; I am generally at the office until 11 and 12 p.m. of a Friday night; I know Waters, and have seen him in the office about twice; I think Sillitoe was in the office once with Waters; I think he was alone on the second time he called; I do not remember seeing Stevenson and Waters together.

By Mr Stevenson:—I have never set up any copy from your handwriting.

By Commissioner:—I did not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar or Mr. Stevenson in connection with the prosecution.

Sworn on 3rd May, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

W. H. WEEKS.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Alfred James Trees, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this third day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a farmer; I know Dangar and Stevenson; I did not receive any circular or notice to attend any meetings; I supported Mr. Dangar at the late election; I did not attend any meetings; I have not had any conversations with Mr. Dangar in reference to the prosecutions; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Messrs. Dangar or Stevenson in connection with the prosecutions.

Sworn on 3rd May, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

A. J. TREES.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of John Ducat, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this third day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am Inspector of Stock for the Macleay District; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I took no part in the late election; I have not had any conversation with either Stevenson or Dangar in connection with the prosecutions; I never spoke to Stevenson as to the conspiracy case; I never heard him say he was too smart for the lot of them.

By Commissioner:—I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar or Mr. Stevenson.

Sworn on 3rd May, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

JOHN DUCAT.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Thomas Henry Waters, of Hickey's Creek, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 3rd day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized on that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., Solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a son of Thomas Waters; I reside about 22 miles from Kempsey; I remember Mr. Dangar coming to my father's place on the 24th March to take our evidence; the signature on declaration produced is mine; Dangar arrived the night before; he brought paper with him; he asked me to tell him what I knew; I did so, and Mr. Dangar wrote down what I told him; he read it over to me, and I signed it; Mr. Dangar stopped at my father's place that night, and left the next morning; he did not ask me any questions; I did not know at the time what the statement was wanted for; I heard my father say that he had laid an information against Smith and Sutherland; I did not know Dangar was coming; I heard the evidence of my sister and my father, and heard my mother's evidence read.

By Mr. Dangar:—I was not in the room, I was on the verandah; I do not remember seeing anyone in the room when my mother, sister, or father were giving their evidence; no person interfered or attempted to lead me when I was making my statement.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I could see my sister when she was giving her statement; I heard my father say something about the prosecution before I gave my statement; I do not recollect how long it was; I left Sydney on the Friday after I gave my evidence in Sydney; from the time I arrived home until I gave my statement I did not see Dangar at my father's place; since I gave my statement I have heard it was for the perjury case; I gave evidence in the perjury case; I do not know how the declaration starts or finishes; it is similar to the evidence I gave in the perjury case; Dangar has never spoken to me about the evidence I could give; I did not hear my father say he was going to a meeting in Kempsey.

By Mr. Dangar:—I left home between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, and have been travelling ever since; during the time you were at my father's place I had no conversation with you; I have heard my father say that what Smith and Sutherland swore was not true; I have heard him say he would try and clear his character and mine.

Sworn on 3rd May, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

THOMAS HENRY WATERS.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Isabella Ann Waters of Hickey's Creek, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 3rd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the

the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorised in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am the daughter of Thomas Waters; I live about 25 miles from Kempsey; I am thirteen years old; I recollect Mr. Dangar coming to my father's place at night on the 23rd of March last; I was in bed at the time; the next day Mr. Dangar asked me to tell him what I knew about Mr. Smith's meeting; I told him what I knew; the signature on declaration produced is mine; I do not remember whether Mr. Dangar told me what the statement was for; Mr. Dangar asked me questions and I answered them; it was nearly noon when I made my statement; while I was giving my statement to Mr. Dangar my father and mother were in the room; my brother Thomas Henry was outside.

Exhibit VV.

By Mr. Dangar:—I am sure mother was in the room part of the time I was giving my evidence to you; I remember showing you how Mr. Smith sat in the room; you asked me to show you where Mr. Smith sat.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I have not been told what to say; my mother has told me not to say anything I am not sure of; I have not heard my father say he intended to prosecute Smith and Sutherland for perjury.

By Commissioner:—I did hear my father say that he had summoned someone, but I did not know what for; when I gave my statement I did not know what use Mr. Dangar was going to make of it; I came in on a Friday and went home on the following Sunday; I did not come in on the following Tuesday; my father and mother came in on the following Tuesday.

Sworn on May 3rd, 1886, at Kempsey before,—

ISABEL ANN WATERS.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Isabella Ann Waters, of Hickey's Creek, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this third day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorised in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am the wife of Thomas Waters, and reside at Hickey's Creek, about 25 miles from Kempsey; I know Mr. Dangar; the signature on declaration produced is mine; Mr. Dangar came to my husband's place on the night of the 23rd March last; I believe we were all in bed; I heard my husband say when he came back from Sydney that he intended to prosecute Smith and Sutherland; on the 24th March I gave my statement to Mr. Dangar; he did not ask me any questions; I gave my statement; he asked me my name; I wouldn't say he did not ask me any questions; Dangar did not tell me what he came for; I did not know what the statement was for; I cannot say whether my husband was home on the Monday night; I do not remember when he came home; he did not come with Dangar; my husband told me when he came from Sydney that he would prosecute Smith and Sutherland; the day I made my declaration Fuller and Kilmore were at my place and also made declarations; I think they had word to come to my husband's place.

Exhibit UU.

By Mr. Dangar:—My husband has been down to Kempsey very often since he came back from Sydney; I remember my husband saying you were coming to my place; I do not remember him saying for what purpose you were coming; I do not think anyone else was present when I was making my statement; you did not attempt to lead me when I made my statement; it was read over to me before I signed it.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I believe I could make a similar statement now; I cannot say statement was taken down as I made it; I believe the meeting was held on the 17th, but I do not remember the month; Mr. Dangar left on the 24th March in the evening; during the whole time he was there I do not remember any reference being made to the prosecutions; I did not pay much attention to the conversation; I do not remember my husband saying that he had received a notice to attend a meeting on the 19th March; I have not got a very good memory, sometimes; I cannot explain why I remember the conversation that took place on the 17th October last and cannot remember what took place on the 24th March last; my husband did get a letter, but I do not know who it was from or what it was about; I did not see the letter; he did not tell me that he had to go to Kempsey.

By Commissioner:—Mr. Dangar rolled the statements up and took them away with him; I saw Mr. Walker when I came down to give evidence in the perjury cases; he read my statement to me, and asked me if it was correct.

By Mr. Dangar:—He read the whole statement to me.

Sworn on May 3rd, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

I. A. WATERS.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Inquiry adjourned until Wednesday, May 5th, 1886, at 10 a.m. (Court-house being required for purpose of hearing perjury and conspiracy cases on Tuesday.

Kempsey, May 3rd, 1886.

Phillip Calfe Hill recalled states:—

I produce two subpoenas that were served on me to attend and give evidence in the charge of perjury preferred against Sutherland by Waters.

Exhibits AU.

Sworn on May 5th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

P. C. HILL.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Augustus Henry Wilson, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a saddler; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I did not attend any meetings held in Kempsey; I had no conversation with Mr. Dangar about the prosecutions; I know of no impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar in connection with the prosecutions; I saw an article in the *Argus* that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of R. B. Smith, and signed by Mr. Becke; I saw Waters and Fox near the *Argus* office; I was sitting on the verandah of the *Argus* office; it was on a Friday night, 9th April; some person asked for Stevenson; Fox and Waters left, and Stevenson came shortly afterwards.

By Mr. Stevenson:—You spoke to me about not being at choir practice; you did not go into the office; someone at the door told you that Waters had been asking for you.

By Commissioner:—I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Stevenson as Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Sworn on May 5th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

A. H. WILSON.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of John Campbell Kerr, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire, J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esquire, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am editor of the *Macleay Argus*; I remember the night of the 9th April last, the night before the article produced appeared in the paper; I dictated the article; I saw Fox and Waters in the office; the warrant was laying on the table, and it was shown to me by Mr. Hilder; I have searched for the manuscript of the article "Wanted a Police Magistrate," but have not been able to find it; I wrote the article myself; I did not see Dangar or Stevenson in the office that night.

Sworn on May 5th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

J. C. KERR.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Peter Burke, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of May in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am living privately now; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I remember Friday, 9th April last; I saw Waters that evening about 8.45 p.m.; he went up to Mr. Becke who was standing on his verandah; I did not hear the conversation; they went into Mr. Becke's office; there was no other person with them; I do not know what occurred inside; I did not see any papers with Waters; I did not attend any meetings held in Kempsey,—

Sworn on May 5th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

PETER BURKE.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of George Edward Thompson, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated 12th April, 1886, addressed to Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am agent for the Mercantile Building Land and Investment Company; I remember Friday, 9th April last; I know Waters; I saw him that evening about 6 o'clock; he and Mr. Becke went into Mr. Becke's office; I heard Mr. Becke say "Take them back to Mr. Stevenson, get them filled up,
and

and I will sign them; Waters was alone when he came into the office; I think Waters said he would call back again at 8 o'clock; there was no one else in the room except Becke and Waters; I was alone in my room; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Dangar and Stevenson in connection with the prosecutions.

By Mr. Dangar:—Mr. Becke was standing on the verandah when Waters came up; I first saw him coming into the office; I could not tell whether any persons were on the footpath; I could not say whether any person was with Waters before he spoke to Mr. Becke.

Sworn on May 5, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

GEORGE E. THOMPSON.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

The examination of Robert Campbell, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I reside about 6 miles from Kempsey; I know Dangar and Stevenson; I supported Dangar at the late election; I do not remember seeing circular produced; I was at the meeting on the 17th March last: it was decided to hold another meeting on the 19th March, two days after; a meeting was called for the 19th March; it was not called by circular or advertisement; we were to let our friends know; we held the meeting in Dangar's auction room, I was in the chair; Dangar was present; Waters was also present; the evidence taken before the Elections Committee was read; Waters said he would prosecute Smith and Sutherland; nothing was said about expenses; Mr. Fox and Mr. Rudder both said they would support Waters; I believe they meant pecuniary support; it was after the evidence had been read to the meeting that Waters said he would prosecute Smith and Sutherland for perjury; a resolution was passed; it was moved by Mr. Hilder and seconded by Mr. Dennis; I do not know what the resolution was, it was to the effect that the meeting pledged itself to support Waters; as chairman of the meeting, I understood it meant to support Waters in a pecuniary way; Dangar suggested that Sutherland should be left out; Waters said he should certainly not leave Sutherland out; it was a preliminary meeting; no other meeting was held; the resolution was carried by a majority; no one voted against it; I afterwards heard that Waters had laid an information against Smith and Sutherland for perjury; I heard Waters say he did not want any support.

Exhibit AT.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I do not know why the open-air meeting was not held; I saw an advertisement calling it; it was subsequent to the 19th March; I asked Mr. Enoch Rudder to attend the meeting to be held on the 19th March; I do not know what became of the resolution; I believe it was in Mr. Hilder's handwriting; there was only one resolution moved; no minutes of the meeting were taken; Mr. Hilder acted as secretary; I was at a meeting held in the Magistrates' room at which Mr. Dangar, Mr. Fox, and others were present; I did not attend any other meeting.

By Commissioner:—I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Dangar or Stevenson.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I did not see you at any of the meetings.

By Mr. Dangar:—Your auction room is open for any kind of meetings; you were in your office while the meeting was being held in your auction room on the 17th March; when it was suggested to prosecute Smith and Sutherland I do not remember what you said; at the meeting held on the 19th March there were persons present who had opposed you at the late election; I cannot remember what time Waters said he intended to prosecute Smith and Sutherland, whether it was before or after the chairman had been elected; the meeting did not show any spite against Smith and Sutherland; several stated that it was to be done in the interests of justice; Mr. E. Rudder spoke particularly about steps being taken in the interests of justice; you mentioned that Mr. Sutherland should be left out; nothing was said to indicate revenge; it was stated that if one information was laid it would open up the whole matter of perjury; the whole of the meeting were of opinion that perjury had been committed by Mr. Smith; it was suggested before the evidence was read that perjury might have been committed on your side, and that perjury had been committed on one side or the other; I went to Sydney, and returned to Kempsey on the 10th April last; when crossing the bar I saw another steamer crossing outwards; this was after 12 o'clock noon; I saw Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Kerrigan, senior, on board of her; it is not true that it was half-past 8 o'clock in the morning; it was after 12 o'clock.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—Waters said at the meeting held on the 19th March that Sutherland did not spare him when he was giving his evidence.

By Mr. Dangar:—The meeting held in the Magistrates' room was for the purpose of consulting with Mr. Walker the solicitor.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I was present at all of Mr. Dangar's meetings but one, and did not see you at any of them.

Sworn on May 5, 1886, at Kempsey, before me,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

ROBT. CAMPBELL.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

The examination of Harry John Pratt, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney.

And

And this deponent, on oath, states:—I am a hairdresser and tobacconist; I was a supporter of Mr. Dangar at the late election, and was a member of his Committee; I do not remember receiving any circulars to attend any meetings; I have not attended any meetings subsequent to the inquiry being held in Sydney.

Sworn on 5th May, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

H. J. PRATT.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of George Robert Scott, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I am a newspaper proprietor; I was a supporter of Mr. Dangar at the late election, and was also a member of his committee; I did not attend a meeting held at Mr. Dangar's auction room on the 17th March last; I received a card similar to one produced, but did not attend the meeting; I attended the meeting held on the 19th March last; Messrs. Dangar, Fox, E. Rudder, Campbell, Hilder, Harvey, Dennis, Kean, and Burns, were also at the meeting; two or three persons were reading the evidence taken before the Elections Committee; Waters was at the meeting; I believe a resolution was moved; I do not know what it was; I heard it moved; it had relation to the evidence taken before the Elections Committee; I heard Waters say he intended to prosecute Smith and Sutherland for perjury; I was in the meeting about 20 or 25 minutes; I think Mr. Campbell was in the chair; I believe Mr. Hilder moved the resolution; it is usual to report all meetings held in my newspaper; I heard one gentleman say he would help Waters morally and every other way that laid in his power; no suggestion was made that all parties should be prosecuted for perjury; Dangar suggested that Sutherland's name should be left out; it was suggested that Dangar might have to be prosecuted for perjury; the meeting was called to consider the evidence; Waters was present when the evidence was read; I only remember one resolution being moved; I did not attend any other meeting; no meetings have been held in the *Chronicle* Office; I have not seen Stevenson or Dangar at any meetings held at the *Chronicle* Office.

Exhibit AT.

By Mr. Dangar:—The meeting considered that from the evidence perjury had been committed and that it was their duty to bring the perpetrators to justice; nothing was said or done showing malice; it was considered at the meeting that there was not sufficient evidence to lay an information against you; no person expressed a suspicion that you had committed perjury.

By Commissioner:—I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar as a Magistrate or on the part of Mr. Stevenson as Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Sworn on 5th May, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

GEO. R. SCOTT.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of William Huggett, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I am a tinsmith; I supported Mr. Dangar at the late election, and was a member of his committee; I have not attended any meeting since October last; I do not remember receiving any circular to attend any meeting; I did not subscribe towards any proceedings; I was not near the *Argus* office on the night of the 9th April last.

By Commissioner:—I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar as a Justice of the Peace or of Mr. Stevenson as a Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Sworn on May 5, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

WILLIAM HUGGETT.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Sydney Ainsworth, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I am a farmer; I supported Mr. Dangar at the late election, and I believe I was on his committee; I received a card to attend a meeting to be held at Mr. Dangar's auction room; I attended the meeting; Messrs. Dangar, Scott, Bull, my brother, Benson, and Campbell were also there; Mr. Campbell was in the chair I believe; there was some talk about perjury; Waters was not present; I heard

heard someone say Waters was to attend another meeting to be held the same week; Dangar said he thought it advisable to see into it; some person told me at the meeting that there was to be another one held on the Friday night; I attended the meeting on that night; Messrs Dangar, Fox, Waters, Enoch Rudder, Thomas Parker, Cornish, Kean, Scott, and Burns were there: some of the evidence given in Sydney was read; I believe Mr. Dangar read some of it; I heard Waters and Kean say that someone should be prosecuted; Waters said he intended to prosecute Sutherland for perjury; I cannot positively swear whether Mr. Campbell was in the chair; I believe that a proposition was moved "That in the event of Waters entering an action against Sutherland, the people of the meeting would support him morally, and other ways if necessary;" I did not understand it meant in a pecuniary way; I understood that the other ways meant that in the event of Waters losing the case he would be assisted in a monetary way; I am not aware that anything was said about leaving Sutherland out of it; I have not attended any meeting subsequent to the 19th March last; I am not aware that it was to be a preliminary meeting; I did not hear anything said about holding an open air meeting.

By Commissioner:—I did not hear any sum of money mentioned; I heard Mr. Fox say he would help; I did not hear Mr. Dangar say that Mr. Sutherland should be left out; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Messrs. Dangar or Stevenson in connection with the prosecutions.

By Mr. Dangar:—You, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Hilder were the only persons sitting around the table; I am not sure that Mr. Scott was present at the meeting held on the 17th March; two or three persons were reading the evidence; there were no remarks made expressing malice against Smith and Sutherland.

Sworn on May 5th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

S. AINSWORTH.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of witness.

THE examination of George Alexander Cornish, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—

By Mr. Kerrigan:—I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; I supported Mr. Dangar at the late election, and was a member of his committee; I remember a meeting being held in Mr. Dangar's auction-room; I do not remember who was in the chair; Mr. Dangar was not at the meeting; he might have been for a few minutes; I attended the meeting through being a member of the Committee; I did not receive any circular; I do not remember attending a second meeting; Waters was not at the first meeting; I did not notice Kean at the meeting; Messrs. R. Campbell and Hilder were at the meeting; I was only present about two minutes; Messrs. Fox, Parker, G. R. Scott, E. Rudder, were there also; I did not hear any resolution moved; I am charged with conspiracy; I have not attended any meetings since.

By Commissioner:—I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Dangar or Stevenson.

Sworn on May 5th, 1886, at Kempsey, before me,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

G. A. CORNISH.

Inquiry adjourned until Thursday, May 6th, 1886, at 2 p.m.

Kempsey, May 5th, 1886.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Enoch Rudder, of the Macleay, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I reside 9 miles from Kempsey; I am a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson; the first time I heard that Smith and Sutherland were to be prosecuted for perjury, was prior to the meeting held on the 17th March last; I have never received any circular similar to the one produced; I attended only one meeting; a resolution was moved that Messrs. Smith and Sutherland should be prosecuted for perjury; I cannot say who moved the resolution, or whether it was carried; I am charged with conspiracy; nothing whatever was said about costs; I think Mr. Robert Campbell was in the chair; I did not hear Mr. Campbell say anything about £50; some persons said it would not be fair to allow Mr. Waters to bear the whole of the brunt of the proceedings; I said, "I will assist Mr. Waters as far as I am able, to bring the guilty parties to justice;" this was after the resolution had been carried; prior to the resolution being moved Mr. Waters said that he intended to take proceedings to vindicate his character.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—Mr. Waters said he would prosecute on his own responsibility; moral assistance from the whole of the meeting was to be given to Waters; I received a circular to attend the meeting; it was a written one, and signed by Mr. Campbell; it is now in the hands of Mr. Walker, solicitor; I have not got the circular; I have been unable to procure circular, as Mr. Walker states he has mislaid it; it was as follows:—"At a meeting of Mr. Dangar's committee it has been decided to

hold

Exhibit AT.

hold a preliminary meeting for the purpose of taking steps to inquire into the gross perjury committed before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in the case of Dangar *versus* Smith. Your attendance if convenient, is requested.—ROBERT CAMPBELL." I have not seen the circular since I handed it to Mr. Walker; I can remember some of the persons who were at the meeting, they were Messrs. O. O. Dangar, Fox, Cornish, G. R. Scott, Hilder, Byrnes, Kean, Waters, Parker, Harvey, R. Campbell, and Dennis; there were other persons present, but I do not know their names; Mr. Campbell was in the chair; the evidence taken before the Elections and Qualifications Committee was read by Mr. Dangar, at the request of the meeting; the evidence was then discussed; Mr. Dangar suggested that he should leave the room; the meeting did not consider it necessary, and Mr. Dangar remained; a discussion ensued; Waters then said, he intended to prosecute Smith and Sutherland for perjury; the meeting decided that gross perjury had been committed by Smith and Sutherland; it was after this that Waters said he intended to prosecute Smith and Sutherland; I know that something was moved to the effect, "That Mr. Smith and Mr. Sutherland be prosecuted for perjury, and that Mr. Waters be requested to prosecute;" I think it was moved by Mr. Dangar; I am certain Mr. Dangar moved the resolution, but I do not know who seconded it; I promised to assist Waters.

By Commissioner.—I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Stevenson since he has been Clerk of Petty Sessions here; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar as a Justice of the Peace in the prosecutions.

By Mr. Stevenson.—I was in your office when Mr. Sutherland came in and asked you for some blank forms of information; Mr. Sutherland asked you for two forms; you said it was not usual to give forms of information out of the book; Sutherland and you then left and went into another room; when you both came back you said to Sutherland, "I will give them to you as a Magistrate; you then handed two blank forms to Mr. Sutherland, but I do not know what forms they were;" you said to Sutherland that the forms were in a book, and that you had to account to the Government for them.

By Mr. Dangar.—I was present at only one meeting held in your auction room; the doors leading into the street were open; the front of your auction-room is of glass; no attempt was made to make the meeting private; I understood that the meeting was to arrange for another meeting; I would have given my material support to any one who was not able to conduct the prosecution; there was no vindictiveness shown against any person by the meeting; the general sense of the meeting was that Messrs. Smith and Sutherland had been guilty of gross perjury; I base my opinion from reading the evidence and from what Waters and some other person stated at the meeting; I was not present at Waters' place when Smith and Sutherland were there on the 17th October last; the resolution as far as I remember was more in the form of a suggestion; I do not recollect Dennis making any speech; I am almost certain the resolution was a verbal one; I do not recollect any written resolution; I never saw it; I do not remember Mr. Hilder moving any resolution; I do not remember any person moving that any one should take the chair; I was actuated by a sense of my duty as a citizen to attend the meeting, and to promote the interests of justice; I was guided in the conclusion I arrived at from certain facts that came under my notice at the election, which were denied by Mr. Smith and which I knew were true; a suggestion was made that an information should be laid on one point, and that that would open up the whole of the perjuries that had been committed; I was anxious to have purity at elections as I had been a candidate and would be a candidate at some future time; I did not receive any summons or subpoena to give evidence in the perjury case; I produce notice I received to attend meeting.

Sworn on May 6th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

ENOCH RUDDER.

Exhibit AW.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Ebenezer Fox, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a Wesleyan clergyman; I did not receive any notice signed by Mr. Robert Campbell, to attend any meetings; I was told that a meeting was to be held; I think Mr. Hilder told me; I went to the meeting before anything had been done; Mr. Dangar was reading the report of the Elections and Qualifications Committee; he was reading the evidence to the meeting; some comments were made by persons at the meeting; when Mr. Dangar had finished reading I do not remember Mr. Dangar saying that Waters should prosecute Smith and Sutherland for perjury; some person suggested that Sutherland should not be prosecuted; a motion was moved tendering the sympathy of the meeting to Waters, and also their support; I was as a member of the meeting willing to assist him at some future time in the event of him prosecuting; I believe Mr. Hilder moved, and Mr. Dennis seconded, the resolution; it was carried; I do not know whether the resolution was in writing; I do not remember the question of costs being raised; I saw article produced in the *Macleay Argus*; I was at the *Argus* office the night before; Mr. Stevenson was there part of the time; Waters came in in search of Mr. Dangar; he said he wanted an information and warrant signed, that Mr. Becke had promised to sign them, but he was not in; Waters had a bundle of papers in his hand; Dangar declined to sign them; Waters left, taking a Bible with him; he returned in about 10 minutes, saying that he had got the information, warrant, and summonses signed; I saw the warrant before it was signed; it is the one produced; it was filled up and I read it; when Waters returned Mr. Hilder and I requested him to show it to us, and he did so; I saw summonses as well as a warrant; the reason I went to the meeting held on the 19th March, was because I had written to the meeting held on the 17th, that I was unable to attend, and had suggested that another meeting should be held on the Friday, to consider whether any steps should be taken to petition Parliament for a rehearing; the doors were open, and the room was open to the public.

Exhibit AH.

Exhibit P.

By

By Mr. Stevenson :—A number of other papers were attached to the warrant when I saw it ; I saw summonses attached addressed to Mr. Sutherland, and also addressed to Mr. Smith I believe ; the warrant was for the arrest of Mr. R. B. Smith ; I did not read the other papers ; I believe I saw summonses addressed to E. B. Smith ; it was about 8 o'clock when I saw you in the *Argus* office ; it was about the time telegrams arrive from Sydney ; Mr. Hilder and Mr. Dangar were also in the *Argus* office ; you left before Waters came in ; you were not inside when Waters came ; I saw you inside the office ; Mr. Dangar and I were in the office when Waters arrived.

By Mr. Dangar :—I do not remember anyone else reading from the report of the Elections and Qualifications Committee ; Mr. Robert Campbell took the chair ; some person suggested that he should take the chair ; it was a Friday night when I saw you in the *Argus* office ; Waters left the *Argus* office before you did so ; I think you were reading the late telegrams from Sydney ; you had left the *Argus* office before Waters came back the second time ; at the meeting held in your auction room it was stated that Smith and Sutherland should be prosecuted for perjury in the interests of justice ; there was no vindictiveness shown ; regret was shown for Mr. Sutherland, but none for Mr. Smith ; some person suggested that Mr. Sutherland should be left out.

By Commissioner :—Until the time Waters brought the warrant to the *Argus* office I had not seen it ; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Messrs. Dangar or Stevenson in connection with the prosecutions.

By Mr. Kerrigan :—Mr. Dangar was present when I first saw the warrant ; it was then unsigned ; Mr. Dangar read the warrant ; Waters had the papers in his hand, and asked Mr. Dangar to sign them ; I was in the *Argus* office about an hour ; I asked Waters to bring the papers back if he got them signed ; I did not believe he would get them signed.

By Mr. Stevenson :—I do not know that I could tell the difference between an information and a summons ; I read the body of the warrant particularly ; I did not read any of the other documents.

By Commissioner :—I did not hear any sum of money mentioned ; I did not hear anything said about employing a solicitor ; I heard Waters say he would not leave Sutherland out, that he intended to prosecute both parties.

Sworn on May 6, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

EBENEZER FOX.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Michael Kerrigan, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I am a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, residing and practising in Kempsey ; I know Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson ; I did not support Mr. Dangar at the late election ; I acted as solicitor for Mr. Sutherland, the defendant, in the late perjury cases ; I had business to conduct with Mr. Stevenson in my capacity as solicitor for the defence ; I called with Mr. Sutherland at Stevenson's office, in consequence of a telegram received from Mr. Smith to obtain copies of the informations that had been laid against Smith and Sutherland ; we met Mr. Stevenson in West Kempsey ; I asked him for copies of the informations : we went to his office, when he said he would read the informations to me ; it was on a Monday night, I think ; I asked him for a copy of the information ; he said he could not give a copy without permission, but that, as Mr. Sutherland was there, he would read the information ; he started to read it, and I attempted to take notes, when Stevenson said it was not allowed ; I then told him that I would telegraph to Sydney ; I wrote out a telegram to Mr. Slattery ; Stevenson then took down "Wilkinson," and said, "If you can point out or show me anything in that that you are entitled to a copy, I will give it you" ; I said, "There is nothing there to compel you to give me a copy" ; the next morning Stevenson told me that he had received a telegram from Sydney to supply me with copies ; I then received copies of the information against Smith and Sutherland ; a few days after I saw Mr. Stevenson, in response to a telegram I had received from Mr. Sutherland (who was in Sydney) to subpoena his witnesses ; I gave Mr. Stevenson the names of about twenty-four witnesses to subpoena ; on the 9th April the case against Smith and Sutherland was heard ; on the morning of the 9th I asked Mr. Stevenson for two information forms, so that I could fill in the informations myself ; he took down the information-book, and said they were all numbered, and in a book, and that if he gave me two he would have to account to the Inspector of Accounts for them ; he refused to give me the forms ; Mr. Sutherland then laid the information in the conspiracy cases before Mr. Becke ; they were laid on the 9th, and were made returnable for the 27th ; I believe the summonses were signed on the 15th ; I took them to Mr. Becke myself, and he signed them ; I saw Mr. Stevenson on the 14th April ; I said to him, "I think it is very unfair—our informations were laid on the 9th and made returnable for the 27th, and their informations were laid on the 13th and made returnable for the 22nd" ; the 27th of April, the day fixed for the hearing of the informations, was not a Court day ; I asked Stevenson how it happened they were made returnable for the 27th, and he said he had nothing to do with it—that it was the fault of the Magistrate who signed the information—he made it returnable whatever day he pleased ; I had the summons in my hand, and said, "It's a strange thing, and Dangar has signed it" ; a case of perjury against Smith and Sutherland was heard on the 9th of April, and dismissed ; I was present in Court, as was also Mr. Dangar ; the summonses had originally been made returnable for the 13th, but was, by consent, altered to the 9th ; on the 13th the cases that had been dismissed on the 9th were called on ; Mr. O. O. Dangar was on the Bench alone ; I understood the cases were settled ; I was in Mr. Stevenson's room, and the first I heard of them coming on was in Stevenson's room, when he said, "There is only one case set down for to-day ; I asked him what it was ; Stevenson said, "The perjury case" ; the 13th was a Tuesday, and a usual Court-day ; Mr. Dangar sat in the case ; I said to Mr. Dangar that the case was to

be tried on the 9th in lieu of the 13th; Mr. Dangar asked me to prove that it was understood in that way; I then gave evidence to prove it; Mr. Dangar then dismissed the case; Mr. Dangar was present in Court on the 9th, and knew that the case had been dismissed on that day; the case had reference to an alleged perjury said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney, in the matter of a petition filed by Mr. Dangar against the election of Mr. Smith; on Saturday morning, the 10th April last, in consequence of something I heard, I went to Mr. Becke; he denied having signed the warrant, and I suggested he should see Mr. Stevenson; I read article produced in the *Argus*; Becke and I then went and saw Mr. Stevenson; Mr. Becke said, "Mr. Stevenson, it is reported all about the place that I have signed a warrant for Mr. Smith's arrest; I deny doing it"; I said to Stevenson, "Is there a warrant signed by Mr. Becke?" Stevenson said, "Yes, there is"; I asked Stevenson where it was, and he said it was in the hands of the police; Becke said he had been materially injured in this by underground work; I then saw Inspector Harrison, and he informed me that warrant had been sent away that morning; the telegrams to the Minister of Justice and Inspector-General of Police were then sent; I did not attend any of the meetings held in Kempsey in connection with the prosecution; the telegrams were sent by Mr. Becke.

Exhibit AII.

By Mr. Becke:—I was told by Mr. Hilder that Waters had shown the warrant to him; I asked him who else saw it, and he said "Kerr"; I asked him who else was there, and he said, "Stevenson was there"; on the 12th April you and I saw Mr. Hilder and asked him who was present; he said that Kerr, Fox, and Stevenson were there.

By Mr. Sutherland:—I sent you a telegram on the 13th April: "Your case called on to-day and dismissed"; you gave me a list of your witnesses before you left for Sydney; when you came back you asked me if I had subpoenaed all your witnesses, and I told you that I had given in their names; I gave the names of the witnesses to Mr. Stevenson on the Thursday; your case was called on on the 9th and dismissed; I did not see a warrant for your arrest afterwards; I did not see warrant produced before; I heard that a warrant had been prepared; your case was heard between 12.30 p.m. and 1 p.m. on the 13th April; I heard that warrant had been taken to Mr. Becke for signature; the same day that case against you was dismissed, on the 9th, you laid information against Dangar and others for conspiracy; the statements in newspaper article produced were made by Mr. Dangar in Court on the 13th April last; Mr. Dangar gave evidence on behalf of Mr. Waters in the perjury cases.

Exhibit AE.

Exhibit AD.

By Mr. Stevenson:—You asked me to show you anything in "Wilkinson" to prove that you ought to give me copies of the informations; I never got copies of any informations before; I never asked for them; I cannot prove that you placed any barrier in my way in relation to the service of the subpoenas; I knew that Waters had a number of witnesses to bring from Hickey's Creek; I am not aware that you detained any summonses or subpoenas; all my witnesses were subpoenaed and appeared in Court; I believe I asked you to show me the list of the witnesses subpoenaed by the other side, as, unless I saw that, I would not know that both sides were subpoenaing the same witnesses; I remember applying for a summons for Mr. Waters to produce a letter; you said you were short of forms, and that there were two forms in my office; we then went down to my office, where you filled up summonses, and we then went round to Mr. J. W. Wilson and had them signed; this was between 4 and 5 p.m.; I do not think that you placed any obstacle in my way with regard to process; the police explained the cause of delay in serving the subpoenas—one constable had been dismissed, one had been sent away, and the mounted man had not arrived; I am positive you did not give me any blank forms of information; I offered to take the informations, and have them filled up and bring them back to you; I said that if I lost them I would pay whatever they were worth; you did not give me any forms; I was present in Court on the 9th April, when the cases were called on; the Magistrates, in dismissing the cases, said the parties could take fresh proceedings; the summonses against the conspirators were made returnable for the 27th April, at my request; I do not know of any impropriety on your part as a Clerk of Petty Sessions; since you have been here I have had dealings with you nearly every day.

By Mr. Dangar:—I am sure you were in the Court on the 9th April; Mr. P. C. Hill nominated Mr. Smith at the late election, and I seconded the nomination; on the 13th April we were waiting from 10 a.m. until nearly 1 p.m.; no magistrate came, although a constable had been sent for them; I believe they were in town; I believe you took the case because no other Magistrate could be found; you were waiting about two hours for a Bench of Magistrates to be formed, and before you took your seat on the Bench; you may have known at the time you took your seat on the Bench that an information had been laid against you for conspiracy; I cannot say whether you did know; I showed the summonses to you the day they were signed; this was on the 15th; I heard it spoken of in town that an information had been laid for conspiracy; I do not know whether you were subpoenaed as a witness on the 9th April; I cannot remember whether an order was made for all witnesses to leave the Court; you did not leave the Court; the summonses returnable for the 13th April were duly served; the second set of summonses were served in consequence of certain official correspondence; as far as I know, they were served on Mr. Sutherland; when Mr. Sutherland's name was called on the 9th April, and he did not appear, Mr. Walker applied to the Bench for a warrant for his arrest; I do not remember what remarks were made by the Bench; there were no reasons assigned by the Bench for striking out the cases; it was in consequence of some points raised by the solicitor; there were some police cases on the 13th April; I see extract from Bench book; looking at the record, I see two cases Waters v. Sutherland; both cases were dismissed by you.

Exhibit AO.

By Commissioner:—The information in the conspiracy cases was laid early in the morning, and it was common talk at 4 or 5 p.m.; no person told me they had obtained any information from Mr. Stevenson; the cases were dismissed on the 9th April, because the information had been laid before and signed by one Magistrate, and the summonses had been signed by another Magistrate.

Sworn on May 6th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

MICHEL KERRIGAN.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Inquiry adjourned until Friday, May 7th, 1886, at 10 a.m. Kempsey, May 6th, 1886.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Thomas Waters, of Hickey's Creek, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized

authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a selector; I reside about 25 miles from Kempsey; the area of my selection is 90 acres; I do not know its value; it is worth £3 an acre; I have farming implements; I am worth about £400; my property is entirely unencumbered; I did not support Mr. Dangar at the late election; Mr. Smith held a meeting at my place in October last; Mr. R. B. Smith was returned as Member for the Macleay; I saw Mr. Dangar at my place afterwards; he said he intended to petition Parliament against Mr. Smith's return, and had come to my place to collect evidence; I gave evidence before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney, on February 18th last; I did not hear any of the evidence given; I left Sydney the day after I gave my evidence; I went home immediately on my arrival at Kempsey; I went to the show on the Wednesday after; I do not recollect speaking to Mr. Dangar at the show; I saw him there; I did not attend any meeting in Mr. Dangar's auction-room on the 17th March last; I received a post-card to attend a meeting to be held on the 19th March; similar to the one produced; I think I received it on the Thursday before the meeting; I have not got the card now; I attended the meeting on the 19th; it was held in Mr. Dangar's auction-room; Kean told me that, "There's going to be a meeting here to night; they want you and me to prosecute Smith and Sutherland; I had made up my mind in Sydney that I would prosecute Smith and Sutherland, when I was informed by Mr. Dangar's solicitor that my evidence had been denied *in toto*; I did not see a copy of the Elections Committee report and evidence until I attended the meeting; I do not know how many persons were there; the evidence was read by Mr. Dangar, I believe; I think he read the whole of it; after the evidence was read I do not remember any person moving any resolution; I saw Mr. Rudder at the meeting; I was talking to him about the evidence; I did not hear anything decided at the meeting; I did not take any action in the matter until after the meeting, because I had not a copy of the evidence; I did not hear anything said about costs; I heard Mr. Rudder say: "Waters has my moral support;" I did not have any conversation with Kean after the meeting; I do not remember Kean saying to me, "Do not let them run you into it;" Kean said that they wanted him to go on with it, but that he would not do so without he was well paid for it; and said to me "You're a damned fool if you go on without being well paid for it"; I do not remember a resolution being moved by Hilder and seconded by Dennis; I saw Mr. Smith's evidence in one of the local papers, the *Chronicle*; I was only waiting for the report of the Elections Committee before taking any steps; I laid my first information on the 22nd March last; the information was prepared by the Clerk of Petty Sessions; I had not employed a solicitor up to that time because I thought the Attorney-General would take up the prosecution; I did not consult anyone before laying the information; I picked out the words inserted in the information; the signatures on informations produced are mine; when I laid my information I had made up my mind whom I would subpoena as witnesses; I did not give the Clerk of Petty Sessions a list of the witnesses I wanted subpoenaed; I sent a telegram to the Attorney-General and received telegram produced; I then went and employed Mr. Walker, the solicitor; this was a few days after I had laid the information; at the meeting held on the 19th March some one suggested that Mr. Sutherland should be left out and I was appealed to to leave him out; I said, "I certainly will not do so"; I did not say if he is left out he will be a good witness for Mr. Smith; when I had signed the informations I took them away with me; I went to Mr. Dangar and asked him to sign them; he refused; I do not know the time, it was in the afternoon; Dangar said the way he was mixed up in the matter he would rather not have anything to do with it and advised me to go to another Magistrate; I then went to Mr. Hill; Mr. Hill read the informations; I had summons forms attached to the informations; they were headed but not filled up and were handed to me by Mr. Stevenson in that condition; when I asked Mr. Hill to sign the informations he said he was then going to his tea; I offered to wait; Mr. Hill said he did not care to sign as Mr. R. B. Smith was a personal friend; I left and when I got about ten or twelve yards away Mr. Hill called me back and told me to call back again at 8 o'clock in the morning; I went up the road and met a young man named Parker; I asked him if he knew where Mr. Wilson lived; he said he did and showed me Mr. Wilson's place; I will not be sure whether I said to Mr. Wilson, "I have some informations to be signed" or "I have some papers to be signed"; Wilson told me to go inside; I remember Mr. Wilson asking me if I knew what I was doing; I said, "I know perfectly well"; I handed the papers to Mr. Wilson; he swore me in the usual way and signed the informations; he refused to sign the summonses as they were in blank and told me to tell Mr. Stevenson to fill them up and he would sign them in the morning; Parker was with me; I returned the documents to Mr. Stevenson the same night; I believe he was in his office; I was not in town the following morning; I went home; I remember Mr. Dangar coming to my place the same night; this was the 23rd March; he came at my request to take the evidence of my witnesses; I do not know when I asked him to come; I had spoken to the witnesses before I laid the information; I asked Dangar to come after I laid the information; I asked him what he would charge; he said he would not charge me anything; I have not paid him anything; I went round with Mr. Dangar to all the witnesses except one and that was Secomb; I believe Mr. Dangar brought paper with him; I believe Mr. Dangar took statements from my wife, daughter, and son; I was not present in the house at the time; this was about 10 a.m.; I gave mine the same day; in taking my statement Mr. Dangar did not ask me any questions; I cannot remember word for word what statement I made; I do not recollect Mr. Dangar asking me any questions; Mr. Dangar took my statement down in writing and I signed it; the signature on statement produced is mine; Mr. Dangar took the statements away with him as he had to call at Secomb's; I went into Kempsey two or three days after and asked him for the papers; he said they were not quite completed as the jurats had not been put on; I do not remember what day it was; I sent the telegram to the Attorney-General I believe the morning after I had laid the informations; I cannot say if it was after or before I received the telegram from the Attorney-General that I asked Mr. Dangar for the statements; I do not know exactly what time I received the telegram; after I received the statements from Mr. Dangar I took them to my solicitor, Mr. Walker; Mr. Dangar did not tell me to employ Mr. Walker; I have known Mr. Dangar 20 or 21 years; Mr. Dangar was at my place collecting evidence when he was petitioning Parliament; I do not think Mr. Dangar was at my place four times during the last ten years, except when holding service of a Sunday; I am an exhorter

and

and Mr. Dangar is a lay-reader; I hold service sometimes; I think a Sunday intervened between the time Mr. Dangar took the statements away and the time I asked him for them; I did not employ any solicitor until I received the telegram from the Attorney-General; I did not show the telegram to any person; Mr. Dangar did not go with me to Mr. Walker's; when I first went to Mr. Walker he said he would have to have a little time to think and that he would give an answer the next morning; at the time I took the statements to Mr. Walker I was not aware that any summonses had been issued on the informations; I went to Frederickton on the 29th March; I went to see Mr. M'Lean, knowing that he was the person who had nominated Mr. Dangar; I got the summonses from Mr. Stevenson; they were filled up; I did not read the summonses over; no one told me to go to Mr. M'Lean; it was on a Monday; I said to Mr. M'Lean that I had some summonses for him to sign; he asked me why I could not get them signed at Kempsey; I told him I could not get them signed there; Mr. M'Lean then signed them; I did not reswear the informations before Mr. M'Lean; when I had found out that the summonses had not been signed it was at my own request that Mr. Stevenson handed them to me to get signed; I think it was on the same day I saw Mr. Walker; I then took summonses up to Mr. Stevenson's office and handed them to him; I received a note from Mr. Stevenson shortly afterwards asking me if I would have the case heard on the 9th April instead of the 13th; my daughter wrote a reply; it is letter produced; I attended Court on the 9th April; the defendants did not appear; I do not know what time it was; I think it was in the middle of the day; I think it was through some informality in the summonses that the cases were dismissed; I laid fresh informations the same day; two informations and a warrant were prepared by Mr. Stevenson; I met Mr. Wilson in the street, and asked him to take them; he said, "I would rather not, but if you cannot get anyone else I will take them;" I went to Mr. Becke about dusk; I said to him, "I have an information, summonses, and a warrant for you to sign;" he was standing on his verandah, and we then went into his office; I did not go into the *Chronicle* office; I am not aware that I was ever in the *Chronicle* office in my life; two informations and a warrant were filled up; the informations and warrant produced are the documents I refer to; the summonses were in blank, excepting the heading; the summonses were not filled in; the warrant and one information were pinned together, and one information and two summonses were pinned together; there was a date wrong and Mr. Becke said it would have to be altered, and that the summonses would have to be filled in before he would sign them; I went up to Mr. Stevenson's house, and he went to his office with me, and filled in the summonses; I took the summonses back to Mr. Becke's office; he was not in; I went looking for him; I could not find him, and went to the *Argus* office; I saw Mr. Hilder and Mr. Dangar there; I asked Mr. Hilder if he had seen Mr. Becke; he said he had not, and asked me what I wanted; I told him, and he asked me to show him the papers; I did so, and also to Mr. Dangar; I asked Mr. Dangar if he would sign them; Mr. Dangar refused to sign the papers, and said, "Mr. Becke will do them for you;" I went and looked for Mr. Becke; I went to Byrnes's "Star Hotel," where a banquet was being held; I asked a boy there to inquire if Mr. Becke was there; the boy said he was not; I went down the street, and saw Mr. Becke standing on his verandah; he said, "I've been waiting for you;" we then went into his office; he said, "Have you got the summonses filled in?" I said, "Yes;" he then looked over them, and signed his name five times; he swore me in the usual way; I did not say anything to him then about a warrant; the warrant was attached to the information to which it belonged; it was Mr. Walker who got the summonses for witnesses; I made a deposition that certain persons were material witnesses; this was after the 9th April; I do not know how many Magistrates were summoned; I did not know that any Magistrates were summoned; I did not know that they could give evidence on my behalf; I do not know that any of them were ever at my place; Mr. Panton, J.P., gave evidence before the Elections Committee; I heard that Mr. Hill had been summoned to give evidence before the Elections and Qualifications Committee; I appeared at the Court on the 13th April; I think it was proved that summons had been served on Mr. Sutherland by leaving it at his house; Mr. Dangar presided at the Court; no summons was issued for Mr. Smith; the case was heard about 2 o'clock; the case was dismissed by Mr. Dangar; I think the reason assigned was that the case had been disposed of on the 13th; the summons being dealt with was, I think, the one signed by Mr. Becke; I am not certain about it; I was not aware that there were two cases; *Waters v. Sutherland* heard on the 13th April before Mr. Dangar; after the cases were struck out I laid a fresh information before Mr. Dangar; Mr. Walker had the list of witnesses I required; I only supplied him with one list; I do not remember the date; I made deposition that certain persons were material witnesses; when Mr. Becke signed the information I had a bundle of summonses for witnesses in blank, with the headings filled in, but Mr. Becke refused to sign them; I do not recollect that any Magistrates were summoned; I laid the third information on the 13th April; it is the one produced; I do not think a warrant was issued for Mr. Sutherland; I did not have a conversation with Mr. Dangar after the cases were dismissed; I laid an information against Mr. Sutherland; I asked Mr. Wilson if he would sign the informations and he refused to sign them; I cannot say whether I received a warrant for Mr. Sutherland and one for Mr. Smith from Mr. Stevenson; Mr. Dangar refused to sign a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Sutherland; I believe it is the warrant produced; he signed a summons; it is the one produced; after they were signed by Mr. Dangar I cannot say what I did with them; I engaged Mr. Walker for each case; since the first information was laid I have been acting under Mr. Walker's instructions; I do not remember asking Mr. Walker to subpoena any Magistrate; I know nothing about any subscriptions being raised to pay the expenses of the prosecution; I am to pay Mr. Walker myself; I am one of the defendants in a conspiracy case; the third time I went to Mr. Becke, I said, "I have brought you the summonses to sign;" he looked over the documents and said "I will not sign any documents in blank;" the third case has been heard, and the defendant was discharged without being called on for any defence; Mr. Dangar may have been in Court on the 9th April; the Court was thronged; I have no recollection of seeing him; I did not see him about the Court after the case was over; Mr. Fox, Mr. Hilder, Mr. Dangar, and, I think, Mr. Kerr were in the *Argus* office when I went in there looking for Mr. Becke.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I did not know you before I laid the information; when I laid the information you asked me if I knew what I was doing, and advised me not to lay the information; I told you I knew perfectly well what I was doing; you asked me if I was doing it of my own accord, and I said I was; you asked me if I had a solicitor employed, and I told you that I had not and that I intended to telegraph to the Attorney-General; this was nearly dark in the evening; I believe you were at your house when I returned the papers; now you call it to my recollection, I went to the Temperance Hall and sent the papers into you, I think; you did not send a constable with me when I went to Mr. Hill's; I met the
constable

Exhibit AY.

Exhibits CD,
and P.

Exhibit E.

Exhibit AE.
Exhibit LL.

constable in the street and asked him to accompany me; Mr. Wilson said he would see you the following day, when I asked him to sign the document; in the letter you sent to me you asked me, to come into Kempsey; it was nearly sundown when I left your office with the information to get signed; you said you could not fill in the summonses then, as it was too dark; I did not have any summonses in blank for witnesses at that time; I went up to your house and asked you to fill up the summonses; you did not send me to Mr. Becke; you came down with me to your office and filled up the summonses and altered an error in the information; I said to you that I might as well take the summonses for witnesses and get them signed by Mr. Becke; you said you were in a hurry; the information and warrant were pinned together, and the information and two summonses were pinned together; I did not see you again until I had got the documents signed; I met you somewhere in the street near your office and gave them to you; Mr. Parker was with me when I told Mr. Becke that I had some papers for him to sign; on the 9th April I remember detective Camphin being called, but he did not appear; the Bench would not take the affidavit of service; Mr. Panton said the detective would have to be present to prove the service.

By Mr. Walker:—I was a supporter of Mr. Smith at the late election; I was favourably disposed towards him when I went to Sydney; I had a conversation with Mr. Macnamara, the solicitor for Mr. Dangar, in Sydney; I said to him that as soon as I could get a copy of the evidence I would prosecute; I left Sydney on the Friday night; Mr. Dangar was not on board the same steamer; I did not have any conversation with Mr. Dangar in Sydney about prosecuting any one for perjury; on the steamer I told Mr. Hilder that as soon as I could get a copy of the evidence I would prosecute for perjury; I said I would prosecute Mr. Smith, and also Mr. Sutherland, in the event of him corroborating Mr. Smith; I also mentioned it to Mr. Enoch Rudder in Sydney, and Mr. M'Phillips, on board the steamer; up to the time of seeing the report I was determined on taking proceedings against Smith and Sutherland; I had heard that Mr. Sutherland had corroborated Mr. Smith; prior to the 19th March, I believe I had a conversation with Mr. Dangar about prosecuting Smith and Sutherland; he advised me not to do so; the meeting held on the 19th March was a public one; the doors were open; I do not know how the meeting was called; it was held in the large room; persons in the street could see into the room; the windows and doors are of glass; I was in and out at the meeting, and cannot say what transpired; I was not influenced by what took place in the meeting, in prosecuting Smith and Sutherland; I believe Kean was at the meeting; I do not recollect him saying anything at the meeting; on the 9th April I went to your office, between 4 and 5 p.m.; I had not the warrant or informations with me; I asked you to prepare the informations; you said you had not time, and told me to go to the Clerk of Petty Sessions; I went to Mr. Stevenson and laid the informations; I went back to your office with them; you read them over and pointed out two errors; you pinned one information and a warrant together, and one information and two summonses together; you marked the errors in the informations in pencil; you returned the informations to me; I think you told me to go to Mr. Hill to get them signed; I told you I would go to Mr. Becke; I had not known Mr. Becke before; Mr. Parker was with me when I went to Mr. Becke; I said to Mr. Becke I have two informations, a warrant, and two summonses for you to sign; I cannot say I told them who they were for; I am quite sure I mentioned the word warrant; no one sent me to Mr. Becke, I went there of my own accord.

By Commissioner:—Since the case was dismissed yesterday I have initiated fresh proceedings on some other part of the evidence.

By Mr. Kerrihan:—I rode down to Frederickton in a buggy; I do not know whose buggy it was; a lad lent it to me; it was Ben Paul; I have seen him about Mr. Dangar's office; I knew the horse, it was old Mr. Dangar's; I have borrowed it before; I had no conversation with Mr. Dangar about the buggy; I cannot say whether I saw Mr. Dangar the day after the meeting; I do not remember anything being said about getting a solicitor from Sydney; the telegram sent to the Attorney-General was written at my dictation; I asked Mr. Fox to send it away for me as I had not time to wait for the office to open; three witnesses were in attendance at the Court on the 13th April, and three more were in Kempsey; I have borrowed Mr. Dangar's buggy to take some of my family home.

Sworn on 7th May, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

THOMAS WATERS.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Inquiry adjourned until Saturday, 8th May, 1886, at 10 a.m. Kempsey, 7th May, 1886.

David Brown Walker recalled:—I was employed by Waters to conduct the prosecution of Waters v. Sutherland; it was at the latter end of March, or early in April last; he did not give me a list of witnesses; we had a conversation about the matter; the information in the case was laid before Waters engaged me; Waters handed me the statement produced; I summoned the persons who made the statements as witnesses; I did not make any deposition as to what witnesses were material; I handed a list of names to Mr. Stevenson of the persons I desired to have subpoenaed; there are seventeen Justices of the Peace in the District; Messrs. Becke, Wilson, Hill, Cheers, Thompson, Panton, and Henderson were subpoenaed to give evidence at my instance; I was of opinion they would give important and material evidence; Messrs. Kemp, McLean and Rudder were not subpoenaed; Messrs. Dangar and Sutherland were not subpoenaed, they being interested; Mr. J. Scott, Mr. J. Thompson and Dr. Gabriel were not subpoenaed; Mr. Thompson lives about fifty miles from town; Dr. Gabriel very seldom sits; eight out of twelve Magistrates who were available, were summoned to give evidence for the prosecution; of the other four, two had signed summonses for defendant, and one was present at the meeting on the 19th March, and is now defendant in a conspiracy case; after the first case was dismissed, I did not prepare any informations or warrants; Waters asked me what he could do; I asked him if he was not satisfied; he said he was not; I said, "Well, lay a fresh information"; the Magistrates were again subpoenaed to give evidence in the second case at my instance; I was in Court on the 13th April last, when Mr. Dangar presided in the Court, and dismissed the cases; I then advised Waters to lay another information, which he did; and a warrant was issued for the arrest of R. B. Smith; I think I was present when the information and warrants were prepared by the Clerk of Petty Sessions; Waters was also present; no other Magistrates were present at Hickey's Creek, except Sutherland, and none were present at the Elections and Qualifications Committee, except Panton and Sutherland.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I cannot remember applying for a subpoena for Mr. Austral Verge; I did not apply for a subpoena for Dr. Gabriel; when I applied for subpoenas for the Magistrates, something was said about not exhausting the list of Magistrates; I remember 9th April last; I waited in your office for a considerable

Exhibits SS, TT,
UU, VV, WW,
XX, YY, ZZ, AB,
and AC.

considerable time for Waters, and he did not come, so I left; in the evening Waters called at my office and showed me an information against R. B. Smith, and a warrant for his arrest, an information against Sutherland, with summons in duplicate; the two informations and warrant were filled up, and summonses were partly filled up; I read all the documents: I noticed an error in each of the informations; I altered the mistakes in pencil, and said to Waters, "Mr. Stevenson can make the alterations"; I pinned the information and warrant against Smith together, and the information and summonses against Sutherland together; this was about 5 p.m.; I folded the papers up and handed them to Waters; I have not seen them since; I believe the warrant produced is the one I saw, and was in the same condition as it is now, except that it was not signed.

By Mr. Dangar:—I cannot say whether Thomas Forsyth is now a J.P.; he does not sit on the Bench; Mr. James Thompson has sat on the Bench within the last two or three weeks; Mr. Austral Verge and Mr. Kemp supported Mr. Smith at the late election; Mr. W. D. Scott also supported Mr. Smith; you had nothing to do with the subpoenaing of the Magistrates; Mr. Becke, Mr. James Wilson, and Mr. J. G. Panton could give material evidence in the case; Mr. Panton was Returning-officer at the election; Mr. Hill would have been a material witness.

By Commissioner:—I do not know the date when I applied for the subpoenas.

By Mr. Dangar:—There are twenty magistrates in the district, and the whole of them are in the habit of taking their seats; nine were subpoenaed as witnesses by me; I understood that the local Magistrates would not take the case; I made representations to the Attorney-General to have a Stipendiary Magistrate sent from Sydney; you had nothing to do with it; you were not subpoenaed as a witness by me; if the shorthand reporter had arrived from Sydney you would not have been called as a witness; it was at the solicitation of Mr. Kerrigan and myself that you took your seat on the Bench on the 13th April, as no other Magistrate could be found; you said you would rather not sit, but after repeated requests you consented to take your seat on the Bench; the Magistrates were not subpoenaed to prevent them from taking their seats on the Bench; Mr. James Johnston, Mr. George Henderson, and Mr. James Cheers could have given material evidence.

By Commissioner:—In no case did I make a deposition that any of the witnesses were material.

By Mr. Dangar:—At a municipal inquiry held before Mr. Panton, I believe the stock of subpoenas was exhausted; there were about 150 persons subpoenaed; I understood that is why Mr. Stevenson used the "summons of witness" forms; I know that circulars were issued by Mr. McKell for the attendance of the Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Sutherland:—It was in connection with the perjury case that I made representations to the Attorney-General to have a Stipendiary Magistrate sent from Sydney; I cannot recollect speaking to you about the perjury case; I was in Mr. Wilson's office one day when several persons were present; I may have said that I would not take up Waters' case; I recollect you being in my office; I do not think it was on business; you asked me to let you see the Act of Parliament as to conspiracy; I did so.
Sworn on 8th May, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

D. B. WALKER.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Edwin Herbert Becke, recalled, states:—

By Mr. Stevenson:—Mr. Hilder told me that you had shown him the warrant; it was at seven minutes past 1 p.m. on 12th April, 1886; I sent telegram (produced) to Under Secretary of Justice; the letter produced I received from Mr. Hilder in reply to one I had written to him; at the time I sent the telegram I had heard from Mr. Kerrigan that warrant had been shown to Mr. Hilder by you; the letter produced was sent by me to Mr. Hilder on 12th April, 1886; the letter produced was sent by me to Mr. Hilder; I also wrote letter produced to you; I know that Mr. Hilder is capable of telling any untruth; it was from reports that I had heard that I sent telegram to Under Secretary of Justice; it was only in connection with your conduct about the warrant; the telegram sent to Mr. Slattery was also sent from information I received.

By Mr. Walker:—Waters came to me on 9th April, at 5:55 p.m.; I signed some papers for him on that evening between 8 and 9 p.m.; they were two informations and summonses; I also signed a blank form; the name "Bennett Bennett" was on the top; the word "Sergeant" was not there; I did not sign the bundle of summonses of witness, because they were in blank; I believe the forms were sent to me for signature for the purpose of trapping me; I did not see Mr. Sutherland that evening; I saw Mr. Slattery at 7:10 p.m.; I had a conversation with him; I did not see Mr. Slattery again; I did not hear from any other person than Waters that process had been issued; I am quite certain that only the name of "Bennett Bennett" was in the blank form; I do not know where the son of Bennett Bennett is now; I met Mr. Slattery at the "Star Hotel."

By Mr. Stevenson:—I am aware that Mr. Slattery wrote a letter to the Minister of Justice; I gave Mr. Slattery no information about you.

By Mr. Walker:—I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar as a Justice of the Peace.

By Mr. Sutherland:—Mr. Slattery was on his way to Sydney, when I sent the telegram to him.
Sworn on 8th May, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

E. HERBERT BECKE.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

George David Hilder, recalled, states:—

By Mr. Stevenson:—On the 10th or 12th April last I did not tell either Mr. Kerrigan or Mr. Becke that you were in the *Argus* office on the Friday night, and had shown me a warrant for the arrest of R. B. Smith; the letter produced was sent by me in answer to one I received from Becke; on Friday, the 9th April, I did not see you at any time in the *Argus* office; I did not get any information from you on any occasion.

Sworn on 8th May, 1886, at Kempsey,—

GEORGE D. HILDER.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Josiah

Exhibit P.

Exhibit R.
Exhibit AZ.

Exhibit BC.
Exhibit BD.
Exhibit AJ.

Exhibit AZ

Josiah Dennis, recalled, states:—

By Mr. Stevenson:—I saw paragraph in *Macleay Argus* on 10th April; I remember Friday, 9th April; I was at choir practice; you were there at the commencement and at the finish; I do not remember seeing you go out; it commenced at 7.30 p.m. and ended at 9 p.m. Exhibit AH.

By Mr. Walker:—I recollect having a conversation with Mr. Sutherland relative to meeting held on the 19th March last, at Mr. Dangar's auction room; I told him that I was present at the meeting, and refused to give him any further information: I saw him in my office on another occasion; we had a conversation; he led me to understand that the object of his conversation was as to whether he should place me as one of the defendants in a conspiracy case or call me as a witness for the prosecution; I had no further conversation with him.

By Mr. Sutherland:—You met me in the street; Mr. Kerrigan also said he did not know whether I should be charged with conspiracy, you told me you did not intend to charge any who admitted being at the meeting.

Sworn on May 8th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

J. DENNIS.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Thomas Parker, recalled, states:—

By Mr. Stevenson:—I remember Friday 9th April last; I was in your office between 4 and 5 p.m.; I left with Mr. Waters; I saw him take two informations, one warrant, and, I think, some summonses away; the informations were against Smith and Sutherland, the warrant was against Smith; I saw them filled in and heard them read over; Waters had asked me to go in; the warrant produced is the one I saw and heard read; it is the same condition as it is now except that it was not signed; on the road to Kempsey we met Mr. James Wilson; Waters said to Wilson, "I have some informations, summonses, and a warrant for you to sign;" Wilson said he would rather not sign them; Waters then went into Mr. Walker's office, and I went on; I met Waters about ten minutes after; I went with him as far as Mr. Becke's; Mr. Waters spoke to Mr. Becke; Mr. Becke was on his verandah; Waters said, "Mr. Becke, I have some papers here for you to sign;" Becke said, "What are they?" Waters said, "They are fresh information, summonses, and a warrant;" I remember Waters saying "warrant," he seemed to say it so determined; Waters said, "Will you sign them?" Becke said, "I suppose I must; I have signed papers for the other side, and I suppose I must sign for this, as I am not personally concerned in the case;" Waters then went into Becke's office and I walked on; I have not seen the warrant from that time until now; the warrant is in the same condition as when it left your office except the signature. Exhibit P.

By Commissioner:—I do not know how many summonses Waters had with him.

By Mr. Sutherland:—I am at present out of business; I am an insurance agent generally; I showed Waters on one evening where Mr. Wilson lived: I have spoken to you three times in connection with the conspiracy case.

By Mr. Walker:—I stay at Rowe's, and Waters stays there when he comes to town.

Sworn on May 8th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

THOS. PARKER.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Hubert Patrick Macklin, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—

By Mr. Stevenson:—I am a journalist attached to the *Macleay Chronicle*; the meeting spoken of by Brown or Long was only a conversation about a telegram; it was an accidental meeting; we went into the *Chronicle* office to get a light to read the telegram; I was in your office one day when Sutherland came in; Sutherland and I had a conversation about some article that had appeared in my paper; we then went into your office, when Sutherland spoke about the summonses Waters had got, and said that he was quite certain Dangar was at the bottom of it; I said, "I believe it;" you said, "Mr. Dangar was here this morning, and he said he knew nothing about it;" I said, "Can you make believe that?" Stevenson also said that Dangar had said he had tried to get Sutherland out of it; it was then I made the remark, "Can you make believe that?" I remember Friday, 9th April; I am not clear where I saw you; I went to the *Argus* office looking for you; several gentlemen were there, and said they had not seen you; I afterwards met you in the street, near the Star Hotel; I walked home with you; I remember when we were walking up the street meeting Fox and Waters, who accompanied us to your office; Waters handed a lot of papers to you, amongst which was a warrant; I do not know what the other papers were; you took the warrant from Waters and put it away; you have not been in the habit of supplying articles to the *Chronicle* or inspiring any articles; I never knew you to give any information to the press about any cases pending; it appeared to me that you tried to impress on Sutherland's mind that Dangar knew nothing about the prosecutions.

By Mr. Sutherland:—My memory is not very clear about the conversation we had; it was something about an article that appeared in the *Chronicle* in connection with a municipal inquiry.

Sworn on May 8th, 1886, at Kempsey, before me,—

H. P. MACKLIN.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Inquiry adjourned until Wednesday, 12th May, 1886, at 10 a.m.

Kempsey, May 8th, 1886.

Depositions

New South Wales, }
to wit. } Depositions of Witnesses.

THE examination of Sergeant Bennett Bennett, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 12th day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am Sergeant of Police stationed at Kempsey.

By Mr. Dangar:—I remember a meeting being held in your auction room on 19th March last; I was on duty in Smith-street at 10 o'clock; I saw a light in your auction room; I was on the footpath, and looked into the room; I passed on; I think I said, "What's up?" I went on and crossed over the other side; I saw persons in the room; I did not count them; the door was open; the windows and doors are of glass; I saw some people sitting inside; I think I saw the Rev. E. Fox there; Mr. Fox was about the centre of the room, and farthest from the door; I believe Mr. Hilder was standing near the door; he said, "Come in," or "You can come in;" I had no knowledge of what the meeting was for until the next week.

By Commissioner:—I have been stationed here for eight years; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Messrs. Dangar and Stevenson in connection with the prosecutions.

By Mr. Dangar:—I have known Mr. Thomas Parker for about eight years; I do not know anything against him; he has always borne a very good character; I know Mr. Thomas Waters; I do not know anything against his character.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I remember you handing me a warrant for the arrest of Mr. R. B. Smith, signed by Mr. Becke; this was on the 10th April last, about 9 a.m.; I subsequently saw Mr. Becke and Mr. Kerrigan; Mr. Becke said he did not sign the warrant, and demanded it back.

By Commissioner:—On the 31st March, Mr. Stevenson handed me summons produced in a letter addressed to Mr. Kemp; some telegrams were attached; Mr. Kemp signed the summonses.

Sworn on May 12th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

B. BENNETT.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Hubert Patrick Macklin, recalled, states:—

By Mr. Dangar:—I heard of the meeting to be held on the 19th March previous to it being held; I was standing outside of the *Chronicle Office*, when Mr. Hilder came up and gave me a card, to attend a meeting for the purpose of reporting the proceedings; I did not attend; I saw Mr. Gobell, and he agreed with me that I should not attend, as we had refused to report anything except speeches made by candidates at the political meetings before, and it was too late to commence then.

By Commissioner:—I blame Mr. Dangar, as well as every other Magistrate, for not prosecuting before.

By Mr. Dangar:—I do not know of any impropriety on your part in connection with the prosecutions; on the 13th April last I was present in the Clerk of Petty Sessions' office; I came about 10 a.m., and we waited until shortly after 1 p.m., when you took your seat on the Bench, as no other Magistrates could be found; the attorneys for the defence and prosecutions were present; I do not recollect either of them asking you to take the cases; I heard you object to take the case, as you had a delicacy about taking it; when you took your seat on the Bench, you gave people to understand that no other Magistrates would take it, and that you intended to do your duty.

Sworn on May 12, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

H. P. MACKLIN.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Augustus Henry Wilson, recalled, states:—

By Mr. Dangar:—I know John Kean; I was a member of your election committee; I remember Kean coming into my shop one day, I believe before the meeting was held, on the 19th March; he said that he was going to charge Mr. Smith and Mr. Sutherland with perjury, only he could not see his way clear, as he could not afford it; he did not mention your name, or that you had offered him £20; that is the only time I saw him in my place.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I remember Friday, April 9; I saw Waters that evening between 8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m.; I did not see Parker with him.

Sworn on May 12, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

A. H. WILSON.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit. } Depositions of Witnesses.

THE examination of Michael M'Phillips, of Green Hills, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., Solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I am an hotel-keeper.

By Mr. Dangar:—I know Thomas Walters; I gave evidence before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney; I overheard a conversation on the Legislative Assembly verandah; on Saturday morning, 20th February, Waters said to me that if Mr. Sutherland gave the same evidence as

Mr.

Mr. Smith, he would pull the two for perjury; this was on board the "Coraki"; Waters said, "Smith's evidence is untruthful"; I have known Waters nearly twenty years; he has an excellent character; I do not know anything against his character.

Sworn on 12th May, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

M. M'PHILLIPS.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

George Robert Scott, recalled, states:—

By Mr. Dangar:—I know Kean; I have had a conversation with him since his return from Sydney; you and I were walking up the street one day; you went into your brother's; Kean came up to me and said, "What would you advise me to do as regards clearing my character?" I told him I could not advise him in any way; Kean said he was prepared to go on with the prosecution of Smith and Sutherland, if he was provided with funds; I again told him I was not in a position to advise him either one way or the other, as I had no interest either in him or his case; your name was not mentioned in any way.

Sworn on 12th May, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

GEO. R. SCOTT.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Thomas Waters, re-called, states:—

By Mr. Dangar:—I know Kean; I went to your office shortly after my return from Sydney; Kean came into the room; this was on a Saturday, either the first or second after the show; Kean said he was going on the following Monday to lay an information against Smith for perjury; you said to him "You had better mind what you are doing, and wait until you get a copy of the evidence from Sydney;" Kean said "I know what I am doing;" up to that time I had not seen a copy of the evidence; I did not hear Kean ask you for any money.

By Commissioner:—I did not consult with any one before laying my information; I told Mr. Dangar I was going to lay an information; I did not hear of any funds being raised; Mr. Dangar did not advise me to lay the information or what course to pursue; I picked out the words in the information; neither Mr. Dangar nor Mr. Stevenson advised me what words to pick out; I did not receive any communication from Mr. Dangar in reference to the prosecution; I am not in the habit of communicating with Mr. Dangar; I never received any writing or message from Mr. Dangar after the proceedings were initiated; I believe I received a telegram from Sydney; neither before nor after laying the information; Mr. Dangar did not consult or communicate with me in reference to the case; the telegram from Sydney had no reference to the prosecution.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I remember the night Mr. Becke signed the warrant; he did not hand me any letter.

Sworn on May 12th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

THOMAS WATERS.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Depositions of Witnesses.

THE examination of George Stevenson, of West Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent on oath states:—I have been Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey since 1st September, 1883; I have been in the Department of Justice since 1st May, 1882; I was official Post-master at Rydal for about 6 years; subsequent to that, I was a clerk in the Railway Department; I remember 22nd March, Waters came to the office that day; I prepared the information produced; I had heard that Waters and Kean intended to lay an information, but not from Waters; I heard it from a number of people; it was common gossip; I prepared the information about 6 p.m.; it was nearly dark; I handed the information to Waters, and he took it away; I was attending a meeting at the Good Templars' Hall, when Mr. Waters sent papers in to me; I received no message with the papers; I did not examine the papers until the next morning; I saw that the summonses had not been signed; the same night on my way home, I saw Mr. Wilson about 10.30, he handed me a letter and said he had not signed the summonses, and that he had stated in his letter to me that I was not to issue summonses until I had heard further from him; I believe he was looking up some authority; he did not say he had not signed summonses because they were not filled in; the summonses were in blank; on the morning of the 23rd I read Mr. Wilson's letter, and the next thing I heard in connection with the matter was Mr. Wilson handing me copy of a telegram he had received from the Attorney-General; when information was laid by Waters, I sent telegram produced to the Under Secretary of Justice; it was because I thought no prosecutions for perjury should be entered without the consent of a Judge; I received no reply; on the 25th March, I sent telegram produced to Under Secretary of Justice; before the summonses were signed by M'Lean, I had not seen Waters; I did not tell him to go to Mr. M'Lean; I believe he told me he was going there; I gave him the information and the summonses; they were filled up; the alteration in the summons was made; I was not aware that if an information was laid and signed by one Magistrate that summonses signed by another Magistrate were worthless; I have read the Justices' Act since the inquiry was initiated; I was not aware it was illegal or improper; if I had been I would have prepared fresh informations; Waters did not at any time leave a list of his witnesses with me; I filled in summonses for witnesses produced at the request of Mr. Walker; Waters did not at any time request me to issue any summonses for witnesses; I issued no summonses for witnesses except at the request of Mr. Walker; I received a list from Mr. Walker; Mr. Walker did not show me the statements produced; I prepared summonses; I did not prepare a deposition that the witnesses were material; I did not issue subpoenas because I was out of stock; it was in consequence of the large number of subpoenas issued in an inquiry held as to forming a municipality; the summonses for witnesses were issued on the information laid before Mr. Wilson, and

Exhibit A.

Exhibit BE.

Exhibit BF.

Exhibit.

Exhibits SS

AC.

- are signed by various Magistrates; I expostulated with Mr. Walker in summoning the whole of the Magistrates; he said they were material witnesses; I asked Mr. Walker not to exhaust the roster; Mr. Enoch Rudder was not looked on as being available; Mr. Magnus Thompson was not summoned; I am aware that Sydney Verge, J.P., is very deaf; Mr. Walker insisted on having him summoned; Mr. Walker said he was conducting the case, and not me; I am in the habit of sending summonses out in blank with the names filled in to be signed by Magistrates; I believe "summons for witness" produced was intended for an original; the Magistrates are in the habit of signing summonses in blank where informations are laid and leaving them with me; on the 29th March I sent telegram produced to Under Secretary of Justice; I remember on that day Mr. Sutherland asking me for copies of the informations; I refused to give them to him; I told him that the words in the summons were a copy of the information; I received two telegrams from the Department of Justice the next day; this was on the 30th March; copies of them are produced; I asked Inspector Harrison if he would send a constable to Waters to tell Waters that the Department of Justice desired to have the date altered, and for him to come into Kempsey; a constable was sent, and I received reply produced; on the 30th March I sent telegram produced to Department of Justice, and also telegram produced; I referred to Mr. M'Leau, who had signed the former summons; on the 30th March I sent the telegram produced in reply to one I received from the Department of Justice; on April 2nd I sent telegram produced to Department of Justice; it was also in reply to one I received from the Department of Justice; I sent telegram produced to the Department on 10th April, 1886. The grounds stated in the telegram were the grounds on which summons was dismissed; I also sent telegram produced that Waters had applied for a fresh information; Waters laid a fresh information on the 9th April; the informations were against Smith and Sutherland; they were filled up, and the warrant was filled up; the summonses were in blank; Waters received one warrant from me; he did not at any other time previous receive any warrants from me; it was nearly dark when I filled up the documents; about 10 o'clock the same night Waters gave me the documents; I had heard previously, from Mr. Hilder, that Mr. Becke had signed the warrant; it is the one produced; Mr. Hilder said, "Waters and Fox have gone up to your office with some papers"; when Mr. Hilder told me that I started off to try and overtake them; I met Waters, who was coming from my house; I went to my office with him, and he handed me the papers; the following day I informed the Department of Justice; I saw Mr. Becke the same day, between 11 a.m. and 12 noon; he came to my office with Mr. Kerrigan; I handed the warrant to Sergeant Bennett at 9.15 a.m. on the 10th April; when Becke called he said he had not signed a warrant, and demanded the paper back; I told him that I had given the warrant to the police; I am quite sure the warrant produced is the same one I gave to Waters to get signed, and is in the same condition, except that it is now signed, and bears the seal of the Court, and the one returned to me by Mr. Waters, signed by Mr. Becke; it was pinned to the information on which it is grounded, and was not attached to any other documents; the information and summonses against Mr. Sutherland were pinned together separately; I was not interested in Mr. Dangar's appeal; we have always been friendly; the cases were heard on the 9th, and dismissed; on the 13th April I was in attendance at the Court, and Mr. Dangar struck out two cases—Waters v. Sutherland; I see extract from Bench-book; I knew that the summons of the 13th was superseded by the one on the 9th; the case was returnable for the 9th; called on and dismissed on the 9th April; the reason I entered it again in the Bench-book of the 13th was because the summons had been made returnable for the 13th, and served; Mr. Dangar sat on the Bench, and dismissed the case; I did not attend the meeting held on the 19th March at Mr. Dangar's auction room; I did not attend any of Mr. Dangar's political meetings; I did not help him to prepare his petition; I did not write any article to the newspapers, or inspire any of them; I deny that I sent the forms in such a way as to mislead Mr. Becke in signing the warrant; I did not know that Waters was going to Mr. Becke; I thought he was going to Mr. Dangar; I recollect Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Macklin being in my office; I said to Mr. Sutherland, "Mr. Dangar was here this morning, and he said that he had tried to induce Waters not to proceed against you"; Mr. Macklin said, "I don't believe a word of it," or words to that effect; Sutherland also said that he did not believe a word of it; I said, "It's no business of mine, but perhaps you had better see Mr. Dangar on the subject yourself;" that is all that occurred; a third information was laid by Waters against R. B. Smith, before Mr. O. O. Dangar; Mr. Dangar also signed a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Smith; an information was also laid against Sutherland before Mr. Dangar; Mr. Dangar gave evidence in the case; the case was heard and dismissed on the 6th instant; I knew that Mr. Dangar was interested; I do not think it was proper for Mr. Dangar to sign the informations; I would not do it myself; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Dangar in connection with the prosecutions; I was aware that Mr. Smith had been returned by a majority of 609 votes at the late election; I am aware that if Mr. Smith had been convicted of perjury he would have lost his seat in Parliament; I wish to have copy of certificate from Inspector of Accounts put in; I did not move either in the petition against the return of R. B. Smith, and did not obtain Mr. Becke's signature to the warrant by deceit; I positively deny having exercised any improper zeal in the prosecution of Smith and Sutherland for perjury; I have not been in the habit of sending summonses out in blank for signature, and have only done so at any time either for the convenience of the public or of the Magistrates signing them; no Magistrate has ever refused to sign summonses in blank where information has been laid before him, nor summons nor subpoena for witness except in the present cases; I was Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions for upwards of four years to my father, in Armagh, Ireland; during that time, as well as my experience in this Colony, I have not observed the practice of requiring an oath or affirmation on applying for a summons for a witness in an indictable case; on the 9th April last I was not in the *Argus* office; I first heard from Mr. Panton of my suspension on the 17th April last, about 3 p.m.; I did not from that time up to arrival of Mr. McKell enter my office; when I did enter the office it was in Mr. McKell's company, when he took charge of the official papers and records of the office; the only documents I removed from the office at that time were three cheques, the property of the Agricultural Association; I showed them to Mr. McKell when I was taking them away, and lodged them in the bank on the following Monday.
- By Mr. Becke*:—Mr. Dangar and Mr. Fox were not in my office when Waters was laying the information; I did not send a warrant to you for signature on Saturday, April 10th; I prepared warrant produced at the request of Messrs. Walker and Waters.
- By Commissioner*:—I gave evidence before Mr. Dangar on the 13th April as to what had taken place on the 9th April.

By

By Mr. Sutherland :—I saw Mr. Waters a few minutes past 10 p.m. on the 9th April; I was then aware that summons against you was signed; I did not prepare a warrant for your arrest on April 10th, 1886; Fox was with Waters when he handed me the papers in my office; I cannot say that you knew fresh proceedings had been taken against you; it was after case had been dismissed, on the 13th, by Mr. Dangar, that warrant was prepared; Mr. Dangar refused to sign it; I would not be at all surprised at Mr. Dangar signing a warrant for your arrest; Mr. Kemp refused to sign a warrant for your arrest; he said you had a large stake in the country, and were not likely to go away; Mr. Kemp said he would sign summonses against you and Mr. Smith, but not a warrant; you did not appear on the summonses; no evidence was taken; the person that laid the information said you were likely to leave the Colony; I sent two telegrams produced to you in reply to two I received from you; I believe that Mr. Kerrigan asked Mr. Dangar to sit on the Bench; I never saw Mr. Fox accompanying persons on other occasions when issuing warrants.

Exhibit HH.

By Mr. Dangar :—I am not aware that you had anything to do with Waters laying the information; you had nothing to do with the issuing of summonses for Magistrates; you did not know the names of the witnesses; you come into my office on some business; I told you that I wanted some summonses for witnesses signed; I handed them to you and you signed them; I do not lay any deposition before you that the witnesses were material; the summons produced was not filled in when you signed it; I told you that I had no subpoena forms, and that that was the reason summons forms were being used; messages were sent for various Magistrates before you took your seat on the Bench; it was stated in my room that cases could be called on formally and dealt with; you said you did not want to have anything to do with the cases; this was on the 13th April.

Exhibit H7.

Sworn on May 12, 1886, at Kempsey, before—

G. STEVENSON.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Michael Kerrigan, recalled, states:—

By Mr. Dangar :—I have no documents to produce under summons I received, except my own notes received from my client; I did not receive any documents from anyone else; I have not any statements from any witnesses that were present at the meeting on the 19th March that a fee of £50 or £100 was to be paid for the prosecution; any documents I have are notes of evidence to be given by witnesses, and are in my own handwriting.

Sworn on May 12, 1886, at Kempsey, before—

M. KERRIGAN.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Deposition of Witness.

THE examination of Otto Orde Dangar, of Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, who has been duly authorized in that behalf to make inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain communication, dated the 12th April, 1886, addressed by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P., solicitor, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, bringing under notice the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, and Otto Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with the recent prosecution of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I am an auctioneer and estate agent; I am a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales; I have resided in the district for twenty-seven years; I have been a Justice of the Peace for nineteen years; I am agent for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and at times send telegrams to the *Herald*; I was a candidate at the late election of Member for The Maelcay; the nomination was on the 16th October last, and the election on the 19th October; the number of votes polled were Smith, 1,108; Dangar, 499—majority for Smith, 609; Mr. Panton was Returning Officer; the declaration of the poll was made on the 22nd October, when Mr. R. B. Smith was declared duly elected; I lodged a petition against the return of Mr. Smith on the 4th of January last; the petition was dealt with between the 11th and 22nd February last; the petition was dismissed, and the £100 I had deposited was forfeited; I returned to Kempsey before the decision was given; I heard of the decision of the Elections Committee on my return; I cannot remember the date; it was the 24th February; at that time I had not seen or had any conversation with Waters as to laying an information against Smith for perjury; on the 19th February, when the Committee had risen, and after Mr. Smith had partly given his evidence, I spoke to Waters and said that Smith had characterized Waters' evidence as a concoction, and denied Waters' and his son's evidence; Waters was very excited; I said "Never mind, they have to call Mr. Sutherland yet; we will have the truth then"; Waters said, "If Mr. Sutherland corroborates what Mr. Smith has said I will have them both for perjury"; that was the first time I heard anything about perjury; on my return to Kempsey I was at the Agricultural Show ground on the Thursday; I saw Waters there; I had a brief conversation with him; I had telegraphed to Waters the previous Monday that Sutherland had corroborated Mr. Smith's evidence; I sent the telegram from Sydney; I think it is the only telegram I sent to Waters; the conversation I had with Waters was only as to when the evidence would be printed; I had heard the night before that the Committee had awarded the £100 to Mr. Smith; I cannot say who moved for the production of the papers in the Legislative Assembly; I did not ask any Member to move for the production of the papers; I may have written or telegraphed to Dr. Renwick; I obtained a copy of the evidence from Mr. Arnold, the clerk at the Assembly; Waters came to me two or three weeks after my return; I think it was the first or second Saturday in March; he asked me if I had a copy of the evidence; I sent a telegram to the *Sydney Morning Herald* that the evidence was causing great sensation in Kempsey; I think it was earlier than March 13th; I sent it from Central Kempsey; a meeting was held at my auction room on the 17th March; it was a meeting of my committee; I do not know whether it was the 6th or 13th March that I saw Waters; about this time the *Chronicle* newspaper was publishing the evidence taken before the Elections Committee; while Waters was in my office Kean came in and said he was going to lay an information against Smith on the following Monday; I never saw circular produced; I was not present during a greater portion of the meeting on the 17th March; I was in my office; I knew that it was financial matters that were engaging the attention of the meeting; I had

Exhibit B P 1.

Exhibit AT.

Exhibits AT.

had nothing to do with the issuing of the circular produced; I was called out of my office and told that all expenses had been paid. Something was said about the evidence; two or three persons said that gross perjury had been committed, and that a prosecution ought to take place; I said that nothing of that kind should be mentioned at a meeting of my committee; it was then suggested that another meeting should be held; it was afterwards decided that a meeting should be held on the following Friday; some said it should be a preliminary meeting, and that afterwards a public meeting or public demonstration should be held; Waters was not present at the meeting on the 17th March; I believe Mr. Campbell or Mr. Hilder said that he would see that Waters would be informed that a meeting was to be held on the Friday, and that Waters would be asked to be present; nothing was said at the meeting of the 17th March about prosecuting anyone for perjury or as to the expenses of a solicitor; I do not recollect anything being said about bringing any solicitor from Sydney; I believe I communicated with a solicitor myself as to the probable cost, as I had not quite decided as to whether I should prosecute myself; I believe I sent a telegram to my solicitor, Mr. M'Namara, as to the probable cost of sending a solicitor from Sydney; I think it was early in March that I telegraphed to M'Namara; I attended the meeting held on the 19th March at my auction room; I took the copy of the evidence taken before the Elections and Qualifications Committee and read part of the evidence to the meeting; I have no interest in the *Chronicle* or any of the newspapers; I am not bondsman for the *Chronicle*; I signed a bond for the *Argus* about a fortnight ago; at the meeting held on the 19th March Mr. Campbell presided; Mr. Fox, Mr. Hilder, and myself were sitting round the table; Waters stated that he intended to prosecute Smith and Sutherland for perjury; I do not know whether it was before or after Waters had made this statement that Mr. Campbell was voted to the Chair; I cannot remember anything being said about the cost of the prosecution; Mr. Campbell may have spoken about it; I do not remember it; Mr. Rudder and Mr. Fox both said they would lend their aid to Waters in the prosecution; I understood they meant their countenance; I had a conversation with Porter under the verandah of the Star Hotel; Kean was with him; I think it was on the 25th February; Kean did not ask me if it had been proposed that he should lay an information; I believe I sent two telegrams to Sydney about employing a solicitor; the second one was sent on the 22nd March to M'Namara and Norton; it had reference to the one sent the previous week; I cannot recollect the date on which I sent the first telegram; the telegram produced is a copy of the one I sent; I did not move any resolution that Smith and Sutherland should be prosecuted for perjury; Mr. Hilder moved and Mr. Dennis seconded a resolution; it was to the effect of affirming the approval of the meeting as to Waters' intention to prosecute Smith and Sutherland for perjury, and that he had their moral support; some mention was made about the prosecution costing fifty pounds, but I cannot fix in my memory who said it; I do not recollect seeing Waters on the Saturday; I cannot remember whether I heard that Waters had laid the information against Smith and Sutherland the same day as it was laid; I remember now that Waters told me on the Monday that he had laid the information, and he said that he intended to ask the Attorney-General to provide counsel, and that he would be glad if I would go out to Hickey's Creek and take the statements of his witnesses in my capacity of a Justice of the Peace; I consulted with my solicitor, and afterwards went to Waters; I took the statements produced; when taking the statements I merely asked the witnesses questions to initiate the statement, and then asked them to tell me what they knew; I was present in Court when Waters stated that he made statement to me without being asked any questions; I bought the writing paper at Greenhills, on my way to Hickey's Creek; I went out to and stayed at Waters' house on the Tuesday night; the next morning I went to Hudson's, then Mitchell's, and back to Waters' house, where I met Killmore and Fuller; I saw Siltoe and Secomb at their own houses; I returned to town on the Wednesday night; Mr. Sutherland spoke to me before the case came on; I think it was on a Saturday; I remember what he said; I replied, "I do know about it, Mr. Sutherland, but I pleaded with Mr. Waters to spare you"; I remember being in Court on the 9th April when the cases against Smith and Sutherland were called on; I was present when the information against Smith was dismissed; I sent a telegram to the *Sydney Morning Herald* when I heard that the case against Sutherland had been dismissed; I also sent a telegram to the *Sydney Morning Herald*; I sent the telegram from the West Kempsey office; while I was in the Telegraph Office Mr. Sutherland came in; we had a brief conversation; I said to Mr. Sutherland "I was looking at your evidence this morning and see it in quite a different light now"; Mr. Sutherland made some reply about being innocent in the sight of God; I said, "Well, if you are innocent, perjury was committed somewhere"; I did not say, "Do not boast, Mr. Sutherland, I am not done with you yet"; what I did say was "Don't cry out until you are out of the wood"; I remember Mr. Sutherland coming to my office one day and saying to him that I wanted a proper understanding with him; I remember saying that I could bring fifty witnesses to prove that Mr. Smith had committed perjury, and that Mr. Smith had gone to the Governor crying and had said that if he was not appointed as one of the Commissioners to the Exhibition it would be the death of his sister; I remember saying to Mr. Sutherland that I had been reading the prophet Jeremiah that morning, and reading some passages to him out of the fifth chapter, where the prophet refers to the great corruption in the civil and ecclesiastical state (witness here read verses 24, 25, and 26 referred to); I did not say it had convinced me that I was one of the greatest sinners; it is not true that I asked Kean to lay an information, or that if I could afford it I would give him £20; I said to him I believed his case was a good one, and that he had spoken the truth; I believed him in preference to Smith, and that as far as goes if I were better off I would not mind giving £20 to see that those who had committed perjury were brought to justice; it is not true that I said to Kean "I see you have told all about the meeting, but I do not care a rap"; I remember saying to Porter "Well, we've lost our case"; I did not say to Kean, "The only thing to do now is to get you and Waters to pull them for perjury"; Kean said to me, "They ought to be pulled for perjury"; I said, "You ought to wait until you get the evidence from Sydney"; I did not say to Kean, "You will have to join Sutherland, or he will be a good witness for Smith"; I did not consult with or advise Waters in any way as to the prosecution; I did not suggest to Waters as to the course he should pursue; I was aware that when the information was laid there was some delay in issuing summonses; I did not communicate with Waters between the time he laid the information and the time I went to his place to take the statements of his witnesses; the information was laid on the 22nd March; the summonses were signed on the 29th March; at the time I took statements from the witnesses I did not know whether summonses had been issued; I did not communicate with Waters as to the issuing of summonses in any way; I knew that the charge against Sutherland had been dismissed on the 9th April; Waters told me after he had laid the first information that he had laid it; I believe it was after dinner; I was present in Court when Mr. Wilson gave evidence; I do not think it was at night that Waters told me he laid the

Exhibit BQ.

Exhibits ES
to AC.

information

information; I remember Mr. Wilson saying that he signed the information at night; I believe that it was on Monday afternoon that I heard that Waters had laid or had instructed Mr. Stevenson to prepare informations; it was on the Tuesday night that I went to Hickey's Creek to Waters' place; the informations against Smith and Sutherland were dismissed on the 9th April; on the 13th April I took my seat on the Bench, after waiting a couple of hours before any other Magistrate came; I dealt with the cases *Waters v. Sutherland* and struck them out; I did take my seat knowing that the cases only had to be struck out, and it was only after repeated application to do so; I made some remarks from the Bench; the remarks were reported in the newspapers; there were not very many persons in the Court at the time; I said from the Bench that if Waters came to me I would sign informations for him; Waters subsequently came to me and laid informations against Smith and Sutherland; he asked me to sign a warrant against Sutherland and I refused; I signed summons produced; I signed warrant produced for arrest of Mr. R. B. Smith; this was on the 13th April; Waters was present in Court when I struck the cases out; it was about 6 p.m. when I signed the informations, warrant, and summonses, on the 13th April;* I did not see him from the time I made the remarks from the Bench; and when he came to me in the evening he said that Mr. Becke had refused to sign any papers in blank; the documents were all filled up; I have signed documents in blank for the Clerk of Petty Sessions; I do not remember seeing summonses for witnesses before; I signed all the summonses for witnesses in the Clerk of Petty Sessions' room; Mr. Stevenson handed me a bundle of summonses, and asked me to sign them; I did not examine them before signing them; no deposition was made before me that the witnesses were material; I know Mr. Sydney Vorge, J.P.; I know he is very deaf; I do not know what evidence he could give; Mr. Stevenson explained to me that the reason "summons for witness" forms were being used was because he had run short of subpoena forms, in consequence of a great number being used for a municipal inquiry; I did not notice who they were addressed to; I believe they were all filled up; I do not remember signing any other forms at the time; it was the day before the case was to be heard that I signed the "summonses for witnesses"; I also signed "summonses for witnesses" (produced); I do not recollect the date I signed them; I do not remember ever taking a deposition that a witness is a material one; after the informations were laid by Waters before me I do not remember signing any subpoenas or summonses for witnesses; I cannot say that I did; I am aware that when the case was heard on the 9th April that some of the Magistrates who were subpoenaed took their seats on the Bench; I never suggested to Waters that he should go to Mr. McLean to get the summonses signed; I have heard since that Waters came to my office while I was out and asked my office boy to lend him one of my buggies and my father's horse; my boy lent him the horse and buggy, and Waters went to Frederickton; on the 13th, when I took my seat on the Bench I knew that one of the cases had been disposed of on the 9th; there were two entries in the Bench book; I knew that one of the cases had been struck out; Constable Burrell, Mr. Kerrigan, and Mr. Stevenson gave evidence, and I then struck the case out; Mr. Stevenson referred to a telegram he had received from the Department of Justice; Mr. Kerrigan wanted the telegram produced; Mr. Stevenson declined to produce it, and I upheld Mr. Stevenson; when I signed the informations I considered that the other Magistrates were not acting properly in refusing to sign the informations; on no other occasion did I go out to take the evidence of witnesses; I was never asked; Waters lives about 24 miles from Kempsey; Waters spoke to me about the case; I never advised him in any way; he asked me if I thought Mr. Walker was a good solicitor, and I said he was; Waters also asked me if I thought it was better to have a Stipendiary Magistrate sent from Sydney; I said it was; he did not send the telegram to the Attorney-General at my instance or suggestion; I remember sending a letter to Waters that he has not spoken about in his evidence; it was not about the signing of the summonses; at the meeting held on the 19th March, Waters said he was determined to prosecute Smith and Sutherland; I said I would be glad if Waters could spare Sutherland; Waters said, "Mr. Sutherland did not consider me, and I cannot consider him, as both my son and myself are concerned"; it was a very irregular meeting; I cannot say whether I made the remark before or after the resolution had been moved; I cannot say whether there was more than one copy of the evidence taken before the Elections Committee; I believe Waters took a copy belonging to the *Chronicle* office; I supplied a copy to the *Chronicle* office; I refrained from taking any steps as to signing the informations or summonses until I saw that the other Magistrates were obstructing the business and frustrating the ends of justice; from the 19th March until the 9th April I thought it would be indelicate for me to sign any information or any other process in the case; I had no interest whatever in the prosecution; I was aware that if Mr. Smith were convicted of perjury he would have to resign his seat in Parliament; I do not know of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Stevenson in connection with the prosecution, or that he showed any undue zeal in the case; he has always been very zealous in his duties; he was always obliging to every one; I know there have been times when summonses have been sent to me for signature; they were in blank, except the name was on the top; that is my signature on document produced; it is in blank; I would have no hesitation in signing similar documents and leaving them in the hands of the Clerk of Petty Sessions; I have never signed informations or summonses for principals in blank; I have contemplated charging Smith and Sutherland with perjury from the time I heard their evidence in Sydney until the present time; I believe Waters took a copy of the evidence taken before the Elections Committee from my office on the Friday night; I saw a bundle of summonses in the possession of Waters on the evening of the 9th April; he showed them to me; they were in blank.

By Mr. Stevenson:—I remember the 9th April; I saw Waters in my office that evening about 6 o'clock; he had a bundle of papers in his hand; he said, "Mr. Becke will sign these papers"; I said, "What papers?" Waters said, "The summons for Mr. Sutherland and the warrant for Mr. Smith"; I said, "Has he signed them?" Waters said, "No, I have to get the summonses filled up by Mr. Stevenson before Becke will sign them"; I said, "Let me look at them"; Waters did so; there was an information against Sutherland with two summonses attached, and an information against Smith with a warrant attached; I looked over the papers; the body of the summonses were not filled up; there was only the name, "Charles Sutherland"; I read the informations and warrant; they were complete except the signature of the Magistrate; I folded them up and handed them back to Waters; Waters took a lot of summonses for witness out of his pocket; he said, "Mr. Becke would not sign them because they are not filled up"; I did not look at them, and Waters put them in his pocket; I afterwards saw Waters in the *Argus* office; Waters said to me, "I wish you would sign these papers, as I am anxious to get home, and I cannot find Mr. Becke"; he said, "Mr.

* Read this in connection with telegrams—Exhibits BU and BV.

"Mr. Stevenson has filled up the summonses"; I looked at the documents; the information and two summonses against Sutherland were pinned together, and the information and warrant against Smith were pinned together; I did not see you in the *Argus* office that night; I said to Waters, "No, I cannot sign them, as it would be an act of discourtesy towards a brother magistrate; you are sure to find Mr. Becke if you wait a little while"; I then gave the papers back to Waters and he left; I saw Mr. Fox, Mr. Hilder, and Mr. Kerr in the *Argus* office; where informations have been laid before me I have signed summonses in blank attached; I have never known you to make any improper use of them; I do not recollect Waters telling me when the summonses were made returnable; I cannot be certain where Waters showed me the bundle of papers; I believe it was in my own office; there was other business to be dealt with on the 13th besides the cases of *Waters v. Sutherland*.

By Commissioner:—When I signed the informations I did not know that the Attorney-General had introduced a Bill into the Legislative Assembly to amend the 300th section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act; Mr. Slattery made a statement in the Court that a Bill was proposed to be introduced; I cannot remember contents of the telegram I sent to Macnamara and Norton as to the cost of a solicitor being sent up here to prosecute; I do not remember the date I sent it; I have a copy in my letter-book; I see copy telegram produced; I see it was sent on the 22nd March; it was after Waters had told me that information had been laid when the cases were dismissed on the 9th April; I telegraphed to the *Sydney Morning Herald*; when the cases were disposed on the 13th April I may have also sent a telegram; I do not remember; I sent a telegram, a copy of which is produced; I sent telegram produced to the Department of Justice on April 13th, 1886; I received no reply; I sent telegram produced on the 16th April to the Department of Justice; I received no reply; I did not telegraph to the Inspector-General of Police; I was not aware that a summons signed by one Magistrate on an information signed by another was of no value; I thought on the 13th April the persons were bound to appear on the summonses issued no matter what Magistrate had signed them; I did not ask anyone to move for the production of the evidence taken before and the report of the Elections and Qualifications Committee.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—When Waters stated on the balcony of the Legislative Assembly that if Sutherland corroborated Smith's evidence he would prosecute them both for perjury, I had promised to telegraph to Waters, and tell him whether Sutherland corroborated Smith's evidence; I sent a telegram in accordance with my promise; Mr. Waters did not give me any remuneration for going to Hickey's Creek; I have not received any remuneration; I have not sent any account to Waters; I told him that I would not charge him anything; I considered I was doing my duty; Waters has borrowed my buggy three or four times since the prosecution commenced to bring his wife and family to town; I have not charged him anything, nor do I intend to charge him for the use of the buggy and horse; when I sent the telegram to Macnamara I had some thoughts myself about prosecuting; I was not aware that I was not to be a defendant in a perjury case; I believe it was some time in February that I spoke to Porter and Kean under the verandah of the "Star Hotel"; I would have given £20 to bring the guilty parties to justice; on the morning of the 9th April I was not aware that an information had been laid against me for conspiracy; I heard a rumour about it; I heard it from you in Belgrave-street; I may have heard of it before the 13th April; I did not inquire who was charging me with conspiracy; I do not know when I got the summons; I do not believe I heard of it before the 13th; I have no recollection of Mr. Scott telling me on the afternoon of the 9th; I do not recollect writing telegram to the Attorney-General to send up a Stipendiary Magistrate; it is not a fact that I have assisted Waters in the prosecution beyond what I have stated.

By Commissioner:—I am under the impression that lines were not on the statement when handed to me by Waters.

By Mr. Kerrigan:—My office boy has repeatedly lent my goods.

By Commissioner:—I believe Waters called one day for the statements, and I told him they were not complete as the jurats were not on; I cannot recollect whether I underlined statements.

Sworn on May 17th, 1886, at Kempsey, before,—

O. O. DANGAR.

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, Commissioner.

Kempsey, May 17, 1886.

Inquiry closed.

APPENDICES.

A.

See REPORT from the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in the matter of the Election Petition—*Dangar v. Robert Burdett Smith, the Macleay*, ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed on the 24th February, 1886.

B.

Dear Sir,

Yarrowall, Macleay River, 6 May, 1886.

In reply to your inquiry, I have to state that, at the last election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of the Macleay, the nomination took place on Friday, the 16th, the polling on Monday, the 19th, and the declaration of the poll on Thursday, the 22nd October, respectively.

Number of votes for R. B. Smith	...	1,108.
do do O. O. Dangar	...	499.

Yours, &c.,

T. GOULBURN PANTON,
Returning Officer

J. K. Abbott, Esq., J.P.,
Commissioner, West Kempsey.

C.

Telegram from O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to Dr. Renwick, M.P.

Kempsey, 3 March, 1886.

If no objection to my receiving copy shorthand report proceedings before Committee would you kindly instruct same to be forwarded me.—Reply paid. Unlimited.

D.

Exhibit BS.

Exhibit BT.
Exhibit BU.
Exhibit BV.

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D.

Telegram from O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Kempsey, 1 March, 1886.

CANNOT obtain copy evidence taken before Elections Committee unless same laid before House; copy supplied Council conditional upon secrecy will you kindly move their production immediately.

E.

Telegram from O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to Thos. Waters.

Kempsey, 27 March, 1886.

I am informed summonses against Smith and Sutherland will be signed Monday.

F.

Telegram from O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to Editor of *Echo*.

Kempsey, 9 April, 1886.

THOS. WATERS, *versus* Robert Burdett Smith, M.P. : information for perjury; Magistrates Panton, Kemp Hill, Becke, Wilson, Thompson; Messrs. Slattery, Kerrigan, solicitors; defendant Walker; prosecutor did not appear; Slattery took exception to procedure as information had been sworn before Mr. Wilson who refused sign summonses, which were subsequently signed by Mr. Kemp; Mr. Walker replied, arguing that information unnecessary in case of felony; proof service summons called for; detective Camphin who served Mr. Smith called; did not appear; objection that service not proved by Camphin; affidavit on back summons held fatal; case dismissed. Thomas Waters *versus* Charles Sutherland, J.P., called; defendant did not appear; Court packed beyond capacity.

G.

Telegram from O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to *Echo* Office, Sydney.

Kempsey, 9 April, 1886.

BENCH decided that summonses issued by one Magistrate on information before another fatal; dismissed case against Charles Sutherland; Mr. Slattery stated Attorney-General had resolved introduce Bill to amend three hundredth clause of Criminal Law Amendment Act—prevent informations being laid for perjury before Elections Committee without consent of Judge; read proposed Bill to Court.

H.

See INFORMATION and depositions in the case Waters *v.* Charles Sutherland—perjury—heard before the Bench of Magistrates, Kempsey, on the 22nd, 24th, and 27th April, and 4th and 5th May, 1886.

Exhibit A.

New South Wales, } Information—(General Purposes.)
West Kempsey, to wit. }

BE it remembered that on this 22nd day of March, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, Thomas Waters, of Hickey's Creek, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the peace of our lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me that on the 22nd day of February, in the year of our Lord 1886, one Charles Sutherland, he then being a witness under examination on oath before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in Parliament House in Macquarie-street, Sydney, in the said Colony, did then and there swear that he was present "the whole time" at an interview between Robert Burdett Smith and Richard Sillitoe, in the house of this informant, on the 17th day of October last past, at Hickey's Creek, in the said Colony, whereas the said Charles Sutherland was not present the whole time of such interview, and that fact was material to an issue then pending before the said Committee, and that the said Charles Sutherland did then and there commit wilful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided: whereupon the said Thomas Waters prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

THOMAS WATERS.

Sworn at Kempsey, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,—
J. W. WILSON, Justice of the Peace.

Exhibit A 1.

Summons to Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., of Macleay River, in the Colony of New South Wales.—
WHEREAS information on oath hath, on the 22nd instant, been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you did, on the 22nd day of February last past, in Parliament House, at Macquarie-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony, you then being a witness under examination on oath before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, then and there swear that you were present "the whole time" at an interview between Robert Burdett Smith and Richard Sillitoe, in the house of one Thomas Waters, on the 17th day of October last past, at Hickey's Creek, in the said Colony, whereas you were not present the whole time of such interview, and that fact was material to an issue then pending before the said Committee, and that you then and there did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided: These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear, on Friday, the 9th day of April next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, before such Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, Frederickton, in the said Colony.

R. A. H. KEMP, J.P. (L.S.)

New

New South Wales, }
to wit, }

THE deposition of Bennett Bennett, a Sergeant of Police in the said Colony, taken upon oath before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, this 9th day of April, 1886, who saith as follows:—I served Charles Sutherland, mentioned in the annexed summons with a duplicate thereof on the 8th day of April instant, by leaving the same with his son John Sutherland, at the said Charles Sutherland's usual place of abode at West Kempsey, in the said Colony.

Taken and sworn before us,—

F. GOULBURN PANTON, J.P.
R. H. KEMP, J.P.
J. W. WILSON, J.P.
M. THOMPSON, J.P.
P. C. HILL, J.P.
E. HERBERT BECKE, J.P.

B. BENNETT.

Exhibit A 2.

Summons to Charles Sutherland, J.P., of Macleay River, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

WHEREAS information on oath hath on the 22nd instant been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you did, on the 22nd day of February last past, in Parliament House, in Macquarie-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony, you then being a witness under examination on oath, before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, then and there swear that you were present the whole time at an interview between Robert Burdett Smith and Richard Sillitoe, in the house of one Thomas Waters, on the 17th day of October last past, at Hickey's Creek, in the said Colony, whereas you were not present the whole time of such interview, and that fact was material to an issue then pending before the said Committee, and that you then and there did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided: These are therefore to command you in Her Majesty's name to be and appear on Tuesday the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, before such Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Frederickton, in the said Colony.

WM. McLEAN, J.P. (i.s.)

CONSTABLE THOMAS BURRELL maketh oath and saith that he served a true copy of the within summons by delivering the same to defendant personally at West Kempsey, on the 29th March, 1886.

Sworn at West Kempsey, this 30th day of March, A.D. 1886, before me,—

T. BURRELL.

G. STEVENSON, a Commissioner for Affidavits.

New South Wales, }
to wit, }

THE deposition of Thomas Burrell, a constable of the Police Force in the said Colony, taken upon oath before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, this 13th day of April, 1886, who saith as follows:—I served Charles Sutherland, mentioned in the annexed summons, with a duplicate thereof on the 29th day of March, 1886, by leaving the same with him personally at his residence, West Kempsey. The summons is returnable to-day.

Taken and sworn before me,—

O. O. DANGAR, J.P.

THOMAS BURRELL.

George Stevenson, on oath, states:—I am Clerk of Petty Sessions at West Kempsey; I prepared the information now exhibited, which was sworn before James William Wilson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, on the 22nd day of March last; upon that information I prepared the summons herewith marked A, which is returnable to-day; the summons is signed by Wm. McLean, J.P.; I further prepared the summons marked B on the same information, returnable on the 9th instant, which is signed by R. A. H. Kemp, J.P.; the alteration in the date was not made on application of the complainant, Thomas Waters; I had his consent to the alteration; I wrote a letter to complainant on 30th March last, stating that the Department of Justice desired the case to be heard on the 9th instant; he consented, in terms of his letter on 30th instant, which is hereto attached, marked exhibit C; the case was called on in this Court on the 9th instant, and the defendant did not appear; the case was struck out; the Magistrates adjudicating were Messrs. F. G. Panton, R. A. H. Kemp, J. W. Wilson, P. C. Hill, E. H. Becke, and Magnus Thompson; the accused is charged with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury, at Parliament House, Sydney, on the 22nd day of February last; I respectfully decline to produce the telegrams without instructions from the Department; the information was not read to the Court on 9th instant; it was produced to the Chairman of the Bench.

Sworn at West Kempsey, this 13th April, 1886, before me,—

O. O. DANGAR, J.P.

G. STEVENSON.

Michael Kerrigan, on oath, states:—I am solicitor for the defendant, Charles Sutherland, in the case now being inquired into; I am aware that a summons was issued against defendant, returnable to-day; the defendant subsequently received a summons to appear on 9th instant, on the same charge; I was present in Court during the whole of the proceedings in this Court on the 9th instant; the case was then called on; defendant did not appear; defendant was under the impression that the summons returnable on the 9th instant superseded that for to-day; I heard the Magistrates order the case to be struck out on the 9th instant; the reasons for striking out the case were not publicly stated.

Sworn at West Kempsey, this 13th April, 1886, before me,—

O. O. DANGAR, J.P.

M. KERRIGAN.

Exhibit B.

New South Wales, }
West Kempsey, }
to wit, }

Information—(General Purposes.)

BE it remembered, that on this 22nd day of March, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, Thomas Waters, of Hickey's Creek, appears before me, the undersigned,
one

one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me that on the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1886, one Robert Burdett Smith, he then being a witness under examination on oath before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, in Parliament House, in Macquarie-street, Sydney, in the said Colony, did deny having said on the 17th day of October last past, in the house of this informant, at Hickey's Creek, in the said Colony, to one Richard Sillitoe, the following words, to wit: "Sillitoe, if you will give me your vote I will see that your land is made right,"—whereas the said Robert Burdett Smith did say the said words on the date and at the place last aforesaid; the said fact being material to an issue then pending before the said Committee, and that the said Robert Burdett Smith did then and there commit wilful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided: wheroupon the said Thomas Waters prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

THOMAS WATERS.

Sworn at Kempsey, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,—

J. W. WILSON, Justice of the Peace.

Exhibit B 1.

Summons.

To Robert Burdett Smith, M.L.A., of 169, King-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—
WHEREAS information on oath hath on the 22nd instant been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you did, on the 19th day of February last past, in Parliament House, at Macquarie-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony, you then being a witness under examination on oath before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, then and there swear that you did not, on the 17th day of October last past, in the house of one Thomas Waters, at Hickey's Creek, in the said Colony, say to one Richard Sillitoe, the following words, to wit: "Sillitoe, if you will give me your vote I will see that your land is made right",—whereas you did say the said words on the date and at the place last aforesaid, the said fact being material to an issue then pending before the said Committee, at the place and time first aforesaid; and that you then and there did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided: These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear, on Friday, the 9th day of April next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, before such Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, as may then be there, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 31st March, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Frederickton, West Kempsey, in the said Colony.

R. A. H. KEMP, J.P. (L.S.)

Colony of New South Wales, }
to wit.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, of Sydney, a police constable, maketh oath and saith, that on the 3rd day of April instant he, this deponent, did personally serve the within-named Robert Burdett Smith, M.L.A., with a true copy of this summons, at the same time showing him the original.

W. CAMPBELL,
Inspector of Detectives.

Sworn before me at Sydney, this 3rd day of April, 1886,—

GEORGE H. SMITHERS, J.P.

Exhibit B 2.

Summons.

To Robert Burdett Smith, M.L.A., of 169, King-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—
WHEREAS information on oath hath on the 22nd instant been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you did, on the 19th day of February last past, in Parliament House, at Macquarie-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony, you then being a witness under examination, on oath before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, then and there swear that you did not, on the 17th day of October last past, in the house of one Thomas Waters, at Hickey's Creek, in the said Colony, say to one Richard Sillitoe, the following words, to wit: "Sillitoe, if you will give me your vote I will see that your land is made right",—whereas you did say the said words on the date and at the place last aforesaid, the said fact being material to an issue then pending before the said Committee, at the place and time first aforesaid; and that you did then and there knowingly commit wilful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided: These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, before such Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Frederickton, in the said Colony.

WM. McLEAN, J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit B 3.

Summons.

To Robert Burdett Smith, M.L.A., of 169, King-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—
WHEREAS information on oath hath on the 22nd instant been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you did, on the 19th day of February last past, in Parliament House, at Macquarie-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony, you then being a witness under examination on oath before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, then and there swear that you did not on the 17th day of October last past in the house of one Thomas Waters, at Hickey's Creek, in the said Colony, say to one Richard Sillitoe the following words, to wit: "Sillitoe, if you will give me your vote I will see that your land is made right",—whereas you did say the said words on the date and at the place last aforesaid, the said fact being material

to an issue then pending before the said Committee at the place and time first aforesaid, and that you did then and there knowingly commit wilful and corrupt perjury contrary to the Act in such case made and provided. These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, before such Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Frederickton in the said Colony.

WM. McLEAN, J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit C.

New South Wales, }
West Kempsey, to wit. } Information—(General Purposes.)

BE it remembered, that on this 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey in the Colony of New South Wales, Thomas Waters, of Hickey's Creek, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me, that on the 22nd day of February, in the year of our Lord 1886, one Charles Sutherland, he then being a witness under examination on oath before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in Parliament House, at Macquarie-street, in the City of Sydney in said Colony, the said Committee having power to administer an oath, did then and there swear that he was present "the whole time" at an interview between Robert Burdett Smith and Richard Sillitoe in the house of this informant, at Hickey's Creek in the said Colony, on the 17th day of October last past, whereas the said Charles Sutherland was not present the whole time of such interview, and further, that at said interview the said Richard Sillitoe said, "It might be as well if you will try and do what you could for me about the selection; I have a family and it will be to their interest to get the land." Whereas Richard Sillitoe did not say the said words at the said interview, and these facts were material to an issue then pending before the said Committee at the time and place first aforesaid, and that the said Charles Sutherland did then and there commit wilful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Thomas Waters prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

THOMAS WATERS.

Sworn at Kempsey in the said Colony, on the first day above written, before me,—
E. HERBERT BECKE, J.P.

Exhibit C 1.

Summons to a Person charged with an Indictable Offence.

To Charles Sutherland, of Hartfield, Macleay River, in the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS you have this day been charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you, on the 22nd day of February last past, at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, you then being a witness under examination on oath, before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, the said Committee having power to administer an oath, did then and there swear that you were present "the whole time" at an interview between Robert Burdett Smith and Richard Sillitoe in the house of one Thomas Waters, at Hickey's Creek in the said Colony, on the 17th day of October last past, whereas you were not present the whole time of such interview, and further that at the said interview the said Richard Sillitoe said, "It might be as well if you will try and do what you could for me about the selection; I have a family, and it will be to their interest to get the land." Whereas Richard Sillitoe did not say the said words at the said interview, and these facts were material to an issue then pending before the said Committee at the time and place first aforesaid, and that you did then and there commit wilful and corrupt perjury contrary to the Act in such case made and provided. These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear before me on the 13th day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the same Colony as may be then and there, to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey in the Colony aforesaid.

E. HERBERT BECKE, J.P. (L.S.)

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of Sergeant Bennett Bennett, a constable of the Police Force of New South Wales, taken upon oath before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, this 13th day of April, 1886, who saith as follows:—

I served Charles Sutherland, mentioned in the annexed summons with a duplicate thereof, on the 10th instant, by leaving the same with his daughter, Ann Sutherland, at his residence West Kempsey; the summons is returnable to-day; I do not know that the contents of the summons is known to the defendant; the summons is signed by E. Herbert Becke, J.P.; I sent a telegram to Captain Jamieson, the Pilot of Macleay Heads, asking him to inform the defendant that the summons had been issued against him.

Sworn at West Kempsey, this 13th April, 1886, before me,—
O. O. DANGAR, J.P.

B. BENNETT.

Exhibit

Exhibit D.

New South Wales, }
West Kempsey, }
to wit.

Information—(General Purposes.)

BE it remembered, that on this 9th day of April, in the year of Our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, Thomas Waters, of Hickey's Creek, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me, that on the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1886, one Robert Burdett Smith, he then being a witness under examination on oath before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, in Parliament House, at Macquarie-street in the City of Sydney in the said Colony, the said Committee having power to administer an oath, did deny having said on the 17th day of October last past, in the house of this informant, at Hickey's Creek in the said Colony, to one Richard Sillitoe the following words, to wit:—"Sillitoe, if you will give me your vote I will see that your land is made right"; and further, in answer to the following question, "Was there anything of this kind? did you say to him, 'Sillitoe, if you will give me your vote I will see that your land is made all right,'" he the said Robert Burdett Smith made answer at the time and place first aforesaid, "I swear solemnly I never said anything of the kind"; and further, in answer to the question, "In no shape or form did you ask Sillitoe to vote for you or to support you, and you would see his selection was made right?" he the said Robert Burdett Smith made answer, "Certainly not;" whereas he the said Robert Burdett Smith did say the said words and make promise to the said Richard Sillitoe in the house of this informant at the time and place aforesaid; and the aforesaid facts were material to an issue then pending before the said Committee; and that the said Robert Burdett Smith, at the time and place first aforesaid, did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Thomas Waters prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

THOMAS WATERS.

Sworn at Kempsey, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,—

B. HERBERT BECKE, J.P.

Exhibit E.

New South Wales, }
West Kempsey, }
to wit.

Information—(General Purposes.)

BE it remembered, that on this 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, Thomas Waters, of Hickey's Creek, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me, that on the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1886, one Robert Burdett Smith, he being then a witness under examination on oath before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, in Parliament House, at Macquarie-street, in the City of Sydney, in the said Colony, the said Committee having power to administer an oath, did deny having said on the 17th day of October last past, in the house of this informant, at Hickey's Creek, in the said Colony, to one Richard Sillitoe the following words, to wit:—"Sillitoe, if you will give me your vote I will see that your land is made right"; and further, in answer to the following question, "Was there anything of this kind? did you say to him, 'Sillitoe, if you will give me your vote I will see that your land is made all right,'" he the said Robert Burdett Smith, made answer at the time and place first aforesaid, "I swear solemnly I never said anything of the kind"; and further, in answer to the question, "In no shape or form did you ask Sillitoe to vote for you, or to support you, and you would see his selection was made right?" he the said Robert Burdett Smith made answer, "Certainly not"; whereas he, the said Robert Burdett Smith, did say the said words, and make promise to the said Richard Sillitoe in the house of this informant at the time and place aforesaid; and the foregoing facts were material to an issue pending before the said Committee, at the time and place first aforesaid; and the said Robert Burdett Smith did then and there commit wilful and corrupt perjury contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Thomas Waters prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

THOMAS WATERS.

Sworn at Kempsey, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,—

O. O. DANGAR, Justice of the Peace.

Exhibit F.

Memo.

North-eastern District, Kempsey, April 1, 1886.

The attached subpoenas have been handed to the police by Mr. Stevenson, the C.P.S., for service on Dr. Renwick and the reporters who took notes.

CHS. E. HARRISON,

The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Inspector.

Subpoena served, originals herewith.—ED. FOSBERY, I.G.P., 7/4/86. Insp. Harrison, Kempsey.

Summons of one Witness.

To the Honorable Arthur Renwick, M.L.A., of Sydney,—

WHEREAS informations hath been laid before the undersigned, James William Wilson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did in Parliament House, in the city of Sydney in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last past before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, commit wilful and corrupt perjury, and that one Charles Sutherland did, on the 22nd day of February last, at the place aforesaid, and before the said Committee commit wilful and corrupt perjury, and it hath been made to appear to me, that you and each of you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on Friday, the 9th day of April instant, at 10 of the clock

in

in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you or either of you to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce the Commission of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly appointing the said Committee for the hearing of a certain petition lodged by Otho Orde Dangar against the return of Robert Burdett Smith as a member of the said Assembly for the Electoral District of the Macleay, and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said petition and the hearing thereof which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal this 1st day of April, in the year of Our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

O. O. DANGAR, J.P. (L.S.)

Colony of New South Wales, }
to wit. }

WILLIAM CAMPBIN, of Sydney, a police constable, maketh oath and saith that on the 5th day of April instant, he, this deponent, did personally serve the within-named Honorable Arthur Renwick, M.L.A., with a true copy of this summons, at the same time showing him the original.

W. CAMPBIN.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this 5th day of April, 1886,—

GEORGE H. SMITHERS, J.P.

Exhibit F 1.

Summons of Witnesses.

To the Reporters that took notes of the evidence at hearing of the petition of Otho Orde Dangar, especially the evidence of Mr. Robert Burdett Smith, before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, at Parliament House, in the city of Sydney, on the 19th February, 1886, and the evidence given by Charles Sutherland, on the 22nd February, 1886, at the place aforesaid.

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, James William Wilson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did, in Parliament House, in the city of Sydney in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last past, before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, commit wilful and corrupt perjury, and that one Charles Sutherland did, on the 22nd day of February last, at the place aforesaid and before the said Committee, commit wilful and corrupt perjury; and it hath been made to appear to me that you and each of you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me on Friday, the 9th day of April instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you or either of you to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce the notes of evidence taken by you at the hearing of the said petition, and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said petition and the hearing thereof which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this 1st day of April, in the year of Our Lord, 1886, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

O. O. DANGAR, J.P. (L.S.)

WILLIAM RICHARD CLOUGH, of Sydney, a police constable, maketh oath and saith, that on the 7th day of April instant, he, this deponent did, personally, serve John Agar Scarr, reporter, with a true copy of this summons, at the same time showing him the original, at the Parliament Houses, Sydney.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this 7th day of April, 1886,—

GEORGE H. SMITHERS, J.P.

Wm. R. CLOUGH.

Exhibit G.

Summons of Witness.

To George Alexander Cornish, of Kempsey,—

WHEREAS information has been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that one Charles Sutherland did, at Sydney, in the said Colony, commit wilful and corrupt perjury, on the 22nd day of February last, and it hath been made to appear to me, upon affirmation, that you and each of you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on the day of , at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Charles Sutherland, as aforesaid, and then and there give evidence, and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of , in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , at in the Colony aforesaid.

J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit G 1.

Summons of Witness.

To Joseph Bennett, Kempsey,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that and it hath been made to appear to me, upon , that you and each of you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear

appear before me, on the day of , at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the , in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said , as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of , in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , at , in the Colony aforesaid.

J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit G 2.

Summons of Witness.

To William Thomas Dangar, of Kempsey,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that ; and it hath been made to appear to me, upon , that you and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on the day of , at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the , in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said , as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of , in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , at , in the Colony aforesaid.

J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit G 3.

Summons of Witness.

To Richard Sillitoe, Hickey's Creek,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that ; and it hath been made to appear to me, upon , that you and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on the day of , at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the , in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said , as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of , in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , at in the Colony aforesaid.

J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit G 4.

Summons of Witness.

To Luke Killmore, of Nook Vale,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that ; and it hath been made to appear to me, upon , that you and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on the day of , at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the , in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said , as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of , in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , at , in the Colony aforesaid.

J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit G 5.

Summons of Witness.

To John Enerson, of Hickey's Creek,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that ; and it hath been made to appear to me, upon , that you and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on the day of , at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the , in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said , as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of , in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , at , in the Colony aforesaid.

J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit

Exhibit G 6.

Summons of Witness.

To William Lainey, of Hickey's Creek,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that _____; and it hath been made to appear to me, upon _____, that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on _____, the _____ day of _____, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the _____, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said _____, as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce _____ and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said _____ which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____, at _____, in the Colony aforesaid.

J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit G 7.

Summons of Witness.

To Alexander Mitchell, of Hickey's Creek,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that _____; and it hath been made to appear to me, upon _____, that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on _____, the _____ day of _____, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the _____, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said _____, as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce _____ and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said _____ which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this _____ day of _____, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____, at _____, in the Colony aforesaid.

J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit G 8.

Summons of Witness.

To Joshua Hudson, of Hickey's Creek,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that _____, and it hath been made to appear to me, upon _____, that you and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on _____, the _____ day of _____, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the _____, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said _____, as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce _____ and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said _____ which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this _____ day of _____, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____, at _____, in the Colony aforesaid.

J.P. (L.S.)

G 9.

Summons of Witness.

To Patrick Sullivan, of Hickey's Creek,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that _____, and it hath been made to appear to me, upon _____, that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on _____, the _____ day of _____, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the _____, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said _____, as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce _____ and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said _____ which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____, at _____, in the Colony aforesaid.

J.P. (L.S.)

G 10.

Summons of Witness.

To Michael Perry, junior, of Hickey's Creek,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that _____; and it hath been made to appear to me, upon _____, that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on _____, the _____ day of _____, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the _____, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made

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made against the said , as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of , in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , at in the Colony aforesaid.
J.P. (L.S.)

G 11.

Summons of Witness.

To Simon Lynch, of Hickey's Creek,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that ; and it hath been made to appear to me, upon , that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on the day of , at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the , in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said , as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said , which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of , in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , at in the Colony aforesaid.
J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit G 12.

Summons of Witness.

To Henry Fuller, of Hickey's Creek,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that ; and it hath been made to appear to me, upon , that you and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on the day of , at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the , in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said , as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of , in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , at in the Colony aforesaid.
J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit G 13.

Summons of Witness.

To William Secomb, of Hickey's Creek,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that ; and it hath been made to appear to me, upon , that you and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on the day of , at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the , in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said , as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , at in the Colony aforesaid.
J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit G 14.

Summons of Fourteen Witnesses.

To William Secomb, of Hickey's Creek,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that ; and it hath been made to appear to me, upon , that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on the day of , at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the , in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said , as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , at in the Colony aforesaid.
J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit

Exhibit H.

Summons of Witness.

To Mrs. Thomas Waters, of Hickey's Creek,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last, and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at the place last aforesaid, on the 22nd day of February last; and it hath been made to appear to me, that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the defence: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me on Friday, the 9th day of April instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland, as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce a letter written by the Rev. Ebenezer Fox, on or about the months of February or March last, respecting the last election for the Macleay, and concerning the evidence given by any of your family respecting a conversation between Mr. R. B. Smith or Mr. C. Sutherland and Richard Sillitoe in your house, and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said conversation which may be in your custody, possession, or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

J. W. WILSON, J.P. (L.S.)

Service of Summons.

Waters v. Smith and Sutherland.

John Graham Sutherland on oath saith: On the 6th day of April, 1886, I served a duplicate of the summons produced on Mrs. Thomas Waters, at her residence, Hickey's Creek. It is under the hand and seal of a magistrate of this territory, and is returnable on 9th April.

JOHN GRAHAM SUTHERLAND.

Sworn at the Police Office, West Kempsey, }
7th April, 1886,— }

G. STEVENSON, a Commissioner for Affidavits.

Exhibit H I.

Summons of Witness.

To Joseph Bennett of West Kempsey, William T. Dangar of Kempsey, G. A. Cornish, of Kempsey,—
WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last, and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at the place last aforesaid, on the 22nd day of February last; and it hath been made to appear to me that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on Friday, the 9th day of April, instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland, as aforesaid, and then and there give such evidence as you know concerning the said charges. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal this second day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

R. A. H. KEMP, J.P. (L.S.)

H 2.

Summons of Witness.

To Josiah Dennis of Kempsey, William Parker of Upper Macleay, near Yarravel, James Byrnes of Kempsey, George Robert Scott of Kempsey, Augustus H. Wilson of Kempsey, Rev. Ebenezer Fox of Kempsey, Patrick Kean of Austral Eden, George David Hilder of Kempsey, Otho Orde Dangar of Kempsey, Sergeant Bennett Bennett of Kempsey, John O'Neill of Wabra, Benjamin Cook of Corangula,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last, and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at the place last aforesaid, on the 22nd day of February last; and it hath been made to appear to me that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the defence: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on Friday, the ninth day of April instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace, for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland, as aforesaid, and then and there give evidence for the defence. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal this fifth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

J. W. WILSON, J.P. (L.S.)

H.

73

H 3.

Summons of Witnesses.

To Patrick Sullivan, of Hickey's Creek; Alexander Mitchell, of Hickey's Creek; William Lainey, of Hickey's Creek; John Everson, of Hickey's Creek; Luke Kilmore, of Nook Vale,—

WHEREAS informations have been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last; and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at the place last aforesaid, on the 22nd day of February last; and it hath been made to appear to me, that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on Friday the 9th day of April, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland, as aforesaid, and then and there give such evidence as you know concerning the said charges. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this 2nd day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

E. HERBERT BECKE, J.P. (I.S.)

H 4.

Summons of Witnesses.

To William Secomb, of Hickey's Creek; Henry Fuller, of Hickey's Creek; Simon Lynch, of Hickey's Creek; Michael Perry (jun.), of Hickey's Creek; Richard Sillitoe, of Hickey's Creek,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last; and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at the place last aforesaid, on the 22nd day of February last; and it hath been made to appear to me, that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on Friday the 9th day of April, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so on from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland aforesaid, and then and there give such evidence as you know concerning the said charges. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this 2nd day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

E. HERBERT BECKE, J.P. (I.S.)

H 5.

Summons of Witness.

To Joshua Hudson of Macleay River,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last; and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at the place last aforesaid, on the 22nd day of February last; and it hath been made to appear to me, that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on Friday the 9th day of April, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland, as aforesaid, and then and there give such evidence as you may know concerning the said charges. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this 2nd day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

R. A. H. KEMP, J.P. (I.S.)

H 6.

Summons of Witness.

To Josiah Dennis, of Kempsey; Joseph Bennett, of Kempsey; William Thomas Dangar, of Kempsey; George A. Cornish, of Kempsey; George Robert Scott, of Kempsey; Augustus H. Wilson, of Kempsey; George David Hilder, of Kempsey; Sergeant Bennett Bennett, of Kempsey; Enoch Rudder, J.P., of Upper Macleay; John Long, of Kempsey.

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last, and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at the place last aforesaid on the 22nd day of February last, and it hath been made to appear to me, that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the defence. These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on Friday, the 9th day of April instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office,

Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland, as aforesaid, and then and there give evidence for the defence. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

J. W. WILSON, J.P. (r.s.)

H 7.

Summons of Witness.

To Philip Calfe Hill, J.P., of Kempsey; James William Wilson, J.P., of Kempsey; Edwin Herbert Becke, J.P., of Kempsey; Sydney Verge, J.P., of West Kempsey; Frederick Goulburn Panton, J.P., of Yarravel; John Lynn, J.P., of Yarrahappini; George Forsythe, J.P., Trial Bay; James Cheers, J.P., of Frederickton; George Henderson, J.P., of Frederickton.

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony on the 19th day of February last, and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at the place last aforesaid, on the 22nd day of February last, and it hath been made to appear to me, upon _____, that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution. These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on Friday, the 9th day of April instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland, as aforesaid, and then and there give evidence for the prosecution. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

O. O. DANGAR, J.P. (r.s.)

Exhibit I.

Summons of Witness.

To _____ of _____

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, and that it hath been made to appear to me, upon _____, that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution. These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on _____, the _____ day of _____, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the _____, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said _____, as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce

and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said _____

which may be in your custody, possession or power. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, in the _____ year of our Lord 18 _____, at _____, in the Colony aforesaid.

O. O. DANGAR, J.P. (r.s.)

Exhibit J.

Summons of Witness.

To _____ of _____

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that _____ and it hath been made to appear to me, upon _____, that you and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on _____ the _____ day of _____, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the _____, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be here, and so from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said _____, as aforesaid, and then and there have and produce _____ and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said _____ which may be in your custody, possession or power. Herein fail not

Given under my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord 188 _____, at _____, in the Colony aforesaid.

R. A. H. KEMP, J.P. (r.s.)

Exhibit K.

Sir,

Police Office, West Kempsey, 14 April, 1886.

I have the honor, in reply to your letter of the 12th instant—which only reached me to-day—wherein you ask me to return a "subpoena form" which you allege you signed for Mr. Waters, to state that I have no such form in this office, nor have I seen a subpoena form bearing your signature with Bennett Bennett's name thereon.

On 9th instant I prepared an information and warrant against Robert Burdett Smith, M.L.A., for perjury, and an information with summons and copy against Charles Sutherland, J.P., for perjury, at the request of Thomas Waters, who took these papers away from my office the same evening, and subsequently returned them with your signature attached. I also gave Mr. Waters fifteen "summonses for witness" forms, with the names only filled in, and these were returned to me unsigned; and are still in my office.

Herbert Becke, Esq., Kempsey.

I have, &c.

G. STEVENSON,

Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Exhibits

Exhibits L, M, and N.

SEE leading articles in the *Macleay Argus* of Saturday, 17th April, 1886, headed respectively :—“ Amicus Curia,” “ Running a Dingo Down,” and “ Discarded.”

Exhibit N1.

SEE leading article in the *Macleay Argus*, of Saturday, 3rd April, 1886, headed “ Wanted a Police Magistrate.”

Exhibit O.

SEE leading article in the *Macleay Chronicle*, of Thursday, 15th April, 1886, headed “ The Perjury Charges.”

Exhibit P.

Warrant to apprehend a person charged with an indictable offence.

To Sergeant Bennett Bennett, a constable in the police force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other constables in said force.

WHEREAS Robert Burdett Smith, of 169 King-street, Sydney, in the said Colony, Member of the Legislative Assembly, hath this day been charged upon oath before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that he, on the 19th day of February last past, at Sydney, in the said Colony, did, he then being a witness under examination on oath before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in Parliament House, at Macquarie-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony, the said Committee having power to administer an oath, swear that he did not say to one Richard Sillitoe, in the house of Thomas Waters, at Hickey's Creek, in the said Colony, the following words—to wit, “ Sillitoe, if you will give me your vote, I will see that your land is made right.” Whereas he, the said Robert Burdett Smith, did say the said words at the time and place last aforesaid, and that fact was material to an issue then pending at the time and place first aforesaid before the said Committee; and that the said Robert Burdett Smith did then and there commit wilful and corrupt perjury. These are, therefore, to command you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said Robert Burdett Smith, and to bring him before me, or some other of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony, to answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at Kempsey,
in the Colony aforesaid. E. HERBERT BECKE, J.P. (L.S.)

Telegram from Inspector C. E. Harrison, West Kempsey, to Inspector-General of Police.

10 April, 1886.

Re warrant for R. B. Smith. Mr. Becke, the Magistrate whose signature the warrant bears, states he never signed it.

Telegram from Inspector C. E. Harrison, West Kempsey, to Inspector-General of Police.

10 April, 1886.

A FRESH information has been laid and a warrant issued against Robert Burdett Smith, M.L.A., for perjury. Warrant posted to Sydney.

Inspector C. E. Harrison, North-Eastern District, Kempsey, to Inspector-General of Police.

10 April, 1886.

Memo.—I have the honor to forward the attached warrant against Mr. R. B. Smith, M.L.A.

Exhibit Q.

E. H. Becke, Esq., J.P., to Mr. Geo. Stevenson, C.P.S., Kempsey.

Dear Sir,

Kempsey, 9 April, 1886.

Mr. Waters has been here from you with a number of blank summons and subpoena forms, requesting me to sign on your behalf. Am afraid that there are some matters attached to this “ affair ” that are not correct, and consider that you do an injustice to me in sending down Waters for me to sign such forms—*blank forms*.

As your name has been so prominent in political movements of late, consider you are imprudent in taking the course you are now doing.

If you fill up the forms, and they are correct, I will sign the same in the usual way. Mr. Waters can come down at 8 o'clock p.m.

I have, &c.,

E. HERBERT BECKE, J.P.

Exhibit R.

Telegram from E. H. Becke, Esq., J.P., to Minister for Justice.

10 April, 1886.

CLERK Petty Sessions here acting disgracefully in reference to perjury case against R. B. Smith and Sutherland. He asserts I signed warrant for arrest Smith; warrant sent Sydney; I positively deny signature, and demand investigation regarding clerk's conduct.

Exhibit S.

Telegram from E. H. Becke, Esq., J.P., to Inspector-General of Police.

16 April, 1886.

I AM supposed to have signed warrant for arrest Robert Burdett Smith; I deny genuineness of signature, and demand return of document; warrant reach you Wednesday.

Exhibit

Exhibit T.

Telegram from E. H. Becke, Esq., J.P., to T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.P.

12 April, 1886.

AM supposed to have signed warrant arrest Mr. Smith; deny doing so *intentionally*; warrant sent Sydney Saturday; demand investigation respecting Stevenson's conduct; have wired Minister Justice and Inspector-General Police; see them immediately; urgent and important; inform Sutherland.

Exhibit U.

New South Wales, }
To wit. } In re Charles Sutherland; charge, perjury.
To E. H. Becke, Esq., J.P., of Kempsey.

28 April, 1886.

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded, that all excuses being laid aside, you, and each of you, be and appear in your own proper person before the Court of Petty Sessions, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, on Thursday the 22nd day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify all and singular what you, or either of you, know in a certain cause, now pending and undetermined, then and there to be tried. And at your peril, fail not.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of April, 1886.

THOMAS C. K. McKELL, J.P., P.M.

Exhibit V.

Summons of Witness.

To E. H. Becke, Esq., J.P., of Kempsey,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 17th day of February last, and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at the place last aforesaid, on the 22nd day of February last. And it hath been made to appear to me that you and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution; these are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on Friday the 9th day of April instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland as aforesaid, and then and there give evidence for the prosecution. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

O. O. DANGAR, J.P. (l.s.)

Exhibit W.

Telegram from J. W. Wilson, Esq., to The Attorney-General.

23 April, 1886.

DANGAR v. R. B. SMITH.—*Re* evidence given before Committee Elections and Qualifications. THOS. WATERS, a witness in this case, has laid information against Mr. Smith and Sutherland for perjury,—Mr. Smith having denied a certain statement made by Waters; have the Justices here any jurisdiction, and am I compelled to sign summonses.

Exhibit X.

Telegram from Secretary, Attorney-General's Department, to J. W. Wilson, Esq.

23 April, 1886.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL desires that you take no further action as to signing information or otherwise, in case Dangar v. Smith, until he further communicates with you.

Exhibit Y.

Telegram from Secretary, Attorney-General's Department, to J. W. Wilson, Esq.

28 April, 1886.

DANGAR v. R. B. SMITH.—Attorney-General declines advising, knowing nothing of facts or Magistrates' reasons for refusing; Justices must exercise their own discretion as case stands at present before him.

Exhibit Z.

New South Wales, }
to wit. } In re Charles Sutherland—Charge, perjury.
To James William Wilson, Esq., of West Kempsey.

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded that, all excuses being laid aside, you, and each of you, be and appear in your own proper person before the Court of Petty Sessions, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, on Thursday the 22nd day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify all and singular what you, or either of you, know in a certain cause, now pending and undetermined, then and there to be tried. And at your peril fail not.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of April, 1886.

THOMAS C. K. McKELL, J.P., P.M.

Exhibit AA.

New South Wales, }
to wit. } In re Dangar and others v. Sutherland.
To J. W. Wilson, Esq., J.P.

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded that, all excuses being laid aside, you, and each of you, be and appear in your own proper person before the Court of Petty Sessions, at the Police Office, Kempsey, on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify all and singular what you, or either of you, know in a certain cause, now pending and undetermined, then and there to be tried. And at your peril fail not.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of April, 1886.

THOMAS C. K. McKELL, J.P., P.M.

Exhibit

Exhibit A.A.

Summons of Witness.

To James William Wilson, J.P., of Kempsey.

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last; and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, at the place last aforesaid, on the 22nd day of February last; and it hath been made to appear to me that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me on Friday, the 9th day of April instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to-day, as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland, as aforesaid, and then and there give evidence for the prosecution. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.
Police Court, West Kempsey.

O. O. DANGAR, J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit B.B.

Summons of Witness.

To Philip Calfe Hill, J.P., Kempsey.

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last; and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, at the place last aforesaid, on the 22nd day of February last; and it hath been made to appear to me that you and each of you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me on Friday, the 9th day of April instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland as aforesaid, and then and there give evidence for the prosecution. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.
Police Court, West Kempsey.

O. O. DANGAR, J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit C.C.

Summons of Witness.

To James Cheers, J.P., Frederickton.

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last; and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, at the place last aforesaid, on the 22nd day of February last; and it hath been made to appear to me that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me on Friday, the 9th day of April instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland, as aforesaid, and then and there give evidence for the prosecution. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.
Police Court, West Kempsey.

O. O. DANGAR J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit D.D.

In re Charles Sutherland—Charge, perjury.New South Wales, }
to wit. } To James Johnston, Esq., J.P., of Fredrickton.

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded that, all excuses being laid aside, you, and each of you, be and appear in your own proper person before the Court of Petty Sessions, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, on Thursday, the 22nd day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify all and singular what you, or either of you, know in a certain cause, now pending and undetermined, then and there to be tried, And, at your peril, fail not.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of April, 1886.

THOMAS C. K. M'KELL, J.P., P.M.

Exhibit E.E.

In re Dangar and others *v.* Sutherland.New South Wales, }
to wit. } To J. Johnson, Esq., J.P.

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded that, all excuses being laid aside, you, and each of you, be and appear in your own proper person before the Court of Petty Sessions, at the Police Office, Kempsey, on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify all and singular what you, or either of you, know in a certain cause, now pending and undetermined, then and there to be tried. And at your peril, fail not.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of April, 1886.

THOMAS C. K. M'KELL, J.P., P.M.

Exhibit

Exhibit FF.

Summons of Witness.

To James Johnson, J.P., of Frederickton.

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last; and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at the place last aforesaid, on the 22nd day of February last; and it hath been made to appear to me, that you, and each of you, are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on Friday, the 9th day of April instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland, as aforesaid, and then and there give evidence for the prosecution. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

O. O. DANGAR, J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit GG.

Telegram from R. B. Smith, Esq., M.P., to Chas. Sutherland, Esq., J.P.

29 March, 1886.

SEND up immediately copy information; get summons altered until Friday, 9th April; don't delay one moment; then come Sydney. Waiting reply.

R. B. SMITH, M.P.

Exhibit HH.

Telegram from Mr. G. Stevenson C.P.S., to C. Sutherland, Esq., J.P.

West Kempsey, April 13th, 1886.

WATERS *versus* Sutherland; summons issued and served on defendant, returnable to day.

Exhibit II.

Telegram from M. Kerrigan, Esq., to C. Sutherland, Esq., J.P.

West Kempsey, April 12th, 1886.

SUMMONS issued for you for to-morrow. I will do everything they want. Warrant for your arrest.

Exhibit JJ.

Telegram from M. Kerrigan, Esq., to C. Sutherland, Esq., J.P.

West Kempsey, April 13th, 1886.

BOTH cases against you dismissed; Dangar on Bench alone.

Exhibit KK.

Telegram from R. B. Smith, Esq., M.P., to C. Sutherland, Esq., J.P.

Sydney, March 29th, 1886.

WILL postpone trip, but get summonses altered, returnable Friday, 9th April, instead Tuesday, 13th. Magistrate should do this; has power; see to this immediately; I will appear 9th; glad see you Sydney. Wire reply.

Exhibit LL.

C.

Summons to a person charged with an Indictable Offence.

To Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., of Macleay River, in the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS you have this day been charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you, on the twenty-second day of February last, at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, you then being a witness under examination on oath, before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, the said committee having power to administer on oath, did then and there swear that you were present "the whole time" at an interview between Robert Burdett Smith and Richard Sillitoe, in the house of one Thomas Waters, at Hickey's Creek, in the said Colony, on the seventeenth day of October last past; whereas you were not present during the whole time of such interview; and, further, that at the said interview the said Richard Sillitoe said, "It might be as well if you will try and do what you could for me about the selection; I have a family, and it would be to their interest to get the land,"—whereas the said Richard Sillitoe did not say the said words at the said interview, and these facts were material to an issue then pending before the said committee, at the time and place first aforesaid, and that you did then and there commit wilful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the Act in such case made and printed. These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear before me, on the twenty-second day of April, 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the same Colony as may then be there, to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal this thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

O. O. DANGAR, J.P.

Exhibit

Exhibit MM.

C.

Summons to a person charged with an Indictable Offence.

To Charles Sutherland, J.P., of Macleay River, in the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS you have this day been charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you, on the 22nd day of February last past, at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, you then being a witness under examination on oath before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, the said Committee having power to administer an oath, did then and there swear that you were present "the whole time" at an interview between Robert Burdett Smith and Richard Sillitoe, in the house of one Thomas Waters, at Hickey's Creek, in the said Colony, on the 17th day of October last past,—whereas you were not present during the whole time of such interview; and, further, that at the said interview the said Richard Sillitoe said, "It might be as well if you will try and do what you could for me about the selection; I have a family, and it would be to their interest to get the land,"—whereas the said Richard Sillitoe did not say the said words at the said interview, and these facts were material to an issue then pending before the said Committee at the time and place first aforesaid; and that you did then and there commit wilful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided. These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear before me, on the 22nd day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the same Colony as may then be there, to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

O. O. DANGAR, J.P.

Exhibit NN.

Telegram from Chas. Sutherland, Esq., J.P., to M. Kerrigan, Esq., West Kempsey.

12 April, 1886.

ARRIVED yesterday; if wanted come at once; splendid passage; reply.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Exhibit OO.

THE Information and Complaint of _____ of _____ in the said Colony _____ taken _____ this
day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy
before _____ of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, who saith
that:—

Taken and _____ before
the day and year first above-mentioned, } (Signature of
at _____ } Complainant.)

J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Exhibit PP.

THE Information and Complaint of _____ of _____ in the said Colony, _____ taken _____ this
day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy
before _____ of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, who saith
that:—

Taken and _____ before
the day and year first above-mentioned, } (Signature of
at _____ } Complainant.)

J.P.

Exhibit QQ.

Summons of Witness.

To Sydney Verge, J.P., of West Kempsey.

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned James William, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last; and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, at the place last aforesaid, on the 22nd day of February last; and it hath been made to appear to me that you and each of you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on Friday, the 9th day of April instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland, as aforesaid, and then and there give evidence for the prosecution. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six, at West Kempsey, in the Colony aforesaid.

O. O. DANGAR, J.P. (l.s.)
Exhibit

Exhibit RR.

New South Wales, } *In re* Charles Sutherland; charge, perjury.
to wit. } To Sydney Verge, Esq., J.P., of West Kempsey.

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded, that all excuses being laid aside, you and each of you be and appear in your own proper person before the Court of Petty Sessions, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, on Thursday, the 22nd day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify all and singular what you, or either of you, know in a certain cause, now pending and undetermined, then and there to be tried. And at your peril fail not.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of April, 1886,— THOMAS C. K. McKELL, J.P., P.M.

Exhibit SS.

THOMAS WATERS: I live at Hickey's Creek; I remember Saturday, October 17; Mr. Smith and Mr. Sutherland had dinner at my house that day with me; after dinner I saw Sillitoe outside with Mr. F. Dangar, Luke Killmore, Harry Fuller, and some others near the rails; Mr. Smith asked me if there was any one among the persons outside Mr. Dangar might influence; I told him I thought they were all for him except Sillitoe; Mr. Smith asked Mr. Sutherland to bring him in and he did so; I believe the words I used as he came in the door was "This is a man who is going to vote for Mr. Dangar"; Mr. Smith inquired how that was when Sillitoe stated he had voted for him for the last 16 years and he considered it was time there was a change as there was too many squatters in the House now; during conversation which followed I said to Sillitoe, "By-the-by this is a good opportunity for you to speak to Mr. Smith about your selection, as you can explain it to him"; Sillitoe said he did not want favour from any man and only looked for justice; Mr. Smith and Sillitoe went into a considerable argument about the Land Bill, and they got warm over it; Mr. Smith then said, "Never mind all that; you vote for me and I'll see that your land is made all right"; Dick got quite offended at the offer and turned his head away from him and continued declaiming loudly against the Land Bill as a squatters' measure; Mr. Smith followed up his offer by holding out his hand and saying "Shake hands, make it a bargain"; Mr. Smith pressed Sillitoe very earnestly to give him the promise; Sillitoe was talking at the same time and it is quite possible for him not to have seen Smith's hand or heard his words from the excited state the man was in; Smith withdrew his hand and said to me, referring to Sillitoe, "Our friend here is very hard to please"; to which Sillitoe rejoined "I think I am an easy man to please"; the subject was then dropped, and Mr. Smith began relating his travels right through the electorate, and gave a full account of his meetings; this occupied fifteen or twenty minutes, and he lounged on the sofa, my wife supplying an extra pillow; Sutherland was in the house during part of the conversation with Sillitoe, as I remember his suggesting that I should write about the matter of Sillitoe's selection, but he was out two or three times after he brought Sillitoe into the room; Mr. Simon Lynch then came in and I introduced him to Mr. Smith; Sillitoe got up off the stool and walked out and I followed leaving Lynch and Mr. Smith in conversation; it was quite 10 minutes after this that Mr. Smith came out, and the public meeting was held on the green; I presided, sitting in the buggy alongside Mr. Smith; I heard Mr. Smith allude to Mr. Dangar, his opponent, saying, "If you return Mr. Dangar as your representative he will charge you as land agent £5, £10, £20, and £50 for getting your land right, but if you return me I will do it for nothing as I have done it before. I have read the printed evidence of Mr. Sutherland taken before the Elections Committee in Sydney, and have no hesitation in stating nothing of the kind occurred as to Mr. Smith being about to leave the house when he held out his hand to Dick; the fact is that I was in the house nearly the whole time from Sillitoe's entering the house until his leaving it, and am sure Sutherland was not there when Dick Sillitoe left.

THOMAS WATERS.

Exhibit TT.

I RICHARD SILLITOE, of Hickey's Creek, farmer, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows; I remember the Saturday in October following the nomination; I went to a meeting at Mr. Thos. Waters' on that day in company with Killmore and Harry Fuller; when I got to the rails I saw Mr. W. T. Dangar, who came from Kempsey, and some others; after standing there a short time Mr. Sutherland came down and invited me into Mr. Waters' house, stating Mr. Smith wanted to see me; on arriving at Waters' front room I saw Mr. Waters, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Waters, and some of the children outside; Mr. Waters introduced me to Mr. Smith as a man "who was not going to vote for him;" Mr. Smith said, "How is this my friend?" I replied, "I would vote for no man who voted for such a Land Bill;" and he entered into a long conversation about his opposition to the Land Bill and about the votes against the Act; and Waters introduced the subject of a selection of mine which I was not certain was right; I said I had paid my interest and I was not going to ask any favour about my land; Mr. Smith proffered to attend to it; Mr. Sutherland joined in saying that it would be better to let Waters write about it as he Mr. Smith had so much on his mind he might forget it; a good deal was said on the subject and about the Land Act; and at last Mr. Smith said, "Never mind all that; you support me and I will get your land all right"; Mr. Smith seemed to me very earnest and anxious to secure my vote; and it made me get into a pelter, and I turned partly away from him; Mr. Smith was sitting at the corner of the table on a chair, and I was sitting on a stool more to his left; I cannot be mistaken respecting Mr. Smith offering to get my land in consideration of my voting for him; it appeared to me Mr. Smith was trying to buy my vote and this annoyed me very much; I cannot remember at this particular juncture, that Mr. Sutherland was in the room; I only remember Sutherland interfering once as above stated; I know he was out during part of the time I was in conversation with Mr. Smith, as he had something to say about what Mr. Otho O. Dangar was, and about some auction business, as I remember him saying, "If you don't like to believe me come out to his brother, he has just told me so;" If Mr. Smith held out his hand to me and said make it a bargain I did not notice it, and can account for it by my being so irritated at his wanting to buy my vote that apart from turning away from him, I was talking very loud myself, as I was excited; I remember Mr. Smith saying, "I think our friend here is very hard to please," and I retorted, "I think I am very easy to please;" Mr. Smith then changed the subject and spoke of all his experiences about his landing at Trial Bay and all his meetings and where he had been driven

driven; and how many were in his favour, and that Kempsey was the only place at which there was a majority in Dangar's favour; I think I was over half an hour in the house with Mr. Smith during which Mr. Smith never left the house; I am sure Mr. Sutherland was not present all the time; Simon Lynch came in and I walked out by the same door and I left Mr. Smith and Lynch together, and Mr. Waters, who had just introduced Mr. Lynch; I remember the public meeting; I heard Mr. Smith allude to Mr. O. O. Dangar; he had a good deal to say about the subject of land business and land agency; I am quite sure Mr. Smith's evidence about saying "Let us part friends—good-bye" is not true; had Mr. Smith offered to shake hands as I was leaving the house I would have shaken hands; I did shake hands with him after the public meeting; I have read Mr. Sutherland's evidence that I said "I have a family and it will be to their interest to get the land," and declare it to be utterly false; and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

his
RICHARD × SILLITOE.
mark.

Declared before me this 24th March, 1886, the above having first been read over to him and he appearing to understand the same,—

O. O. DANGAR, J.P.

Exhibit UU.

J, ISABELLA ANN WATERS, wife of Thomas Waters, of Hickey's Creek, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—I remember Saturday, the 17th October; Mr. R. B. Smith and Mr. Chas. Sutherland had lunch at my house on that day with my husband; after lunch my brother-in-law, Richard Sillitoe, was brought in by Mr. Charles Sutherland at Mr. Smith's request; there was at first Mr. Smith, Mr. Sutherland, and my husband sitting down in the room with Sillitoe; I was moving about between the front room and the kitchen adjoining; my son Thomas Henry was sitting on a box in the doorway leading into the back room; my husband told Dick it was a good time to speak about his selection to Mr. Smith, who would be able to understand what was wrong better if it was explained then than if he were to write about it; Sillitoe said no; he did not want any favours, he only wanted law that would give a man his land without asking favours; he also spoke against the Land Act; Mr. Smith was asserting that he did his best to alter them and offered to do his best for Sillitoe; Mr. Sutherland took part in the conversation, saying to Mr. Smith, "You had better let Waters write you about it after you get back to Sydney as you have so much on your mind that you will forget it;" Mr. Smith continued arguing with Sillitoe and stated that he had voted against the Land Act, and Sillitoe replied, "Yes, but you voted twice for it;" after some time had elapsed, during which this conversation continued, Mr. Smith said to Sillitoe, as if wishing to turn the conversation, "Never mind all that; you vote for me and I'll see that your land is allright," and held out his hand to Dick, adding, "Make it a bargain—let us shake hands;" Mr. Smith seemed very anxious to get Sillitoe to promise his vote; there was nothing playful or joking about it, but real earnest as far as I could judge, and feeling this I was disgusted to remain in the room; I saw that Dick turned his head away as Smith held out his hand; Dick was getting in a real temper and seemed very angry, and at this point I left the room; I am quite certain my husband was in the room; I think he got up from his seat and stood looking out the door; young Tom was sitting on the box looking at it all just beside me; I have no recollection of Mr. Sutherland being in the room; I am quite sure he went out and came back two or three times while Sillitoe was in the house, but I cannot call to mind his being in the room when the circumstances about Mr. Smith holding out his hand took place that I have narrated; after I went into the next room I heard Mr. Smith say, as if to my husband, "I think our friend here is very hard to please," and I heard Dick say, "I think I am very easy to please;" I did not know myself whether Dick did shake hands or no, and just then my daughter Bella, who had been looking into the front room through the front door, came through the room in which Mr. Smith was sitting into where I was, and I asked her, "Did your uncle shake hands with Mr. Smith;" and she said "No"; I heard Mr. Smith after this talking about the election; he got up and lounged on the sofa; I got another pillow for him to rest on; he told all about his being landed at Trial Bay, where he had held meetings, and during this Dick sat listening, also my husband and I was in and out; after this Mr. Simon Lynch was introduced to Mr. Smith in the front room; Lynch was talking to Mr. Smith, and Sillitoe went out; I also saw Charles Rogers sitting on the sofa with Mr. Smith after this; they were talking together when neither my husband or Sillitoe or Mr. Sutherland were in the room; if Mr. Lynch was in the room at this time I cannot remember it; Mr. Sutherland came up to the verandah and Mr. Rogers and Mr. Smith left the house by the front door; Mr. Smith shook hands with me on the verandah; Sillitoe was not near the place at the time; Mr. Smith walked across on the grass in front of the house with Mr. Lynch, and stood talking for a while holding his umbrella over his head; he then went to the buggy and held the meeting; I have read Mr. Sutherland's statement that the putting out of Mr. Smith's hand was as they were leaving; such is untrue; I have also read Mr. Smith's statement of the case in answer to question 727; it is quite untrue.

I. A. WATERS.

Exhibit VV.

ISABELLA ANN WATERS, 13 on 30th April next:—I remember Mr. Smith being at my father's house on a Saturday; I think it was the 17th October; I have heard it said that was the day of the month; Mr. Charles Sutherland drove Mr. Smith to my father's, and left the buggy in the shade of the gum trees; after a while Mr. Smith came into the front room of the house; he had dinner there with Mr. Sutherland; after dinner they were talking about my uncle's selection; at this uncle Dick had joined them, and was sitting on the stool; after talking some time I heard Mr. Smith say, "You vote for me, and I will see that your selection is made right—shake hands over it and make it a bargain;" Mr. Smith was sitting at the table, and uncle Dick on a stool in the corner of the room; uncle Dick turned his head away from them towards the corner of the room, and never shook hands with Mr. Smith; uncle got excited, and spoke

loudly and excitedly; I was at the front door; my father was in the room, between the front door and the bedroom door; my mother was standing between the bedroom door and the back door; Thomas Henry was sitting on a box in the back door, close alongside of mother; uncle Dick was in the corner, and Mr. Smith was sitting on a chair at the table; I cannot remember that Mr. Sutherland was in the room; I did not notice him; I heard Mr. Smith say to father, "I think our friend here is a hard man to please;" I heard uncle Dick say, "I think I am an easy man to please;" I then went through the room into the kitchen, and my mother asked me, "Did uncle Dick shake hands?" I said, "No;" as I passed through the room I did not see Mr. Sutherland; I know he was in sometimes, but I did not notice him just at the time this conversation took place; I remember Mr. Sutherland borrowing some tacks and sticking up placards; I did not see him feed his horses; after the words were said "I think I am an easy man to please," they all remained talking for some time, but I don't know what they said, as I was not near the room; I remember seeing Mr. Lynch come out of the room after this; and when Mr. Lynch came out uncle Dick was not in the room; Charles Rogers also was in the room, talking with Mr. Smith; I did not see Charles Rogers come in; the next time I noticed Mr. Smith I saw him going down to the meeting, which was held under the gum trees; I could not remember what time elapsed from the time when uncle said "I think I am an easy man to please" to the time I saw Mr. Smith going to the meeting; I don't think uncle Dick saw Mr. Smith's hand held out, as he had his head away, and turned it to the left from Mr. Smith and became excited; Mr. Smith was sitting on a chair at the corner of the table, and when he put his hand out his hand went across the table cornerways; at this time my father was standing near the door; I did not see Mr. Sutherland as I looked in the front, nor did I see him as I went through the room; I am quite sure I am not making a mistake about the whole matter, and that Mr. Smith was leaving, and said to uncle Dick, "Let us part good friends;" if Mr. Smith said, "I suppose we part good friends, good-bye," and held out his hand, I know it is not true, because Mr. Smith remained talking for some time; I am quite sure, too, Mr. Smith did not go out for some time after uncle Dick went out.

ISABEL ANN WATERS.

Exhibit WW.

I, THOMAS HENRY WATERS, son of Thomas Waters, remember the 17th October; it was a Saturday Mr. Smith was at my father's house to dinner with Mr. Sutherland; after dinner Mr. Sutherland brought Mr. Sillitoe, my uncle, into the front room, where they were sitting; my father said to uncle, "As Mr. Smith is here it would be a good chance to see about his selection;" Sillitoe and Mr. Smith began talking about the land; Mr. Smith was sitting on a chair by the table; my uncle Dick was sitting on Mr. Smith's left on a stool; Sillitoe said he did not want favours; I remember Mr. Smith asking Sillitoe to vote for him; I remember his promising if he (Sillitoe) would "vote for me and I will see that your land is made right;" he also held out his right hand to him, saying, "Let us shake hands and make it a bargain;" Mr. Smith remained sitting while he held his hand out; Mr. Smith was not joking—he was in earnest; at the time this occurred I was sitting on a box in the doorway, leading into the back room, and could see all that was in the room; I saw Sillitoe, Mr. Smith, my mother, and my father; I also saw my sister Bella, first at the window and then at the front door; I did not see Mr. Sutherland at this particular time; I could not say for certain if he was in the room or not; I am certain that it was not that Mr. Smith was leaving, and that he held out his hand to Sillitoe, saying, "Let us part good friends, good-bye;" Mr. Smith, father, and Sillitoe remained talking for some time after this occurred; I have no recollection of Mr. Smith doing anything of the kind, as stated by Mr. Sutherland, on oath, before the Committee in Sydney; nothing of the kind occurred in my hearing; I think it quite possible that uncle Dick did not see Mr. Smith put his hand out, as he was not looking towards him, and was in a temper, and turned his head away; Dick was talking excitedly at the time; I have read Mr. Sutherland's evidence, in which he says Mr. Smith remarked to him, "This is a peculiar card; we will have some fun with him while the electors are gathering;" nothing of the kind occurred in my hearing; I am quite certain, too, uncle Dick never said to Mr. Smith, "I have a family, and it would be to their interest to get the land;" I have no doubt whatever in making the statement that Mr. Sutherland was not in the room all the time my uncle Dick was there; he was out at least twice to my remembrance.

THOMAS HENRY WATERS.

Exhibit XX.

I, HENRY FULLER, of Hickey's Creek, Macleay River, farmer, solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—I remember going to Mr. Thomas Waters, on Hickey's Creek, in company with Richard Sillitoe and Luke Kilmore, on Saturday, the 17th October; on my arrival I saw Messrs. W. T. Dangar, Bennett, and Cornish; I also saw Mr. Charles Sutherland come out of the house; he asked Mr. Sillitoe to come up to the house, as Mr. Smith wished to speak to him, and they went into the front room together; about 10 minutes elapsed when I saw Mr. Sutherland come out of the house, and go across the road and feed his horses; he then went back to the front room; after the lapse of a few minutes Mr. Sutherland came out again, with some placards and hammer, and nailed up some placards against the trees; during this time Sillitoe was not in sight; I believe he was in the house; from the time Sillitoe went into the house until I saw him again on the green in front of the house, I should judge from half an hour to three-quarters of an hour elapsed; I am quite certain during this period Mr. Sutherland was out of the house as I have described; I saw Lynch arrive; he remained for a time near the rails, and then went somewhere out of my sight until Mr. Smith went to make his speech; when I saw Mr. Lynch walking near Mr. Smith from the house, I heard Mr. Smith refer to Mr. Dangar, stating what Mr. Dangar would do if he got in, and what he would do if he were returned, but I cannot remember exactly the terms he used; it was something about land business: And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof; and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

Declared at Hickey's Creek, before me, this 24th day of }
 March, 1886, the above having been first read over, and }
 he appearing to understand the same,—

O. O. DANGAR, J.P.

his
 HENRY x FULLER
 mark.

Exhibit

Exhibit YY.

I, ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Hickey's Creek, farmer, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—I was invited by Messrs. Secomb and Rogers to attend a meeting at Mr. Waters' residence on Saturday October 17th, 1885; when I arrived there I saw Messrs. Dangar, Cornish, Bennett, and Joshua Hudson, and several others; I was talking to them near the rails; Messrs. Secomb and Rogers arrived with me; Secomb remained talking; Rogers went out of sight, but I do not know that he went into Waters' house, but I believe he did; I was on Mr. Waters' premises some ten minutes or more before I saw Mr. Charles Sutherland coming from the direction of Waters' house, he was talking to Mr. Joshua Hudson; I saw Richard Sillitoe subsequently near the place where we were talking, but I do not know where he came from; I was at Mr. Waters' from twenty minutes to half an hour, as near as I can remember, before the meeting took place; I was never near the house all this time; Mr. Thomas Waters presided at the meeting sitting in the buggy; I heard Mr. Smith say that "If the electors voted for Mr. Dangar he (Mr. Dangar) would charge them for doing their land agency business, but if they elected him (Mr. Smith) he would do all their land agency business free"; Mr. Smith repeated this more than once. And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the Suppression of Voluntary and Extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits." Declared before me at Hickey's Creek, this 24th March, 1886,—

A. MITCHELL.

O. O. DANGAR, J.P.

Exhibit ZZ.

I, JOSHUA HUDSON, of Hickey's Creek, farmer, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—I was invited to attend a meeting of electors at Mr. Waters' on Saturday the 17th October of last year, to hear Mr. Robert B. Smith; when I reached Mr. Waters' I saw Mr. W. T. Dangar, Mr. Cornish, Mr. Bennett, Henry Fuller, Luke Kilmore, John Emson, W. Lainey, and others; I did not see Mr. Charles Sutherland, or Richard Sillitoe, or yet Mr. Smith; after I was in conversation some time I asked where R. B. was, and was told he was in the house; I saw Mr. Sutherland come out of the house, and had some conversation with him; the conversation occupied two or three minutes; after I had been there about half-an-hour or twenty minutes I saw Richard Sillitoe, and I was at Waters' some time longer before I saw Mr. Smith; Mr. Smith came from Mr. Waters' house, and when he passed the time of day addressed the public meeting; Mr. Waters sat in the buggy alongside as chairman; during the speech I heard Mr. Smith say that "If you return Mr. Dangar he will take up a land agency, and charge £5, £10, £20, or £50, for doing the land business"; but if he was returned, he would do as he always had done; he would never charge; he also said "If you do not care about writing yourselves, my worthy friend Mr. Waters will write for you"; he also said not to be afraid to ask for what we wanted. And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government Service, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the Suppression of Voluntary and Extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

JOSHUA HUDSON.

Declared before me at Hickey's Creek, this 24th March, 1886,—

O. O. DANGAR, J.P.

Exhibit AB.

I, LUKE KILMORE, of Nook Vale, farmer, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—I was present at a meeting of electors on Saturday in October; I arrived with Mr. Thomas Waters' on that day with Harry Fuller and Richard Sillitoe; on my arrival I saw a buggy with pole, and Mr. W. Dangar, Cornish, and Mr. Bennett just arrived before us; I saw Mr. Smith entering Mr. Waters' house, and Mr. Charles Sutherland was in Mr. Waters' verandah; some time elapsed when I saw Mr. Charles Sutherland speak to Sillitoe who was near to Harry Fuller; I then saw Sillitoe accompany Mr. Sutherland to Mr. Waters' house; some time after, it might have been ten minutes, I saw Mr. Sutherland come out of the house, and he had a little conversation with Mr. Dangar's party; he then went towards Mr. Waters' house; the next time I saw him he was walking to the buggy-horses with a bag in his hand; I said "Charley, don't you think your horses are too hot to feed?" He said "We are only going to be here a short time, and by the time we are done the horses will have finished, and it won't hurt them"; the horses were about 120 yards from the house, across the road; I saw him again going to Mr. Waters' house; in a few minutes I saw Mr. Sutherland again with some placards and tacks, nailing some placards to the trees; during all this time Sillitoe was in Mr. Waters' house; I saw Mr. Simon Lynch enter Mr. Waters' house, and a few minutes after I saw Sillitoe standing a few feet from the verandah, and Mr. Sutherland standing down near to a waterhole talking to Joshua Hudson; I also saw Charles Rogers standing near the door, but cannot say if he went into the house; I saw Mr. Waters and Mr. Smith coming from the house; Sillitoe had been out of the house at this time fifteen or twenty minutes; from the time Sillitoe entered Mr. Waters' house to the time he came out I am quite certain—I have no doubt whatever, of Mr. Sutherland being about in my sight outside; I heard Mr. Smith draw a comparison between himself and Mr. Dangar, who he said would charge £5, £10, and £20, but if he was elected their representative, he would do so without fee or reward; he also said "If you do not like to write yourself, speak to my friend Mr. Waters, and he will write for you"; on the nomination day at Kempsey I heard Mr. Smith draw a comparison between Mr. Dangar and himself in almost the same words. And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the Suppression of Voluntary and Extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

LUKE KILMORE.

Declared before me this 24th March, 1886, at Hickey's Creek,—

O. O. DANGAR, J.P.

Exhibit

Exhibit AC.

I, WILLIAM SECOMB, of Hickey's Creek, farmer, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—I remember Saturday, the day after the nomination in October; on that day I went with Mr. Charles Rogers around amongst the farmers residing on Hickey's Creek, to invite them to attend a meeting of electors at Mr. Waters' house, which was to be addressed by Mr. Smith; when I arrived at Mr. Thomas Waters' on my return from up the creek, Mr. Rogers, who was with me, went into Mr. Waters' house; I remained near the rails 80 yards off, where there was a number of parties congregated—Kilmore, Fuller, W. T. Dangar, H. Crossman, Bennett, Cornish; I saw Mr. Sutherland standing about 80 yards from the house near a waterhole; I also saw Sillitoe coming from the direction of Waters' house, but I did not see him come out of the door; it was ten or fifteen minutes after I saw Sillitoe outside Waters' house that Mr. Smith and Mr. Rogers were seen by me coming from the direction of Waters' house with his umbrella over his head; the meeting commenced shortly after; at the meeting I heard Mr. Smith say, "If you put Mr. Dangar in, you will be putting a land agent in who will charge fees; but if you return me, I will do your land business for nothing"; Mr. Charles Sutherland was standing alongside the buggy, on Mr. Smith's right hand, and within a few feet, and Mr. Thomas Waters was sitting as chairman in the buggy, on Mr. Smith's left hand: Mr. Sutherland proposed a vote of confidence, and in the course of his remarks commended Mr. Smith to the electors; he also, as they were going away, referred to a case of a selector on the Creek, whose selection was saved through Mr. Smith's intervention, and he never charged a penny; I heard Mr. Smith say, "Tell them I will do it again," and Mr. Sutherland called out, "He will do it again"; and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act made—

WILLIAM SECOMB.

Exhibit AD.

The *Macleay Argus*, Saturday, 17 April, 1886.

"Alleged Perjury.—Conspiracy of Absence.—Coursing Magistrates."

A LARGE number of people assembled at West Kempsey Police Court to hear the case of perjury which had been preferred by Mr. Thomas Waters against Mr. Charles Sutherland, J.P., in connection with the late election. They were afforded another opportunity of witnessing and experiencing the manner in which Kempsey Justices of the Peace attend to their duties. The assemblage was kept waiting from 10 o'clock till a quarter to 1. During that time the police were scouring the town in search of magistrates to adjudicate, but in vain. All sorts of excuses were made by the Justices, but in every instance those requested by the authorities declined to attend. Had the honorary magistrates of Kempsey heard the comments upon their conduct made by those present at the Court-house on Tuesday last, they—if they had any sense of shame—would have blushed continuously for a week. Finally, when the patience of those in attendance was all but exhausted, and the great majority had gone away, Mr. O. O. Dangar took his seat on the Bench. This was at a quarter to 1 o'clock.

Mr. Charles Sutherland, J.P., was charged on information with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury in the Parliament House, Sydney.

Mr. D. B. Walker appeared for the prosecution.

Defendant, on being called upon, did not appear.

Mr. Kerrigan, who appeared as *amicus curiæ*, pointed out that the Court had dismissed the same information on the 9th inst.

Mr. Walker said that the Court had no power to dismiss that information. The summons had been issued for that day, the 13th April. There had been some correspondence with the authorities which had led to the date of the summons being changed to the 9th April, but that had nothing to do with the present matter.

Mr. Kerrigan said it was distinctly understood that the summons issued for the 9th inst. was in lieu of the one issued for the 13th April.

In reply to Mr. Dangar, Mr. Stevenson, C.P.S., said that he received instructions by telegram from the Under Secretary for Justice to make the summons returnable for the 8th April.

Mr. Dangar said that he should like to see the telegrams that had passed between the Department of Justice and Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Walker stated that, acting for the prosecution, for the benefit of the public Mr. Stevenson ought to be asked to read out the telegrams from the Minister for Justice or other parties. It was to the interest of public justice that all the facts in the case should be disclosed.

The telegrams alluded to were handed up to Mr. Dangar for his perusal.

Constable Burrell deposed that he served a summons on Mr. Sutherland at his residence, West Kempsey, to appear at the Police Court on April 13th.

Mr. G. Stevenson, C.P.S., stated that he prepared the summons upon an information sworn against Mr. Sutherland on March 22. The information was sworn before Mr. J. W. Wilson, J.P., and the summons was signed by Mr. McLean, J.P. Another summons on that information had been signed by Mr. R. A. H. Kemp, J.P. That summons was returnable on the 9th April. The alteration in the date was not made up on the application of the complainant. He had the complainant's consent to the alteration. He wrote complainant a letter, stating that the Department of Justice asked if he would give his consent to have the case heard on the April 9. He produced the reply of Mr. Waters, consenting to the case being heard on that date. The case was called on on April 9th. The defendant did not appear, and the case was struck out. The magistrates who sat on the case were Messrs. F. G. Panton, R. A. H. Kemp, Magnus Thompson, J. W. Wilson, P. C. Hill, and E. H. Becke.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walker:—The defendant was charged with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury at the Parliament House, Sydney.

Mr. Walker: What led you to make the application to Mr. Waters to alter the date of hearing?

Mr. Stevenson: From telegrams I received from the Department of Justice.

Mr. Walker asked that in the interests of justice, the importance of the matter before the Court, and the grave nature of the charge, that the telegrams should be read publicly.

Mr. Dangar wished to know whether the information had been dealt with by the Bench before?

Mr.

Mr. Walker insisted that the public had a right to know what telegrams had passed between the Department of Justice and Mr. Stevenson. How was it that Mr. Waters acquiesced in the alteration of the dates? Surely the public had a right to know that.

Mr. Dangar: Do you demand the production of the telegrams?

Mr. Walker: I do.

Mr. Dangar: Do you produce those telegrams?

Mr. Stevenson: I do not. I object to produce them.

Mr. Dangar said he considered the telegrams as confidential instructions to Mr. Stevenson, and therefore he would not order their production.

Mr. Walker said the case had been dealt with in a most extraordinary manner. He had never heard of such a thing in the whole course of his life. Here Mr. Sutherland had slunk out of appearing to answer an indictable offence.

Mr. Kerrigan submitted that it was immaterial what correspondence had passed between the Department of Justice and Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Dangar wished to know if the information before the Court had been dealt with the previous Friday.

Mr. Walker asked through the Bench if the information had been read on Friday, the 9th April?

Mr. Stevenson: No.

In reply to Mr. Kerrigan, Mr. Stevenson said that the information was before the Bench on the 9th April.

Mr. Dangar said that it appeared to him to be his clear duty to dismiss the case, if Mr. Sutherland *bona fide* believed that the case was not to be called on that day.

Mr. Kerrigan said that Mr. Sutherland did believe that the case was not to be called on. As Mr. Sutherland's solicitor, he (Mr. Kerrigan) had given him the assurance that it would not be called on.

Mr. Stevenson, in reply to Mr. Walker, said that he was present in Court during the whole of the hearing on the previous Friday. Mr. Walker gave notice of his intention to proceed on the present summons. Defendant was not in attendance.

Mr. Kerrigan went into the witness-box and said he was aware that a summons had been issued returnable that day. Mr. Sutherland, however, received a summons calling on him to appear on the 9th instant. That summons was issued on the same information as the previous one. He had heard of certain correspondence between the Department of Justice and the Clerk of Petty Sessions. It was distinctly understood that the case was to come on for hearing on the 9th of April. Mr. Sutherland's case was then called on, but he did not appear.

He (Mr. Kerrigan), as Mr. Sutherland's legal adviser, assured the Bench that that gentleman believed that the summons for the 9th April superseded that for the 13th April; and he (Mr. Kerrigan) believed the same. He heard the Magistrates order the case to be struck out.

To Mr. Dangar: He believed that the case was struck out through some informality.

Mr. Dangar said that on the face of the evidence adduced he was perfectly clear that he must dismiss the case. It was quite competent, however, for the complainant to commence fresh proceedings. The ground upon which he dismissed the case was that it had been called on before, and dealt with by the Court. It was with great reluctance that he sat on the case. But as the efforts of the police to secure other magistrates to hear the matter had proved unavailing, he put aside his personal feelings and sat on the Bench. They had waited for two or three hours, and other magistrates did not put in an appearance, although they were urgently requested to do so.

Mr. Walker: This shows beyond a doubt the necessity for the appointment of a Police Magistrate for the Macleay.

Mr. Kerrigan agreed with Mr. Walker.

Case dismissed.

Mr. Charles Sutherland was then called upon on another summons, to answer a charge of perjury preferred against him by Mr. Thomas Waters. This was the same case on a subsequent information.

Mr. Walker appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Kerrigan said he saw Mr. Sutherland go away to Sydney last Friday night.

Sergeant Bennett deposed that on Saturday, the 10th of April, he served a copy of the summons produced by delivering it to Miss Ann Sutherland at his (Mr. Sutherland's) private residence, West Kempsey. The summons was made returnable that day. He did not know whether the contents of the summons were known to Mr. Sutherland. The summons was signed by Mr. E. H. Becke, J.P.

To Mr. Walker: A telegram, written by himself, was sent from the Police Office to Captain Jamieson, requesting him to go on board the steamer and tell Mr. Sutherland that a summons had been issued requiring his attendance at the West Kempsey Police Court on that date. The charge against Mr. Sutherland was not mentioned in the telegram. He could not say whether Captain Jamieson informed Mr. Sutherland of the summons.

Mr. Dangar said he had no alternative but to dismiss the case. The complainant had a great deal of trouble in obtaining informations. He considered it his duty as a Justice of the Peace to sit on the case. His only reason for taking his seat on the Bench was that the course of justice should not be interrupted. He would tender his resignation of the office of Justice of the Peace if he could not do his duty in any capacity coming within the scope of his office. He would do his duty to all, irrespective of who they were—whether rich or poor, or high or low. He had reluctance in sitting in this case, as the objection might be raised that he might be called as a witness. There were a large number of Justices of the Peace in the district, and they ought to do their duty irrespective of persons.

Mr. Walker: It is very hard that the complainant should have had to run from house to house to get an information signed.

Mr. Dangar said that if he comes to him there would be no necessity for running from house to house.

Mr. Walker said they would take the previous Friday as a criterion. No less than nine witnesses then sat on the Bench.

Case dismissed.

Exhibit AE.

Warrant to apprehend a Person charged with an Indictable Offence.

To Sergeant Bennett Bennett, a constable in the Police Force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other constables in said Force

WHEREAS Charles Sutherland, late of West Kempsey, in the said Colony, grazier, hath this day been charged upon oath before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that he, on the 22nd day of February last past, at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, did, he then being a witness under examination on oath before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, in Parliament House at Macquarie-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony, the said Committee having power to administer an oath, then and there swear that he was present during "the whole time" at an interview between Robert Burdett Smith and one Richard Sillitoe, in the house of one Thomas Waters, at Hickey's Creek in the said Colony, whereas he, the said Charles Sutherland, was not so present the whole time, and the said matter was material to an issue then pending before the said Committee at the time and place first aforesaid, and that the said Charles Sutherland did then and there commit wilful and corrupt perjury. These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said Charles Sutherland, and to bring him before me or some other of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony, to answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 13th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, 1886, at
in the Colony aforesaid. J.P. (L.S.)

Exhibit AF.

(Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to the Police Magistrate, Boat Harbour. See No. 4, page 3 of Return.)

Exhibit AG.

(Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. T. C. K. McKell, P.M., West Kempsey. See No. 12, page 5 of Return.)

Exhibit AH.

Macleay Argus, Saturday, April 10, 1886.

The Famous Perjury Case.

In connection with the alleged perjury before the Elections and Qualifications Committee a fresh information was laid by Mr. Waters yesterday afternoon, and a warrant issued for the arrest of Mr. R. B. Smith, M.P.

Exhibit AJ.

New South Wales)
to wit. } *In re* Charles Sutherland, charge—Perjury.

To Magnus Thompson, Esq., J.P., of Smithtown.

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded, that all excuses being laid aside, you, and each of you, be and appear in your own proper person before the Court of Petty Sessions, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, on Thursday, the 22nd day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify all and singular what you, or either of you, know in a certain cause, now pending and undetermined, then and there to be tried. And at your peril fail not.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of April, 1886.

THOMAS C. K. M'KELL, J.P.

Mr. Geo. Stevenson, C.P.S., Kempsey,—

Dear Sir,

Kempsey, 25 April, 1886.

As certain accusations have been brought against me *in re* a warrant supposed to have been signed by me for the arrest of R. B. Smith, I beg respectfully to ask you to return me the subpoena-form that I signed for Waters directly after the information and summons were signed. Mr. Waters handed me a package of blank subpoena-forms to sign; I signed one, Bennett Bennett's name being attached, and found they were all blank (not filled in). I returned same to Waters, requesting him to get you to fill in, when I would sign, at the same time stating that you were to destroy the one signed if he did not get me to sign others in the morning. You will doubtless have this form in your possession, and must request that it be handed me at once. Your immediate attention will oblige.

If I am supposed to have signed warrant for R. B. Smith at the time informations and summons were sworn, how is it that I did not sign for Charles Sutherland? The warrant for this gentleman was brought to me yesterday (Saturday) by Waters, who wished to have same sworn, and which I declined to do until I have had this horrible matter cleared up.

I can only add that a person in this town publicly stated that he had seen Smith's warrant, which, if it be true, must have been long before the hour of which I am accused of signing. Even the *Argus* states that a warrant for the arrest of R. B. Smith had been issued in the afternoon of Friday (not evening).

I have demanded from the Minister for Justice a thorough investigation of the matter, and will hold Mr. Hilder responsible for the paragraph in his paper.

Yours faithfully,
E. HERBERT BECKE.

Exhibit AK.

Summons of Witness.

To Frederick Goulburn Panton, J.P., of Yarravel,—

WHEREAS information hath been laid before the undersigned James William Wilson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, that Robert Burdett Smith did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, on the 19th day of February last, and that Charles Sutherland did commit wilful and corrupt perjury at the place last aforesaid on the 22nd day of February last, and it hath been made to appear to me, that you and each of you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution: These are therefore to require you, and each of you, to be and appear before me, on Friday, the 9th day of April instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police

Police Office, West Kempsey, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, and so from day to day as may be required of you, or either of you, to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge so made against the said Robert Burdett Smith and Charles Sutherland, as aforesaid, and then and there give evidence for the prosecution. Herein fail not

Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, 1886, at West Kempsey in the Colony aforesaid.

O. O. DANGAR J.P. (l.s.)

Exhibit AL

In re Charles Sutherland. Charge—Perjury.
To F. G. Panton, Esq., J.P., of Yarravel.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded, that all excuses being laid aside, you, and each of you, be and appear in your own proper person before the Court of Petty Sessions, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, on Thursday, the 22nd day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify all and singular what you, or either of you, know in a certain cause, now pending and undetermined, then and there to be tried. And at your peril fail not.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of April, 1886.

THOMAS C. K. M'KELL, J.P., P.M.

Exhibit AM.

In re Dangar and others *v.* Sutherland.
To F. G. Panton, Esq., J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded, that all excuses being laid aside, you, and each of you, be and appear in your own proper person before the Court of Petty Sessions, at the Police Office, Kempsey, on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify all and singular what you, or either of you, know in a certain cause, now pending and undetermined, then and there to be tried. And at your peril fail not.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of April, 1886.

THOMAS C. K. M'KELL, J.P., P.M.

Exhibit AN.

Telegram from R. B. Smith, Esq., M.P., to C. Sutherland, Esq., J.P.

Sydney, 23 March, 1886.

Just received telegram that Waters has applied for summons against you and myself for perjury. If summons should be granted I am prepared to leave to-night to meet the groundless charge, but trust, in view of my arrangements to leave for England this day fortnight, that the inquiry may take place on Friday or Saturday next. Reply immediately.

Exhibit AO.

Summons Cases to be tried before the Bench of Magistrates at West Kempsey.

Date of Trial.	No. of Case.	Complainant	Defendant.	Offence, or Cause of Action.	Act under which tried.	How disposed of.	Signatures of Magistrates.
1886. April 9	28	Thomas Waters.	Robert Burdett Smith.	Perjury...	46, 17, 291.	Case dismissed	F. Goulburn Panton, J.P. R. A. H. Kemp, J.P. J. W. Wilson, J.P. M. Thompson, J.P. P. C. Hill, J.P. E. Herbert Becke, J.P.
" 9	29	Thomas Waters.	Charles Sutherland.	Perjury...	46, 17, 291.	Case struck out	F. Goulburn Panton, J.P. R. A. H. Kemp, J.P. J. W. Wilson, J.P. M. Thompson, J.P. P. C. Hill, J.P. E. Herbert Becke, J.P.
" 13	30	Thomas Waters.	Charles Sutherland.	Perjury...	46, 17, 291.	Evidence adduced, showing that this case was, by consent of complainant, called on before Justices present on the 9th, and by them struck out. Information dismissed.	O. O. Dangar, J.P.
" 13	31	Thomas Waters.	Charles Sutherland.	Perjury...	46, 17, 291.	Summons not served—Case struck out.	O. O. Dangar, J.P.

I hereby certify that this is a true extract from the Summons Book kept at the West Kempsey Police Court.

28th April, 1886.

THOMAS C. K. M'KELL, P.M., C.P.S.

Exhibit AP.

Information—(General Purposes.)

New South Wales, West Kempsey, }
to wit. }

Be it remembered that, on this 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, Charles Sutherland, of Heartfield, Macleay River, appears before me, the undersigned,

undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and, on oath, informed me, that during the months of February, March, and April, in the year of our Lord 1886, Thomas Waters, of Hickey's Creek, farmer; Otho Orde Dangar, of Kempsey, auctioneer; Ebenezer Fox, of Kempsey, Wesleyan Minister; Enoch Rudder of Oaklands, grazier; George Robert Scott, of Kempsey, journalist; George Alexander Cornish, of Kempsey, coach-builder; Thomas Parker, of Kempsey, agent; Robert Campbell, of Warneton, storekeeper and grazier—did, at Kempsey, in the said Colony, amongst themselves, unlawfully and maliciously conspire and combine falsely to charge and accuse this informant of a crime, to wit, that this informant had lately before, to wit, on the 22nd day of February last past, in Parliament House, at Macquarie-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony, then being a witness under examination on oath, before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, then and there did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided: Whereupon the said Charles Sutherland prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Sworn, at West Kempsey, in the said Colony, on the }
day first above written, before me,—

CHAS. SUTHERLAND.

E. HERBERT BECKE, J.P.

Exhibit A Q.

Information—(General Purposes.)

New South Wales, West Kempsey, }
to wit.

BE it remembered, that, on this 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, Charles Sutherland, of Heartfield, Macleay River, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and, on oath, informs me that, during the months of February, March, and April, in the year of our Lord 1886, Thomas Waters, of Hickey's Creek, farmer; Otho Orde Dangar, of Kempsey, auctioneer; Ebenezer Fox, of Kempsey, Wesleyan Minister; Enoch Rudder, of Oaklands, grazier; George Robert Scott, of Kempsey, journalist; George Alexander Cornish, of Kempsey, coach builder; Thomas Parker, of Kempsey, agent; Robert Campbell, of Warneton, storekeeper and grazier—did, at Kempsey, in the said Colony, amongst themselves, unlawfully and maliciously conspire and combine falsely to charge and accuse Robert Burdett Smith of a crime, to wit, that he, the said Robert Burdett Smith, had lately before, to wit, on the 19th day of February last past, in Parliament House, at Macquarie-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony, then being a witness under examination, on oath, before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, then and there did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided: Whereupon the said Charles Sutherland prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Sworn, at West Kempsey, in the said Colony, on the }
day first above written, before me,—

CHAS. SUTHERLAND.

E. HERBERT BECKE, J.P.

Exhibit A R.

Information—(General Purposes.)

New South Wales, }
to wit.

BE it remembered, that, on this 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, at West Kempsey, in the Colony of New South Wales, Charles Sutherland, of Heartfield, Macleay River, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices, duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and, on oath, informs me, that, during the months of February, March, and April, in the year of our Lord 1886, one George David Hilder, of Kempsey, did with divers other persons, to wit, Thomas Waters, of Hickey's Creek, farmer; Otho Orde Dangar, of Kempsey, auctioneer; Ebenezer Fox, of Kempsey, Wesleyan minister; Enoch Rudder, of Oaklands, grazier; George Robert Scott, of Kempsey, journalist; George Alexander Cornish, of Kempsey, coach-builder; Thomas Parker, of Kempsey, agent; Robert Campbell, of Warneton, storekeeper and grazier, did, at Kempsey, in the said Colony, amongst themselves, unlawfully and maliciously conspire and combine falsely to charge and accuse this informant of a crime, to wit, that he, this informant, had lately before, to wit, on the 22nd day of February last past, in Parliament House, at Macquarie-street, in the City of Sydney, in the said Colony, then being a witness under examination, on oath, before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, then and there did commit wilful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided: Whereupon the said Charles Sutherland prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Sworn, at West Kempsey, in the said Colony, on the }
day first above written, before me,—

CHAS. SUTHERLAND.

THOMAS C. K. M'KELL, J.P., P.M.

Exhibit A S.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to The Bench of Magistrates, West Kempsey.
See No. 7 page 4 of return.

Dear Sir,

Exhibit A T.

Kempsey, 13 March, 1886.

You are invited to attend a meeting of the friends of Mr. Dangar, to be held at the Auction Mart, Smith-street, Kempsey, on Wednesday next, 17th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Gentlemen holding subscription lists in connection with expenses incurred through the petition against Mr. R. B. Smith are kindly requested to bring them in.

R. CAMPBELL } Joint Hon.
G. D. HILDER } Secretaries.
Exhibit

Exhibit AU.

New South Wales, } *In re* Charles Sutherland. Charge—Perjury.
to wit. } To P. C. Hill, Esq., J.P., of Kempsey.

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded, that all excuses being laid aside, you, and each of you, be and appear in your own proper person before the Court of Petty Sessions, at the Police Office, West Kempsey, on Thursday, the 22nd day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify all and singular what you, or either of you, know in a certain cause, now pending and undetermined, then and there to be tried. And at your peril fail not.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of April, 1886.

THOMAS C. K. M'KELL, J.P., P.M.

Exhibit AV.

New South Wales, } *In re* Dangar and others *v.* Sutherland.
to wit. } To P. C. Hill, Esq., J.P.

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded, that all excuses being laid aside you, and each of you, be and appear in your own proper person before the Court of Petty Sessions, at the Police Office, Kempsey, on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify all and singular what you, or either of you, know in a certain cause, now pending and undetermined, then and there to be tried. And at your peril fail not.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of April, 1886.

THOMAS C. K. M'KELL, J.P., P.M.

Exhibit AW.

Mr. R. Campbell to Mr. E. Rudder.

Dear Sir,

Warneton, 18 March, 1886.

At a meeting of Mr. Dangar's committee, held last evening, it was agreed to hold a preliminary meeting to-morrow (Friday), at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the gross perjury committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee.

I have been requested to ask you to attend, if convenient.

Yours, &c.

ROBT. CAMPBELL.

Exhibit AX.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Attorney-General to Mr. T. Waters.

Sydney, 27 March, 1886.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL has communicated with magistrates. Cannot, under any circumstances, accede to your request as to Counsel.

Exhibit AY.

Mr. T. Waters to Mr. Stevenson.

Dear Sir,

Hickey's Creek, Macleay River, 30 March, 1886.

Received your letter of 30th March, requesting the cause of mine to be put off to the 9th instant. I am willing to do so.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS WATERS.

Exhibit AZ.

Mr. G. D. Hilder to E. H. Becke, Esq., J.P.

Dear Sir,

Kempsey, 12 April, 1886.

With reference to your letters of even date, addressed to Mr. G. D. Hilder, and the editor of this Journal, we have consulted our solicitor *re* the matter, and, acting on his advice, decline to furnish name of person who showed our editor the warrant issued for the arrest of Mr. R. B. Smith. Further, we have decided to publish your three letters in next Saturday's issue of the *Argus*.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE D. HILDER,

(*pro*. Proprietors.)

Exhibit BC.

E. H. Becke Esq., J.P., to Mr. G. D. Hilder.

Sir,

Kempsey, 12 April, 1886.

I have been informed by several persons that you have publicly stated that you had seen a warrant, signed by me, for the arrest of Mr. R. B. Smith, and, as some of the persons named are prepared to make affidavit on oath, demand from you, by 10 a.m. to-day, an explanation of your conduct; and, if you are prepared to prove to me that you did not use the words complained of, will let the matter rest; at the same time must remind you that no such warrant was issued at my hands. All I want you to do is, to clear me of the imputation cast upon my good name, and which you owe, as one of the parties have sought to injure me.

I am, &c.,

E. HERBERT BECKE, J.P.

Exhibit BD.

E. H. Becke, Esq., J.P., to the Editor, of the *Macleay Argus*,

Sir,

Kempsey, 12 April, 1886.

Re the paragraph in your issue of the 10th instant, in which you state that a warrant had been issued for Mr. R. B. Smith on the afternoon of the 9th instant. As my name has been made use of publicly, as the Magistrate who signed such warrant, with a view to injure my name and reputation, beg respectfully to inform you that unless I at once receive some explanation, intend to prosecute with the utmost rigour of the law.

I have, &c.,

E. HERBERT BECKE, J.P.

Exhibit BE.

Telegram from Mr. G. Stevenson, C.P.S., to Under Secretary for Justice.

22 March, 1886.

INFORMATIONS tendered against R. B. Smith, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, J.P., for perjury, alleged have been committed before Elections and Qualifications Committee. In view 300 section Criminal Law Act, is it competent receive informations and issue summonses without leave of Judge? Please advise. Urgent.

Exhibit BF.

Telegram from Mr. G. Stevenson, C.P.S., to Under Secretary for Justice.

25 March, 1886.

ON 22nd instant Thomas Waters swore information before James William Wilson, Esq., J.P., against Robert Burdett Smith, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, J.P., for perjury, alleged have been committed before Committee Elections and Qualifications in Sydney. Information filed in this office. Complainant ordered summonses to issue. Mr. Wilson refuses to sign summonses. Please advise what course to be pursued.

Exhibit BG.

Telegram from Mr. G. Stevenson, C.P.S., to Under Secretary for Justice.

29 March, 1886.

WATERS v. Smith and Sutherland. *Re* my telegram of 25th instant. William McLean, Esquire, J.P., signed summonses to-day, which handed police for service. Summonses returnable 13th April, at West Kempsey.

Exhibit BH.

Telegram from Under Secretary for Justice to Mr. G. Stevenson, C.P.S.

30 March, 1886.

FURNISH Mr. Sutherland, J.P., immediately with copy of information against him, and also against Mr. Smith. Case should be heard at very earliest practicable date in justice to defendants named. Wire action taken hereon and date fixed for hearing, for the information of Minister. Most urgent.

Extract BI.

Telegram from Under Secretary for Justice to Mr. G. Stevenson, C.P.S.

Waters v. Smith and Sutherland.

30 March, 1886.

MINISTER of Justice desires to be informed why summons cannot be fixed for earlier date than 13th April. State why fresh summonses cannot be at once issued for 9th April, to avoid apparent unreasonable delay in hearing case against abovenamed defendants. Most important that earlier date should be substituted. Reply urgent by wire.

Exhibit BJ.

Telegram from Mr. G. Stevenson, C.P.S., to Under Secretary for Justice.

30 March, 1886.

Re your wire to-day. Copy information supplied to Mr. Sutherland, as ordered. Have sent constable for complainant 21 miles, and will arrange if possible for case to be heard on 9th April. Will wire immediately arrangements made.

Exhibit BH.

Telegram from Mr. G. Stevenson, C.P.S., to Under Secretary for Justice.

30 March, 1886.

Re your second wire to-day. Have done everything in my power get fresh summons, and will doubtless succeed. Complainant resides 21 miles distant, and Justice Peace 5 miles.

Exhibit BL.

Telegram from Mr. G. Stevenson, C.P.S., to Under Secretary for Justice.

31 March, 1886.

Re cases Messrs. Smith and Sutherland. Hourly expecting return of constable. Can see no difficulty in having cases heard on 9th April. Fresh summonses prepared for latter date, and will be forwarded for service first post.

Exhibit BM.

Telegram from Mr. G. Stevenson, C.P.S., to Under Secretary for Justice.

2 April, 1886.

Re your telegram of even date. Summons for witnesses Honorable Arthur Renwick and reporter were posted yesterday to Sydney for service. If Charles Robinson can also produce Speaker's Commission to Committee Elections Qualifications, I will endeavour get Dr. Renwick excused from attending.

Exhibit BN.

Telegram from Mr. G. Stevenson, C.P.S., to Under Secretary for Justice.

10 April, 1886.

WATERS v. Smith, charge perjury, called on at Court yesterday. Defendant did not appear. Bench dismissed case, as constable who served summons was not present to prove service. *Waters v. Sutherland.*—Defendant did not appear. Bench struck case out, as information was laid before one Justice and summons signed by another. Full Bench Magistrates present; Mr. Panton, chairman. Fresh informations were laid against defendants before Edwin Herbert Becke, Esq., J.P., who issued warrant for apprehension of Mr. Smith.

Exhibit BO.

Telegram from Mr. G. Stevenson, C.P.S., to Under Secretary for Justice.

10 April, 1886.

Re my telegram to-day,—*Waters v. Smith*, perjury. Edwin Herbert Becke, Esq., J.P., has just called at my office; says he signed warrant for defendant by mistake; thought it was summons. Warrant has been posted

posted Inspector-General of Police. I prepared papers in accordance with instructions in your letter of 22nd December, 83; handed them to informant, who took them away, and returned them to me signed.

Exhibit BP.

April 17.—Inspected to date. Books neatly kept. Collections duly entered and satisfactorily accounted for. The whole of the clerical work conducted in a praiseworthy manner by Mr. C.P.S. George Stevenson.

PERCY E. WILLIAMS,
Acting Inspector Public Accounts,
Kempsey, 1 May, 1886.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a certificate entered by the Inspector of Public Accounts in the Clerk of Petty Sessions' cash-book.

THOMAS C. K. M'KELL, P.M.,
Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions,
May 8, 1886.

BPI.

Telegram from O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to *Sydney Morning Herald*.
Kempsey, 13 March, 1886.

Macleay Chronicle publishes large portion evidence taken before Election Committee in matter Dangar versus Smith; producing considerable sensation.

BQ.

Telegram from O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to Messrs. Macnamara & Norton.
Kempsey, 18 March, 1886.

CONFIDENTIAL. What would be probable cost sending smart attorney Kempsey, prosecute charge perjury on evidence proceedings at Waters? Reply paid.

BR.

Warrant to apprehend a person charged with an indictable offence.

To Sergeant Bennett Bennett, a constable in the Police Force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other constables in said Force.

WHEREAS Robert Burdett Smith, late of 169, King-street, Sydney, in the said Colony, Member of the Legislative Assembly hath this day been charged upon oath before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that he, on the 19th day of February last past, at Parliament House, Sydney, in the said Colony, did, he then being a witness under examination, on oath, before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, the said committee having power to administer an oath, deny having said, on the 17th day of October last past, in the house of one Thomas Waters, at Hickey's Creek, in the said Colony, to one Richard Sillitoe, the following words—to wit, "Sillitoe, if you will give me your vote, I will see that your land is made right,"—whereas he, the said Robert Burdett Smith, did say the said words at the time and place last aforesaid, and the said fact was material to an issue pending at the time and place first aforesaid before the said Committee, and the said Robert Burdett Smith did then and there commit wilful and corrupt perjury. These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said Robert Burdett Smith, and to bring him before me or some other of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony, to answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886, in the Colony aforesaid.

O. O. DANGAR,
Justice of the Peace.

Exhibit BBI.

Mr. Harrison to The Inspector General of Police.

Memo. North-eastern District, Kempsey, 15 April, 1886.

The attached warrant for arrest of Mr. R. B. Smith, M.P., was received by me from Mr. Stevenson, C.P.S., last night.

CHS. C. HARRISON.

Perhaps the Minister of Justice may desire to see this, in connection with the other papers.—EDWARD FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., 20/4/86. The Under Secretary of Justice. Original warrant signed by Mr. O. O. Dangar, herewith. T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., B.C., 22/4/86.—T. E. M'N., for U.S.

Exhibit BS.

Telegram from O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to Messrs. Macnamara & Norton.
Kempsey, 22 March, 1886.

WATERS has sworn information, perjury, against Smith and Sutherland. Please reply last week's telegram; also state whether initiatory proceedings can be heard against both defendants here. Reply by wire.

Exhibit BT.

Telegram from O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to *Sydney Morning Herald*.
Kempsey, 13 April, 1886.

WATERS versus Sutherland; no attendance Magistrates until afternoon. Mr. Dangar took seat, stating personal objection presiding; Sutherland called, did not appear; evidence taken respecting service summons and information being dealt with on ninth; case dismissed. Second information, same parties, dismissed; summons not served. Heavy showers fell last night, weather apparently broken.

Exhibit BU.

Telegram from O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to Minister for Justice.
West Kempsey, 13 April, 1886.

THOMAS WATERS has sworn information, before me, against Robert Burdett Smith, Member Parliament, for perjury; applies for warrant; am informed warrant already issued for same offence, signed Edwin Becke,

Becke, Justice; this Mr. Becke denies. Under circumstances, respectfully desire be informed if valid warrant in existence ere complying with Waters' request. Reply.

Exhibit BV.

Telegram from O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P. to Minister for Justice.

Kempsey, 16 April, 1886.

WATERS *versus* Smith, perjury; in absence any reply to my telegram of Tuesday, and on repeated representations that ends justice likely be defeated, have issued warrant against Robert Burdett Smith.

No. 71.

Telegram from Mr. G. Stevenson, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary for Justice.

4 June, 1886.

SEEING that charges against me were fully disproved, respectfully ask when my salary will be paid.

The whole subject is under consideration, and nothing can be done at present.—J.P.G., 5/6/86.
Telegram to Mr Stevenson, 7/6/86.

No. 72.

Telegram from the Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. G. Stevenson, Kempsey.

7 June, 1886.

IN REPLY to your telegram of 4th instant, respecting recent charges against you, and inquiring when your salary will be paid, Minister of Justice desires me to inform you that the whole subject is under consideration, and nothing can be done at present, pending decision in your case.

No. 73.

Telegram from Mr. G. Stevenson, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

7 June, 1886.

REFERRING to your telegram of even date, respectfully ask leave to proceed against Edwin Herbert Becke, J.P. May I proceed Sydney for that purpose?

There would appear to be no objection to Mr. Stevenson being allowed to come to Sydney, but it is presumed that the Minister will decline to assent in any way to proceedings being taken against Mr. Becke. If Mr. Stevenson be advised to institute any such proceedings, it must be on his own responsibility and risk, as the Department cannot countenance any private action affecting civil interests.

Approved.—J.P.G., 14/6/86.

No. 74.

Minute Paper for Cabinet.

Subject:—*Re* conduct of Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in connection with proceedings of prosecution by one Thomas Waters against Messrs. R. B. Smith, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, J.P., for alleged perjury.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 June, 1886.

FOR reasons stated in the report and finding of Mr. Abbott, Stipendiary Magistrate, Special Commissioner, who was lately appointed to inquire into (among other things) the conduct of Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., J.P., in his connection with the recent prosecution of Messrs. R. B. Smith, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, J.P., for alleged perjury said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney, I am of opinion that steps should be at once taken to remove Mr. Dangar from the Commission of the Peace.

After careful perusal of the voluminous evidence taken on oath before Mr. Abbott, I entirely concur with his finding, that Mr. Dangar's conduct has been, in the highest degree, discreditable and unbecoming in a Justice of the Peace for the Colony; and I submit for the consideration of the Cabinet the whole of the papers in the case, with a view to effect being given to my recommendation.

J. P. GARVAN.

Cabinet approves.—P.A.J., 10/6/86. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C.—W.E.P., 10/6/86.

Prepare minute removing Mr. Dangar from Commission of the Peace.—G.R.D., 17/6/86.

Minute herewith.—17/6/86.

No. 75.

Minute Paper for Executive Council.

Subject:—*Re* suspension of Mr. G. Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 11 June, 1886.

HAVING carefully perused and considered Mr. Abbott's report, and the voluminous evidence taken in this case before him, in his capacity as Special Commissioner, to inquire into (among other things) Mr. Stevenson's conduct in connection with certain proceedings taken by one Thomas Waters against Messrs. R. B. Smith, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee at Sydney, I am of opinion that Mr. Stevenson's conduct has been highly reprehensible, as shown more particularly in the personal interest and undue zeal which he appears to have exhibited throughout the whole of the proceedings connected with the prosecution of Messrs. Smith and Sutherland, and the absence of the becoming impartiality to be expected of an officer in his position. I further concur in Mr. Abbott's opinion, that Mr. Stevenson acted most improperly in issuing summonses for witnesses for the prosecution in an irregular and incomplete form, and also in altering summonses so as to enable them to be signed by a different Magistrate to the one before whom the information was laid, in direct violation of the provisions of the

Justices

Justices Act, with which, as Clerk of Petty Sessions, he should have been practically acquainted. Having regard, however, to Mr. Stevenson's high character for zeal, ability, and general knowledge of his duties, which have been testified to before Mr. Abbott, I am not disposed to advise that the extreme course of removal from the Public Service be taken in Mr. Stevenson's case: but I recommend, in view of all the circumstances, that he be reprimanded for his general impropriety of conduct and other irregularities complained of, as disclosed in the papers; and I further advise that his suspension be removed and steps be at once taken for his exchange to some other Department, not in any way connected with the administration of Justice.

JAMES P. GARVAN.

The Executive Council having carefully considered the report of Mr. T. K. Abbott and the matters referred to as affecting Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, are of opinion that Mr. Stevenson's conduct is deserving of severe punishment. Having regard, however, to the evidence adduced at the inquiry as to the zeal and ability of Mr. Stevenson in the performance of his duties, the Council think that the extreme course of dismissal from office should not be carried out, and therefore advise that he be severely reprimanded, that his suspension be withdrawn, and that he be removed to some other branch of the Civil Service not connected with the administration of Justice.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—CARRINGTON, 16/6/86. Min.—86/26, 16/6/86. Confirmed.—22/6/86. Mr. Stevenson informed in terms of minute, 6/7/86.

No. 76.

Minute paper for Executive Council.

Removal of a Magistrate of the Colony from the Commission of the Peace.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 June, 1886.

In view of the facts disclosed in the accompanying papers, affecting the character of Mr. Otho Orde Dangar, J.P., I recommend that a writ of supersedeas be issued, removing him from the Commission of the Peace.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Executive Council having fully considered the report and evidence, furnished by the Special Commissioner, Mr. Abbott, into the matter referred to, entirely concur in the finding of the Special Commissioner as to the discreditable conduct of Mr. Dangar, and therefore advise that Mr. Dangar be removed from the Commission of the Peace.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 22/6/86. Min. 86/27, 22/6/86. Confirmed, 29/6/86. The Prothonotary and Mr. Dangar informed, 6/7/86.

No. 77.

Telegram from O. O. Dangar, Esq., J.P., to His Excellency the Governor.

18 June, 1886.

AM informed, Minister of Justice stated in Assembly he intended recommending my being struck off Commission of Peace. Most respectfully urge that I be permitted to show cause before such action taken.

The Colonial Secretary.—CARRINGTON, 19/6/86.

No. 78.

Mr. G. Stevenson, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

West Kempsey, 28 June, 1886.

I have the honor respectfully to submit, to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, that on the 17th April last, I was suspended from official duty, and in due course received a copy of a letter written by Mr. T. M. Slattery, complaining of certain irregularities preferred against me in my official capacity. Mr. T. K. Abbott, acting under a Commission for that purpose, opened an inquiry in Kempsey on the 25th April, and which concluded on 17th May ultimo.

Prior to the opening of the inquiry, I asked Mr. Abbott for a copy of the charges (if any) that were preferred against me, and he replied that he knew nothing more than which was contained in Mr. Slattery's letter. About sixty (60) witnesses were examined by Mr. Abbott, each of whom gave me an excellent character, and testified on oath to my zeal and ability in the discharge of my official duties.

Referring to the insinuation of Mr. E. Herbert Becke, J.P., in his telegrams to the Minister of Justice, the Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. T. M. Slattery, that I was in some unexplained way connected with the obtaining of his (Mr. Becke's) signature to a warrant for the arrest of Mr. R. B. Smith, M.P., I have only to point out that the testimony of Messrs. Thomas Waters, D. B. Walker, O. O. Dangar, G. D. Hilder, Thomas Parker, John Campbell Kerr, Herbert Patrick Macklin, and the Rev. Ebenzer Fox, in addition to my own, distinctly disproved Mr. Becke's unsupported statements.

Seeing, therefore, that no specific charges of misconduct were preferred against me, *i.e.*, such as are contemplated by the 33rd section of the Civil Service Act, that Mr. Slattery did not substantiate any one of the statements contained in his letter, I would respectfully ask why my suspension from duty is continued up to the present date, and I would further respectfully ask, on what grounds the Minister, as reported, proposes recommending that I be "reprimanded and removed to another department."

Being unconscious of having done anything wrong, and not having been charged with any specific offence or offences, except on the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Slattery, and only by vague implication by Mr. Becke, I was placed in a peculiar position of being required to *prove a negative*. I claim that I fully proved a negative to each insinuation and slander, and now respectfully ask the Minister why my suspension from official duty is continued, and what charge (if any) I have to answer, and why the degradation of suspension should not be removed.

I have, &c.

GEORGE STEVENSON,
Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Submitted.—W.E.P., 3/7/86. Mr. Stevenson has been advised in terms of minute of Executive Council, which substantially gives information herein asked.—T.E.M.N., 6/7/86. Seen.—J.P.G., 6/7/86.

No. 79.

No. 79.

The Principal Under Secretary to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 July, 1886.

Dated 1 July,
1886.
Otho Orde
Dangar, Esquire
of Kempsey.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith, a writ of supersedeas, addressed to the gentleman named in the margin, and to request that in compliance therewith, his name may be struck out of the Commission of the Peace deposited in your office.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

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

To OTHO ORDE DANGAR, of Kempsey, Esquire,—

GREETING :

WHEREAS, by our commission or letters patent under the great seal of our Colony of New South Wales, and under the hand of our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Sir John Young, [Baronet, our Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, bearing date at Government House, Sydney, the 18th day of April, 1867, we did assign you one of our Justices of the Peace in our Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, either alone, or with any one or more of our Justices as were then or should thereafter be commissioned by us in that behalf, to keep and cause to be kept all laws, ordinances, and statutes in force within our said Colony, and all Acts of the Legislature of our said Colony for the punishing of offenders, the preservation of the peace, and for the quiet rule, welfare, and good government of our people in our said Colony, and to have, exercise, and discharge all the powers, authorities, and duties belonging or pertaining to the office of a Justice of the Peace in our said Colony : And therefore we commanded you, that to keep the peace and all laws, ordinances, and statutes, and all and singular other the premises, you diligently applied yourself, doing therein what to justice appertained, according to the law and custom of England and of our said Colony : And whereas it is deemed expedient to remove you from such office of a Justice of the Peace, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Colony, has been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to relieve you from the discharge of such your duty, as one of our Justices of the Peace, in our Colony aforesaid : Now forasmuch as, for the reason before stated, it is expedient that the said Commission or Letters Patent, so far as the same relates to you, the said Otho Orde Dangar, which authorizes and empowers you to act as one of our said Justices of the Peace of our said Colony, may be superseded : For that end we do therefore, by these presents, will and command you, the said Otho Orde Dangar, that you stay and surcease all further proceedings by you taken or done upon or under our said Commission or Letters Patent, and we do permit you to surcease therefrom, and we do declare the same so far as relates to you, to be and the same is superseded accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have caused this our letter or Writ of Supersedeas to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of our most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in our said Colony, this first day of July, in the fiftieth year of our Reign ; and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

CARRINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 12, page 430, this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

No. 80.

The Principal Under Secretary to O. O. Dangar, Esq., Kempsey.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6th July, 1886.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to remove you from the Commission of the Peace, and that a Writ of Supersedeas has been duly issued.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

No. 81.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. G. Stevenson, Kempsey.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 6 July, 1886.

Referring to my letter of 17th April last, and to previous notification of your suspension from official duty in consequence of certain complaints preferred against you in a communication from T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.P. (a copy of which has been furnished to you), respecting your conduct in connection with the proceedings of the recent prosecution of Messrs. R. B. Smith, M.P., and Charles Sutherland, J.P., upon an alleged charge of perjury, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee in Sydney. I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that, having carefully considered the report of T. K. Abbott, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, the Special Commissioner appointed to inquire into the matters referred to as affecting your case, His Excellency the Governor, under the advice of the Executive Council, is of opinion that your conduct is deserving of severe punishment. Having regard, however, to the evidence adduced at the inquiry as to the zeal and ability shown by you in the performance of your duties, the Council think that the extreme course of dismissal from office should not be carried out, and therefore advise that you be severely reprimanded, and that your suspension be withdrawn, and that you be removed to some other branch of the Civil Service not connected with the administration of Justice.

I am to add that, although your suspension has been removed, you will not be required to resume or discharge any official duties at Kempsey, but you will be paid salary for the present in your former capacity, pending steps which are now being taken for the appointment of your successor being completed, of which intimation will be given to you in due course.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 82.

Telegram from Mr. G. Stevenson, Kempsey, to the Under Secretary of Justice.

7 July, 1886.

REFERRING to my letter of the 28th ultimo, ament my suspension from official duty,—have not received any reply. Respectfully ask Minister that no decision inimical to my interests be arrived at until I be heard.

No. 83.

O. O. Dangar, Esq., Kempsey, to the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Kempsey, 12 July, 1886.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 6th instant, informing me that "His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to remove me from the Commission of the Peace, and that a Writ of Supersedeas has been duly issued."

I cannot refrain from expressing my unfeigned surprise at such course of action, and respectfully submit that in simple justice I should have been informed of the charges which are against me meriting such action, and that I should have been permitted an opportunity of showing cause why I should not be dismissed from a position I have held without discredit during the last 19 years.

I respectfully pray that I may be furnished with the reasons which have called forth such a recommendation from the Honorable the Executive, and that I may also be favoured with a copy of the report of T. K. Abbott, Esq., in the matter of an inquiry held at Kempsey by him into the conduct of Mr. George Stevenson and myself.

I very respectfully make this request as an act of simple justice to myself, as I feel aggrieved by the course the Executive have been agreed to advise, and feeling conscious that in no one act of mine as a Justice of the Peace I have allowed any feeling other than a stern sense of what was right and just to actuate me.

I have, &c.,

O. O. DANGAR.

Minister of Justice.—G.R.D., 16/7/86.
1886.—C.W., P.U.S.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 16 July,

No. 84.

Mr. G. Stevenson, Kempsey, to the Secretary of The Civil Service Board.

Sir,

West Kempsey, 28 June, 1886.

Referring to my suspension from official duty on the 17th April last, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter sent by me to the Under Secretary, Department of Justice, for the information of the Civil Service Board. See No. 78.

I have, &c.,

G. STEVENSON,

Clerk of Petty Sessions.

The Civil Service Board request to be informed whether the Minister is of opinion that they are required to take any action in this matter.—E.G.W.P., Secretary. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 12/7/86. I do not think any action necessary on the part of the Civil Service Board.—J.P.G., 19/7/86. The Secretary to the Civil Service Board.—W. E. PLUNKETT, B.C., 20/7/86.

No. 85.

Memorandum.

WITH reference to the decision of the Minister of Justice, approved by the Executive Council, that Mr. George Stevenson should be transferred to some other Department not connected with the Administration of Justice, it is submitted that Mr. George Boileau, Crown Lands Agent at Glen Innes, whose salary is £320, and whose application is annexed, would be in every respect an eligible and qualified officer for the position now held by Mr. Stevenson, as C.P.S., &c., at Kempsey, whose salary is the same as Mr. Boileau's. The concurrence of the Secretary for Lands will be required before the transfer can be effected, and as Mr. Stevenson acted as Crown Lands Agent at Cobar, and is said to be an efficient officer, there will probably be no objection offered by the Lands Department to the proposed exchange of officers.

It will be seen that Mr. Boileau has also a knowledge of the C.P.S. work, having been formerly C.P.S. at Moree, which he left for the reasons stated in his application for his present position.

T. E. McN.

[Annexure.]

Sir,

Crown Lands Office, Glen Innes, 1 July, 1881.

I have the honor to apply for the position of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, on the following grounds, viz.:—

I was appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions at Moree in 1881, and worked that office to the entire satisfaction of the Treasury, and I trust also to yourselves. I was compelled to leave that district on the recommendation and certificate of Dr. Cox, of Sydney, my wife nearly dying there. The position of
C.P.S.

C.P.S. I very reluctantly threw up, and accepted that of Crown Lands Agent here, as the climate was a cold one, and have filled that position ever since; and for the manner I have carried on my duties as a Collector of Revenue, &c., I would most respectfully refer your Department to the reports made on my work from time to time by the Treasury Inspectors.

If your Department is desirous of your officer at Kempsey effecting an exchange, I have a very fair one to offer him as Crown Lands Agent here.

In conclusion, I may add that I am thoroughly conversant with and fully competent of undertaking the duties of a Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Trusting on the above grounds that my application will meet with your most favourable consideration,
I have, &c.,

GEORGE BOILEAU.

Approved.—J.P.G., 5/7/86. Letter to U.S. Lands Dept.—5/7/86.

No. 86.

The Under Secretary of Justice to the Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 5 July, 1886.

With reference to decision of the Cabinet, confirmed by the Governor in Council, in the case of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey, approving of the transfer of that officer to some other Department not connected with the Administration of Justice, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state, for the information of the Secretary for Lands, that Mr. George Boileau, Crown Lands Agent at Glen Innes (formerly Clerk of Petty Sessions at Moree), having applied for the position of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey, Mr. Garvan has approved of his appointment as far as this Department is concerned, subject to the concurrence of Mr. Copeland in the appointment of Mr. Stevenson as Crown Lands Agent at Glen Innes in the room of Mr. Boileau, transferred.

As Mr. Stevenson held the office of Crown Lands Agent at Cobar (in conjunction with that of Clerk of Petty Sessions), it is presumed he is fully acquainted with and competent to undertake the duties of the Land Agency at Glen Innes, and as he is moreover an efficient officer, Mr. Garvan apprehends there will be no objection, so far as the Lands Department is concerned, to his appointment under the circumstances, and he will, therefore, be glad to be informed as soon as possible of Mr. Copeland's concurrence in the proposed exchange of offices.

I have, &c.

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 87.

Minute for Executive Council.

Subject:—

Appointment of Mr. George Boileau, Crown Lands Agent, Glen Innes, to be Clerk of Petty Sessions and Registrar of the District Court at Kempsey, *vice* Stevenson, transferred.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 7 July, 1886.

Referring to Minute of the Executive Council, No. 86/26, confirmed 22nd June, 1886, advising for the reasons therein stated, the removal of Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey, to some other branch of the Civil Service not connected with the Administration of Justice, I now recommend, with the concurrence of my honorable colleague, the Secretary for Lands, that Mr. George Boileau, Crown Lands Agent, at Glen Innes, be transferred to Kempsey, and appointed to be Clerk of Petty Sessions and Registrar of the District Court, at Kempsey, with the salary provided for that office, namely, £320 per annum, on the understanding that the necessary steps will be taken by the Lands Department for the appointment of Mr. Stevenson (formerly Crown Lands Agent at Cobar) as Crown Lands Agent at Glen Innes, *vice* Boileau, transferred—to take effect from the 1st July instant.

JAMES P. GARVAN.

The Executive Council approve of the appointment herein recommended.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—Carrington, 13/7/86. Min., 86/31, 13/7/86. Confirmed, 20/7/86.

No. 88.

The Under Secretary for Lands to the Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 July, 1886.

With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has approved of the exchange between Messrs. Boileau and Stevenson, Crown Lands Agent at Glen Innes, and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey, respectively alluded to therein.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER.

No. 89.

The Chairman of the Civil Service Board to the Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Civil Service Board, Sydney, 20 July, 1886.

I have the honor, by direction of the Civil Service Board, to forward to you the enclosed letter from Mr. George Stevenson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, at West Kempsey, from which it appears that the provisions of the 33rd section of the Civil Service Act, 1881, have not been fulfilled in the matter of his suspension

suspension, viz.: "If the Minister order, or confirm the suspension of any officer, he shall report the same to the Governor, who, after calling on the officer to show cause, or make explanation, may remove such suspension, &c.

The Board request to be informed whether Mr. Stevenson has been furnished with a statement of the specific charges preferred against him, and whether he has been called on to show cause, or to make explanation in reference thereto.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGER,

Chairman, Civil Service Board.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. G. Stevenson, Kempsey, to the Secretary of the Civil Service Board.

Sir,

West Kempsey, 10 July, 1886.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Civil Service Board, copy of ^{Sec No. 81} a letter received by me this day from the Department of Justice.

I beg respectfully to point out to the Board that I have no knowledge whatsoever of the offence or misconduct for which I am punished, as I have not received any specific charges, nor have I been called upon or allowed to make explanation or defence. This mode of procedure is entirely novel to me, and I am inclined to think it is new in the history of Constitutional Government in this Colony.

It is admitted that I have shown zeal and ability in the discharge of my duties; consequently, it appears strange that I should be *forcibly* removed from the Department; and it is a question if an appointment of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey West can be made until I am provided with a fresh position.

My salary and emoluments are equal to £450 per annum, and, seeing that I have not been reduced, I presume that an equal position will be offered to me, as I have a family of eight small children. I respectfully ask that the Board, if possible, will give me a removal to Sydney.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE STEVENSON,

Clerk of Petty Sessions.

No. 90.

The Under Secretary of Justice to the Chairman of the Civil Service Board.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 26 July, 1886.

Referring to your letter of the 20th July instant, respecting the enclosed letter from Mr. George Stevenson, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state, for the information of the Civil Service Board, that Mr. Stevenson was furnished on his suspension with a copy of a communication from Mr. Stattery, M.P., bringing under notice his conduct in connection with the recent prosecution of Messrs. Smith and Sutherland, upon a charge of alleged perjury, at the instance of Mr. O. O. Dangar, said to have been committed before the Elections and Qualifications Committee, in Sydney, in which very grave and specific charges were preferred against Mr. Stevenson of general impropriety of conduct, indicating a personal interest and undue zeal throughout the whole of the proceedings connected with the prosecution, and an absence of that becoming impartiality to be expected of an officer in his position.

See enclosure to No. 89.

These charges were carefully inquired into by Mr. T. K. Abbott, Stipendiary Magistrate, who was specially appointed for that purpose, and authorized by Royal Commission to examine upon oath such witnesses as he might think fit to summon who were likely to give any material information touching the various allegations contained in Mr. Stattery's communication.

Mr. Stevenson gave evidence in his defence before Mr. Abbott, and was present at the inquiry and allowed to cross examine witnesses, and call any witnesses in his behalf he desired. He had, therefore, ample opportunity afforded him to vindicate himself on oath from the serious charges made against him, and it would appear to be altogether superfluous and unnecessary after the exhaustive and elaborate inquiry held before Mr. Abbott, occupying a period of four weeks, to have called upon Mr. Stevenson to supplement the sworn evidence in the case, upon which the decision of the Minister is based, and which, after careful consideration, has been concurred in and confirmed by the Executive Council.

A certified copy of Minute Paper herewith is enclosed for the information of the Civil Service ^{Sec No. 75.} Board.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 91.

Certain Magistrates, West Kempsey, to the Minister of Justice.

Sir,

West Kempsey, 2 August, 1886.

In reference to two so called representative meetings, held in Kempsey on the 22nd and 29th ultimo respectively, the one condemning the action of the Government in removing Mr. O. O. Dangar from the Commission of the Peace, the other expressing sympathy with Mr. George Stevenson, lately Clerk of Petty Sessions here, and as by reason of certain reports published in the *Macleay Chronicle* and the *Macleay Argus*, it would seem that these meetings were really of a representative character,—we, the undersigned Magistrates of the territory, beg to convey to you, and to the Government through you, our entire disapproval of the proceedings at the said meetings, and our thanks to the Government and to yourself personally for the appointment of Messrs. Davies and Boileau to the positions of Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions respectively, and we trust that these gentlemen, during their residence amongst us, will keep themselves aloof from the field of party strife in this district, and confine themselves strictly to their official duties.

We beg to assure you and your colleagues that the persons who attended the meetings before mentioned were comparatively few in number, and were for the most part the political partisans of Mr. O. O. Dangar, and that these meetings can in no way be deemed representative.

We consider the resolutions passed at the first meeting (especially the one embodying the proposed petition to the Governor) a gross insult to His Excellency and his advisers.

We further desire to say that we entirely approve of the action of the Government in removing Mr. George Stevenson from this district.

We have, &c.,

T. Goulburn Panton, J.P., Yarrowall, Macleay River.
 James W. Wilson, J.P., West Kempsey, Macleay River.
 P. C. Hill, J.P., Central Kempsey, Macleay River.
 Jas. Johnston, J.P., Frederickton.
 James Cheers, J.P., Frederickton.
 E. Herbert Becke, J.P., Central Kempsey.
 Austral Verge, J.P., Hampton Hall, Macleay River.
 C. L. Gabriel, J.P., West Kempsey.
 M. Thompson, J.P., Smithton.
 Sydney Verge, J.P., West Kempsey.
 Chas. Sutherland, J.P., Kempsey.

Acknowledged.—11/8/86.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE CASE REGINA *v.* PULVER.

(DEPOSITIONS, &c., RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 June, 1886.

RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on the 16th April, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the Depositions, as also of all official minutes and correspondence relative to the case ‘Regina *v.* Pulver,’ who was tried at the late “Circuit Court at Tamworth, and acquitted.”

Mr. Davies, for Mr. Bowman.)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

New South Wales, to wit.

Before F. Wyndham, J.P.

Magisterial inquiry held on the body of Willie Nerang (Aboriginal), at Kunopia, this 2nd day of November, 1885.

THIS deponent, being duly sworn, saith :—My name is Amy Adams Benson, of Kunopia Station ; I know the deceased, Willie Nerang ; on Thursday, the 29th of October, I saw the deceased at this station just above the garden ; he was then drunk, and had a bottle of liquor and was offering some to a gin that was drunk, named Mary ; he asked me if it would do her good ; I replied, no it would do her harm ; he then drank all he had in the pint himself ; I next saw the deceased in the little yard where I wash, in company with two gins, named Maria and Polly ; the gins asked me to send him away, and I went out to try and do so ; I told him to go away, when he refused to do so, unless I gave him something to eat and drink ; I told him he could get that where he got his grog ; he said, “No, I will make you give it to me” ; I reasoned with him some time and he still refused to leave ; I then threatened to throw some hot water over him if he did not leave ; he dared me to do it ; and I went and got a can with some cold soapy water and threw it at him ; he then took up an empty tub and attempted to strike me with it ; the gin, Polly, caught the tub and took it away from him ; he then picked up a batten and tried to hit me with it ; the two gins, Maria and Polly, then caught this and took it away from him, and called out to me to go away ; I then ran round to the old carpenter and asked him to come and try and get him (Willie Nerang) away ; Herbert Pulver came instead and ordered Nerang away ; he said he would not go till Mrs. Benson gave him something to eat ; I then came inside the house ; a short time after this I saw him (Nerang) above the garden ; about 10 minutes

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minutes afterwards I heard the report of a gun ; I was then inside my bed-room ; I ran through the dining-room ; and looked through the window and saw the blackfellow Nerang near the little cedar tree, just in front of the verandah ; Pulver just afterwards came into the room with a gun in his hand, similar to the one produced, and asked me to give the gins some bandages and allow them to bind it up ; afterwards I went out and saw the blackfellow (Nerang) with his leg bandaged up laying near the meat-house ; this was about 11 or 12 o'clock ; he appeared to be in a weak state ; I saw him twice after this ; the last time about 9 o'clock at night ; that night he died about 10 o'clock.

After Pulver ordered the blackfellow away he (Pulver) came to me and asked me for the keys of the office, which I gave him ; he then walked towards the office, that is where the guns are kept ; this was some-time after Pulver first ordered the blackfellow away.

AMY ADAMS BENSON.

Taken and sworn this 2nd day of November, 1885,—
F. WYNDHAM, J.P.

This deponent states :—My name is Benarta Mary, sometimes called Polly (aboriginal) ; I reside at Kunopia ; I knew Willie Nerang ; he is now dead ; he was here last Thursday morning ; he was drunk ; he came to the wash-house where I was at work ; Mrs. Benson told him to go away ; he said he would not go away ; he wanted tea ; Mrs. Benson said, "I won't give you any tea," and told him if he did not go away she would throw some hot water over him, and dipped some cold water out of the tub and threw it at him ; he then picked up an empty tub and went to hit Mrs. Benson with it ; I caught the tub and took it from him ; then he picked up a batten, which I caught and took from him ; Mrs. Benson then ran inside the house ; Nerang then went up to the top corner of the garden, along the creek ; he stood there ; I saw the storekeeper (Mr. Pulver) go round the opposite side of the garden and come to where Nerang was standing ; I went up then to where Nerang and Mr. Pulver were ; Mr. Pulver told Nerang to go to the camp ; he said he would not go away, he wanted a cup of tea ; Mr. Pulver then said, "If you want tea come to the store and I will get you some" ; he said he would not go ; Mr. Pulver then put his hand on his shoulder (Nerang's), and said, "Why don't you go away to the camp?" Nerang said, "What ! are you going along with me ; do you want to fight?" he then pulled or rolled up his sleeves, and then picked up the stick (produced) from the ground and threw it at Mr. Pulver ; he (Mr. Pulver) stooped down and the stick went over his head ; Mr. Pulver then ran down to the office and went inside ; Nerang came walking after him, and walked past the office about 15 yards ; Mr. Pulver came out of the office with a gun in his hand, like the one produced, and fired at Nerang ; I was just behind Mr. Pulver at the time ; Nerang had nothing in his hand at the time he walked by the office, or when he was shot by Mr. Pulver ; Nerang called out, "Oh !" and I saw blood coming from the calf of his leg ; Nerang walked on to the corner of the beef-house and fell down ; I then went over to him and got cold water and threw it over him ; I got some rag from Mrs. Benson and Mr. Pulver bound up his leg ; I and others then took him down to the old shed ; I then made him a bed and looked after him till he died, about the middle of the night ; his leg was bleeding all day ; he looked weak and like if his belly was empty ; before he died he tried to get up and we held him down ; I picked two shot out of his leg and put them into Nerang's trousers pocket ; I saw him buried ; he died hard and rolled about, and jumped, and then died.

her
BENARTA x MARY,
mark,
Sometimes called "Polly."

Taken and signed this 2nd day of November, 1885,—
F. WYNDHAM, J.P.

This deponent states :—My name is John Gilbert (aboriginal), of Weltown ; I knew Willie Nerang ; he is now dead and buried at Kunopia ; I assisted to bury him ; on Thursday last when I came home about 5 o'clock, I saw Willie Nerang laying down near the shed with a hole in the calf of his left leg, where he was shot ; it was not bandaged up ; we afterwards bound it up, and it kept on bleeding until he died that night about 12 o'clock ; he jumped up quick just before he died ; Polly was also with him when he died ; he did not die quietly but rolled about and put up his hands ; I have known Nerang a long time ; he was a young strong man ; I never knew him to be ill.

his
JOHN x GILBERT.
mark.

Taken and signed before me, this 2nd November, 1885,—
F. WYNDHAM, J.P.

This deponent, being duly sworn, states :—My name is Thomas Smith, carpenter and builder of Kunopia ; I knew the deceased Willie Nerang, and saw him here on Thursday last, the 29th October ; he was then very drunk, and making a row or noise at the back of the house ; Mrs. Benson then came and called me, and said she was afraid of him, and asked me to go and turn him away ; I did not go, as I saw the storekeeper, Mr. Pulver, going in that direction ; a few minutes after this, he (Willie Nerang) came round to the bench where I was at work, and wanted to fight me ; just afterwards he went away ; about a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes after I heard the report of a gun ; I looked up in the direction of the office and saw Nerang coming towards me, where I was at work ; he came to the bench, and rested his arms on it ; I ordered him off, and he replied all right ; at that time I did not think he was shot ; as he turned round I saw blood upon the left leg of his trousers ; he walked about 6 yards to the corner of the beef-house, and sat down upon the ground ; I then went up, examined his leg, and found a wound in the lower part of the calf of his left leg ; it was bleeding pretty freely ; with the assistance of Mr. Pulver and Polly we bound the wound up, and removed him to the shed ; he was afterwards removed to the back of the shed, where he died some time that night ; Nerang, the deceased, was at the cedar tree, near the front of the house—when I saw him after I heard the report of the gun ; I did not then see Mr. Pulver until he came to me after the blackfellow sat down.

THOMAS SMITH.

Taken and sworn before me, this 2nd day of November, 1885,—
F. WYNDHAM, J.P.

In the absence of any medical evidence, the hearing I hereby adjourn to the Court-house, Morce, till Tuesday, the 10th instant.—F. WYNDHAM, J.P., 2 November, 1885.

New .

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Before F. Wyndham, J.P.

Adjourned inquiry held at Moree, on this 10th day of November, 1885, touching the death of Willie Nerang, aboriginal.

This deponent, being duly sworn, states:—My name is Heinrich Lillie; I am a duly qualified medical practitioner, and reside at Moree; on the 7th of November I made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of an aboriginal at Kunopia; in examining the left leg I found at the beginning of the lowest third, behind the left leg, a wound of the size of a shilling, and around the said wound about ten or twelve small holes, perforating the skin; I pulled out of the wound a quantity of tow, and saw then the muscles cut through as well as the fibula; and following the main artery from the knee I found the anterior and posterior tibial artery both injured; the tibia itself was laying bare, and on and around it several small shot flattened; in examining the organs of the body there was no blood in the heart at all, very little in the lungs and liver, and all the signs of anæmia in the other organs; on opening the skull I found the brain in a state of decomposed matter; the shot from the outside the leg went downwards towards the inside of the leg, and cut the main artery; as far as I can judge the organs appeared perfectly healthy. The upper part of the stomach and bowels were empty.

In my opinion the cause of death was the gradual loss of blood from the wound in the leg. Had the tow not been put in the wound the deceased would have died much sooner.

HEINRICH LILLIE, M.D.

Taken and sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1885,—
F. WYNDHAM, J.P.

This deponent, being duly sworn, states:—My name is Thomas Smith, of Kunopia; I was present on the 7th instant at Kunopia; I saw the body of Willie Nerang raised and a *post-mortem* examination made on the body by Dr. Lillie.

THOMAS SMITH.

Taken and sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1885,—
F. WYNDHAM, J.P.

I FIND that the deceased Willie Nerang came by his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by one Herbert Bailey Pulver.

F. WYNDHAM, J.P.

No. 2.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Regina v. Herbert B. Pulver—Shooting at and killing William Nerang (aboriginal) at Kunopia, on 29th October, 1885.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 21 November, 1885.

I have the honor to request that the depositions taken at the Moree Police Court, in case noted above, may be submitted for the Attorney-General's information, as the Police Magistrate at Moree is of opinion that the case should have been sent for trial at a superior court.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Call for the depositions from Moree Police Court.—W.E.P., 25/11/85.—Telegram to Moree Bench, 26/11/85.

No. 3.

Telegram from Under Secretary of Justice to Bench of Magistrates, Moree.

26 November, 1885.

REGINA v. Herbert B. Pulver Shooting at and killing William Nerang (aboriginal) at Kunopia, on 29th October last. Please forward depositions in above case to this Department for perusal of Attorney-General. Very urgent.

No. 4.

The C.P.S., Moree, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Regina v. H. B. Pulver.

Sir, Court-house, Moree, 27 November, 1885.

In compliance with the request contained in your telegram of 26th inst., I have the honor, by instructions from the Bench of Magistrates, to enclose herewith a copy of the depositions taken in the above case.

I have, &c.,

W. E. HENRY,
C.P.S.

[Enclosures.]

Before his Worship John E. Cory, Esq., J.P.
Herbert Bayley Pulver.

Court-house, Moree, 31 October, 1885.

In custody, having surrendered himself, on charge of shooting at and killing William Nerang, an aboriginal, on the 29th inst.

This deponent, being duly sworn, saith:—My name is John N. Oldfield; I am a Sergeant of Police, stationed at Moree; on the morning of the 31st inst. the prisoner now before the Court gave himself into my custody, and stated that he had shot William Nerang, an aboriginal, at Kunopia, on the 29th inst., who was at that time creating a disturbance, and wanting to strike Mrs. Benson; he tried to pacify him and get him away, but he seemed determined on getting at Mrs. Benson, and he fired at him, from the effects of

of which he died about 11 or 12 hours afterwards; I now pray that the prisoner be remanded for a period of eight days for the production of witnesses.

JOHN N. OLDFIELD.

Taken and sworn before me, this 31st October, 1885, at Moree,—

JOHN E. CORY, J.P.

Prisoner was remanded for eight days; bail being allowed in himself for £100, and two sureties of £50 each. Police objected to bail.—JOHN E. CORY, J.P.

Before his Worship Joseph Teas, Esq., J.P.

Court-house, Moree, 7 November, 1885.

Herbert Bayley Pulver, on bail, charged with shooting and killing William Nerang.

Bail renewed until 10th November, 1885.

JOSEPH TEAS, J.P.

Before their Worships F. T. Rusden, P.M., John E. Cory, and J. F. Boydell, Esq's., J's.P.

Court-house, Moree, 10 November, 1885.

Herbert Bayley Pulver, on bail, charged with shooting at and killing William Nerang, an aboriginal, on the 29th October, 1885, at Kunopia.

This deponent, being duly sworn, saith:—My name is John N. Oldfield; I am a Sergeant of Police, stationed at Moree; the evidence now read as given by me before His Worship John E. Cory, Esq., on the 31st October ultimo, is true; previous to the prisoner's arrest, he stated that Nerang, the deceased, had been drinking and quarrelling with the gins the night before the 29th inst., meaning October, on which occasion he went to Mrs. Benson and demanded food, which she refused him; he then picked up a stick to hit her, and the gins prevented him; I will read a statement made to me by prisoner:—“Mrs. Benson called to me to try and coax him away; we went to the end of the garden, and Nerang followed me back to the house, and wanted to fight; after he challenged me to fight I got the gun and put a cartridge in it, and threatened to hit him with the gun, and he said that he would not go; he then picked up a stick and lifted it to me; I pointed the gun at him; he then lowered the stick and started towards the house, defying me to stop him and threatening me; when he was about 10 yards away I called out, ‘Stop, or I will fire!’ he did not stop, and I called out the second time; he refused to stop; I then took aim at his left leg, and fired and hit him.” I then charged the prisoner with shooting and killing an aboriginal named William Nerang at Kunopia on the 29th ultimo; the stick produced was handed to me at the top of the garden at Kunopia by witness Polly, an aboriginal, on the 2nd inst., who stated:—“That,” pointing to where we were, “is the place the deceased threw this stick at the prisoner.” I produced a plan showing the position of the premises and where the shooting took place (which is marked A) at the corner of the verandah, as shown on the plan where there is a tree; I saw on the ground stains of a quantity of blood; it is about 12 or 13 yards from that tree to the office; also at the corner of the beef-house there was another large stain of blood on the ground.

By Mr. Vyner: I have seen the deceased; I have heard a great deal of his character (Nerang's); he is described as of a very violent temper.

JOHN N. OLDFIELD.

Taken and sworn before us, this 10th November, 1885, at Moree,—

F. T. RUSDEN, P.M.

JOHN E. CORY, J.P.

J. F. BOYDELL, J.P.

This deponent, being duly sworn, saith:—My name is Amy Adams Benson; I am the wife of the manager of Kunopia Station; I know the deceased, William Nerang, and last saw him on Thursday, the 29th of last month; he was then just above the garden at the station; I spoke to him about drinking; he had a bottle of grog, and was offering some to an old gin called Mary; he asked me if it would do her any good, I said no, that it would do her harm; he then drank what he had in the pint himself; a short time afterwards I saw him in a little yard near to my bedroom, close to where I kept the wash-tubs; he was in company of the gins Polly, Mary, and Maria; they asked me to send him away as he was drunk and frightened the children; I asked him to go away and he refused to do so unless I gave him something to eat; this was about 11 or 12 o'clock in the morning; I told him that I would not give him anything to eat, and that he could get some where he got the liquor; he then said, “I will make you give me some”; I tried for a long time to persuade him to go but he still refused; I then told him that if he did not go I would throw some hot water over him, and he told me I was not game, and dared me to do it; I got the can and got a little drop of cold water from the tubs and threw it at him; he then took up a large empty zinc tub and attempted to strike me with it, when the gin Polly caught hold of it when he had it raised up and pulled it away from him; he then took up a batten and tried to strike me, when just as it was falling the gins also took it from him; the gins then asked me to run away, and I ran round the house and called the old carpenter and asked him to try and get the blackfellow away; the carpenter did not come, but Mr. Pulver, the prisoner, came instead; the prisoner tried to get him away and I went into the bedroom; I caught sight of the deceased, Nerang, a short time afterwards at the top corner of the garden; I am not certain but I think I saw the prisoner about 10 minutes after I saw Nerang at the top of the garden; I heard the report of a gun; I was inside my bedroom as shown on sketch No. 1; after hearing the report of the gun I ran into the dining-room marked No. 2; I looked through the window and saw the deceased (Nerang), he was leaning against a small tree near the verandah as shown on map marked 3; about 2 minutes afterwards the prisoner came round into the dining-room with a gun in his hand similar to the one produced; he left the gun in the dining-room and went out and returned almost immediately and asked me for some bandages and to allow the gins to help him bind up the leg; I went outside a little time afterwards; I saw Willie Nerang lying down at the corner of the beef-house with his leg bandaged up at the place shown on the map by No. 4; he appeared to be in a very weak state; I saw him alive the last time at about 9 o'clock at night; when I looked through the window and saw Nerang by the tree, he was leaning against it;

I saw blood on the calf of one of his legs; the guns of the station are kept in the office; the prisoner has access to the office marked 5.

By Mr. Vyner: The prisoner is in the employ of my husband at the station, and has charge of the office and store; I considered myself in great danger during the time that elapsed from when I first saw Nerang that morning and when he was shot; I think considering the state that Nerang was in that the property of the station was in danger; Nerang bore a very bad reputation, and was a man of very violent habits; I heard Nerang threaten the prisoner several times that morning; and think that the prisoner was in danger that day from Nerang.

By Police: The deceased was very drunk; there were two white men on the station with the prisoner; the carpenter was a cripple.

By Bench: The deceased was more violent when drunk than when he was sober.

AMY A. BENSON.

Taken and sworn before us, this 10th November, 1885, at Moree,—

F. T. RUSDEN, P.M.

JOHN E. CORY, J.P.

J. F. BOYDELL, J.P.

This deponent, being named Polly, an aboriginal, on affirmation, saith :—I live at Kunopia station, and know William Nerang (the deceased); he is now dead; I remember seeing him at Kunopia the day that he was shot; he was drunk; I was working at the wash-tubs, and Nerang went to where I was at work; Mrs. Benson told him to go away from the wash-house; he said that he would not go, he wanted a cup of tea; Mrs. Benson said if you do not go I will throw cold water on you; and she threw some at him; Nerang then took up a tub to strike Mrs. Benson, and I took it away from him; he then picked up a batten, and went to hit the Mrs., and I took it away from him; Mrs. Benson then went away, inside, and Nerang went to the top of the garden on the creek side; I saw the prisoner go up the opposite side of the garden to where Nerang was standing; Nerang asked prisoner for some tea, and he said, "Come round and I will give you some;" then Nerang said, "I will not go"; the prisoner put his hand on Nerang's shoulders, and said, "You had better go to camp;" Nerang then said, "What are you going to do?" and began to roll up his sleeves, and pick up a stick, the one produced, and threw it at the prisoner, who stooped down and then walked round to the store, and went inside; Nerang came walking round, behind the prisoner, and passed the store; I saw the prisoner come out of the store with a gun in his hand like the one produced; Willie Nerang was then close to the cedar tree; he was walking towards the kitchen when the prisoner came out with the gun; he fired at Nerang and hit him in the left leg; when he (Nerang) got hit he hollowed out, "Oh!" I was with Nerang and the prisoner all the time; I followed Nerang round the garden after he was shot; Nerang fell down near the meat-house; I went to him and got water and poured it on him; I got rag from Mrs. Benson and prisoner, and we bandaged up his leg, and took Nerang to the old shed; I picked two shot out of Nerang's leg; he bled a good deal; I remained with him all the day and looked after him; he died close upon the middle of the night; prisoner did not have a gun when he and Nerang were at the top of the garden, after throwing the stick at the prisoner at the top of the garden: Nerang did not have anything in his hand when walking towards the house; when prisoner came out of the store with the gun he did not tell Nerang to stop; I was quite close to him.

Prisoner had no questions to ask this witness.

her
POLLY. x
mark.

Taken before us, this 10th November, 1885, at Moree,—

F. T. RUSDEN, P.M.

JOHN E. CORY, J.P.

J. F. BOYDELL, J.P.

This deponent, being duly sworn, saith :—My name is Thomas Baker Chapman Benson; I am the superintendent of Kunopia Station, and the prisoner is in my employ; on my return home on the 29th ultimo I found that a blackfellow named William Nerang had been shot in the calf of the left leg; I saw, after having my lunch, that it was not properly bandaged up, and I bandaged it up; I again bandaged it up sometime after 6 o'clock in the evening, and put some lint, saturated with oil, in the wound; the gun produced is kept in my office usually; it is about 5 yards from my office-door to the cedar tree; when I am away I leave everything temporarily in charge of prisoner, if the overseer is not there; he was in charge on the day of the 29th ultimo; Nerang bears a very bad character, and very violent; on one occasion I had to give him a shirt and a pair of trousers out of the store to get rid of him.

By the Bench: I was present when a *post-mortem* examination was made by the doctor on the body of William Nerang.

THOMAS B. C. BENSON.

Taken and sworn before us, this 10th November, 1885, at Moree,—

F. T. RUSDEN, P.M.

JOHN E. CORY, J.P.

J. F. BOYDELL, J.P.

This deponent, an aboriginal named John Gilbert, on affirmation, saith :—I live at Kunopia, and know William Nerang; I saw him dead on Thursday; I saw him at about 4 o'clock in the evening; I saw a hole in his left leg; there was not anything in it; he was then alive, but died that night; I and Polly were with him until he died; during the time that we were with him his leg "plenty bleed;" he was a young, strong, blackfellow.

By Mr. Vyner: I never knew him to be sick; I knew him to be a very wicked fellow.

his
JOHN x GILBERT.
mark.

Taken before us, this 10th November, 1885, at Moree,—

F. T. RUSDEN, P.M.

JOHN E. CORY, J.P.

J. F. BOYDELL, J.P.

This

This deponent, being duly sworn, saith :—My name is Thomas Smith, I am a carpenter, and reside at Kunopia, and have seen the deceased, William Nerang ; I saw him last on Thursday, the 29th ultimo ; he was then drunk and greatly excited ; Mrs. Benson called to me on that day for to get Nerang away. I did not go as I saw the prisoner going in the direction to put him away ; I heard a gun-shot about a quarter of an hour afterwards, and I looked up ; I was working at the bench shown on the sketch, marked 5 ; I looked towards the office and saw the deceased near the cedar tree, and he came to the bench where I was working, and rested against it ; I ordered him away ; as he turned round I saw blood on the leg of his trousers ; he then went to the corner of the beef-house, and sat down by it ; when I heard the gun I did not see the prisoner ; I assisted in bandaging up Nerang's leg ; he died some time that night ; I saw him buried ; I saw the body exhumed ; the *post-mortem* examination made by the doctor.

By Mr. Vyner : I consider that Nerang was very dangerous on the day in question.

THOMAS SMITH.

Taken and sworn before us, this 10th November, 1885, at Moree,—

F. T. RUSDEN, P.M.

J. E. CORY, J.P.

J. F. BOYDELL, J.P.

This deponent, being duly sworn, saith, my name is Heinrich Lillie :—I am a duly qualified medical practitioner, and reside at Moree ; on the 7th instant I went to Kunopia and made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of an aboriginal who was exhumed before me ; in examining him I found on the back of the left leg, on the beginning of the lower third, a wound about the size of a shilling, and ten or twelve small holes at the side of the wound, perforating the skin ; I took out from the wound a plug of tow, and saw there the muscle and the small bone of the leg cut through ; I then followed the main artery from the knee, and found that the arteries near the wound were injured ; in examining the organs of the body I found them all perfectly healthy, but without any blood, especially the heart ; the stomach and the upper part of the bowels were empty ; in opening the scalp I found the brain in a state of decomposed matter ; I saw the large bone of the leg bare, and near and around it a number of shot, several of which were flattened ; the wound came from the outside of the left leg, went downwards to the inside ; so far as I can judge death was caused by gradual loss of blood from the arteries ; one of the main arteries was cut in two ; had the plug not have been put in the wound the deceased would have died much sooner.

Prisoner had no questions to ask this witness.

HEINRICH LILLIE, M.D.

Taken and sworn before us, this 10th November, 1885, at Moree,—

F. T. RUSDEN, P.M.

J. E. CORY, J.P.

J. F. BOYDELL, J.P.

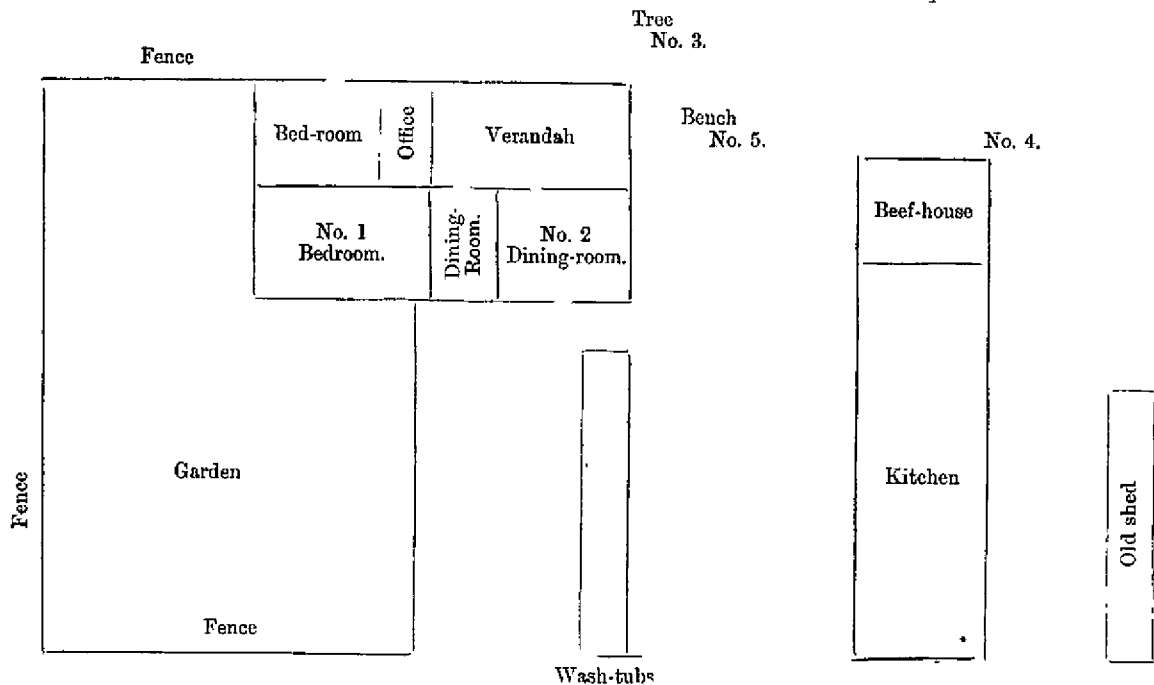
Case dismissed as being one of justifiable homicide. The Police Magistrate was for sending on for trial.

F. T. RUSDEN, P.M.

J. E. CORY, J.P.

J. F. BOYDELL.

A.



The Attorney-General.—T.M.S., 3 December, 1885.

The Secretary to the Attorney-General, B.C., 5 December, 1885.—W.E.P.

Submitted in reference to report of Inspector-General of Police herewith.—W.W.S., 14 December, 1885.

In my opinion there should have been a committal, so that the opinion of a jury might have been taken upon the matter. The Police Magistrate should have acted upon his own judgment ; one Magistrate can commit although the others are for dismissal. The necessary steps must be taken to have the case reheard before the Moree Bench.

G.B.S., A.G., 23/12/85.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police with a view to the necessary steps being taken.—W.W.S., B.C., 24 December, 1885.

No. 5.

No. 5.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Secretary to The Attorney-General.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1886.

Regina v. Pulver—Shooting at and killing William Nerang (aboriginal), at Kunopia, on 29th October, 1885.

OFFENDER, Herbert B. Pulver, has been arrested by the police, and committed by the Moree Bench for trial at next Circuit Court at Tamworth. Depositions herewith.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

Submitted.—W.W.S., 18/1/86.

Manslaughter.—G.B.S., 21/1/86.

Information—(General Purposes.)

New South Wales, }
Moree, to wit. }

Be it remembered, that on this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at Moree, in the Colony of New South Wales, John N. Oldfield, a Sergeant of Police of Moree, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices, duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me that on the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, one Herbert B. Pulver, a bookkeeper of Kunopia, did feloniously shoot at and kill one William Nerang, an aboriginal, lately of Kunopia, at Kunopia, in the said Colony, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said John N. Oldfield prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Sworn before me, at Moree, in the said Colony, on }
the day first above written,— }

JOHN N. OLDFIELD.

W. CARDEW, Justice of the Peace.

Herbert Pulver.

Feloniously shooting at and killing one William Nerang, an aboriginal.

William Morrow, on oath, states:—I am Sergeant of Police at East Maitland; yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, I met the accused in Bank-street; I asked him his name; he said Herbert Bailey Pulver; I asked him if he was the person who had been lately charged with shooting a blackfellow at Moree; he said "yes"; I arrested him by virtue of the warrant produced, marked A; it is signed by a magistrate of the Colony; I read the warrant to him and he made no reply; I pray that he may be remanded to Moree to be dealt with as the witnesses reside near that place.

Taken and sworn at East Maitland, }
this 4th January, 1886,— }

W. MORROW.

J. N. BROOKS, P.M.

East Maitland, 4 January, 1886.

REMANDED to Moree to be further dealt with until Friday next.

J. N. BROOKS, P.M.

(Exhibit A.)

Warrant in the first instance.

John N. Oldfield, a Sergeant in the Police Force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other Constables in said Force,—

WHEREAS information hath this day been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony of New South Wales, for that one Herbert B. Pulver did, at Kunopia, in the Colony aforesaid, on the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, feloniously shoot at and kill one William Nerang, an aboriginal, lately of Kunopia. And oath being now made before me, substantiating the matter of the said information: These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said Herbert B. Pulver, and to bring him before some one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at Moree, in the Colony aforesaid.

W. C. CARDEW,
Justice of the Peace.

Warrant to convey the accused before a Justice of the district or colony in which the offence was committed.

To Superintendent Sanderson, a constable in the Police Force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other constables in said Force.

WHEREAS Herbert Bailey Pulver, of East Maitland, in the said Colony, hath this day been charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that he did, on the 29th October last, at Kunopia, feloniously shoot at and kill one William Nerang: And whereas I have taken the deposition of William Morrow, a witness examined by me in this behalf; but inasmuch as I am informed that the principal witnesses to prove the said offence against the said Herbert Bailey Pulver, reside at Kunopia, in the said Colony of New South Wales, where the said offence is alleged to have been committed: These are therefore to command you, the said constable, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to take and convey the said Herbert Bailey Pulver to Moree, in the said Colony, and there carry him before some Justice or Justices of the Peace in and near unto the place where the offence is alleged to have been committed, to answer further the said charge before him or them, and to be further dealt with according to law: And I hereby further command you, the said constable, to deliver to the

the said Justice or Justices the information in this behalf; and also the said deposition of William Morrow, now given into your possession for that purpose, together with this precept.

Given under my hand and seal this 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at East Maitland, in the Colony aforesaid.

J. N. BROOKS, J.P.

Court-house, Moree, 9 January, 1886.

Before his Worship W. C. Cardew.

Herbert B. Pulver, in custody, charged with feloniously shooting at and killing one William Nerang, an aboriginal, at Kunopia.

This deponent, being duly sworn, saith:—My name is Robert Levitt; I am a foot constable and acting gaoler at Moree; I received the accused now before the Court into custody this morning.

As empowered by the warrant now produced, the police are not prepared to proceed with the case to-day, but ask for a remand until Tuesday next, for the purpose of procuring evidence. The most of the witnesses reside at Kunopia. Summons for the witnesses to attend here on Tuesday next have been served, or are now being served.

R. LEVITT.

Taken and sworn before me, this 9th day of January, 1886, at Moree,—

W. C. CARDEW, J.P.

Remanded till Tuesday, 13th instant. Bail allowed—accused in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

W. C. CARDEW, J.P.

Recognizance of bail instead of remand, on an adjournment of examination.

New South Wales, }
Moree, to wit. }

BE it remembered, that on the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, Herbert B. Pulver, of Maitland, in the Colony of New South Wales, Charles Wood Readett, of Sydney, in the said Colony, solicitor, and John Cameron, of Moree, hotelkeeper, in the said Colony, New South Wales, personally came before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe to our Lady the Queen the several sums following, that is to say: The said Herbert B. Pulver the sum of one hundred pounds, and the said Charles Wood Readett and John Cameron the sum of fifty pounds each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied of their several goods and chattels, lands, and tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if he, the said Herbert B. Pulver, shall fail in the conditions indorsed.

HERBERT B. PULVER.
C. W. READETT.
JOHN CAMERON.

Taken and acknowledged the day and year first above-mentioned, }
at the Court-house, Moree, in the said Colony, before me,— }

W. C. CARDEW, J.P.

Condition.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas the within-bounden Herbert B. Pulver was, on the eighth day of January instant, charged before W. C. Cardew, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously shooting at and killing one William Nerang, an aboriginal, at Kunopia:

And whereas the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution in this behalf is adjourned until the twelfth day of January instant, if therefore the said Herbert B. Pulver shall appear before me on the said twelfth day of January instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, Moree, in the said Colony, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, to answer further to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law, and there attend from day to day until the said charge shall be disposed of, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

W. C. CARDEW, J.P.

Depositions of Witnesses.

New South Wales, }
Moree, to wit. }

THE examination of John N. Oldfield, of Moree, in the Colony of New South Wales, Amy Adams Benson, Polly, Thomas Barker Chapman Benson, Thomas Smith, of Kunopia, in the said Colony of New South Wales, and Heinrich Lilie, of Moree, in the said Colony, M.D., taken on Tuesday, the twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at Moree, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of Herbert Bayley Pulver, who is charged this day before me for that he, the said Herbert Bayley Pulver, on the twenty-ninth day of October, at Kunopia, in the said Colony, did feloniously shoot and kill one William Nerang, an aboriginal.

Court-house, Moree, 12 January, 1886.

Before his Worship William V. M. Cook, P.M., and James W. Scott, J.P.

Herbert B. Pulver on bail, charged with feloniously shooting and killing one William Nerang, an aboriginal, at Kunopia, on the 29th day of October, 1885.

This deponent, being duly sworn, saith:—My name is John N. Oldfield; I am a sergeant of police stationed at Moree; on the 31st October last the prisoner now before the Court gave himself into my custody, and stated that he had shot William Nerang, an aboriginal, at Kunopia, on the 29th of October, 1885; he (Nerang) was drunk and creating a disturbance, and wanted to strike Mrs. Benson, as she had refused him food, which he demanded; he picked up a stick and attempted to strike her, but was prevented

by

by the gins; Mrs. Benson called to me 'to coax him away,' we went to the top of the garden; he followed me back to the house, or near to the house, and wanted to fight me; he picked up a stick; I went and got the gun and put a cartridge into it, and threatened to hit him with it; he lowered the stick and made on towards the house, defying me to stop him; I called out to him to stop or I would fire; he did not do so; I called out the second time; he refused to stop; I took aim at his left leg, and fired, and hit him." I then arrested him, and brought him before the Court; I visited Kunopia on the 2nd day of November; "Polly," an aboriginal, gave me the stick I now produce at the top of the garden, and stated that it was the stick and the place where Nerang threw it at Pulver; I produce a plan of the premises at Kunopia, marked A, where See No. 4. marked No. 2 on the plan is where Polly, the aboriginal, gave me the stick.

By Mr. Readett: I have heard of the deceased during the past five years; he had borne a character of being very bad-tempered and violent when drunk; I have heard that on previous occasions to this he has attempted to assault other people.

By the Bench: Five years ago I heard of his being a dangerous man; prisoner was before brought before the Court and discharged; I have since been instructed to take fresh proceedings against him.

Taken and sworn before us, at Moree, this }
12th day of January, 1886,— }

JOHN N. OLDFIELD.

W. V. M. COOKE, P.M.
JAMES W. SCOTT, J.P.

This deponent, being duly sworn, saith:—My name is Amy Adam Benson; I am the wife of Thomas Benson, the manager of Kunopia station; I know the prisoner now before the Court, and knew the deceased, William Nerang; I last saw him on the 29th October; it was at about 8 o'clock; he was just above our garden at the station; he was giving the gins some grog when I spoke to him; he asked me if it would do her any good, and I said, no, it would do her harm; he then drank the grog himself; I saw him about two hours afterwards, in a little yard near my bedroom; he was alone at the time; he was close alongside to where I leave my tubs; the gin who was working for me came to me and asked me to take him away—he was frightening the children, and neither the nurse-girl nor she could go out to do their work; I went out and told him to go home; he replied, "I am doing no harm; I can go where I like;" I tried to persuade him to go away from there as he was frightening the children, and he said he would not go until I gave him some tea; I told him that he could get that where he got his grog; he turned round, and with an oath said he would make me give him some; I told him that if he spoke like that I would give him some hot water; after a great deal of abuse from him I went and got a can, and threw some cold water at him; I got the water out of a tub; the plan produced is not correct. [At this stage Mr. Readett objected to the plan produced going into evidence.] The tubs were standing in the yard near to my bedroom; I do not know how far they were from the creek; he immediately took up a tub to hit me, the gins took it from him; he then took a batten, and when in the act of striking me with it the gins also caught that, and they screamed for me to run away; I went round to the old carpenter and asked him to come and get the blackfellow away; Mr. Pulver heard the noise from the store and he came over; I told him that the blackfellow was to be got away somehow; Mr. Pulver tried his best to get him away; I went inside a few minutes afterwards thinking that perhaps the blackfellow would go away; I saw the blackfellow again in front of the house, and then in front of the garden, after which I went into my bedroom, and heard the blackfellow use very threatening language to Mr. Pulver, and heard the prisoner request him to go away; I also heard the gins ask him to go away; I heard the blackfellow say, "No I won't; I will make Mrs. Benson give me some tea," and a few seconds afterwards I heard the report of a gun; I ran through into the dining-room, and saw William Nerang kneeling against a tree in front of the dining-room; shortly afterwards the prisoner brought a gun into the dining-room; he went out and came back, and asked me if I would give the gins some cloths to help him to bandage up the leg; I saw the blackfellow again at about 9 o'clock at night, and I heard that he died at about an hour afterwards; he took up the tub to strike me in the little yard close to the bedroom; he took the batten from off the ground near to where the tubs were; the tubs are usually kept in the little yard near to my bedroom; gin Polly, and an old gin name Maria, stopped the deceased from striking me; the last place I saw prisoner and William Nerang was at the top of the garden; I do not know how far the tree is from the office; the tree is at the opposite side of the house to where Nerang attempted to strike me.

By Mr. Readett: I have known the deceased, William Nerang, nearly seven years; he was not in the employ of the station; I saw him at about 8 o'clock in the morning; he was shot at about 11 o'clock in the morning; between 9 and 10 o'clock Nerang came to the homestead and demanded tea, and from that time until he was shot he was about the homestead, and I was very frightened; he has during the time I have known him been a very violent man; even his own blacks were frightened of him; I heard the prisoner tell the blackfellow to go away; the blackfellow challenged prisoner out to fight; Mr. Benson was away, and when away the prisoner was left in charge of the station; during the time Nerang was about I was frightened; as I was passing into my bedroom I saw Nerang with a stick in his hand at the top of the garden.

By the Bench: To the best of my belief the gun produced is the one the prisoner brought into the dining-room.

Taken and sworn before us, at Moree, this }
12th day of January, 1886,— }

A. A. BENSON.

W. V. M. COOKE, P.M.
JAMES W. SCOTT, J.P.

This deponent being named Polly, an aboriginal, on affirmation saith:—I live at Kunopia Station; I knew William Nerang; he is dead; I last saw him alive at Kunopia; he died; he was shot; he came to where I was washing, and asked for a cup of tea; Mrs. Benson said that she had got no tea; Nerang then said, "Give me some tea if you please"; Mrs. Benson said, "Go round to the kitchen," and Nerang said, "I will not go"; Mrs. Benson said, "If you will not go I will throw some cold water on you"; Nerang then picked up a tub, and lifted it up to throw it at Mrs. Benson, and I stopped him by taking hold of the tub; Nerang then picked up a batten, and wanted to strike Mrs. Benson; I took it away from him; Mrs. Benson then went round to the back, and Nerang went round to where the carpenter was at work; I stopped at the wash-house,

and Willie Nerang came back again to the wash-house, and then went round the post to the top of the garden; Nerang stopped there, and prisoner came round and met Nerang; he met him at the top of the garden; Nerang asked prisoner to give him a drop of tea; prisoner said, "Yes, if you will come round to the store I will give you some tea;" Nerang said, "I won't go;" the prisoner said, "You can go down to the camp;" Nerang said, "I won't go;" the prisoner then put his hand on Nerang's shoulder, and asked him quietly to go to the camp; Nerang then pulled up his sleeves and said, "What are you going to do Mr. Pulver; do you want to fight me?" Nerang picked up the stick produced, and threw it at prisoner; prisoner stooped down, and the stick did not hit him; prisoner then went back to the house, and Nerang walked after him; I walked with William Nerang; when prisoner got to the house he went into his room; Nerang passed the room, and went down towards the willow tree, and prisoner came out of the room with a gun similar to the one produced, and I saw him fire at Willie Nerang; prisoner did not say anything, and fired at him, and hit him in the leg; he was only a little distance off when he fired; Nerang did not say anything when he was shot; he went and leaned against the willow tree, and hopped to the back of the kitchen, and fell down; I got a bucket of cold water, and threw it over Willie Nerang; and prisoner came out with some rags, and tied up the leg; I stopped with Nerang, and took him to a house at the back of the stables; I stopped with him until he died; he died about the middle of the night; I saw a hole in the back of his leg; I found two shots in the hole; I put the shots in Nerang's trousers pocket; Nerang was drunk when the prisoner shot him; there was no person at the top of the garden, when Nerang threw the stick at prisoner, but prisoner, Nerang, and myself; I went there to take the stick from Nerang; he had no stick in his hand when he walked down to the house after prisoner.

By Mr. Readett: I was there all the time, and saw everything that took place between prisoner and Nerang; I was a witness here before; I said the truth.

Taken and sworn before us, this 12th day }
of January, 1886,— }
W. V. M. COOKE, P.M.
JAMES W. SCOTT, J.P.

her
POLLY. x
mark

This deponent, being duly sworn, saith:—My name is Thomas Barker Chapman Benson; I am superintendent of the Kunopia Station; I know the prisoner now before the Court; he was in my employ on the 29th October last, on which date I was absent from the station; on my return I found that a blackfellow, Willie Nerang, had been shot in the calf of the left leg during my absence; I examined the wound, and put some lint in the wound; I arrived about mid-day, and Nerang died about eleven hours afterwards; the wound did not bleed very fast; my object in examining the wound was to see if there was an artery cut; I was present when the body was buried, and also when it was exhumed; I saw the doctor make the *post-mortem* examination on the body; I do not remember the day; I identified the body on which the doctor made *post-mortem* examination as that of Nerang's.

By Mr. Readett: Nerang was not in my employ on the 29th October last, and had not been for some time; he had no right to be on the station; when absent from the station on the 29th the prisoner was in charge of the station; I have known Nerang ten or eleven years; he was always a dangerous blackfellow under the influence of drink, and even when sober; I have had considerable experience with the blacks, and have been amongst them twenty-five years; you cannot trust them; I know of my own knowledge that Nerang was a desperate character.

Taken and sworn before us, at Moree, }
this 12th day of January, 1886,— }
W. V. M. COOKE, P.M.
JAMES W. SCOTT, J.P.

T. B. C. BENSON.

This deponent, being duly sworn, saith:—My name is Thomas Smith; I am a carpenter, and reside at Kunopia; I remember the 29th October last; I was at Kunopia that day, and saw the prisoner there, and also an aboriginal named Nerang; he is now deceased; I saw him interred on the day in question; Nerang was drunk and greatly excited, and he came to me at the bench, and from his manner I thought that he was going for me; he went away, and soon afterwards Mrs. Benson called me; I had rheumatism that day, and was very bad; I was at work; Mrs. Benson called me to her assistance to protect her against Nerang, and prisoner stepped in and went to her assistance instead of me; Nerang was at the back from where I was, on the creek side of the house; I remained at my bench, and some time afterwards I heard a gun-shot, and looked round and saw Nerang coming along jumping towards the bench, and leaned on the bench; I thought he was foxing; I did not think he was shot until I saw him turn round to go from the bench and I saw blood on his leg; I then went to his assistance; the black, "Polly," and Mr. Pulver, as well; when I looked up I saw him near to the cedar-tree; I did not see the prisoner until a little time afterwards; the cedar-tree is in the front part of the house, at the opposite side of the house from the creek; there was another man in the kitchen but he could see nothing of the affair.

By Mr. Readett: I have been on the station since last April, and never to my knowledge saw him before; I have heard of him (Nerang) as being a notorious character—a dangerous man; he would not mind knocking you down if he had a chance.

THOMAS SMITH.

Taken and sworn before us, at Moree, this 12th day of January, 1886,—
W. V. M. COOKE, P.M.
JAMES W. SCOTT, J.P.

This deponent, being duly sworn, saith:—My name is Heinrich Lilie; I am a duly qualified medical practitioner, and reside at Moree; on the 7th November last I made a *post-mortem* examination near Kunopia Station, on an aboriginal called Nerang; in examining the body I found on the left leg, in the beginning of the lower third of the leg, a wound about the size of a shilling, surrounded by ten or twelve other small holes perforating the skin; I took out of the wound a piece of "tow," and found then the muscles as well as the fibula smashed to pieces; in following the artery from the knee I found that the main arteries, near or in the wound, were injured; the tibia was lying bare, and surrounded by several shot flattened

flattened on it ; the wound had the direction from the outside and behind towards the inside and downwards ; in examining the organs I found no blood in the heart, and the heart itself dry ; no blood in the liver, and very little in the other organs ; the stomach and the upper part of the bowels were empty ; on opening the skull I found the brain in a state of decomposed matter ; as far as I could judge the organs were before in a good state of health ; my opinion as to the cause of death was gradual loss of blood, caused by a gun-shot wound on the leg ; if the "tow" had not been in the wound the deceased would have died sooner.

By Mr. Readett : I heard it was about ten days after the death of Nerang, when I made the examination ; from what I saw I am certain that Nerang died from loss of blood.

H. LILLIE, M.D.

Taken and sworn before us, at Moree, this 12th day of January, 1886,—

W. V. M. COOKE, P.M.
JAMES W. SCOTT, J.P.

Prisoner committed to take his trial at the next Circuit Court, to be holden at Tamworth on the 5th day of April next. Bail allowed—self in £100, and two surties of £50 each.—W. V. M. COOKE, P.M.

Statement of the Accused.

New South Wales, }
Moree, to wit. }

HERBERT BAYLEY PULVER stands charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the Colony aforesaid, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, for that he, the said Herbert Bayley Pulver, on the twenty-ninth day of October, at Kunopia, in the said Colony, did feloniously shoot and kill one William Nerang, an aboriginal, at Kunopia, on twenty-ninth day of October, 1885, and the examination of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution having been completed, and the deposition taken against the accused, having been caused to be read to him by me, the said Justice, before whom such examination has been so completed, and I, the said Justice, having also stated to the accused, and given him clearly to understand that he has nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been holden out to him to induce him to make any admission or confession of his guilt, but that whatever he shall say may be given in evidence against him upon his trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat, and the said charge being read to the said Herbert Bayley Pulver, and the witnesses for the prosecution, John N. Oldfield, Amy Adam Benson, being severally examined in his presence, the said Herbert Bayley Pulver is now addressed by me as follows :—" Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge ? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so ; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial ;" whereupon the said Herbert Bayley Pulver saith as follows :—" I have nothing to say, and reserve my defence."

Taken before me, at Moree, in the said Colony, the day and year first above mentioned.—

W. V. M. COOKE, P.M.

Recognizance to give Evidence.

New South Wales, }
Moree, to wit. }

BE it remembered, that on the twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, John N. Oldfield, a Sergeant of the Police Force, Amy Adams Benson, Polly, of Kunopia, in the Colony of New South Wales, Thomas Barker Chapman Benson, Thomas Smith, of Kunopia, in the said Colony of New South Wales, and Heinrich Lillie, M.D., of Moree, in the said Colony of New South Wales, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of forty pounds each of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they the said before mentioned persons shall fail in the condition indorsed.

JOHN N. OLDFIELD.

THOS. B. C. BENSON.

(For self and wife).

her

POLLY +

mark.

THOMAS SMITH.

HEINRICH LILLIE, M.D.

TAKEN and acknowledged the day and year first above mentioned, at Moree, in the said colony, before me,—

W. V. M. COOKE, P.M.

[Endorsement.]

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such that whereas Herbert Bayley Pulver was this day charged before me, William V. M. Cooke, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously shooting and killing an aboriginal, at Kunopia, on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1885 : If therefore they the before-mentioned persons shall appear at the next Circuit Court to be holden at Tamworth, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the fifth day of April next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said Herbert Bayley Pulver for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said Herbert Bayley Pulver, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

W. V. M. COOKE, P.M.

Recognizance

Recognizance of Bail.

New South Wales, }
to wit, Moree. }

BE it remembered that on the twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, Herbert Bayley Pulver, of East Maitland, in the Colony of New South Wales, Charles Wood Readett, of Sydney, in the said Colony, solicitor, and Thomas Benson, of Kunopia, in the said Colony, all personally came before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following (that is to say):—The said Herbert Bayley Pulver the sum of one hundred pounds, and the said Charles Wood Readett and Thomas Benson the sum of fifty pounds each of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied of their several goods and chattels, lands and tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if he the said Herbert Bayley Pulver shall fail in the conditions indorsed.

HERBERT B. PULVER.
C. W. READETT.
THOMAS BENSON.

TAKEN and acknowledged the day and year first above mentioned, at the Police Office, in the said Colony, before me,—W. V. M. COOKE, P.M.

[Endorsement.]

Condition in Ordinary Cases.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such that whereas the said Herbert Bayley Pulver was on the twelfth day of January instant charged before William V. M. Cooke, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously shooting and killing an aboriginal at Kunopia on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1885: If therefore the said Herbert Bayley Pulver will appear at the next Circuit Court to be holden at Tamworth, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on Monday, the fifth day of April, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the gaol there, and plead to such information as may be filed against him for or in respect of the charge aforesaid, and take his trial upon the same, and not depart the said Court without leave, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

W. V. M. COOKE, P.M.

1885-6.

—
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUNISHMENT BY WHIPPING.

(PARTICULARS OF, FROM JULY, 1883, TO THE END OF 1885.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 June, 1886.

RETURN (in part) to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on the 30th March, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) All cases in which the punishment of whipping has been awarded
 “ since the passing of the ‘ Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883,’ 1st
 “ July, 1883, up to the end of last year, giving in each instance the nature
 “ of the offence, the sentence, the authority by whom the sentence was
 “ awarded, age, and previous and subsequent convictions (if any) of the
 “ offender, nature of offence or offences (if any) of which he was so con-
 “ victed, whether the sentence was carried out or not, and if not (or any
 “ part thereof remitted) at whose order it was so remitted.
- “ (2.) All convictions for garotting during the last ten years, with par-
 “ ticulars as above (names of criminals to be omitted in every instance and
 “ replaced by numbers).
- “ (3.) By what official (omitting the names) the punishment was inflicted
 “ in each instance, and the fee paid for his services.”

(*Mr. Harold Stephen.*)

PUNISHMENT BY WHIPPING.

(2.) All convictions for garotting during the last ten years, with particulars as above (names of criminals to be omitted in every instance and replaced by numbers).

No.	Initials.	Offence.	Sentence.	Court.	Date.	Age.	Previous convictions.	Nature of offence.	Subsequent convictions.	Nature of offence.	If sentence of whipping carried out.	If any part remitted—by whose order.	Official who inflicted punishment.
1	R. M'G.	Garotting	7 years roads	Dubbo Q.S.	7 Feb., 1877	25	1	Stealing	..	..	..	..
2	F. B.	"	4 " "	"	7 Feb., 1877	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	P. M'C.	"	5 " "	"	8 Aug., 1878	40	5	4 for larceny and 1 riotous conduct	..	..	..	..
4	R. D.	"	7 " " 1st 2 years in irons	Sydney C.C.	14 May, 1879	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	H. B.	"	7 years roads	Orange Q.S.	3 Feb., 1885	24	1	Larceny	..	..	..	..
6	D. D.	"	2 " " H.L.	Comamble Q.S.	19 Sept., 1882	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	C. F.	"	2 " "	Hay Q.S.	18 Mar., 1883	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	P. M'G.	"	2 1/2 " "	Sydney Q.S.	8 Oct., 1879	19	4	Assault, drunk, and obscene language, riotous conduct, throwing stones.	..	..	..	..
9	J. J.	"	7 " P.S.	Orange Q.S.	3 Feb., 1888	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	W. S.	"	5 " roads, and 2 whippings, each 30 lashes.	Yass Q.S.	15 Feb., 1883	22	6	Having stolen property, riotous conduct, drunkenness, assault and robbery, stealing, assault.	..	..	Yes	..	A warder selected for the purpose, who received no fee for his services.
11	J. R.	"	3 years roads and 2 whippings, each 20 lashes.	"	15 Feb., 1883	19	5	Unlawfully wounding, throwing stones, pitch-and-toss, stealing shirts, stealing money.	..	..	..	..	"
12	M. F.	Garotting and robbery	4 years roads and 25 lashes	Sydney C.C.	26 Aug., 1878	32	26	Attempt to steal, stealing, stealing, assault constable, and 22 other summary convictions.	..	..	..	..	"
13	C. G.	"	4 " "	"	26 Aug., 1878	37	4	2 drunkenness, 2 stealing from the person	..	..	..	..	"
14	E. M'C.	Garotting and assault and robbery	5 " P.S.	"	13 Nov., 1878	28	2	In possession of stolen property, stealing.	..	..	..	..
15	H. S.	"	5 " "	"	18 Nov., 1873	20	1	Forgery and uttering.	2	Stealing, receiving stolen property.	..	..
16	J. S.	Garotting and assault, with intent to rob.	5 " roads	Sydney Q.S.	8 Oct., 1879	34	12	Assault, assault with intent to rob, and 10 summary convictions.	..	..	..	..
17	J. D.	"	3 " H.L.	"	17 Nov., 1879	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	G. W.	"	3 " "	"	17 Nov., 1879	30	1	Drunk	..	..	..	..
19	E. L.	Garotting and robbery	4 " "	"	10 June, 1880	30	4	Unlawfully wounding, and 3 summary convictions	..	..	..	..

No.	Initials.	Offence.	Sentence.	Court.	Date.	Age.	Previous convictions.	Nature of offence.	Subsequent convictions.	Nature of offence.	If sentence of whipping carried out.	If any part remitted—by whose order.	Official who inflicted punishment.
20	J. T.	Garotting and robbery	3 years H.L.	Sydney Q.S.	8 June, 1880	28	9	Obscene language, and 8 summary convictions	..	..	..	..
21	F. M'C	"	2 " "	"	8 June, 1880	25	..	"	..	..	..	..
22	J. J.	Garotting and attempt to rob	3 " "	"	5 June, 1880	55	4	Stealing boots, having skeleton keys, unlawfully wounding, stealing from person.	..	..	..	..
28	J. B.	Garotting and robbery	5 " roads and 25 lashes	Sydney C.C.	11 Nov., 1880	41	23	2 stealing, attempt at burglary, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, inflict grievous bodily harm, and 18 summary convictions.	..	..	Yes	..	A warder selected for the purpose, who received no fee for his services.
24	M. M.	Aiding and abetting, garotting	3 years imprisonment	"	11 Nov., 1880	60	7	Stealing, and 6 summary convictions	..	..	..	..
25	W. D.	Garotting and assault and robbery	7 years roads and 50 lashes	Sydney Q.S.	6 June, 1883	32	Nil	"	..	..	Yes	..	
26	B. J.	"	do do	"	"	26	6	Inflict grievous bodily harm, and 5 summary convictions	..	..	Yes	..	
27	W. C.	Garotting and robbery	10 years roads, and 25 lashes, 3 times	"	14 Mar., 1884	23	2	Forgery and uttering, horse-stealing	..	..	Yes	..	
28	J. B.	"	10 years P. S.	"	12 Aug., 1884	22	3	Larceny, and 2 summary convictions	..	..	..	..
29	A. B.	"	do	"	"	19	Nil	"	..	..	..	..
30	R. G.	Garotting	10 years roads and 25 lashes	"	9 April, 1883	40	18	Stealing, 2 assault and robbery, and 15 summary convictions	..	..	..	..
31	W. G.	"	10 years P. S. and 2 whippings, each 25 lashes.	"	14 Aug., 1885	20	8	8 summary convictions	..	..	Yes Partly	2nd whipping remitted by Min. of Justice...	
32	T. R.	"	6 years P. S.	"	"	22	Nil	"	..	..	..	..
33	A. H.	"	do	"	"	25	Nil	"	..	..	..	..
34	J. H.	"	5 years P. S. and 25 lashes	"	29 May, 1878	88	2	Not known	1	Assault to rob.	Yes	..	
35	J. H.	"	4 years roads	Sydney C.C.	10 Aug., 1878	26	Nil	"	..	..	..	..
36	J. R.	"	5 years roads	Sydney Q.S.	6 April, 1883	25	8	Not known	..	..	..	..
37	A. M'G	"	do	Grafton Q.S.	6 Aug., 1883	35	Nil	"	..	..	..	..
38	J. M'M.	"	do	"	"	24	..	"	..	..	..	..
39	A. B.	"	do	"	"	30	..	"	..	..	..	..
40	J. S.	"	5 years P. S.	Sydney Q.S.	6 June, 1884	25	4	4 stealing	..	..	..	..
41	J. T.	"	6 years roads, first year in irons	Wagga C.C.	6 Oct., 1879	28	..	"	..	..	..	..
42	A. W.	"	6 years roads	"	"	23	..	"	..	..	..	..
43	R. T.	"	6 years roads, first year in irons	"	"	22	..	"	
44	C. M'G.	"	7 years roads, first year in irons	"	2 April, 1880	32	..	"	
45	J. G.	"	do do	"	"	26	..	"	

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Department of Justice,
Sydney, 7th May, 1886.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Comptroller-General of Prisons.

(1.) All cases in which the punishment of whipping has been awarded since the passing of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883" (1st July, 1883) up to the end of last year, giving in each instance the nature of the offence, the sentence, the authority by whom the sentence was awarded, age, and previous and subsequent convictions (if any) of the offender, nature of offence or offences (if any) of which he was so convicted, whether the sentence was carried out or not, and if not (or any part thereof remitted) at whose order it was so remitted.

(3.) By what official (omitting the name) the punishment was inflicted in each instance, and the fee paid for his services.

No.	Initials.	Offence.	Sentence.	Court.	Date.	Age.	Previous Convictions.	Nature of Offence.	Subsequent Convictions.	Nature of Offence.	If Sentence carried out.	If any part remitted, by whose order.	Official who inflicted punishment.	
1	E. W.	Expose person to children.....	48 hours and 16 lashes.....	Goulburn P. C.	13 June, 1884	30	2	Indecent assault; assault on a child	1	Stealing	Yes	.....	A warder selected for the purpose who received no fee for his services
2	F. McD.	Indecent assault	5 years P.S. and 20 lashes	Windsor Q.S.	12 Feb., 1884	45	..	.....	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
3	H. K.	Indecent exposure, 2 charges	6 months H.L. and 20 lashes	Bathurst P. C.	1 Dec., 1884	23	..	.....	..	.....	.....	Flogging remitted by Min. of Justice.	..
4	G. P.	Sodomy	7 years P.S. and 25 lashes	Bathurst C.C.	25 Apr., 1885	34	4	Grievous bodily harm; horse stealing; larceny; larceny.	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
5	J. L.	Attempt to commit a rape.....	7 years P.S. and 2 whippings, each 18 lashes	Sydney Q.S.	10 Apr., 1884	19	..	.....	..	.....	1st whipping only.	2nd whipping remitted by Min. of Justice.	..
6	C. S.	Indecent assault	18 strokes, and then discharged	Mudgee Q.S.	16 July, 1885	13	..	.....	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
7	J. W. T.	Assault with intent to carnally know a girl under 10 years.	3 years H.L. and 30 lashes	Sydney Q.S.	2 Oct., 1883	25	..	.....	..	.....	Partly	Reduced to 16 strokes by Min. of Justice.	..
8	R. M.	Indecent assault on a female child under 10 years.	5 years P.S. and 18 lashes	Do	19 Dec., 1883	23	..	.....	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
9	F. S.	Do. on a female child of 4 years	5 years P.S. and 12 lashes	Do	13 Feb., 1884	38	1	Indecently assaulting a female child under 10 years.	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
10	T. O'C.	Indecently assaulting a female child of the age of 2 years and 6 months.	5 years P.S. and 20 lashes	Do	28 Feb., 1884	56	6	Six previous convictions for drunkenness.	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
11	W. C.	Garotting, 2 charges	10 years P.S. and 3 whippings, each 25 lashes	Sydney C.C.	14 Mar., 1884	30	2	Forging and uttering, horse-stealing	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
12	E. W.	Rape.....	Death; committed to life, first 3 years in irons, and 3 floggings, each 25 lashes.	Do	18 Mar., 1884	30	1	Drunk	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
13	F. C.	Attempt to commit a rape	7 years P.S. and 18 lashes	Sydney Q.S.	16 Apr., 1884	30	10	Eight drunkenness; habitual drunkard; assault.	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
14	A. C.	Attempted sodomy	1 year H.L. and 2 whippings, each 25 lashes..	Tenterfield Q.S.	28 Jan., 1884	46	..	.....	..	.....	Yes	Remitted by Min. of Justice	..
15	W. W.	Indecent assault	12 months H.L. and 15 lashes	Maitland Q.S.	13 Mar., 1884	17	..	.....	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
16	C. H. T.	Assault with intent to commit rape	18 months H.L. and 16 lashes	Do	20 Mar., 1885	15	..	.....	..	.....	No	Remainder of sentence, with whipping, remitted by order of Supreme Court.	..
17	L. F. H. T.	Common assault	2 years H.L. and 50 lashes	Tenterfield Q.S.	25 Jan., 1885	46	2	Assault, uttering a forged cheque	15 lashes, by Visiting Surgeon to Berrima Gaol.	..
18	C. B.	Indecent assault	5 years P.S. and 25 lashes	Deniliquin C.C.	18 April, 1884	33	..	.....	..	.....	Partly	.....	..
18A	M. M'K.	Attempt to commit rape	7 years P.S. and one flogging of 18 lashes ..	Sydney Q.S.	16 April, 1884	25	3	Drunk and obscene language; drunk; obscene language.	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
19	T. I.	Indecent assault on a female child under age of 14 years.	5 years P.S. and 20 lashes	Do	30 May, 1884	39	1	Stealing from a dwelling.	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
20	T. K.	Unnatural offence—buggery on a fowl	5 years P.S. and 15 lashes	Do	17 Dec., 1884	31	..	.....	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
21	J. J. F.	Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years.	5 years P.S. and 15 lashes	Do	20 Nov., 1885	46	..	.....	..	.....	No	Remitted by Min. of Justice.	..
22	R. F.	Indecently assault a girl under age 14.	3 years P.S. and 18 lashes	Do	22 May, 1885	32	..	.....	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
23	W. G.	Stealing in a dwelling, 2 charges (found guilty of garotting).	10 years P.S. and 2 floggings, each 20 lashes	Do	14 Aug., 1885	24	8	Stealing, stealing; vagrancy; vagrancy; suspected person, drunk and obscene language; vagrancy; vagrancy.	..	.....	Partly	2nd flogging remitted .....	..
24	E. H.	Rape	Death; committ. to 10 yrs. H.L. and 25 lashes	Sydney C.C.	27 May, 1885	29	..	.....	..	.....	No	Remitted by Governor and Executive Council.	..
25	G. W. S.	Rape	Do do do do do	Do	Do	25	..	.....	..	.....	No	Do do	..
26	R. T.	Rape	Do do do do do	Do	Do	35	..	.....	..	.....	No	Do do	..
27	D. W.	Rape	Do do do do do	Do	Do	53	..	.....	..	.....	No	Do do	..
28	M. R.	Rape	Do do do do do	Do	Do	24	..	.....	..	.....	No	Do do	..
29	M. R.	Rape	Do do do do do	Do	Do	18	..	.....	..	.....	No	Do do	..
30	W. T.	Rape	Death; committ. to 5 yrs. H.L. and 25 lashes	Do	Do	23	..	.....	..	.....	No	Do do	..
31	D. G.	Rape	Do do do do do	Do	Do	23	..	.....	..	.....	No	Do do	..
31	J. W. L.	Indecent assault	3 years H.L. and 2 whippings, each 25 strokes	Albury C.C.	7 April, 1884	18	Remitted by Visiting Surgeon, Berrima Gaol.	..
32	Ah H.	Carnally knowing a girl under the age of 14 years.	7 years P.S. and 3 whippings, each 20 strokes	Wagga Wagga C.C.	28 Sept., 1885	30	..	.....	..	.....	No	Remitted by Visiting surgeon to Wagga Gaol.	..
33	H. H.	1st assault 2nd larceny	1st, 96 hrs. and 18 lashes; 2nd, 1 month H.L.	Maitland P.C.	14 Feb., 1884	17	2	2 previous convictions, "riotous" ..	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
34	M. S.	do do	1st, 96 hrs. and 20 lashes; 2nd, 1 month H.L.	Do	Do	18	..	.....	..	.....	Yes	.....	..
35	W. C.	do do	1st, 96 hrs. and 8 lashes; 2nd, 1 month H.L.	Do	Do	17	..	.....	..	.....	Yes	.....	..

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

RETURN of Cases in which Corporal punishment has been inflicted on Prisoners in the Metropolitan District from 1st July, 1883, to 31st December, 1885.

Date.	Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	By whom awarded.	Age.	Previous and Subsequent Convictions.	Whether sentence carried out or not.
1883. 18 Sep....	M. F. ..	Using indecent language.	24 Strokes..	J. Buchanan, J. M. Marsh and G. W. F. Addison, Esqrs., S. M's.	34	Water Police Court, 17th September, 1883, wilfully exposing his person, 6 months' hard labor	Yes.
1884. 12 Jan ..	M. G. ..	Unprovoked assault upon a Chinaman.	25 ,, ..	G. O'Malley Clarke and W. Crane, Esqrs., S. M's.	19	Central Police Office—11th June, 1879: assault, 7 days. 11th February, 1881: riotous, 7 days. 19th March, 1881: Breach of Transit By-laws, 2 days. Water Police Court—18th December, 1881: assault and beat, 14 days. Central Police Court—23rd March, 82 riotous and assault, 2 months. Sydney Quarter Sessions—23rd March, 1882: stealing, 12 months. Central Police Court—15th December, 1883: riotous, 7 days. 10th January, 1884: flogged. 15th April, 1884: riotous, 7 days. 1st April, 1885: assault, 3 months. 26th October, 1885, assault, 2 months. 29th December: drunk and obscene language, 3 months. 1st April, 1886: injuring property, 6 months. 6th September, 1877: obscene language, 28 days. 1st February, 1878: stealing, 12 months. 17th March, 1879: drunk and obscene language, 14 days. 21st April, 1879: riotous, 7 days. 21st May, 1879: illegally using a horse, remanded. 9th June: drunk, 7 days. 8th September: drunk, 4 days. 30th October, obscene language, 1 month. 15th November: stealing, 1 month. 27th December, 1879: stealing, 3 months. 4th May, 1880: riotous, 7 days. 19th July, 1880: stealing (2 charges), 3 months, and 14 days. 31st July: stealing a till, 2 years. 28th September, 1882: not paying for liquor, 7 days. 4th October, 1882: stealing, 14 days. 15th December, 1882: stealing, 3 months. 2nd April, 1883: vagrancy, 2 months. 12th June, 1883: drunk and profane language, 3 months. 29th September, 1883: obscene language, 3 months.	Yes.
12 Jan....	M. J. ..	Same.....	25 ,, ..	Same.....	23	Nil.	Yes.
12 Jan ..	O'B. J. ..	Same.....	20 ,, ..	Same.....	23	Nil.	Yes.
12 Jan ..	D. J.	Behave in an indecent manner.	16 ,, ..	J. Buchanan and G. W. F. Addison, Esqrs., S. M's.	37	1st February, 1884: indecent assault, 6 months.....	Yes.
14 Feb. .	P. S. ..	Wilfully and obscenely exposing his person.	20 ,, ..	J. Buchanan, and J. M. Marsh, Esqrs., S. M's.	25	Nil.	Yes.
23 Feb. .	*R. G.	Same.....	16 ,, ..	G. O'Malley Clarke and W. Crane, Esqrs., S. M's.	22	Nil.	No.
10 Apl ..	H. W. ..	Same.....	15 ,, ..	J. M. Marsh and T. K. Abbott, Esqrs., S. M's.	25	Nil.	Yes.
1 May ..	G. F.	Same.....	16 ,, ..	W. Crane and T. K. Abbott, Esqrs., S. M's.	29	11th March, 1875: drunk, 2 days. 29th October, 1878: drunk, 4 days. 5th May, 1879: drunk, 2 days. 4th June, 1879: drunk, 7 days. 26th April, 1884: expose his person, flogged.	Yes.
1 Aug. .	A. E.	Wilfully exposing the person of a female.	20 ,, ..	G. W. F. Addison and Leopold Yates, Esqrs., S. M's.	38	Nil.	Yes.
2 Oct. .	G. J.	Wilfully and obscenely exposing his person.	16 ,, ..	G. O'Malley Clarke and W. Johnston, Esqrs., S. M's.	34	Nil.	Yes.
1885. 24 Aug. .	R. J.	Same	25 ,, ..	J. Buchanan and T. K. Abbott, Esqrs., S. M's.	40	27th May, 1870: drunk, 2 days. 27th September, 1873: drunk and obscene language, 1 month and 7 days. 27th August, 1874: vagrancy, 1 month. 28th December, 1875: idle and disorderly, 1 month. 13 March, 1876: drunk and riotous, 6 months. 14th April, 1877: begging, 1 month. 11th June: obscene language, 1 month. 24th December, riotous, 2 months. 15th June, 1878: stealing, 7 days. 2nd July: stealing 3 months. 2nd October, exposing his person, 6 months. 1st May, 1879: profane language and drunk, 1 month and 7 days. 21st July: resist a constable 2 months. 1st December, 1880: expose his person, 6 months. 10th September, 1882: illegally using a horse and assault, 6 months. 20th March, 1883: exposing his person, 3 months. 12th October: habitual drunkard, 3 months. 12th January, 1884: exposing his person, 14 days. 19th April: assault, 2 months. 16th June: drunk and obscene language, 1 month. 22nd September: drunk and indecent language, 3 months. 15th August, 1885: exposing his person, 7 days. also 121 minor offences for drunkenness, riotous, and disorderly conduct, 7 days and under from the above dates to the present, and 3 times convicted of drunkenness subsequent to being flogged.	Yes.

* Police Surgeon certified that he was physical unfit to undergo the punishment.
The sum of £2 10s was paid to the official (a warder selected from Darlinghurst Gaol) who inflicted the whipping in each of the above cases.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

4th May, 1886.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUNISHMENT BY WHIPPING.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 June, 1886.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 30th March, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

“(1.) All cases in which the punishment of whipping has been awarded since the passing of the ‘Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883’ (1st July, 1883), up to the end of last year, giving in each instance the nature of the offence, the sentence, the authority by whom the sentence was awarded, age, and previous and subsequent convictions (if any) of the offender, nature of offence or offences (if any) of which he was so convicted, whether the sentence was carried out or not, and if not (or any part thereof remitted) at whose order it was so remitted.

“(2.) All convictions for garotting during the last ten years, with particulars as above (names of criminals to be omitted in every instance and replaced by numbers).

“(3.) By what official (omitting the names) the punishment was inflicted in each instance, and the fee paid for his services.

(Mr. Harold Stephen.)

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

Offenders' Initials.	Nature of Offence.	Sentence.	Authority by whom sentence was awarded.	Age.	Previous convictions.	Nature of Offence.	Subsequent conviction.	Nature of Offence.	Whether sentence was carried out or not.	If not, by whose order remitted.	By what official punishment was inflicted and fee paid him.
P. B.	Obscene language	96 hours imprisonment and 20 lashes.	Bench of Magistrates, Moruya	41 years	7	Threatening language, assault, &c.	1	Drunk & disorderly.	Carried out		A warrant selected for the purpose, who received a fee of £2 10s. for his services.
B. G.	Indecent assault.	20 lashes	Bench of Magistrates, Moss Vale.	17 "	Nil.		None known.		"		
M. L.	Wilfully exposing his person in a public place.	96 hours imprisonment and 30 lashes.	Do	40 "	Nil.		"		"		
J. M'G.	Indecent exposure	48 hours imprisonment and 15 lashes.	Bench of Magistrates, Goulburn.	23 "	2	Drunk, aggravated assault.	"		"		
A. B.	Wilfully and indecently exposing his person in a public place.	3 hours imprisonment and 12 lashes.	Bench of Magistrates, Newcastle.	18 "	None known.		"		"		
R. B.	Assault on a Chinaman.	12 lashes	Bench of Magistrates, Bathurst	25 "	Nil.		Nil.		"		
H. K.	Indecent exposure	20 lashes	Do	23 "	Nil.		Nil.		Not carried out.	Minister of Justice.	
G. L.	Obscene language	48 hours imprisonment and 20 lashes.	Bench of Magistrates, Yass.	Unknown.	None known.		None known.		12 lashes only inflicted; remainder remitted.	Visiting Surgeon.	
T. L.	Indecent exposure	96 hours imprisonment and 20 lashes.	Bench of Magistrates, Wagga Wagga.	45 years	2	Drunkenness	None known.		Carried out		

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE MAGISTRATES AND CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

(EXPENSES CONSEQUENT UPON REMOVAL FROM ONE DISTRICT TO ANOTHER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 July, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly, dated 23rd June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House:—

“Return showing the amounts paid during the three years ending 31st December, 1885, to Police Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions on account of expenses incurred by them in removing from one district to another.”

(Mr. Neild.)

RETURN showing amounts paid during the three years ending 31st December, 1885, to Police Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions on account of expenses incurred by them in removing from one district to another, as far as can be readily ascertained from the records of this Department.

Name of Officers.	1883.	1884.	1885.
<i>Police Magistrates.</i>			
Beveridge, A. K.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abbott, T. K.		30 0 0	20 0 0
Lawson, C.			38 3 0
Browne, T. A.		41 17 4	
<i>Clerks of Petty Sessions.</i>			
Chisholm, W.	0 18 6		
Sheahan, J. M.	3 1 6		
Burne, F.	6 0 0		
Vidal, G. W.		2 0 0	
Hays, R. B.		9 16 6	
M'Kensey, J.		13 0 0	
Elliott, A. R. O.		3 17 3	
Troughton, D. E.		6 0 6	
Browne, W. B.			19 15 0
Beyear, C. J.			2 2 0
Connell, W. B.			1 10 5
Henry, W. E.			16 6 0
Kingsmill, J. J.			1 17 0
Chisholm, W.			5 2 6
Camphin, W. J.			3 13 6
Fegan, E. W.			2 2 0
Robertson, C.			0 12 6
Kenny, J.			24 4 0
Pery, E. A. T.			4 14 6
King, J. L.			23 13 7
Isacs, F. S.			20 0 0
Lloyd, C. J.		3 10 0	
Fitzpatrick, M. J.			{ 11 0 0
Waddell, R.			{ 11 9 0
Coghlan, C.		10 3 0	
		20 4 6	
	£	10 0 0	140 9 1
			206 5 0

Department of Audit, 13th July, 1886.

[3d.]

706—

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1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SITE FOR COURT-HOUSE, PARRAMATTA.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RE PURCHASE OF LAND AS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 May, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19th February, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers and minutes having reference to the purchase of a piece of land adjacent to the Railway Station at Parramatta for the site of a Court-house.”

(*Mr. Davies.*)

SCHEDULE.

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3. Mr. J. Y. Mills to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minutes. 2 June, 1885	2
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No. 1.

Mr. W. A. Brodie to The Sheriff.

Dear Sir,

Parramatta, 14 May, 1885.

Herewith enclosed I beg to hand you sketch of land inspected yesterday as a site for Court-house. It is the block marked red on sketch, and has a frontage to Church-street of 276 feet by depth of over 200 feet. The price of the block is £5,520 (five thousand five hundred and twenty pounds). The land also has a frontage to Fitzwilliam-street.

I am, &c.,

W. A. BRODIE.

This letter was handed to me by Mr Cowper for submission to the Minister of Justice.—J.E.M.N.,
15/5/85. Invite Messrs. Mills and Pile to furnish the Department with a valuation of the site.—H.E.C.
15/5/85. Letter to Messrs. Mills and Pile, 20 May, 1885.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Messrs. Mills and Pile.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 May, 1885.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to invite you to have the goodness to furnish the Department with a valuation of certain land lately inspected as a site for the erection of a new Court-house at Parramatta. The block in question has a frontage to Church-street of about 276 feet by depth of over 200 feet, and has also a frontage to Fitzwilliam-street.

I may add that the Sheriff, Mr. Cowper, will be able to furnish any further particulars if required.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 3.

The Government Valuator to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Pitt-street, Sydney, 2 June, 1885.

In accordance with your instructions, No. 85-5,396, I have inspected the proposed site for a new Court-house, Parramatta, having 276 feet frontage to Church-street, and a partly right-angle and partly oblique frontage of some 200 feet to Fitzwilliam-street. The land is elevated, and in a position of increasing importance by reason of its rapidly becoming the centre of the town.

I consider the value to be £5,750 (five thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds) for the portion edged pink on the sketch herewith.

I have, &c.,

J. Y. MILLS,

Government Valuator.

Submitted.—W.E.P., 3/6/85. Cabinet suggests that Minister of Justice ascertain what land could be resumed adjoining present Court-house to enable larger Court-house to be erected, and submit a plan.—A.S., 9/6/85. I have seen Mr. Taylor, M.P., personally, and these papers may await further interview with him.—H.E.C., 11/6/85.

No. 4.

Telegram from Mr. Hugh Taylor, M.P., to Minister of Justice.

9 July, 1885.

KINDLY inform me anything done with reference to site.

Re-submit to-morrow papers *re* Parramatta Court-house site.—H.E.C., 15/7/85. Ask Mr. Brodie to submit the lowest price at which he can offer the land for further consideration.—H.E.C., 16/7/85. Letter to Mr. Brodie, 17 July, 1885.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. W. A. Brodie.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 July, 1885.

Referring to your letter of the 14th May last, in which you offer to sell to the Government certain land situated in Church-street, Parramatta, as a site for a Court-house at that place, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to ask you to have the goodness to submit for his further consideration the lowest price at which you can offer the land in question.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 6.

Mr. W. A. Brodie to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Re Court-house Site, Parramatta.

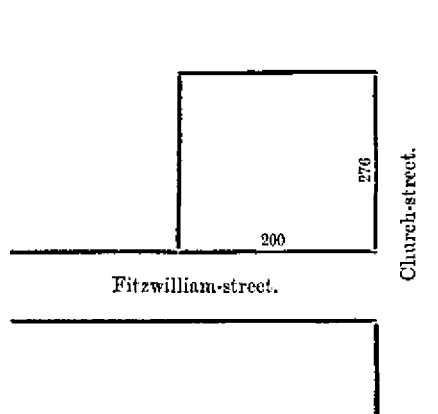
Dear Sir,

Parramatta, 21 July, 1885.

Referring to yours of 17th instant, 85-7,200, I have seen the owner of land in Church-street offered as a site for a Court-house in this town, and have succeeded in getting him to allow me to submit a block having 276 feet to Church-street by a depth of 200 feet to Fitzwilliam-street, as per sketch annexed, for the sum of £5,000.

Yours, &c.,

W. A. BRODIE.



No. 7.
Cabinet Minute.

22 July, 1885.

THE Cabinet having again considered the question of purchasing the site for the proposed new Court-house at Parramatta offered to the Government by Mr. Brodie, decides to purchase it at the price of £5,000, and also determines that the cost of this site shall be ultimately met by the sale of the present site, &c.

A.S.

Inform Mr. Taylor, M.P.—H.E.C., 23 July, 1885. Letter to Mr. Taylor, M.P., 24 July, 1885. Urgent. See that other necessary action be taken.—W.E.P., 24 July, 1885. Will Mr. Brodie be informed of decision and asked to forward deeds of title to this Department for purpose of conveyance to Crown.—T.E.M.N., 25 July, 1885. Yes.—W.E.P., 25 July, 1885. Letter to Mr. Brodie, 25 July, 1885.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Taylor, M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 24 July, 1885.

Referring to your telegram of the 9th instant and previous correspondence, regarding the erection of a new Court-house at Parramatta, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that the Cabinet, having again considered the question of purchasing the site for the proposed new Court-house at Parramatta offered to the Government by Mr. Brodie, have decided to purchase it at the price of £5,000, and also determined that the cost of this site for the proposed new building shall be ultimately met by the sale of the present site, &c.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 9.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. W. A. Brodie.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 25 July, 1885.

Referring to your letter of the 21st instant and previous correspondence, offering certain land situated in Church-street, Parramatta, for sale to the Government as a site for new Court-house, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that the Cabinet, having considered the question, have agreed to purchase the land offered by you for the sum of five thousand pounds (£5,000), and to request that you will have the goodness to forward, as early as possible, the title deeds and all requisite documents to this Department, with a view to the preparation of the conveyance to the Crown.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 10.

Mr. R. H. Levien, M.P., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

George-street, Parramatta, 6 August, 1885.

Suttor to the Crown.

By this post I forward abstract of title to land in Church-street, Parramatta, 200 x 276, with surveyor's description of same.

I have, &c.,

R. H. LEVIEN.

No. 11.

Mr. W. A. Brodie to Mr. Hugh Taylor, M.P.

Suttor to the Crown.—Court-house Site, Parramatta.

Sir,

Cumberland Exchange and Mart, George-street, 15 August, 1885.

Herewith enclosed I beg to hand you contract herein signed by me in duplicate. Kindly return one to me duly signed by the Department.

Yours, &c.,

W. A. BRODIE

[Enclosure.]

CONDITIONS and terms of sale on which the under-described property was sold by W. A. Brodie, House, Estate, and General Agent, at his Rooms, George-street, Parramatta, on 24th July, 1885.

Vendor—G. F. Suttor. Address—Baulkham Hills.

Purchaser—Government of New South Wales. Address—Department of Justice.

Particulars.

All that piece or parcel of land situate near the Railway Station, Parramatta, having a frontage of 276 feet to Church-street, by a depth of 200 feet to Fitzwilliam-street, being lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and part of 8 of Hugh Taylor's sub-division. Purchase money, £5,000 (five thousand pounds).

1. The vendor will, within a reasonable time after the day of sale, prepare and deliver to the Crown Solicitor an abstract of his title. No objection shall be made to any deed or deeds (if any) which shall appear to have been executed under a power of attorney, and the properties are sold subject to the existing tenancies or occupancies, which are hereinafter set out.

2. That all attested or other copies and evidences of title which the purchaser shall require, and which the vendor shall be able to obtain, shall be procured at the purchasers' expense.

3. That all objections which, under these conditions, the purchaser can take to the title, shall be made and delivered to the vendor's solicitor within thirty days from the delivery of the abstract, and all objections not so taken shall be deemed to be waived.

4. That, upon the completion of the purchase, the vendor will deliver to the purchaser all deeds relating solely to the lot sold, but will retain such as relate to other lands sold by or belonging to the vendor, and from such completion the purchaser shall be entitled to the rents and profit of the lot or lots purchased by him.

5. That if the vendor shall be unable or unwilling to remove any objection which the purchaser shall be entitled to make under these conditions, the vendor shall be at liberty to rescind the contract, and shall not be liable to any sum for damages, costs, charges, or expenses whatsoever, incurred by the purchaser in and about the contract.

6. The vendor shall not be called upon to contribute towards the cost of erecting any dividing fence between the sold and unsold lots.

Terms of Sale.

7. That the purchaser shall pay into the vendor's Bank (Commercial Bank, Head Office, Sydney), the whole amount of the purchase money on the completion of conveyance.

Agents' signature—W. A. BRODIE (For G. F. SUTTOR).

26 August, 1885.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify and declare that I have this day purchased from Mr. G. F. Suttor the respective lots to which I have affixed my signature, for the sum or price there specified; and I do hereby agree to pay the purchase money and interest thereon (if any) at the time, and in the manner appointed in the above terms and conditions of sale.

Purchaser's signature—H. E. COHEN, Minister of Justice.

Vendor's Solicitor—R. H. Levien, George-street, Parramatta.

Purchaser's Solicitor—Crown.

There are no tenancies or occupancies.—W.A.B.

Submitted.—W.E.P., 17th August, 1885. Forward to Crown Solicitor for examination of contract as signed by Mr. Brodie, and report as to correctness.—H.E.C., 18th August, 1885. The Crown Solicitor, B.C., 18th August, 1885.—W. E. PLUNKETT. One copy of the contract may be signed and returned to Mr. Brodie, as requested in his letter of the 15th instant.—JOHN WILLIAMS, Crown Solicitor. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 20/8/85. Letter forwarding copy contract to Mr. Brodie, 28th August, 1885. Copy of the contract duly signed has been forwarded to Mr. Brodie as suggested. The other copy, duly signed by the Minister of Justice, together with the papers in the matter, are returned herewith. The Crown Solicitor, B.C., 26th August, 1885.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. W. A. Brodie.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 26 August, 1885.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to return herewith, duly signed, one copy of the contract of certain land sold by you, on behalf of Mr. G. F. Suttor, to the Government of New South Wales, situated at Parramatta.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 13.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Court-house, Parramatta.—Suttor to the Queen.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 16 September, 1885.

I have the honor to forward herewith abstract of title, description of the land as furnished by the vendor, and contract for sale in this matter, and to request that I may be informed if the land agreed to be purchased forms part of the grant of 31 acres, particulars of which are given on page 1 of the abstract of title; also, whether it embraces the whole or a portion only of the lands described on pages 5, 7, and 8 thereof.

I would particularly draw your attention to the fact that the land has, according to the description on page 7 of the abstract, a frontage of 80 feet to the south side of Fitzwilliam-street, from the corner of Church-street to that point where Fitzwilliam-street runs obliquely along the north-east boundary of the land, whilst the surveyor's description gives the measurement as 68 feet only. It should be stated which is correct.

As the matter is very urgent, I shall be glad if you will cause me to be furnished with the information asked for with the least possible delay, as all requisitions on the vendor's title should be delivered to his solicitor before the 28th instant.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

There appears to be no other means of determining this matter, except by a surveyor being sent by the Surveyor-General to furnish the information desired by the Crown Solicitor. As this matter presses, immediate attention should be given to the subject.—W.E.P., 18/9/85. Urgent.—H.E.C., 18/9/85.

The Surveyor-General, B.C., 18 September, 1885.—W. E. PLUNKETT. Mr. Surveyor E. Ebsworth to carry out this survey. His attention is directed to the urgency of the matter. The land appears to form part of Wentworth's 31 acres, which has been privately sub-divided.—P. F. ADAMS, Surveyor-General, 22 September, 1885.

Instructions received, 25th September. Sketch and report transmitted to the Surveyor-General by letter of 26th September.—EDWD. EBSWORTH.

No. 14.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 5 December, 1885.

With reference to the purchase from Mr. G. F. Suttor of land at Parramatta as a site for a Court-house, I have the honor to inform you that, upon investigating the title, I found that one of the former owners of the property was, at the time of purchase and sale by him of the land, an uncertificated insolvent.

Although the insolvent's certificate of conformity was allowed shortly after his insolvency, and some considerable time before he acquired the land, it was not actually taken up by him until quite recently, and after he had parted with his interest in the land.

I therefore wrote to Mr. Levien, the vendor's solicitor, upon the subject, and pointed out that the assignee's estate would have to be got in, either by separate deed or by the assignee joining in the conveyance to the Crown.

In reply, Mr. Levien requests that, as the certificate of conformity has been obtained, the necessity for requiring the assignee to release any interest he might have in the land may therefore be dispensed with.

I think the point raised is almost of a technical nature, and it is very improbable that the title will ever be questioned under it.

Would you therefore please inform me if Mr. Levien's request is to be complied with, and the title taken as it stands.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 15.

The Crown Solicitor to the Under Secretary of Justice.

Court-house at Parramatta.—Suttor to the Queen.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 29 December, 1885.

With reference to my letter to you of the 5th instant, No. 85-1,295, upon the question of title herein, I shall be glad if you will inform me if any decision has yet been arrived at in the matter.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

On the suggestion of the Crown Solicitor I approve of the completion of this purchase.—L.F.H., 4/1/86.
Crown Solicitor informed.—4/1/86.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 4 January, 1886.

With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, regarding the title to the land purchased from Mr. G. F. Suttor as site for a new Court-house at Parramatta, I am directed to inform you that, in accordance with your suggestion, the Minister of Justice approved of the title being taken as it stands, and the purchase completed without further delay.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 17.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Court-house at Parramatta.—Suttor, G. F., to the Queen.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 12 January, 1886.

I have the honor to inform you that this matter has been completed, and to forward herewith £5,000 voucher for payment of the purchase money, the amount of which may be paid to the Commercial Banking Company, Sydney, as is therein authorized.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 18.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Suttor to the Queen.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 12 January, 1886.

I have the honor to inform you that this matter has been completed, and to return herewith the papers herein.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

The Colonial Architect (through the Works Department) should be informed of completion of site and furnished with the description and tracing attached to this letter obtained from Crown Solicitor's Office. The Sheriff should also be informed of above action, and might be invited to report the best course to take in reference to the state of the old Court-house and site, as the proceeds of the sale of this property it has been decided to appropriate towards the cost of the proposed new building.—T.E.M'N., 18/1/86.

Approved.—W.E.P., 20 January, 1886. Letters to Under Secretary for Works (with tracing, &c.) and Sheriff.—20/1/86.

No. 19.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 January, 1886.

The Crown Solicitor having reported to this Department that the conveyance to the Crown of the land recently purchased from Mr. Suttor as site for new Court-house at Parramatta has been duly completed, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to transmit to you the enclosed description and tracing of the land in question, and to request that they may be furnished to the Colonial Architect for his information, and with regard to any action that may be taken for the erection of a new building.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 20.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Sheriff.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 January, 1886.

The Crown Solicitor having reported to this Department that the conveyance to the Crown of the land recently purchased from Mr. Suttor as site for a new Court-house at Parramatta has been duly completed, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to invite you to have the goodness to favor him with an early report as to the best course to be taken in reference to the sale of the present Court-house and site, as it was decided in Cabinet that the cost of the new site and proposed new building should be ultimately met by the sale of the present site.

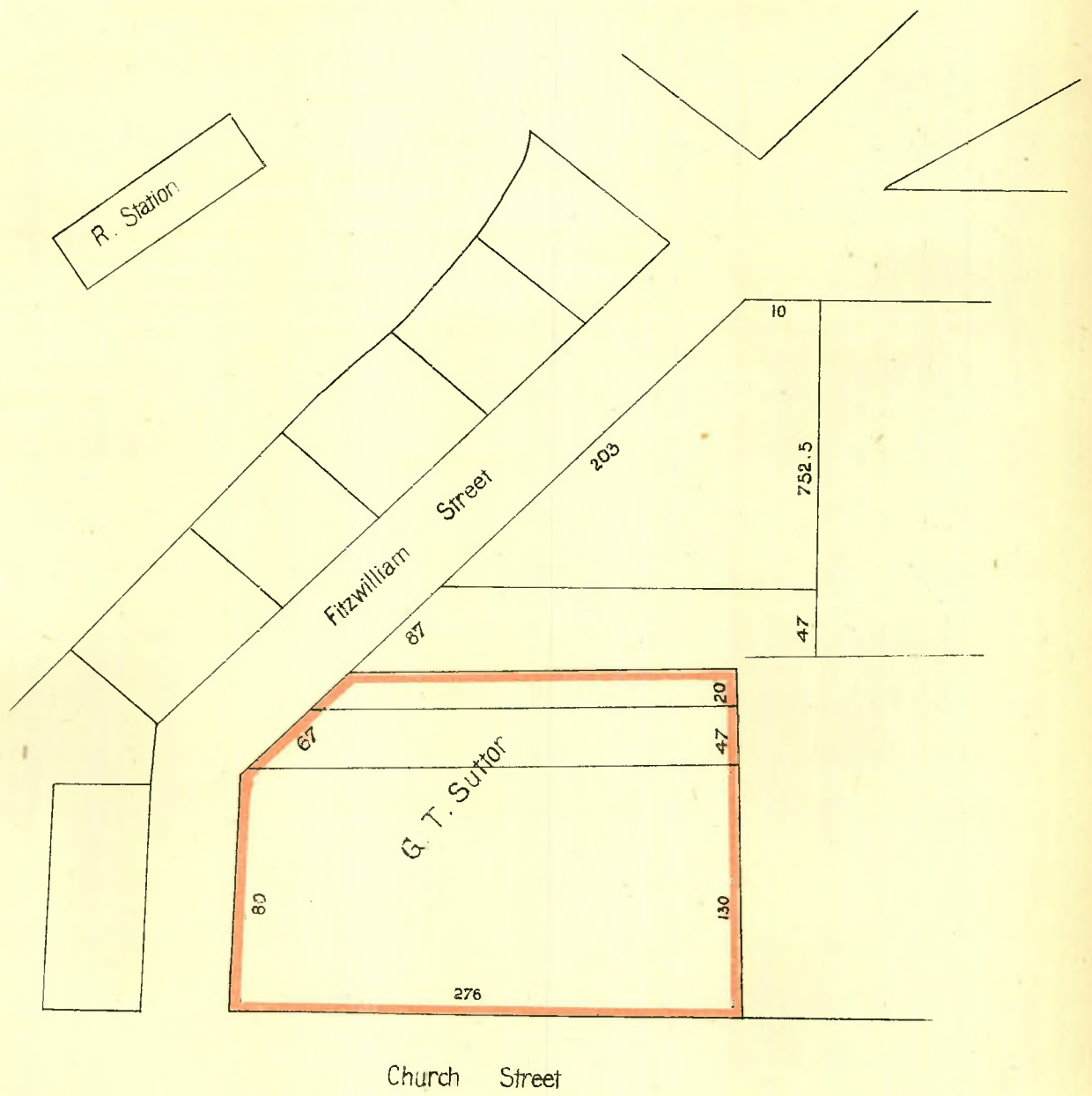
I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

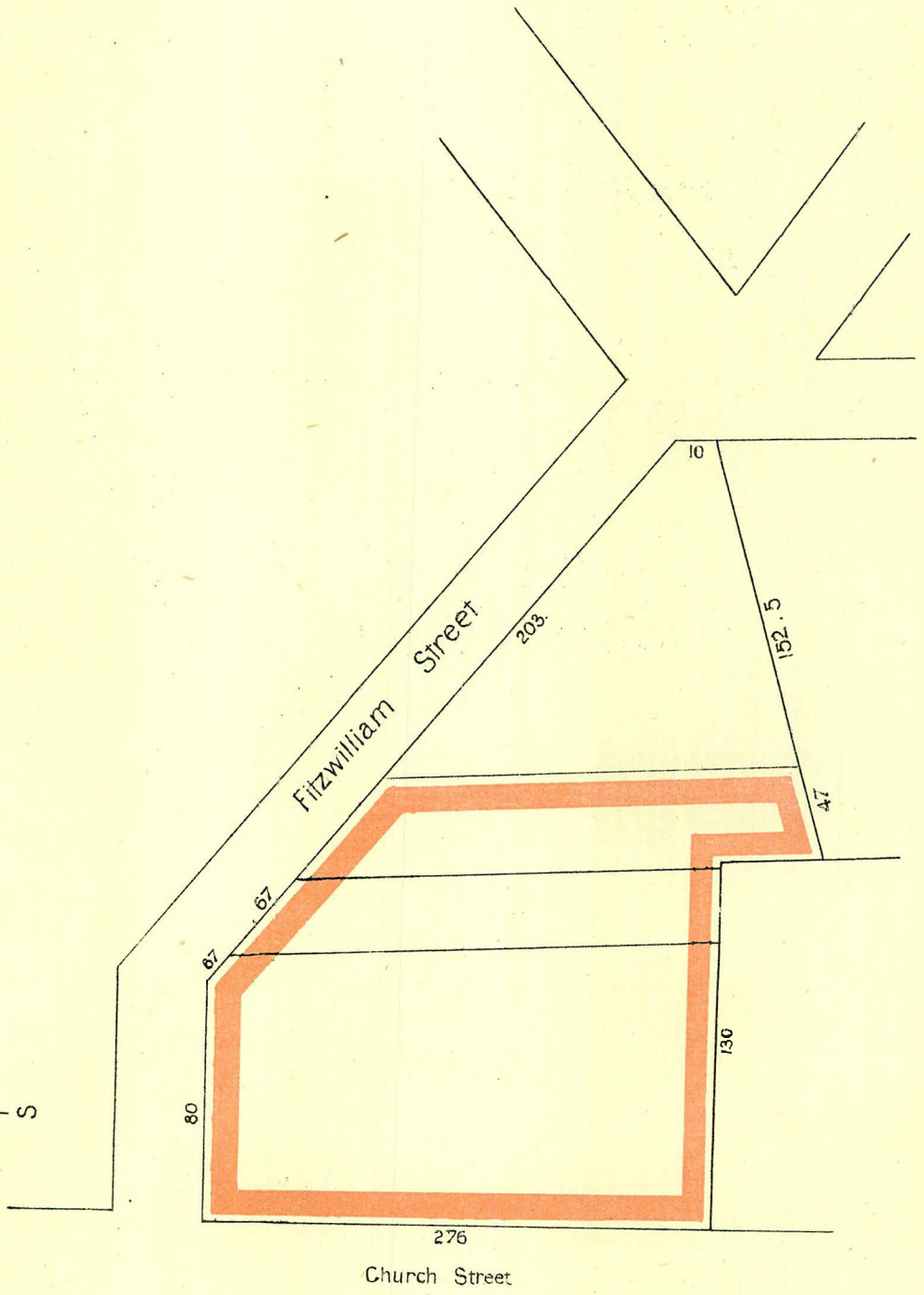
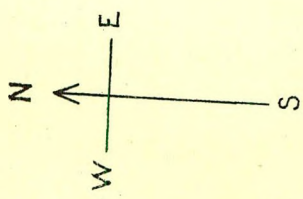
Under Secretary.

[Two diagrams.]

[1s.]



(Sig. 476-)



(Sig. 476-)

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SITE FOR COURT-HOUSE, WEST MAITLAND.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING PURCHASE OF, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 September, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 1 June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, telegrams, plans, specifications, estimates, reports,
“and other documents, having reference to the purchase of a site for a
“Court-house in West Maitland, and the erection of such Court-house.”

(*Mr. Thompson.*)

SCHEDULE.

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28. Mr. Leopold Yates, D.S.M., to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minute. 29 May, 1885	8
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30. Mr. R. W. Thompson, M.P., to the Minister for Public Works, with minute. 9 December, 1885	9
31. Same to the Colonial Secretary, with minutes. 31 December, 1885	9
32. The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. R. W. Thompson, M.P. 9 January, 1886	10
33. Mr. R. W. Thompson, M.P., to the Minister of Justice, with minute. 25 February, 1886	10
34. The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. R. W. Thompson, M.P. 2 March, 1886	10
35. The Colonial Architect to the Under Secretary for Public Works, with enclosures and minutes. 8 April, 1886	10
36. The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. J. N. Brunker, M.P. 22 April, 1886	10
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38. Mr. J. N. Brunker, M.P., to the Minister of Justice. 1 May, 1886	11
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SITE FOR COURT-HOUSE, WEST MAITLAND.

No. 1.

Minute of Minister of Justice.

THE Court-house at West Maitland is a very old building, and was formerly the "Northumberland Hotel," and, notwithstanding the alterations made, it is not suitable for the purposes of the administration of justice. I would therefore recommend that a sum of £10,000 be placed upon the Estimates for 1885, for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new building, and that, when it is completed, the outlay be recouped, so far as it can be, by the sale of the present Court-house.

H.E.C., 31/10/84.

The Secretary for Works. The Under Secretary for Works, B.C., 4 November, 1884.—W.E.P. Submitted, 7/11/84.—J.R. Let amount be placed on Estimates.—F.A.W., 7/11/84. On Estimates. Colonial Architect to note and return.—J.R., B.C., 8/11/84. Noted and returned.—J.B., 17 Nov., 1884. £7,000 voted on Estimates of 1885. The Acting Colonial Architect.—J.R., B.C., February, 1885.

To enable me to prepare plans for this Court-house it is necessary that I should be furnished with plan and description of site upon which the building is to be erected, and the nature of the accommodation required to be provided.—W.C., Act. C.A., 18 Feb., 1885. The Under Secretary for Works.

The Under Secretary of Justice.—J.R., B.C., 19/2/85.

No. 2.

Minute of Minister of Justice.

THE two allotments of land described in the accompanying memo. are placed under offer to the Government at the prices named as sites for the erection of the new Court-house, West Maitland, for which £7,000 has been voted by Parliament, and I should like a report from the Police Magistrate as to the suitability of either site.

From a knowledge of the two allotments I decidedly think that No. 1 is preferable, having strong doubts as to whether No. 2 would be sufficiently large.

The Inspector-General of Police should also be invited to report.

H.E.C., 4/12/84.

[Enclosure.]

Memorandum from Cohen & Markwell, West Maitland.

Particulars of Allotments.

1. Allotment having about 90 feet frontage to High-street, with a depth of 350 feet to a lane at rear. On it is erected the house known as the "Justice Hotel." It is immediately opposite to Cohen's Hotel; is free from flood, &c. Price £2,500.
2. Allotment having nearly 100 feet frontage to High-street, but is not a square allotment; adjoins Capper's Iron Stores, and nearly opposite Hynd's Furniture Warehouse—a splendid site. Price £2,200.

Prepare letters.—W.E.V., 6/12/84. Letters to I. G. Police and Police Magistrate, with copy of memo., 8/12/84.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 December, 1884.

In transmitting to you the enclosed memo., showing particulars of two allotments of land placed under offer to the Government as sites for the erection of a new Court-house at West Maitland, for which £7,000 has been voted by Parliament, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice would be glad to have a report from you as to the suitability of either site for the new building.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Police Magistrate, Maitland.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 December, 1884.

In transmitting to you the enclosed memo., showing particulars of two allotments of land placed under offer to the Government as sites for the erection of new Court-house at West Maitland, for which £7,000 has been voted by Parliament, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice would be glad to have a report from you as to the suitability of either site for the new building.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 5.

3

No. 5.

The Acting Police Magistrate, West Maitland, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Police Office, West Maitland, 11 December, 1884.

Adverting to your letter dated 8th instant, respecting site for new Court-house, West Maitland, enclosing memo. showing particulars of two allotments of land, I have the honor to report that I have visited both sites. No. 2, adjoining Capper's stores, I do not consider a suitable site for a Court-house. No. 1, on which the "Justice Hotel" stands, is, in my opinion, a remarkably good situation of moderate size, I understand out of flood reach, and situated adjacent to some of the principal business places in town. The price asked does not seem unreasonable viewing it in connection with amount paid for other sites, notably that for new Commercial Bank, but doubtless this is a matter more in the province of a valuator.

As I have not been Acting Police Magistrate long in Maitland, do not thoroughly know the neighbourhood, and other sites may be placed under offer, I think it would be well to consult the West Maitland Bench of Magistrates on this subject.

I have, &c.,

J. N. BROOKS,

Acting Police Magistrate.

The Bench of Magistrates, West Maitland, might be asked to favour with report, as suggested herein.—W.E.P., 20/12/84. Approved.—H.E.C., 24/12/84.

I would also be glad of report as to the suitability of the site known as Sawyer's paddock, having regard to size, locality, liability to floods, &c.—H.E.C., 24/12/84.

The Bench of Magistrates, West Maitland, B.C., 29 December, 1884.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 6.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 20 December, 1884.

With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing particulars of two allotments of land, placed under offer to the Government as site for new Court-house at Maitland, and asking that a report may be obtained as to the suitability of either for the erection of the new building, I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Minister of Justice, copy of a report obtained from Superintendent Sanderson on the subject.

When recently at West Maitland, I looked at the site adjoining the Bank of New South Wales (which no doubt the Minister knows well), and I think with Mr. Sanderson that it is the best and most central position in the town for a Court-house. Perhaps it would be advisable to advertise for offers.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

West Maitland, 15 December, 1884.

I have the honor to report for your information in reference to the proposed site for the erection of a Court-house, West Maitland, that the allotments mentioned are not suitable. They are not large enough, besides the allotment upon which at present the "Justice Hotel" stands is nearly at the end of High-street. The allotment adjoining Capper's iron stores has a good frontage but not of sufficient depth.

If I may be allowed to suggest a site, I would recommend the Court-house be built upon a vacant allotment in High-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales; it has a frontage of 100 feet to High-street, back frontage of 102 feet to Michael-street by a depth of 433 feet; it is the best possible site in the whole town.

I have, &c.,

C. SANDERSON,

Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of Police.

There is no doubt that as far as position is concerned this site is an admirable one, but its liability to flood, as reported by the local Bench, is in itself an insuperable objection.—H.E.C., 9/1/85.

No. 7.

Messrs. Cohen and Markwell to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

West Maitland, 22 December, 1884.

We can offer for site for Court-house for West Maitland the allotment known as Sawyer's Paddock, High-street, in close proximity to the Post and Telegraph Offices, and adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, for the sum of £3,250 cash. Title perfect. Should this suit, a reply immediately is requested, as the offer is only open for one week from to-day.

Yours truly,

COHEN & MARKWELL.

No. 8.

No. 8.

Mr. J. Fullford to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Garfield, Waverley, 26 December, 1884.

Understanding that the Government are in quest of land in West Maitland suitable for the erection of a Court-house, I have the honor to offer the following properties:—

That in High-street, occupied by Dr. Pierce; the shop adjoining, in the occupation of Mr. Pidcock; and the premises at rear, occupied by Mr. Comfort as a cordial factory. Lowest price for the lot, £3,500.

They return me nett £250 per annum. If the property at rear is not required I will take £3,000 for the others.

If considered suitable I will, upon being applied to, give all detailed particulars.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES FULLFORD.

No. 9.

Mr. W. Mullens to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

West Maitland, 27 December, 1884.

I have the honor of offering you, on behalf of Mrs. Dr. M'Cartney, of Maitland, a piece of land in High-street as a site for the West Maitland Court-house, should you not have already decided on one.

The price may be referred to arbitration if the offer your Government makes is not considered sufficient.

The land has 52 feet frontage to High-street, by a depth of 252 feet, with a lane 10 or 12 feet wide, the extent of the said depth.

The property is situate nearly opposite Mr. Lipscomb's.

I have, &c.,

W. MULLENS.

The frontage would not be sufficient, and I also think that the site is liable to flood.—H.E.C., 9/1/85.

No. 10.

Mr. J. Croyle to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

West Maitland, 29 December, 1884.

I have the honor to place my property, situated in High-street, West Maitland, as a site for the proposed Court-house.

It has a frontage of 111 feet to High-street, by a depth of 203 feet, with all buildings and erections thereon.

Price, £6,000 sterling.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH CROYLE.

Price too high.—H.E.C.

No. 11.

Mr. J. W. Pender to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

West Maitland, 30 December, 1884.

Being informed that several sites at the eastern end of our town are submitted to you as suitable for the site of our proposed new Court-house, I beg to submit a site which I think is the most eligible and centrally situated, and one of the best positions attainable in West Maitland. It consists of two blocks of land, one fronting Elgin-street, nearly opposite Mr. Briggs', solicitor, late residence, and the other facing Bulwer-street. I append a rough sketch, showing the sizes of ground.

Dangar's allotment has always been unoccupied until recently; a polling-booth has been erected which can easily be removed at little expense.

Thompson's allotment contains a tidy brick cottage which will suit well for lock-up keeper's residence. I would estimate the value of cottage and land at about £1,500. Dangar's allotment at about £8 per foot, equal to £1,240; the sum of £2,740 would cover the total cost. The position is central, and being in the highest part of West Maitland, will never be affected with floods, which any site east of the West Maitland Post Office is subject to.

I am not aware that the land is at all under offer, but simply as a citizen having the prosperity of the town at heart, call your attention to the site, which is undeniably a good one, and which you can easily acquire by resuming.

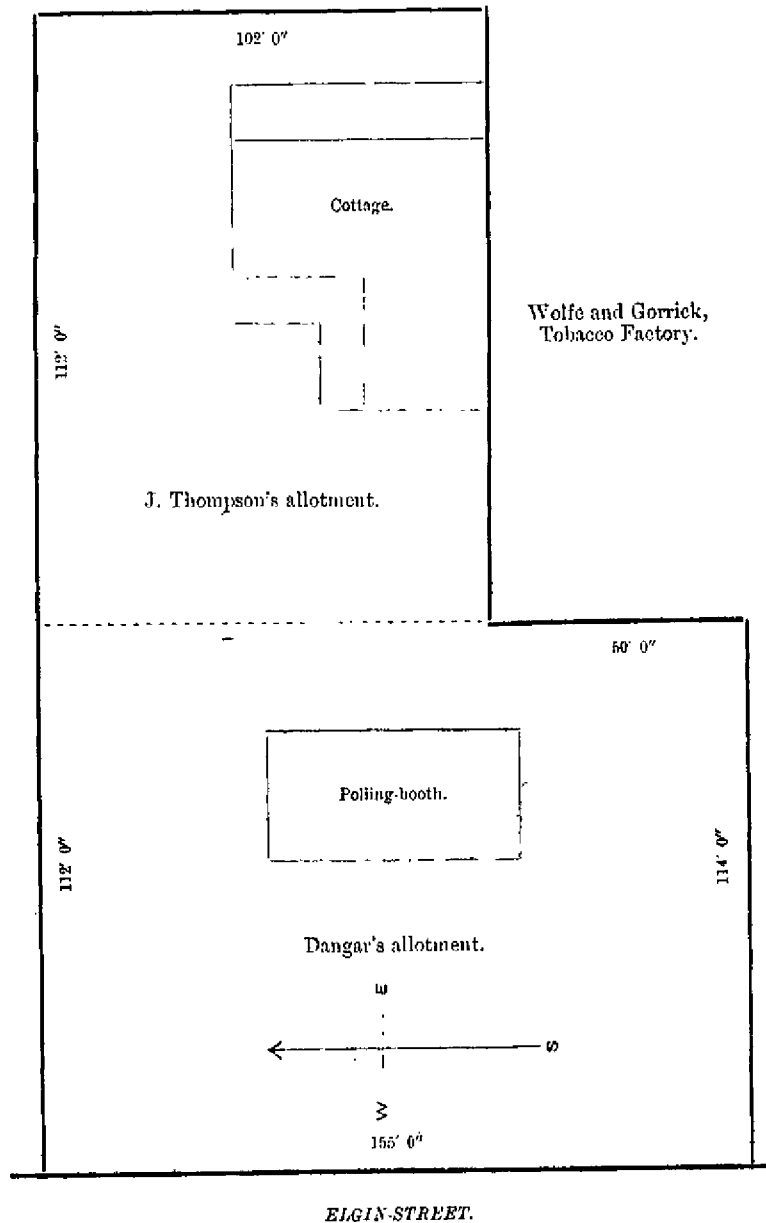
I may, in conclusion, state that I have no interest whatever in the property above mentioned.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. PENDER.

BULWER

BULWER-STREET.



ELGIN-STREET.

No. 12.

Mr. J. E. Wolfe to The Minister of Justice.

Sir, I have the honor to submit a piece of land situated in Elgin-street, West Maitland, near the Bank of Australasia, and about 150 feet from High-street, as a site for the proposed Court-house. Price, £1,000 sterling.

West Maitland, 2 January, 1885.

I am, &c.,

JAMES E. WOLFE.

No. 13.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. W. H. Mullen.

Sir, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, offering, on behalf of Mrs. Dr. McCartney, a piece of land in High-street as a site for the West Maitland Court-house, and to inform you that this matter is now under consideration.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 14.

The Acting Police Magistrate, West Maitland, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, In compliance with your memo. upon my letter of 11th ultimo, a meeting of the Bench of Magistrates for the District of West Maitland was duly convened at the Court-house here this day, when the following Magistrates attended, viz., J. N. Brooks, P.M., in the chair, Messrs. J. N. Brunker, Alex. Wilkinson,

Court-house, West Maitland, 8 January, 1885.

Wilkinson, J. Bowdon, J. Gillies, junior, W. H. Smith, W. H. Mullen, R. A. Young, H. Caruthers, J. E. Wolfe, J. Swan, R. Scobie, Dr. Blackwell, Dr. Morson, and Dr. Pierce, and Messrs. R. Hyndes, J. W. Pender, P. Green, J. Wolstenholme, J. Mitchell, H. J. Adams, and J. R. Robertson.

After considerable discussion the following sites were submitted, besides those mentioned in your letter of the 8th ultimo:—

1. Land now occupied by Dr. Pierce in High-street. For this site eleven voted in favour and nine against.
2. Dangar's allotment, Elgin-street—Eight being in favour of same and eleven opposed to it.
3. 4 acres known as the Scotch Church Glebe lands, or some portion thereof. Six votes were recorded for this site and eleven against.

The sites mentioned in your letter were also fully discussed and opinions taken, with the following results:—

1. Sawyer's paddock. This land was shown to be subject to flood, and has a very indifferent foundation and is left in large holes after flood. There were no votes in favour of this site.
2. Site next Capper's was also not considered a suitable one, there being no votes for it.
3. The site known as the "Justice Hotel" was well received, there being ten votes for and ten against it.

From the above you will observe that the sites most favourably entertained by the Bench are those of the "Justice Hotel" and that occupied by Dr. Pierce.

I have, &c.,

J. N. BROOKS,

Acting Police Magistrate.

Having considered this report I think that the "Justice Hotel" site should be accepted. It is very central, has a larger frontage than the land occupied by Dr. Pierce, and the price from my own knowledge I consider the more reasonable, especially having regard to the Parliamentary vote, and possession can be had immediately.—H.E.C., 9/1/85.

Inform Messrs. Cohen and Markwell and others of the site purchased.—H.E.C. Messrs. Cohen and Markwell and Acting P.M. informed.—14/1/85. Ask Messrs. Cohen and Markwell to forward deeds and abstract of title, &c., to this Department.—H.E.C., 17 January, 1885. Messrs. Cohen and Markwell, 19/1/85.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Messrs. Cohen and Markwell.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 January, 1885.

Referring to your memo. of 22nd December last, placing under offer to the Government at the prices therein named, two allotments of land as sites for the erection of the new Court-house, at West Maitland, I am directed to inform you, that having considered a report received upon the subject, the Minister of Justice has approved of the purchase of the site in High-street, upon which is erected the house known as the "Justice Hotel," for the price named in your memo.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Acting Police Magistrate, West Maitland.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 January, 1885.

With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, furnishing report as to the views of the local Bench in regard to certain sites suggested for the erection of the new Court-house at West Maitland, I am directed to inform you, that having considered your report, the Minister of Justice has approved of the purchase of the site in High-street, upon which stands the house known as the "Justice Hotel," as being a very central site and having a larger frontage than the land occupied by Dr. Pierce, and the price from his own knowledge Mr. Cohen considers the more reasonable, especially having regard to the Parliamentary vote, and possession can be had immediately.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 17.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Messrs. Cohen and Markwell.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 January, 1885.

Referring to my letter of the 14th instant, intimating that the Government had approved of the purchase of the land in High-street, West Maitland, on which is erected the "Justice Hotel," as site for the new Court-house, I am now directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will have the goodness to forward to this Department, with the least possible delay, all necessary title deeds or abstract of title in connection with the land in question and also a surveyor's description of same, in order that the Crown Solicitor may prepare the conveyance to the Crown.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

7.

No. 18.

R. W. Thompson, Esq., M.P. to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

West Maitland, 20 January, 1885.

Referring to your communication to Messrs. Cohen and Markwell of this town, auctioneers, respecting the purchase by the Government, from Mr. R. Hyndes, of the property in this town, known as the "Justice Hotel," for the erection thereon of a new Court-house, as solicitor for Mr. Hyndes I do myself the honor of informing you that to facilitate matters I have to day forwarded to the Crown Solicitor the abstract of Mr. Hyndes' title to the property.

I have, &c.,

R. W. THOMPSON.

No. 19.

Messrs. Cohen and Markwell to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

West Maitland, January 21, 1885.

Referring to yours of date 10th January, 1885, we have to state that all the documents, as requested, have already been forwarded to the Department.

We are, &c.,

COHEN & MARKWELL.

Inquiry might be made of the Crown Solicitor, whether he has received the abstract of title, &c., and is taking the necessary steps as regards the preparation of conveyance herein to the Crown.—W.E.P., 22/1/85. Approved.—H.E.C., 22/1/85. The Crown Solicitor has received the necessary abstract of title, &c., and upon these papers being forwarded to him will proceed with the preparation of the conveyance to the Crown.—C.D.R., 23/1/85. The Crown Solicitor to prepare conveyance to the Crown, B.C., 23/1/85.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 20.

Messrs. Cohen and Markwell to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Purchase of "Justice Hotel," West Maitland.

Dear Sir,

West Maitland, March 2, 1885.

Would you kindly reply when the transfer will be completed by the Crown Law officers *re* the above purchase, and when we may have a completion of the purchase.

We have, &c.,

COHEN & MARKWELL.

Inquire of the Crown Solicitor what is the present state of this matter.—H.E.C., 4/3/85. The Crown Solicitor, 5/3/85.

No. 21.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 5 March, 1885.

With reference to the papers forwarded to you on the 27th January last, regarding the preparation of the requisite conveyance to the Crown of the land purchased at West Maitland as site for new Court-house at that place, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to enclose copy of a letter received from Messrs. Cohen and Markwell upon the subject, and to invite you to have the goodness to say when the conveyance will be ready for execution.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 22.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 7 March, 1885.

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, received this morning, respecting the preparation of the conveyance of land at West Maitland as a site for a Court-house, I have the honor to state that completion of this matter has been delayed in consequence of the nature of the replies of the vendor's solicitor to some of the requisitions on the title, thereby necessitating further delay in the investigation of the title.

I have had the conveyance engrossed, and forwarded the engrossment, with the other necessary documents, for signature by the vendor, to his solicitor, by this day's post, subject, however, to compliance with requisitions on the title.

I need not suggest that the matter cannot be finally completed until the requisitions sent in have been disposed of. The delay therefore rests with the vendor's solicitor, and not with me.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Messrs. Cohen and Markwell may perhaps be informed in terms hereof.—W.E.P., 10/3/85. Approved.—H.E.C., 10/3/85. Messrs. Cohen and Markwell, 11/3/85.

No. 23.

No. 23.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Messrs. Cohen and Markwell.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 11 March, 1885.

Referring to your letter of the 2nd instant, making inquiry as to the completion of the conveyance to the Crown of the land purchased at West Maitland, as site for new Court-house, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward, for your information, the enclosed copy of a communication from the Crown Solicitor, which shows how this matter at present stands.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 24.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Hyndes to the Queen.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 13 March, 1885.

I have the honor to inform you that this matter has been completed, and to return herewith the papers herein.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Let inquiry be made at once, from the Police Magistrate, as to the accommodation required for the Court-house, and from the Inspector-General as to the Police Lock-up accommodation that will be necessary.—H.E.C., 23/5/85. Police Magistrate, Maitland, and L.-G. Police, 26/5/85.

No. 25.

Messrs. Cohen and Markwell to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

West Maitland, 7 April, 1885.

As yet we have not heard of the amount being paid for the land purchased from us on account of R. Hyndes, Esq., for a site for a Court-house.

We understood from you, when in Sydney, some ten days since, that the vouchers had been sent on to the Treasury for payment.

Would you kindly give instructions to see that same is completed at once, and oblige

Yours, &c.,

COHEN & MARKWELL.

No. 26.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Police Magistrate, West Maitland.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 26 May, 1885.

With reference to the recent purchase, by the Government, of land at West Maitland, for the erection of a new Court-house, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will be good enough to furnish him, as early as possible, with full particulars of the accommodation that will be required for the new building.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 27.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 26 May, 1885.

With reference to the recent purchase, by the Government, of land at West Maitland, for the erection of a new Court-house, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will be good enough to furnish him, as early as possible, with particulars of the Police and Lock-up accommodation that will be necessary for the new building.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 28.

L. Yates, Esq., D.S.M., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Water Police Office, Sydney, 29 May, 1885.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 26th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the following accommodation will be requisite for the proposed new Court-house at West Maitland, Court-room and Rooms for Police Magistrate, Magistrates, Clerk of Petty Sessions, and witnesses.

Should it be contemplated to establish in the future a Circuit Court and Quarter Sessions, it would be expedient to provide extra accommodation, viz., rooms for Judge, Barristers, Crown Solicitor, Sheriff, and two Jury rooms.

A buggy-shed and stabling for three horses will be necessary for the use of vehicles and horses of Magistrates attending the Court.

I have, &c.,

L. YATES, D.S.M.

Submitted.—W.E.P., 5/6/85. Keep in view to await report from the Inspector-General.—H.E.C., 5/6/85.

No. 29.

No. 29.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 1 June, 1885.

With reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, requesting particulars as to the Police and lock-up accommodation which will be required in the proposed Court-house at West Maitland, I beg to state that if the Police Station is to be built the following are the requirements:—

For general purposes:—Eight rooms, two kitchens, wash-house, bath, and small clothes or box room. For use of single men:—Three bedrooms, one day and one dining room. For non-commissioned officers:—Three rooms and kitchen. An eight-stall stable and forage room, two large sheds for van and carts, and two smaller for fuel.

For the lock-up:—Four cells, charge room and small store, together with three rooms and kitchen for the lock-up-keeper's quarters.

If the Superintendent's Office be provided for, two rooms and a store (say) 20 feet by 15 feet will be required.

If it is not proposed to build the Police Station as above, but to continue the occupation of the present unsuitable quarters, then only the lock-up and perhaps the two rooms for the Superintendent's Office would be required.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Submitted.—W.E.P., 8/6/85.

I think it would be advisable to have the Police Station contiguous to the Court-house, if the site is sufficiently large for that purpose, but I would like to have the opinion of the Inspector-General.—H.E.C., 9/6/85.

The Inspector-General of Police, B.C., 10th June, 1885.—W.E.P.

I decidedly consider it advisable to build a Police Station adjacent to the new Court-house at West Maitland; the present building is very unsuitable for the purpose and in a bad situation.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

The Under Secretary, Department of Justice, 16 June, 1885. Forward to Colonial Architect who will please have plans prepared without delay.—H.E.C., 24/6/85. Forwarded to the Colonial in accordance with the minute, Minister of Justice above, B.C., 25th June, 1885.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 30.

R. W. Thompson, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, West Maitland, 9 December, 1885.

I do myself the honor to call your particular attention to the long delay that has occurred in taking any steps towards the erection of the Court-house here.

The land has been bought and paid for some months since; but the former tenant is still in occupation without paying any rent to the Government, as I am informed, and the public are complaining loudly of the inexplicable delay.

May I request that you will give the matter your early and careful consideration, and acquaint me if there is any obstacle to carrying out the reasonable wishes of the people of this district.

I have, &c.,

R. W. THOMPSON.

Will Mr. Rae let Mr. Thompson know reason of delay, &c., in this matter.—W.J.L., 9/12/85. The Acting Colonial Architect, B.C., 11/12/85.—J.R.

No. 31.

R. W. Thompson, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 31 December, 1885.

I did myself the honor some few weeks since to address the Department on the subject of the delay in building the Court-house in West Maitland, which has been under consideration of the Government for many years back.

I was apprised in answer to my letter that the matter had been referred for report to the Colonial Architect.

May I be permitted now most respectfully, yet earnestly, to request that the matter may be pressed forward as quickly as a due regard to public convenience will permit, and especially that the sum already set apart for the purpose of building the Court-house may be reinserted in the forthcoming Estimates, so that it may be available when tenders are called for.

May I also request that the Colonial Architect may be desired to inform me of the progress of the matter.

I have, &c.,

R. W. THOMPSON.

Refer to Justice and inform.—C.W., 8/1/86. Mr. Thompson informed, 9/1/86. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 9th January, 1886.—C.W. The Colonial Architect for favor of report as to what is being done in this matter to enable a reply to be sent to this letter from Mr. Thompson, M.P., B.C., 8/2/86.—W. E. PLUNKETT. A description of the site, which I have but recently received, has been furnished to my officer in the locality to take levels and report as to the suitability of the ground, and whether it would afford sufficient space for the purpose required, B.C., 19th Feb., 1886.—J.B. The Under Secretary of Justice.

No. 32.

The Principal Under Secretary to R. W. Thompson, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 January, 1886.
I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, with reference to the erection of a Court-house, West Maitland, and to inform you that your communication has been brought under the notice of the Minister of Justice to whose Department the business belongs.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

No. 33.

R. W. Thompson, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

West Maitland, 25 February, 1886.
With reference to my previous communications to the Department, on the subject of the erection of the Court-house here, in which I pointed out what serious delay had occurred, and in the last of which I requested that an adequate sum should be placed upon the Estimates for its erection, I now do myself the honor, once more, to renew that application.

I understand that some objection has been raised, and if so I should be glad to know what the nature of that objection is and by whom it is made.

I must venture to repeat that the want of adequate accommodation has been long felt; and complaints have been continuous from the Bench, the legal profession, the Press, and the public.

I do trust that the matter will now receive that attention which its urgency warrants.

I have, &c.,

R. W. THOMPSON.

Acknowledge, and state the necessary inquiry is being made by the Colonial Architect.—W.E.P., 2/3/86. Mr. Thompson, M.P., 2/3/86.

No. 34.

The Under Secretary of Justice to R. W. Thompson, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 2 March, 1886.
I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, further respecting the erection of a Court-house at West Maitland, and to inform you that the necessary inquiry is being made by the Colonial Architect in regard to the above matter.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

Under Secretary.

No. 35.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 8 April, 1886.
In reference to the enclosed papers respecting erection of Court-house, Lock-up, and Police Buildings, West Maitland, I do myself the honor to report it will be impossible to erect these buildings upon the site purchased, as it has only 81 feet 3 inches frontage, 64 feet at back, and 228 feet deep. The Court-house alone will require an area of about 200 feet square, and the Police Buildings, including watch-house, about 300 feet by 250 feet, as will be seen from the sketch plan herewith, and it is essential that the land should be above flood level, which I understand is not the case with the site purchased.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,

Colonial Architect.

[Enclosure.]

DESCRIPTION of Land purchased from Robert Hyndes for a Court-house, West Maitland.

All that piece or parcel of land in the Colony of New South Wales, county of Northumberland, and parish of Maitland: Commencing at a point on the southern side of High-street, West Maitland, being the north corner of a grant of 1 acre 2 roods and 4 perches to George Stone, and bounded on the north-east by the said side of High-street, bearing south-easterly 81 feet 3 inches; on the south-east by lot No. 2, bearing south-westerly 120 feet, and continuing the same line across the end of a reserved road 14 feet; then again in the same line, being lot No. 11, 80 feet, and again in the same line across the end of another reserved road 14 feet wide, the whole length of the south-east boundary being 228 feet; on the south-west by part of the south-west boundary of the said grant, bearing north-westerly 64 feet; and on the north-west by the north-west boundary of the said grant, bearing north-easterly 230 feet to the commencing point, the same being lot No. 1 in the plan exhibited at the time of sale.

The Under Secretary for Justice, B.C., 13/4/86.—J.R. Submitted as to what can be done under the circumstances herein explained.—W.E.P., 17/4/86. I will be glad if Mr. Brunker can supply me with any information on this subject.—J.P.G., 19/4/86. Forward copy of Colonial Architect's letter to Mr. Brunker, M.P., and invite him to favour as above, 20/4/86. Mr. Brunker, M.P., 20/4/86:

No. 36.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. N. Brunker, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 22 April, 1886.
In transmitting the accompanying copy of a communication addressed by the Architect-in-Chief to the Public Works Department, reporting on site purchased for erection of new Court-house at West Maitland, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to invite you to favour him with any information you may deem desirable in regard to the above subject at your early convenience.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 37.

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No. 37.

R. W. Thompson, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

West Maitland, 29 April, 1886.

As there appears to be no chance of our Court-house here being erected for some months, I desire to apply formally that the building may be used while standing by the Working Men's Club in this town.

I may mention that the Club has been established some time, but has not been sufficiently strong in funds to enable a suitable place in the populated part of the town to be rented for any length of time.

The objects of the Club are praiseworthy in every way, and it has had a most beneficial effect in keeping young men out of mischief by giving them a place where they could go when they pleased to spend their spare time in reading, singing, playing innocent games, or chatting with their Club fellows. The Club is unsectarian and open to all, and strangers are admitted under the rules.

The members meet at present in an old schoolroom, about half a mile out of the centre of the town, and those who have the welfare of the younger members of the Club and the young working men of the town at heart, are anxious to obtain a place more easily accessible.

I can name several gentlemen who will join with me, if you require it, in becoming responsible that the building should be given up when required.

I have, &c.,

R. W. THOMPSON.

The Police Magistrate, Maitland, for favour of report, B.C., 4th May, 1886.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

Memo.—I do not see any objection to the buildings (they being unoccupied) on the land purchased for Court-house being used for the purpose Mr. Thompson, M.P., desires, other than they stand in such a position on the land that immediately the new building is commenced they will require to be at once vacated, it being necessary to remove them before work begins.—J. N. BROOKS. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 10/5/86.

The Colonial Architect having reported that the present site for a Court-house is not suitable, it might perhaps be as well to delay assent to this proposal until it is decided what steps are to be taken as to the disposal of the land, &c.—S.G.B., 17/5/86.

No. 38.

J. N. Brunker, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Garvan,

West Maitland, 1 May, 1886.

I have only to-day received a communication, dated 22nd ultimo, from your Under Secretary, inviting me to favour you with information *re* site for West Maitland Court-house.

The Colonial Architect's letter to your Department, of the 8th ultimo, has also been handed to me; and the concluding paragraph, which expresses an opinion that the land should be above flood-level, settles the whole matter, so far as the site at present proposed is concerned. The statement is perfectly true; and the selection in the first instance was an absolute absurdity. I intend being with you during next week, and will then furnish you with the fullest particulars.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

No. 39.

J. N. Brunker, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Mr. Garvan,

West Maitland, 4 May, 1886.

I have provided a plan and particulars, which will enable you to glean considerable information respecting the expenditure proposed for the erection of a Court-house here.

If convenient, I will wait upon you at your office (say) at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES BRUNKER.

No. 40.

Mr. B. W. Levy to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

West Maitland, 10 May, 1886.

Some considerable time since a piece of land was purchased for the purpose of erecting a Court-house for West Maitland.

Many months have now elapsed, but apparently no further action has been taken, and the site remains unoccupied. On Saturday last I addressed a letter to our local newspaper on this matter, and which I have the honor to send you by this post.* To-day I am informed that there is a rumour in town here that it is possible that the present building is to be used by a local club. I protest very strongly against this, as I am convinced that in the event of its being so utilised the delay, which is at present vexatious, will be very much protracted.

I take therefore the liberty of mentioning to you that, West Maitland being one of the largest towns in this Colony, a sum of money having been voted for the purpose of erecting a Court-house, and the site purchased and paid for, I think we are entitled to immediate consideration from the Government.

As you are no doubt aware, the present Court-house is nothing more than a very old hotel, patched up, in order to permit of Magistrates occupying the Bench.

Yours, &c.,

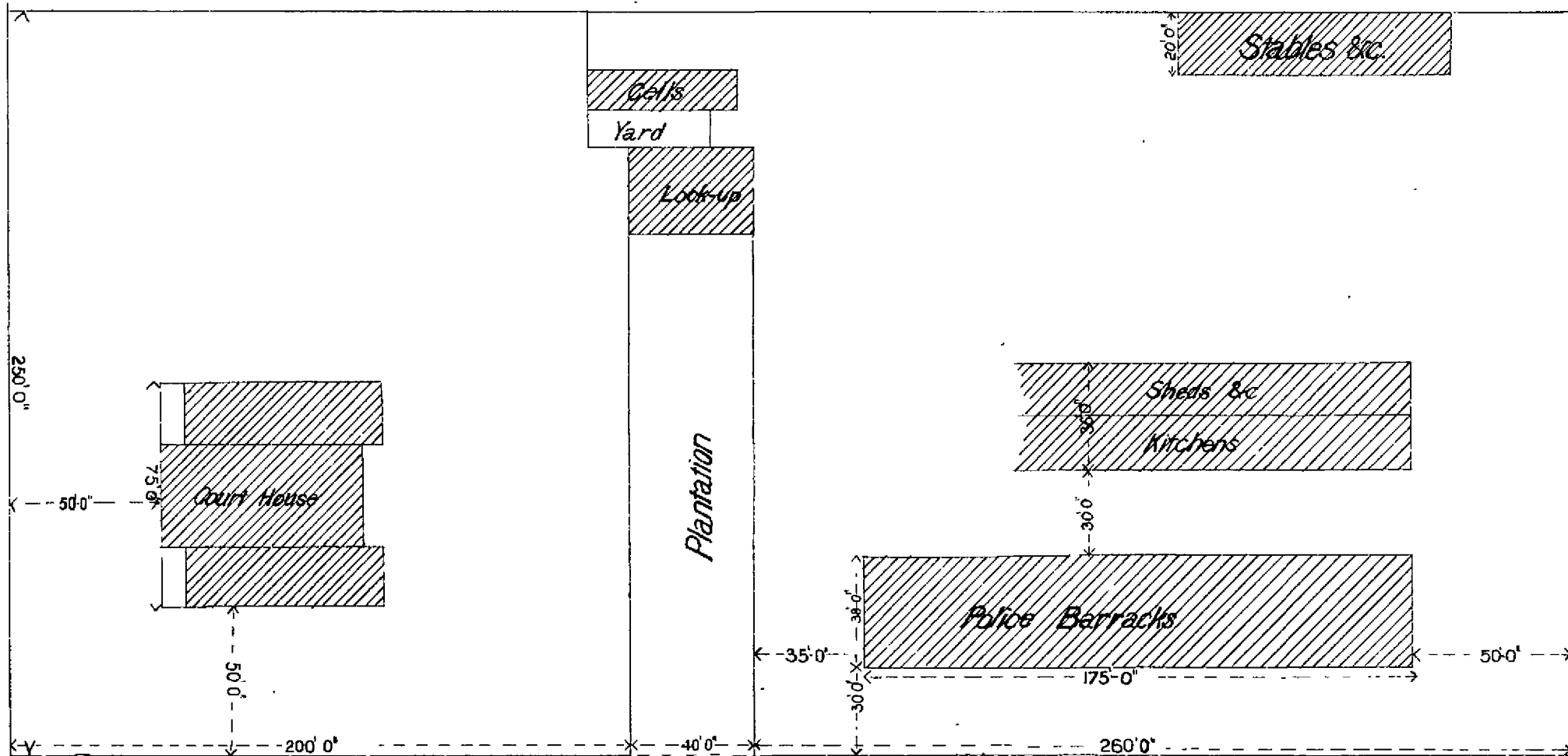
B. W. LEVY.

[1 plan.]

* See *Maitland Mercury*, May 8, 1886.

WEST MAITLAND PUBLIC BUILDINGS SITE PLAN

Shewing extent of ground required for Court House and Police Buildings



(Sig 898-)

Scale 50ft to 1 inch

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

(DAILY ATTENDANCE OF AT COURTS, FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 MAY, 1886.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 September, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return compiled from the official records, showing the time actually occupied daily in the hearing of cases by the several Stipendiary Magistrates, at the Central and Water Police Offices, from the 1st January, 1886, to the 31st May, 1886.

(Mr. Neild.)

CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE.

Date.	Time occupied.	Name of Magistrate.	Courts.	Date.	Time occupied.	Name of Magistrate.	Court.
1886.	Hours.			1886.	Hours.		
January 1	1½	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.	January 21	3	R. R. Morrissett	Summons Court.
2	1	Do	do	21	4	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.
4	2	Do	do	22	4½	R. R. Morrissett	Summons Court
4	1½	Do	Small Debts Court.	22	2	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.
5	2	Do	Charge Court.	23	5	Do	do
5	1	William D. Meares	Summons Court.	25	3½	A. M. Fisher	do
5	1	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Licensing Court.	25	2	Whittingdale Johnson	Small Debts.
6	2	William D. Meares	Summons Court.	26	2	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.
6	2	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.	27	3	Do	do
7	2	Do	do	27	3	Whittingdale Johnson	Summons Court.
7	3½	William D. Meares	Summons Court.	27	2	L. Yates and A. M. Fisher	Licensing Court.
8	3½	Do	do	28	3	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.
8	3	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.	28	4	Whittingdale Johnson	Summons Court.
9	1	Do	do	29	4	Do	do
11	3	T. Kingsmill Abbott	do	29	5	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.
11	1½	William D. Meares	Small Debts Court.	30	1	Do	do
12	1½	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Licensing Court.	February 1	4½	R. R. Morrissett	do
12	3	Do	Charge Court.	1	3	A. M. Fisher	Small Debts.
12	1½	William D. Meares	Summons Court.	2	2½	Do	Summons Court.
13	2½	Do	do	3	3	R. R. Morrissett	Charge Court.
13	3	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Charge Court.	3	1	Do	Licensing Court.
14	4	Do	do	4	1½	Do	Charge Court.
14	5	William D. Meares	Summons Court.	4	2½	A. M. Fisher	Summons Court.
15	2½	Do	Charge Court.	5	1½	Do	do
15	2	Do	Summons Court.	5	2	R. R. Morrissett	Charge Court.
16	½	R. R. Morrissett	Charge Court.	6	½	Do	do
18	3	Leopold Yates	do.	8	2	Whittingdale Johnson	do
18	2	R. R. Morrissett	Small Debts Court.	8	2	R. R. Morrissett	Small Debts.
19	2	Do	Summons Court.	9	2	Do	Summons Court.
19	3	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.	9	2½	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.
19	3½	Leopold Yates and R. R. Morrissett.	Licensing Court.	9	1½	Do	Licensing Court.
20	4	R. R. Morrissett	Summons Court.	10	2½	R. R. Morrissett	Summons Court.
20	4	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.	10	1½	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.
				11	3	R. R. Morrissett	Summons Court.

CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE—continued.

Date.	Time occupied.	Name of Magistrate.	Court.	Date.	Time occupied.	Name of Magistrate.	Court.
1886.	Hours.			1886.	Hours		
11	3	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.	April 2	2	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.
12	2	Do	do	2	2	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Charge Court.
12	3	R. R. Morrissett	Summons Court.	3	1/2	A. M. Fisher	do
13	3/4	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.	5	3	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Charge Court.
15	2	A. M. Fisher	do	5	3	A. M. Fisher	Small Debts.
15	3	Whittingdale Johnson	Small Debts.	6	2	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.
16	3	Do	Summons Court.	6	1	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Charge Court.
16	1 1/2	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.	6	1	T. Kingsmill Abbott and	
16	1	Whittingdale Johnson	Licensing Court.			L. Yates	Licensing Court.
17	2 1/4	Do	Summons Court.	7	4	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Charge Court.
17	2 1/2	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.	7	2	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.
18	5 1/2	Whittingdale Johnson	Summons Court.	8	1 1/2	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Charge Court.
18	2	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.	8	5	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.
19	5	Do	do	9	3	Do	do
19	2	Whittingdale Johnson	Summons Court.	9	5	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Charge Court.
20	1	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.	10	4	Do	do
22	2	Do	Small Debts.	12	3	Do	Small Debts.
22	3 1/2	R. R. Morrissett	Charge Court.	12	2 1/2	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.
23	4 1/2	Do	do	13	2	Do	do
23	1 1/2	A. M. Fisher	Summons Court.	13	5	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Summons Court.
23	1 1/2	Do	Licensing Court.	13	1/2	T. Kingsmill Abbott and	
24	2 1/2	Do	Summons Court.			A. Fisher	Licensing Court.
24	3	R. R. Morrissett	Charge Court.	14	1 1/2	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Summons Court.
25	3 1/2	Do	do	14	4 1/2	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.
25	4 1/2	A. M. Fisher	Summons Court.	15	4	Do	do
26	4	Do	do	15	4	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Summons Court.
26	1 1/4	R. R. Morrissett	Charge Court.	16	4 1/2	Do	do
27	1/2	Do	do	16	2 1/2	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.
March 1	2	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Small Debts.	17	1 1/2	Do	do
1	1 1/2	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.	19	1 1/2	Do	Summons Court and
2	2 1/2	Do	do				Small Debts.
2	2 1/4	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Summons Court.	19	5	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.
2	2	Do and		20	3 1/2	Do	do
		Leopold Yates	Licensing Court.	20	1 1/2	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.
3	3	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Summons Court.	20	1	Leopold Yates and A.	
3	1/2	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.			Fisher	Licensing Court.
4	3	Do	do	21	1	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.
4	2	Do	Summons Court.	21	2 1/2	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.
5	2	Do	Charge Court.	22	3	Do	do
5	4 1/2	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Summons Court.	22	4	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.
6	1 1/2	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.	24	2 1/2	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.
8	3	Do	Small Debts.	26	3 1/2	Do	do
8	4 1/2	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.	27	1 1/2	Do	Licensing Court.
9	4 1/2	Do	do	27	2 1/2	Do	Small Debts.
9	2	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.	28	1/2	Do	Summons Court.
9	1	Do	Licensing Court.	28	4 1/2	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.
10	2	Do	Summons Court.	29	3	Do	do
10	4 1/2	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.	29	2 1/2	A. M. Fisher	Summons Court.
11	2 1/2	Do	do	30	2	Do	do
11	3	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.	30	2	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.
12	2 1/2	Do	do	May 1	1/2	Do	do
12	3	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.	3	2 1/2	Do	Small Debts.
13	1	Do	do	3	2 1/2	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.
15	2 1/2	Do	Small Debts.	4	3 1/2	Do	do
15	2	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Charge Court.	4	1	Whittingdale Johnson	Summons Court.
16	3	Do	do	4	3	Whittingdale Johnson and	
16	1/2	Do	Licensing Court.			A. M. Fisher	Licensing Court.
16	1 1/4	A. M. Fisher	Summons Court.	5	2	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.
17	2	Do	do	5	2	Whittingdale Johnson	Summons Court.
17	2 1/2	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Charge Court.	6	5	Do	do
18	5	Do	do	6	4	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.
18	2	A. M. Fisher	Summons Court.	7	2 1/2	Do	do
19	2 1/2	Do	do	7	2 1/2	Whittingdale Johnson	Summons Court.
19	5	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Charge Court.	8	2	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.
20	1/2	Do	do	10	3	Do	Small Debts.
22	3	Do	Small Debts.	10	1	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.
22	4 1/2	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.	11	1 1/2	Do	do
23	3	Do	do	11	1	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.
23	4 1/2	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Summons Court.	11	1	Leopold Yates and A. M.	
23	1	Do	Licensing Court.			Fisher	Licensing Court.
24	1 1/2	Do	Summons Court.	12	2	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.
24	3	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.	12	5 1/2	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.
25	3	Do	do	13	3 1/2	Do	do
25	2	T. Kingsmill Abbott	Summons Court.	13	2	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.
26	3	Do	do	14	2 1/2	Do	do
26	2	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.	14	1 1/2	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.
27	1/2	Do	do	15	1/2	Do	do
29	2 1/2	Do	Small Debts.	17	3	Do	Small Debts.
29	2	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.	17	3	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.
30	1 1/2	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.	18	2	Do	do
30	2	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.	18	1	A. M. Fisher	Summons Court.
30	1 1/2	Leopold Yates	Licensing Court.	18	1/2	Do	Licensing Court.
31	3 1/2	Do	Summons Court.	19	1 1/2	Do	Summons Court.
31	2 1/2	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.	19	2 1/2	Whittingdale Johnson	Charge Court.
April 1	2 1/2	Do	do	20	1 1/2	Do	do
1	3	Leopold Yates	Summons Court.	20	3 1/2	A. M. Fisher	Summons Court.

CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE—continued.

Date.	Time occupied.	Name of Magistrate.	Court.	Date.	Time occupied.	Name of Magistrate.	Court.
1886.	Hours.			1886.	Hours.		
May 21	2	A. M. Fisher	Summons Court.	May 26	5	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.
21	1½	Whittingdale Johnson ..	Charge Court.	27	5½	Do	do
22		Do	do	27	2½	Whittingdale Johnson ..	Summons Court.
24	1½	Leopold Yates	do	28	1½	do	do
25	4½	Do	do	28	4½	Leopold Yates	Charge Court.
25	1½	Whittingdale Johnson	Summons Court	29	1	Do	do
25	1	Whittingdale Johnson and		31	4½	Do	Small Debts.
		Leopold Yates	Licensing Court.	31	3	A. M. Fisher	Charge Court.
26	3	Whittingdale Johnson ..	Summons Court.				

Central Police Office, 16th August, 1886.

L. YATES, D.S.M.

WATER POLICE OFFICE.

Date.	No. of cases.	Hours.	Date.	No. of cases.	Hours.
MR. MARSH.			MR. MARSH—continued.		
1886.		Licensing.	1886.		Licensing.
January 4	68	6	April 27	71	1
5	37	6	28	41	3
6	30	5½	29	34	4½
7	31	2	30	61	5½
8	26	6	May 1	24	3½
9	18	1½	6	...	2
11	2	3½	10	49	2½
13	48	2½	11	53	5
14	...	2	12	47	4
18	16	1½	13	27	6½
19	27	5½	14	49	4½
20	57	4	17	90	4
21	33	5½	18	47	4½
22	86	5½	19	35	3
25	89	5½	20	35	4
26	25	4	21	45	4½
27	55	5½	22	25	2
28	33	5	31	14	2
29	41	5½			
30	23	½		3,179	276½
February 1	2	2½			12
3	2	2			
8	11	3½			
9	17	4½			
10	65	4			
11	36	5			
12	106	5			
15	16	2½			
17	33	2			
18	35	4			
19	33	3			
20	33	1			
24	2	1			
25	...	2			
27	2	½			
March 1	2	¼			
4	...	2			
8	70	4¾			
9	14	2½			
10	58	4			
11	36	4½			
12	78	5			
15	69	3			
16	34	2			
17	23	1½			
18	46	5			
19	28	5½			
20	26	½			
25	...	2			
29	20	2			
30	14	1½			
31	97	4			
April 1	47	5			
2	56	5½			
5	80	3			
6	50	5			
7	36	4½			
8	42	3			
9	39	5			
10	35	1½			
19	53	5½			
21	61	4			
22	126	7			
26	54	1			
MR. ADDISON.*					
January 1	20	1	January 1	20	1
2	37	1	2	37	1
7	...	2	7	...	2
11	25	2	11	25	2
12	29	2	12	29	2
13	46	4	13	46	4
14	27	2	14	27	2
15	26	1½	15	26	1½
18	53	3	18	53	3
19	35	3	19	35	3
20	33	2½	20	33	2½
21	43	2	21	43	2
22	43	5½	22	43	5½
23	35	1½	23	35	1½
29	2	3	29	2	3
February 1	26	3	February 1	26	3
2	29	4½	2	29	4½
3	49	2½	3	49	2½
4	...	2	4	...	2
5	50	2	5	50	2
8	77	2	8	77	2
9	36	1½	9	36	1½
10	54	2	10	54	2
11	32	1	11	32	1
12	28	3	12	28	3
13	40	2	13	40	2
16	49	2½	16	49	2½
18	...	2	18	...	2
22	28	2	22	28	2
23	27	1	23	27	1
24	90	4	24	90	4
25	40	2	25	40	2
26	71	3	26	71	3
April 1	44	3	April 1	44	3
2	31	3	2	31	3
3	25	½	3	25	½
8	...	2	8	...	2
12	48	1½	12	48	1½
13	13	1½	13	13	1½

* Mr. Addison was absent on leave for two months, and Mr. Johnson for three weeks, during the period specified.

WATER POLICE OFFICE—continued.

MR. ADDISON,*—continued.				MR. YATES—continued.			
Date.	No. of Cases.	Hours.	Licensing.	Date.	No. of Cases.	Hours.	Licensing.
1886.				1886.			
April 14	64	4	...	February 25	36	1½	2
15	32	1½	...	26	54	4	...
16	69	2½	...	27	35	½	...
19	57	2	...				
20	47	1½	...		961	80½	6
May 24	62	1½	...				
25	55	3	...				
26	40	2	...				
27	35	1½	2				
28	38	1	...				
29	42	1	...				
31	62	1½	...				
	1,953	106	20				
MR. JOHNSON.*				MR. WILSHIRE.			
January 4	19	2	...	March 1	53	2	...
5	33	2½	...	2	49	2½	...
6	30	4	...	3	43	5	...
7	92	5½	...	4	48	5	...
8	21	5½	...	5	33	2	...
11	77	4	...	6	27	1	...
12	39	5	...	15	25	3	...
13	20	2½	...	16	12	2½	...
14	17	½	2	17	56	4	...
15	31	2	...	18	50	1½	...
16	20	1	...	22	64	5	...
21	...	...	2	23	36	2½	...
28	...	...	2	24	32	2	...
February 10	2	½	...	25	27	2	2
March 1	38	2	...	26	32	3	...
2	31	3	...	27	25	½	...
3	79	4	...	5	33	4	...
4	34	3½	...	6	11	1	...
5	64	4	...	7	85	4	...
8	54	2	...	8	44	2½	...
9	47	2½	...	9	72	5½	...
10	35	2	...	12	82	6	...
11	42	3	...	13	64	3	...
12	57	5½	...	14	26	2	...
13	35	1½	...	15	18	1	2
16	2	4	...	16	23	2	...
18	...	...	2	17	36	1½	...
22	21	3	...	20	11	2½	...
23	5	1	...	27	23	6½	...
24	65	4	...	28	46	4	...
25	37	5	...	29	32	1½	2
26	54	5½	...	30	48	5	...
29	73	4	...	3	63	2½	...
30	33	1½	...	4	47	2	...
31	32	2	...	5	36	2	...
	1,239	97½	8	6	33	2½	...
				7	46	5½	...
				8	26	2½	...
				17	21	5½	...
				18	47	6	...
				19	57	4	...
				20	58	6	...
				21	59	6	...
					1,764	139½	6
MR. YATES.				MR. MANSSELL.			
January 25	43	5	...	April 21	49	3	...
27	44	4	...	22	42	4½	...
28	38	2	2	24	60	2	...
February 29	35	5	...	May 3	31	1½	...
1	56	5½	...	4	18	1½	...
2	37	3	...	5	45	4	...
3	49	5½	...	6	42	5	...
4	37	4½	...	7	58	5	...
5	37	4½	...	10	76	2	...
6	26	1½	...	11	42	1½	...
9	2	½	...	12	35	6	...
11	2	1	2	13	35	5	...
15	16	2½	...	14	36	1½	...
16	28	4	...	15	26	1½	...
17	82	4	...	25	21	5½	...
18	61	3	...	26	70	4	...
19	58	4½	...	27	61	5½	...
22	85	5	...	28	49	3½	...
23	57	5	...				
24	43	4	...		796	62½	...

* Mr Addison was absent on leave for two months, and Mr. Johnson for three weeks, during the period specified.

N.B.—One of the Magistrates attached to the Water Police Office presides tri-weekly at the Balmain and St. Leonards Courts, and a St'pendiary attends at the Water Police, every afternoon to deal with any special matters that may arise.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADDITIONAL STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 76.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 August, 1886.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 76.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to authorize the appointment of Additional Stipendiary Magistrates within the Metropolitan Police District.

*Government House,
Sydney, 31st August, 1886.*

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. COMAN, J.P.

(APPOINTMENT OF AS AN ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 August, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Letters, Minutes, Reports, or other documents having reference to the temporary appointment of E. J. Coman, Esq., Acting Police Magistrate for a portion of the Eden Electorate.”

(*Mr. Abigail.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. George Maunsell, Esq., D.S.M., to Under Secretary of Justice, with minute. 20 April, 1886	1
2. Telegram from Under Secretary of Justice to Bench of Magistrates, Moruya. 22 April, 1886	2
3. Under Secretary of Justice to George Maunsell, Esq., D.S.M. 22 April, 1886	2
4. Telegram from Under Secretary of Justice to E. J. Coman, Esq., J.P., Moruya. 22 April, 1886	2
5. Minute Paper for the Executive Council. 13 May, 1886	2
6. George Maunsell, Esq., D.S.M., to the Minister of Justice. 28 May, 1886	2
7. Under Secretary of Justice to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 18 June, 1886	2

No. 1.

G. Maunsell, Esq., P.M., to The Under Secretary of Justice,

Sir,

Post Office, Sydney, 20 April, 1886.

In accordance with instructions to “come to Sydney on public duty,” I reached here this morning, where I received my commission as Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate and instructions to commence duties at the Water Police Court to-morrow morning.

As my Court duties may prevent me from seeking an interview with you to-morrow, I adopt the present mode of representing that in view of the probable absence of Magistrates at the usual Courts of Petty Sessions at Bateman's Bay, Nelligen, and Eurobodalla, as well as the Revision Courts at the two first-named towns, I have asked Mr. E. J. Coman, J.P., of Wagonga, to undertake my duties during my absence, and that gentleman has kindly consented to do so.

I therefore beg to submit the foregoing arrangements for your favorable consideration.

I have, &c.,

GEO. MAUNSELL, P.M.

I approve of the suggestion as to Mr. E. J. Coman, J.P., acting as Police Magistrate during absence of Mr. Maunsell at same rate of salary.—J.P.G., 21/4/86. Inform Bench and Mr. Maunsell, also Mr. Coman.—W.E.P., 22/4/86. Done, 22/4/86.

No. 2.

2

No. 2.

Telegram from Under Secretary of Justice to Bench of Magistrates, Moruya.

22 April, 1886.

MINISTER of Justice has approved of Mr. E. J. Coman, J.P., acting magisterially for Mr. Maunsell during his absence on official duty in Sydney.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary of Justice to G. Maunsell, Esq., P.M.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 22 April, 1886.

Referring to your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice has approved of Mr. E. J. Coman, J.P., acting magisterially for you during your absence on official duty in Sydney, of which he has been duly apprised.

I have, &c.,

THOS. E. MACNEVIN,
(For Under Secretary.)

No. 4.

Telegram from Under Secretary of Justice to E. J. Coman, Esq., J.P.

22 April, 1886.

MINISTER of Justice approves of your acting Magisterially for Mr. Maunsell during his absence on official duty in Sydney.

No. 5.

Minute for Executive Council.

Subject:—Appointment of E. J. Coman, Esq., J.P., as Acting Police Magistrate at Moruya during the absence of George Maunsell, Esq., P.M.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 13 May, 1886.

GEORGE MAUNSELL, Esq., Police Magistrate, Moruya, having been authorised to act as a Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate for the Metropolitan Police District during the absence on official duty of Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, I recommend that Edward Joseph Coman, Esq., J.P., be appointed to act as Police Magistrate at Moruya, in the room of Mr. Maunsell, with salary at the rate of £470 per annum while acting in the above capacity, to take effect from the 20th ultimo.

JAMES P. GARVAN.

The Executive Council approve of the appointment herein recommended.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 86/25, 8/6/86. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 8/6/86. Confirmed, 16/6/86. Appointment Gazetted and copy Minute-paper forwarded to Audit Office, 18/6/86. Treasury informed, 18/6/86.

No. 6.

G. Maunsell, Esq., D.S.M., to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Mr. Garvan,

Water Police Court, 28 May, 1886.

With reference to Mr. Abigail's Notice of Motion, I was induced to suggest Mr. Coman's name to you as my *locum tenens* by the following considerations:—

1. His qualifications for the office were not inferior to those of any other Magistrate in my district.
2. He being the only Justice within the district who was not engaged in business, was in a position to attend to the extensive travelling requirements of the office.

I have, &c.,

GEO. MAUNSELL, D.S.M.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 18 June, 1886.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Edward Joseph Coman, Esq., J.P., to be Acting Police Magistrate at Moruya during the absence on official duty and leave of George Maunsell, Esq., Police Magistrate at that place, with remuneration at the rate of £470 per annum while acting in such capacity. To take effect from the 20th April last.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

1885-86.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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CIRCUIT COURTS.

(CROWN PROSECUTORS AT, AND NUMBER OF CASES TRIED.)

—
—

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 September, 1886.

—
—

Legislative Assembly, Thursday, 23 September, 1886.

4. MR. DAVIES to ask the Attorney-General,—

(1.) The names of barristers commissioned to prosecute at the last Circuit Courts, and of those who are to prosecute at the approaching Circuit Courts?

(3.) The number of cases tried at each Court, and, as far as can be ascertained, the number for trial at each of the ensuing Courts?

Answer—

(1.) The following gentlemen prosecuted for the Crown at the last Circuit Courts, viz. :—
Mr. C. G. Heydon, Mr. A. G. Ralston, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. H. E. Cohen, Mr. R. M. Sly, Mr. D. Buchanan, Mr. J. Armstrong, Mr. Pring, Mr. P. J. Healy, Mr. F. W. Gibson, Mr. J. C. O'Mara, and Mr. F. E. Rogers. And at the ensuing Circuit Courts,—Mr. Tarleton, Mr. M'Culloch, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Irving, Mr. Ralston, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Browning, Mr. Davies, Mr. O'Ryan, Mr. Rogers, Mr. O'Mara, and Mr. Heydon, have been appointed to prosecute.

(2.) The following list contains the number of cases tried at the last Circuit Courts, and the present number for trial at the ensuing Circuit Courts:—

Court.	Last Circuit.	Ensuing Circuit.
Wagga Wagga	5	1
Goulburn	5	1
Hay	1	1
Bathurst	12	11
Albury	1	1
Armidale	3	5
Yass	1	4
Mudgee	6	3
Grafton	4	3
Young	6	...
Maitland	8	3
Dubbo	9	3
Deniliquin	2	...
Tamworth	10	2

I may add, however, as regards the ensuing Courts, that it is probable that some further cases will be received before the Sittings commence.

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1885-6.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS, QUAMBONE.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—RESIDENTS OF DISTRICT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 16 July, 1886.

To the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned residents of the district in and around Quambone,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That a Court of Petty Sessions is urgently required at Quambone, as in several cases many of your Petitioners have had to travel from forty (40) to seventy (70) miles to attend the Court of Petty Sessions nearest to them, to their great inconvenience, labor, and loss.

Therefore your Petitioners would respectfully urge the following facts in support of this their humble Petition, viz.:—That Quambone being centrally situated on the Merri Merri Creek, forty (40) miles west by north from Coonamble, the only and nearest Court of Petty Sessions in the district, the other Courts being distant as follows:—Walgett, 90 miles north; Brewarrina, 120 miles north-west; Byrock, about 110 miles west; Girilambone, 95 miles west-south-west; Nyngan, 90 miles south-west by south; Warren, 66 miles south by west; Gilgandra, 82 miles south-east,—we trust your Honorable House will see from the above the immense area of the district, and will understand the hardships and loss your Petitioners have to sustain in order to maintain their just rights when called upon so to do.

And we further beg to state that the number of cases heard at Coonamble, or either of the other Courts from this district, is no criterion to go by, as such cases are those only which come under the notice of the local police. Very many cases, even of felony, are allowed to go unpunished and unreported, in consequence of the labor, loss, and inconvenience in attending Courts so far away; as in cases of felony we would have to attend Court twice, and the expenses allowed at the Quarter Sessions for one attendance only are totally inadequate to cover our expenses, whereas if there was a local Court for the first hearing the expense would be very much less.

And your Petitioners are also put to further trouble, risk, and expense with regard to paying their stock and other assessments; and even in registering dogs many of your Petitioners have been put to serious expense through being summoned for keeping unregistered dogs, there being at the same time no nearer place for registering same than the Courts already mentioned.

We have also to submit to various impositions, such as breaches of contract, assaults, servants deserting their service (often after large expense is incurred in bringing them here), damages to property, trespass by drovers and others, foul, abusive, and insulting language, sweating or unlawfully using our horses. These, amongst others, are some of the numerous offences we have patiently endured. Even the servant has no remedy against the injustice of an employer who may refuse or neglect to pay his wages, and many of us, in order to attend Court, would have to travel sixty or seventy miles over the worst of roads.

There being a local Police station the Court could be held therein for the first year or so; therefore but a trifling amount of outlay would be incurred, and the major portion of the district being now in the Coonamble Police District, Quambone being centrally situated, a Court for the revision of the Electoral Lists becomes necessary, there being 461 names on the Quambone portion of the Bogan Electorate for this year.

Your Petitioners therefore confidently present this their petition, trusting to receive the favorable consideration of your Honorable House.

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

[Here follow 71 signatures.]

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PETTY SESSIONS CASES.

(NUMBER OF, HEARD AT ARMIDALE, GLEN INNES, INVERELL, AND TENTERFIELD.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 October, 1886.

[Laid upon Table, in accordance with promise made, in answer to Question 3, Votes 141, 5 October, 1886.]

THE number of cases tried before the Courts of Petty Sessions at Armidale, Glen Innes, Inverell, and Tenterfield, during the year 1885, and to 30 June, 1886, and the amount of fees collected at each Court during the above period.

Court.	Number of cases tried during 1885, and to 30 June, 1886.	Amount of Fees collected during same period.
Armidale	1,235	£ s. d. 171 12 0
Glen Innes	807	670 0 0
Inverell... ..	876	37 14 10
Tenterfield	610	36 0 10

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PATRICK HALL.

(COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING THE RELEASE FROM GAOL OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 October, 1886.

[Laid upon the Table, in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 2, Votes 142, Wednesday, 6th October, 1886.]

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. H. Levien, Esq., M.P., to the Minister of Justice, forwarding Petition from residents of Tamworth, praying for the release of Patrick Hall, with Minutes. 15 May, 1886	1
2. M. Burke, Esq., M.P., to the Minister of Justice. 27 May, 1886.....	2
3. Government Medical Officer, Parramatta Gaol, to the Comptroller-General of Prisons—Prison particulars <i>re</i> Patrick Hall; Minutes, &c. 30 May, 1886	2
4. The Under Secretary of Justice to the Comptroller-General of Prisons, &c. 7 June, 1886	3
5. Same to the Inspector-General of Police. 7 June, 1886	3
6. The Comptroller-General of Prisons to R. H. Levien, Esq., M.P. 7 June, 1886.....	3
7. M. Burke, Esq., M.P., to the Minister of Justice. 7 June, 1886	3
8. Senior-Constable L. H. Cator to the Inspector of Police, Tamworth, with Minutes. 6 July, 1886.....	3

No. 1.

H. Levien, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 15 May, 1886.

I have the honor to present herewith a Petition praying for the release of Patrick Hall, now a confinee in H.M. Gaol, Parramatta.

The grounds are fully set out in the said Petition, and I trust a favourable reply will be forwarded.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LEVIEN.

[Enclosure.]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Robert, Baron Carrington, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of Tamworth,—

Respectfully Showeth:—

That Patrick Hall, now a prisoner in Parramatta Gaol, was convicted at Maitland, before His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, in the month of October, 1884, on a charge of horse-stealing, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for a term of seven years.

That in the month of April last the said Patrick Hall, while serving such sentence, received serious injuries, and your petitioners are informed and believe that he now lies in the Hospital at Parramatta Gaol dangerously ill, and if allowed to remain in gaol will die. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Excellency may cause an immediate inquiry into the matter referred to, in order to ascertain as to the truth of the above statements, with a view to order the release of the said prisoner, and thus, as your petitioners are informed, save his life.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

[Here follow 49 signatures.]

His Excellency the Governor.—J.P.G., 22 May, 1886. The Minister of Justice.—CARRINGTON, 26 May, 1886. Urgent.—The Comptroller-General of Prisons for favour of inquiry and report upon the within note, and for Prison particulars.—W.E.P., B.C., 28 May, 1886. For report of Visiting Surgeon and Prison particulars.—R. A. GORR, B.C., 28 May, 1886. Parramatta. Report of Visiting Surgeon and Prison particulars herewith.—R. A. GORR, D.C.P., the Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 1 June, 1886.

No. 2.

M. Burke, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir, Phillip-street, 27 May, 1886.
Re the Petition of residents of Tamworth, asking for the release from gaol of one Patrick Hall, who is reported to be in a dying state, would you kindly press the matter on for inquiry, and I shall esteem it a favour.
 Yours, &c.,
 M. BURKE.

No. 3.

The Government Medical Officer, Parramatta Gaol, to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Office of Government Medical Adviser, Parramatta, 30 May, 1886.

Case of Patrick Hall, a confinee in H.M. Gaol, Parramatta.

In accordance with a Minute of the Comptroller-General of Prisons, dated 28th May, referring to this case, I do myself the honor to report as follows:—

Patrick Hall on 16th April last was struck on the head by a fellow-prisoner. The instrument used was an iron bar, and an irregular wound was inflicted on the left side of the head measuring a little over 2 inches in length, and extending down to the skull, which as far as could be ascertained was uninjured. I did not at the time anticipate any serious result, as Hall was a young man of good health and apparently sound constitution. After a few days in Hospital the wound healed firmly by first intention and he was sent back to the yard. Shortly afterwards he complained of pain over the left side of the head, but more particularly at the site of the injury. He did not seem able to localize the pain exactly, but after minute investigation I satisfied myself that the dull constant aching pain was inside the skull, and this notwithstanding the fact that pressure over the cicatrix apparently intensified the pain he suffered. Various remedies were tried but with no effect, and Hall from incessant pain, combined with loss of appetite and sleep, began to lose flesh. On this account I admitted him again into the Hospital and then some peculiar subjective sensations appeared. These were very marked on the right arm, and in a lesser degree on the right leg; and at the same time some slight loss of memory and confusion of mind showed themselves. He slept very little, and was troubled by unpleasant dreams and sometimes awoke with a start, in a very nervous state. He has remained under close observation ever since and has not improved in the slightest degree; on the contrary he is, I believe, fast losing ground. In addition to these material troubles it may be said in consequence of them he suffers much from intense despondency. I feel sure that whatever injury the brain has sustained (and on this point I have no doubt) has weakened its controlling power and that he gives way to gloomy and depressing thoughts that were the great nervous centre on its normal condition he would be able to shake off. In this case, as in all "neurotic" cases, the great difficulty is to eliminate the feature of malingering. This difficulty I have by no means underrated in trying to arrive at a correct conclusion here; it has caused me for the past three weeks a great deal of anxious thought. I have, however, for reasons into which I need not enter more fully, convinced myself that this man is really suffering, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case I have no hesitation in recommending that the petition of his friends should be granted. If it is refused I fear that serious results, if not to his life certainly to his reason, will follow. On the other hand his release, coupled with careful medical treatment, will, I believe, before long have a most beneficial influence, if it does not eventually restore him to perfect health. I deem it my duty to add that I consider the case an urgent one and would respectfully suggest that the release should not be declined longer than the ordinary formalities necessitate.

CHARLES E. ROWLING,
 G.M.O.

PARTICULARS of Conviction and Prison History of Patrick Hall, a prisoner in Parramatta Gaol, petitioning for remission of sentence:—

Name of prisoner—Patrick Hall.
 Born { Where—Murrurundi.
 { When—1863.
 Convicted { Where—Maitland C. C.
 { When—18th October, 1884.
 Offence—Horse-stealing.
 Sentence—Seven years p.s.
 Judge—Windeyer.

Previous Convictions.

Where—Sydney C. C.
 When—26th February, 1879.
 Offence—Horse-stealing.
 Sentence—Two years h.l.

Prison History—Marks.

In the Gaol at	Period.		Total No. of Days.	Orderly.	Industrious.	Disorderly.	Idle.	Sick. †
	From	To						
Parramatta ...	4 Dec., 1884	31 May, 1886	536	534	414	2	.....	122
Maitland ...	18 Oct., 1884	4 Nov., 1884	18	18	In transit.		.....	18
Totals ...	.....	.....	554	552	414	2	.....	140

† Sick, Sundays and holidays 140 }
 Days serving punishment sentences in cells... 2 } Total142.

Punishments.

Punishments.

Where.	When.	Offence.	Punishment.
Parramatta ...	16 Jan., 1885	Talking when in separate treatment...	Forty-eight hours solitary.
Do ...	5 May, 1885	do do ...	Discharged.

General conduct in Gaol—Good.
Parramatta Gaol, 31 May, 1886.

J. G. HUSSEY, Gaoler.

On the suggestion of the Government Medical Officer at Parramatta I recommend the release of this prisoner on the grounds stated by Dr. Rowling.—JAMES P. GARYAN, 2 June, 1886. His Excellency. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 4 June, 1886. Comptroller-General of Prisons and Inspector-General of Police informed, 7 June, 1886.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 7 June, 1886.

Referring to the petition in favor of the prisoner named in the margin, praying for a mitigation of the sentence passed upon him, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize the remission of the remaining portion of the prisoner's sentence. Patrick Hall,
Parramatta
Gaol.

You will therefore cause the prisoner to be liberated, provided no other cause exists for his detention.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

Mr. Levien informed and papers returned herewith.—R. A. GOFF. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 7 June, 1886.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 7 June, 1886.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state for your information that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize the liberation of the prisoner named in the margin, who was sentenced at Maitland, on 18th October, 1884, to seven years' penal servitude, on a charge of horse-stealing, and that the necessary instructions have been given for carrying this decision into effect. Patrick Hall,
Parramatta
Gaol.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 6.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to R. H. Levien, Esq., M.P.

Prisons Department, New South Wales,

Sir,

Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney, 7 June, 1886.

Referring to the petition on behalf of the prisoner named in the margin, at present serving a sentence of seven years' penal servitude in Her Majesty's Gaol, at Parramatta, I have instructions to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize the remission of the remaining portion of the prisoner's sentence. Patrick Hall.

I am, &c.,

R. ALBERT GOFF,

For Comptroller-General.

No. 7.

M. Burke, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 7 June, 1886.

I would esteem it a favour if you would let the bearer (Mrs. Hall) know whether the petition and reports *re* case of Patrick Hall have been returned by His Excellency.

Yours, &c.,

M. BURKE.

No. 8.

Senior-constable Cator to The Inspector of Police, Tamworth.

Police Station, Moonbi, 6 July, 1886.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE L. H. CATOR, No. 2,826, begs to report, for the information of Inspector Creaghe, that on the 12th ultimo, whilst riding in the bush, between Back Creek and Moore Creek, he saw Edward Hall, senior, and four of his sons; amongst them was Patrick Hall, who the senior-constable was informed had been discharged from gaol a few days previous. The Halls were running in wild horses.

Patrick Hall received a sentence of seven years at the Maitland Circuit Court in October, 1884, for horse-stealing.

L. H. CATOR,

Senior-constable.

Patrick

Patrick Hall was, I understand, discharged from Parramatta Gaol about the beginning of last month in consequence of his having met with some accident whilst confined there that was supposed to incapacitate him from getting about again. If such be the case he must have got well remarkably quick, judging by this report.—RICHARD CREAGHE, Inspector, 8 July, 1886. The Inspector-General of Police.

Will the Comptroller-General inform me of the facts. The Halls are a most dangerous criminal family.—E.F., I.G. Police, B.C., 9 July, 1886. The accompanying papers disclose the circumstances of the release of Hall. I send them for the perusal of the Inspector-General, and request their return.—H.McL., the Inspector-General of Police, B.C., 11 July, 1886. Perhaps this report might be submitted for the Minister's perusal.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P. The Comptroller-General of Prisons, B.C., 15 July, 1886.

In returning the accompanying papers I think it well, as suggested by the Inspector-General of Police, that this correspondence should also go for the perusal of the Minister of Justice.—H.McL., B.C., 19 July, 1886. The Under Secretary of Justice.

Submitted. It will be seen that the Medical Officer, Dr. Rowling, urgently advised prisoner's release.—W.E.P., 23 July, 1886. Seen.—J.G.P., 31 July, 1886. The Minister of Justice desires that this report should be forwarded for the information of the Medical Officer of the Parramatta Gaol. To be returned. Dr. C. E. Rowling, Visiting Surgeon, Parramatta Gaol, B.C., 3 August, 1886.—T.E.McN., for U.S. Returned herewith.—CHAS. E. ROWLING, G.M.O., 4 August, 1886.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(REPORT FOR 1885.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 12 January, 1886.

In compliance with the 46th clause of the Police Regulations and special instructions, I now do myself the honor to submit, for the Colonial Secretary's information, my annual Report of the condition and operations of the Department under my control for the year 1885.

A return is appended giving a list of the Police Stations throughout the Colony, numbering 433 in all, together with the strength of the Force at each place.

The number of Police Stations has been increased during the year by eighteen, established at the places undermentioned:—

District.	Station.
Northern	Tumbulgum.
	Guyra.
Southern	Animbo (Jingera).
	Wyndham.
	Colombo.
Eastern	26-mile Camp.
Western	Meranburn.
	Goolagong.
North-eastern	Goorangoola.
	Bowra.
	Adamstown.
	Smithtown.
North-western	Werris Creek.
South-western	Purnamoota.
	Whitton.
	Oxley.
	Ivanhoe.
Murray	Coolaman.

Provision was voted by Parliament for an increase of seventy-six police for the year 1885, but there are still many places at which constables are required, and for which the formation of Stations has been provisionally authorized, awaiting funds for the appointment of men and the erection of the necessary buildings.

Additional police are also still required in the Metropolitan District, especially in the suburbs.

In addition to the fresh appointments, the vacancies, created as under, had to be supplied during the year:—

Resignations	100
Discharges	22
Dismissals	24
Superannuations	36
Deaths	13

Of the latter, two of the men were murdered in the execution of their duty, and five died from typhoid fever, brought on no doubt by bad water and privation, the deceased constables having been stationed in the distant interior during the drought.

The proportion of voluntary retirements from the Service is about the same as the previous year, and large enough to prove that more remunerative employment is still to be found, notwithstanding the increase in the wages of the police.

Nine police pensioners' died, who had been in receipt of pensions varying from £54 to £142 per annum, aggregating in the total to £770 per annum.

138—A

Twenty-two

Twenty-two members of the Force were superannuated during the year, thirteen upon pensions of from £83 to £142 per annum, amounting in all to £1,577 per annum; besides nine members of the Force who received gratuities upon their discharge, which formed a charge of £1,445 upon the fund.

Six widows of members of the Police Force, and the mother of a deceased constable, were awarded gratuities amounting to £933 in all, and two widows have received pensions of £75 per annum each.

Having in my report dated the 16th December last, No. 85-1,007, laid before the Colonial Secretary full information regarding the condition and prospects of the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds, with suggestions for their more satisfactory administration, it is unnecessary for me to refer at length to the matter in this report; but I would strongly urge upon the Government the desirability of giving the subject early consideration, with the view of placing the funds upon a permanently secure basis.

In that report I mentioned the fact that, at the present time, nearly one half of the men composing the Police Force were under thirty years of age, and above one fifth more between thirty and thirty-five, also that more than one half of the Force had under five years' service, and one fifth more under ten years' service. These figures are important as indicating the physical composition of the Force at present, and the favourable influence it will have upon future administration.

The total income from all sources of the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds combined, for the year 1885, amounted to £16,823, and the expenditure as far as can be ascertained was £12,270, thus exhibiting a balance in favour of the funds of £4,553; but taking into account the large number of members of the Force superannuated of late, such a favourable balance sheet cannot be looked for at the termination of this year.

As regards the condition of the buildings belonging to the Department, also the equipment, horses, and arms, it is only necessary for me to repeat that the provision made to meet requirements leaves but little to be desired, and I feel satisfied that no similar service in the world has been more liberally provided for in these respects.

The necessity for making provision for a central Depôt has been represented to the Government; and as, apart from administrative necessities, so much depends upon a properly organized Depôt, for training recruits and maintaining discipline, I trust that the unavoidable expenditure may be sanctioned.

Scarcely anything has been done in the way of improvement to the Depôt buildings during the last twenty-four years. They will probably have to be shortly vacated, and, moreover, they are now inadequate to the increasing requirements of the Department. Upwards of 4,000 recruits have been drilled and instructed in the establishment during the above-mentioned period.

The erection of the new Central Watch-house in Sydney, so long in contemplation, is a matter of extreme urgency. The present building has been for many years in every respect unsuited for the purposes required. Although from the condition and habits of many of the confines it is impossible to avoid constant fouling of the cells, they should be so constructed as to admit of being readily cleansed, and the accommodation should be adequate to provide for a proper classification of inmates, with clean and decent cells for accused persons (who may be innocent). The present building is far from fulfilling such requirements.

Fortunately of late years several new watch-houses have been built in the Metropolitan District, which afford suitable accommodation in the localities in which they are situated.

It is my intention shortly to recommend the erection of a new and commodious Lock-up near the Railway Station, to replace the building at the intersection of George and Pitt Streets, which is in a most undesirably conspicuous situation, and in other respects not equal to modern requirements. The sale of the site would pay for a new one and also for the building.

Though some months must necessarily elapse before the Criminal Statistics for the year can be compiled, the records of the Department are sufficient to show that there is a decrease in the commission of the more serious crimes throughout the country, notwithstanding the increase of the population.

There has, however, been no marked improvement as regards the misbehaviour and petty offences committed in Sydney and its suburbs by the disorderly class of youths who idle away their time and are a constant nuisance to the community. Their punishment by fine or short term of imprisonment appears to have no deterrent effect. The only effective means of repression within the power of the Government to apply seems to be increased police supervision.

With regard to the all-important subject of intemperance, it is much to be deplored that the records are not more favourable. Subjoined will be found a table showing the number of apprehensions in the Metropolitan District during the year prior to the passing of the (principal) Licensing Act, 1881, and each year since:—

Year.	Total apprehensions.	Ditto for drunkenness or forming part of charge.
1881	22,657	13,949
1882	19,639	11,842
1883	21,831	13,312
1884	23,458	13,925
1885	24,714	14,946

Even taking into account the increase of the population, the number of apprehensions does not exhibit any improvement, notwithstanding the advantage obtained by the decrease in the number of licensed houses and the suppression of many low drinking shops; the number of licensed public-houses in the Metropolitan District before the passing of the Act in 1881 being 851, against 822 now in existence.

The law prohibiting Sunday trading is extensively and systematically evaded, and such precautions are taken as render detection and prosecution by ordinary methods a matter of extreme difficulty. The police officers in charge of the various divisions have supplied me with information—which I believe to be thoroughly reliable—from which I learn that out of the 822 holders of publicans' licenses in the Metropolitan District, only 193 observe the law by closing their houses for the sale of liquor to customers, other than lodgers, on Sundays.

That

That the respectable temperate citizen should be debarred from obtaining liquor at all on the Sabbath is generally considered a grievance ; but it is impossible to disregard the fact that the opportunity of Sunday leisure, following immediately upon the receipt of wages on the Saturday, induces a large number of the working classes, who are without sufficient self-control to withstand the enticements of unscrupulous vendors of liquor, to dissipate their earnings in drink, whereby numerous families are deprived of their means of support, and the bread-winner is himself demoralized, if not ruined.

The hundreds of letters I receive from wives thus miserably situated bear melancholy testimony to the prevalence of such a state of affairs—my inability to afford relief being a constant cause of anxiety and regret.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the gradual extinction of the licenses now held by men who systematically evade the law, and to whom the ruin of fellow-creatures is a matter of no moment compared with satisfying their greed for gain, may in time effect some improvement.

The efforts of total abstinence and temperance organizations, no doubt, attain a considerable measure of success, and such means for the public good are entitled to the earnest sympathy and support of the community. A paper recently prepared by the Howard Association in England contains the following statement:—

“ Our prisons, of recent years, show a marked and satisfactory decrease in the daily average of prisoners, and especially in the number of serious crimes committed. This diminution is freely acknowledged by experienced authorities to be the result mainly of the efforts of the temperance, or rather, ‘teetotal’ reformers, and of the collateral labours of the Blue Ribbon movement, the Salvation Army, the School Boards, and our numerous City Missionaries and Home Mission efforts by the various churches and religious denominations.”

The aspect of this grave social question is not encouraging. The vice is deplorably prevalent, and, I regret to say, it is increasing amongst the young. Mere boys and girls are commonly seen in the public streets, at all hours of the day, more or less under the influence of liquor ; and as many of them earn good wages, and are dead to a sense of shame, their incarceration in a watch-house and the infliction of a fine in Court have no terror for them.

It would be useless, as well as unwise, to attempt to disguise these facts from the public, as it is only by awakening interest in the magnitude of the evil that increased efforts may be evoked to stem it—means which may probably prove more effectual than legislation.

On examination of the causes which led to deaths which have been the subject of Coroner’s Inquests during the past twelve months, it is found that, out of 1,420 cases of death from all causes, the large number of 232 were the immediate result of excessive drinking.

167 inquests on fires were held during the year, of which number the verdicts in seventy-three cases were either incendiarism, or the circumstances justified strong suspicion that the fires were wilfully caused.

As a matter of course such malicious deeds are sometimes designed to bring loss or ruin upon a neighbour, to gratify enmity, when the owner of the property is unprotected by insurance ; but there are, in my opinion, a still larger number of cases in which incendiarism is committed with a view of defrauding Insurance Companies.

It is noticeable that in some cases such properties are found to have been insured far above their value. For example, old wooden buildings erected for public-houses no longer required for the public accommodation, and unlicensed, remain insured for an amount in excess of value even when there was a remunerative trade carried on on the premises.

Until Insurance Companies carry on their business with greater caution and prudence such crimes must be expected. Unfortunately, however, it happens that the losses thus entailed are not limited to the Insurance Companies. Persons who have neglected to protect themselves by insurance are involved in ruin by their properties being destroyed by the criminal act of a neighbour.

The remedies might be found in property-owners more generally availing themselves of the advantages of fire insurance, and by the Companies taking the risks guarding carefully against accepting the same beyond a reasonable percentage of value, which would induce the owners to exercise a watchful care to prevent loss to themselves by fire.

Complaints are frequent of the numerous duties the police are called upon to perform interfering materially with their more legitimate work in the suppression and detection of crime.

Economy and the public convenience have been the paramount considerations in making the arrangements hitherto, but I venture to hope that some relief may be found practicable by transferring some of the duties to officers of other branches of the Public Service.

Hereunder are enumerated some of the extra departmental offices the police are called upon to fill :—

Acting Clerks of Petty Sessions.
 Crown Lands Bailiffs.
 Inspectors of Slaughter-houses.
 Inspectors of Weights and Measures.
 Collectors of the Electoral Lists.
 Collectors of Stock and Crop Returns, Mills, Manufactories, Schools, &c.
 Collectors of Jury Lists.
 Inquiry Agents for the Lunacy Department.
 Inquiry Agents for State Children.
 Agents for the Curator of Intestate Estates.
 Agents for the Collector of Customs.
 Acting Gaolers.
 Mining Bailiffs and Registrars.
 Bailiffs for the Small Debts Courts.
 Inspectors under Licensing Act.
 Inspectors of Distilleries.
 Inspectors under Explosive Act.
 Inspectors under Fisheries Act.

Notice-servers

District.	Station.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Southern—continued.	Eurobodalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cobargo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Michelago	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cooma	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Nimitybelle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Buckley's Crossing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Jindabyne	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Seymour	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Kiandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bombala	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Delegate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Panbula	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Merimbula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Eden	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Bega	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Animbo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyndham	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wolumla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Candelo	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Wee Jasper	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Eastern.....	Depôt	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Parramatta	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	10
	Rookwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Granville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Prospect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Ryde	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Peat's Ferry	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Windsor	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	Richmond	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Rouse Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wilberforce	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	St. Alban's	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Penrith	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	St. Mary's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Emu Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Springwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Katoomba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Smithfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Campbelltown	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Appin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Camden	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Picton	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Berrina	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Bowral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Moss Vale	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Robertson	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wollongong	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Dapto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bulli	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Clifton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Kiama	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Shellharbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Jamberoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gerringong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Albion Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Nowra	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Terrara	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Broughton Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Milton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kangaroo Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hunter's Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
26-mile Camp (Illawarra Railway Line)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Western	Bathurst	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	1	...	2	8
	Kelso	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Milltown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Oberon	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hartley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Hartley Vale	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rockley	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Burruga	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyagdon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	O'Connell	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lithgow	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Wallerawang	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Sofala	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Hill End	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Tambaroora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mitchell's Creek (Sunny Corner)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Forbes	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	
Condobolin	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Engowra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Parkes	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Western—continued.	Grenfell .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Marsden .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wollongough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Orange .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	6
	Stuart Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Molong .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Toogong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cowra .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Blayney .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Carcoar .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Canowindra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cudal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount McDonald .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Goolagong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Trunkey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dubbo .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	5
	Wellington .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Obley .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tomingley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Meranburn .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rydal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dandaloo .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nymagee .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Nyngan .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Girilambone .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cannonbar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Warron .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Timbreeongie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Gilgandra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Coonamble .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Quambone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bourke .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	4
	Brewarrina .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Gongolgan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cobar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Louth .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Barrington .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wanaaring .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Currinyulpah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Byerock .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Mudgee .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	3
	Gulgong .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
	Coolah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mundooran .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Rylstone .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Ilford .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hargraves .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Windeyer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Cobborah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wollar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Talbragar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Namoi	Narrabri	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	3
	Boggabri .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Tambar Springs .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wee Waa .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilliga .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Meroe .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Bingera .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Warialda .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Yetman .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Coonabarabran .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Baradine .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Eulowrie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Moree .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Millie (Kerramingby) .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Boggabilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Walgett .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
	Goodooga .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mogil Mogil .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Angledool .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Collarenebri .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mungindi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Grawin .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tatalla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
North-eastern	West Maitland	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	11
	Branxton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Lochunvar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Greta .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Cessnock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	East Maitland .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Mulbring .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooranbong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Largs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Morpeth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Hinton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Paterson .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gresford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.					
		Super-intendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Senior Sergeants	Ser-geants	Senior Constables	Constables	Senior Ser-geants	Ser-geants	Senior Constables	Constables	
North-eastern —continued.	Raymond Terrace...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Clarence Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Dungog .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Stroud .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Gloucester .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Copeland .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Bullah Delah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bungwall Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tea Gardens .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Forster .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Newcastle .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	18
	Charlestown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Hamilton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Waratah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bullock Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Lambton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	New Lambton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wallscend .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	Stockton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wickham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tighe's Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Munmi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Goorangoola .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bowraville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Adamstown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Smithtown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gosford .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Woy Woy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Wollombi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Ellalong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Howe's Valley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Singleton .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Broke .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jerry's Plains .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Muswellbrook .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Denman .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Merriwa .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Kerrabee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cassilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
	Scone .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Kempsey .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Gladstone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Frederickton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Arakoon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nambuccra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Taree .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Cundletown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Wingham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tinonee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cooperook .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Macquarie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Camden Haven .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Boat Harbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fermount .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
North-western	Tamworth .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	4
	Do West .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Murrumbidgee .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Blackville .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Gunnedah .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Barraba .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Manilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wallabadah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nundle .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Quirindi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Somerton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Moonbi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Carroll .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Werris Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
South-western	Deniliquin	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	5
	Mathoura .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Moama .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Jerilderie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Tocumwal .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Hay .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4
	Carathool .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Darlington Point .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Maude .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Booligal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Mossgiel .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Hillston .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Euabalong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gilgunnia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount Hope .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Lake Cudgellico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Moulamein .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Balranald .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Ivanhoe .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.					
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	
South-western —continued.	Clare .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Euston .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wentworth.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Whitton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Salt Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Pooncarie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Menindie.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Oxley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Silverton.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Wilcannia .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
	Milperinka and Ti- booburra .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Purnamoota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Murray.....	Albury	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	7
	Bowna .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Germanton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Walbundrie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Corowa .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Howlong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mulwala .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tumberumba .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Ournie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gerogery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Gundagai .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1
	Tumut .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1
	Adolong .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Shepherds' Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Reedy Flat.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coolaman .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jugiong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coolac.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	6	
Junee .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Urana .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Narrandera.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Tarcutta .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kyamba .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hanging Rock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
DEPÔT, BELMORE BARRACKS.													
Constables in course of instruction, under orders for transfer .....		...	...	1	...	1	2	37	...	1	...	10
Gold Escort Conductor.....		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orderlies to His Excellency the Governor .....		...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Armourer.....		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DETECTIVE BRANCH.													
Inspector in charge of Detectives...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First-class Detectives..... 7		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second-class do. 1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third-class do. 6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		14	9	7	30	28	46	127	364	26	35	98	659

Total of all grades..... 1,443.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office,
Sydney, 12 January, 1886.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.



1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSTABLE GOLDRICK.

(SERVICE, SUSPENSION, AND REINSTATING OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 December, 1885.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 3rd December, 1885, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers, minutes, letters, defaulters’ sheets, and other documents relating to the service of, as well as the suspension of and reinstating of, Constable Goldrick, stationed at West Tamworth.”

(*Mr. Abigail.*)

Inspector Creaghe to The Inspector-General.

Police Department, Superintendent’s Office, Tamworth, N.W. District, 27 October, 1885.

ABOUT 1 p.m. yesterday Sergeant Flaherty reported to me that a prisoner named Fleming, who was recently brought here from Berrima Gaol under a writ of habeas, had escaped from the lock-up where he had been put, pending his being sent back to the Gaol here.

I at once went to the lock-up and saw Sergeant Goldrick, the lock-up keeper, who informed me that he must have forgotten to fasten the door of the cell in which he had placed prisoner, and that on his return from the Court-house he found the cell-door open and prisoner gone.

I examined the cell carefully and found it was perfectly secure. I asked Sergeant Goldrick where the warder was who ought to have been in charge of the prisoner; he said that he had gone away directly he left prisoner at the lock-up this morning, and that he had not seen him after.

I consider Sergeant Goldrick’s conduct simply outrageous, especially after the repeated orders I had given, that special precautions should be taken to secure the safe custody of prisoner.

I did not attend to this matter personally, as I did not consider it necessary when two such experienced men as Sergeants Goldrick and Flaherty were on the spot.

I have informed all the surrounding stations and districts of this escape, by wire, and three parties of Police are out from here in search.

RICHARD CREAGHE,
Inspector.

Memo. from Inspector-General to Inspector Creaghe.

Police Department, Inspector-General’s Office, Sydney, 28 October, 1885.

I REGRET extremely, not only to hear of very serious escape, but also to find that an old and experienced officer like Goldrick should have shown such culpable negligence.

The usual course must be followed in charging him before the Bench with his neglect, but I cannot guarantee that the punishment inflicted will not carry with it reduction in rank or more severe punishment.

Mr. Creaghe refers to repeated orders he gave for special precautions. To whom were they given? They appear to have been neglected, as the Sergeant or some one should have seen the prisoner safely secured until placed in the gaol. Further explanation required. Was Fleming in handcuffs?

E.F.

Further explanation herewith: I gave instructions to Sergeant Flaherty, who assures me he cautioned Sergeant Goldrick to take every precaution to prevent escape of prisoner. Sergeant Goldrick acknowledges he did get instructions. The prisoner was not handcuffed. Goldrick will be charged before Bench as directed.—RICHARD CREAGHE, Inspector, 30/10/85.

Sergeant Flaherty to Inspector Creaghe.

Police Station, Tamworth, 29 October, 1885.

SERGEANT FLAHERTY (No. 1,204) respectfully begs to further report, in reference to the escape of prisoner Fleming, that having been instructed by Inspector Creaghe to be cautious of the prisoner, the sergeant did use the greatest precaution to secure the safety of the prisoner by instructing Sergeant Goldrick to be very watchful of him, also in having the prisoner removed from the lock-up to the Court-house by sending two most trustworthy constables, one of whom has had considerable experience; the other though not having much experience was equally trustworthy. These two constables had charge of the prisoner in the dock, also in conveying him from the Court-house to the lock-up, which is only about 20 yards; the sergeant followed the constables and prisoner outside the Court-house and saw them go into the lock-up. The sergeant seeing the prisoner safely into the lock-up returned into the Court, where he was required.

The prisoner was not handcuffed as the sergeant considered he was quite safe in the custody of the two constables who could be depended upon, also considering Sergeant Goldrick's experience, into whose custody the prisoner was given, and placed in the cell, the sergeant did not for a moment think there was a possibility of the prisoner then escaping.

JOHN FLAHERTY,
Sergeant.

Sergeant Goldrick to Inspector Creaghe.

Lock-up, Tamworth, 26 October, 1885.

SERGEANT GOLDRICK (No. 753) begs to report, for the information of Mr. Inspector Creaghe, in reference to the escape of prisoner Edward Fleming, as follows:—That about 9.30 a.m. on this date prisoner Fleming was brought to the lock-up by chief warder Bradford from the gaol. The sergeant then placed Fleming in the cell with prisoners Rogers and Wells, who were awaiting a hearing for horse-stealing. Warder Bradford left the lock-up without the sergeant's knowledge and did not return. About 11 a.m. constables Manley and Geelan came to the lock-up for prisoner Fleming and took him into the Court-house; he was brought back by the same constables about 11.20 a.m., and was again placed in the cell with Rogers and Wells. The constables then took prisoners Bushby and John Lec to the Court-house; Bushby was brought back to the lock-up by the same constables about 11.40 a.m. The sergeant then opened the cell in which were prisoners Rogers, Wells, and Fleming; the two former were taken to the Court-house by constables Manley and Geelan, the sergeant going out into the yard to the back cell with prisoner Bushby. Upon the return of prisoners Rogers and Wells with constables Geelan and Milane from the Court-house, the sergeant found the door of the cell where Fleming was placed was not locked, and on pushing it open found the prisoner had escaped, leaving his coat behind him.

This is not correct. The sergeant was at the Court-house when prisoner escaped.—R. CREAGHE, Insptr.

Prisoner escaped whilst Sergeant Goldrick was in the Court, where he had no right to be.—R.C., Insptr.

The sergeant at once secured prisoners Rogers and Wells and gave the alarm to Sergeant Flaherty. Prisoner Fleming must have made his escape while the sergeant was in the yard locking up prisoner Bushby. The sergeant unfortunately omitted to lock the cell-door in which Fleming was left, owing probably to the confusion when the prisoners Rogers and Wells were being taken to the Court-house and prisoner Bushby brought back, as there were then three constables and three prisoners in the guard-room together. The sergeant remained about the guard-room, and his attention was not attracted to Fleming's cell until the return of prisoners Rogers and Wells.

The sergeant begs to express his deep regret for what has happened, and from his very long and faithful service in the Police Force of over 30 years, sincerely trusts that the Inspector-General of Police will deal as leniently as possible with him.

THOMAS GOLDRICK,
Sergeant.

Sergeant Flaherty to Inspector Creaghe.

Police Station, Tamworth, 26 October, 1885.

SERGEANT FLAHERTY (No. 1,204) respectfully begs to report, for the information of Mr. Inspector Creaghe, that about 9 a.m. this morning he instructed Constables Plummer and Millaue to proceed with the prisoner to the gaol and bring prisoners Rogers and Wells down to the lock-up, which they did, accompanied by Warder Bradford with prisoner Fleming, as directed by the sergeant. About 10.30 a.m. the sergeant, being on duty at the Court, directed Constables Manley and Geelan to go to the lock-up and have prisoner Fleming brought into Court, which was done, when a further remand to Friday next for the production of a witness from Armidale, from whom Fleming said he bought the horse which he (Fleming) was charged with stealing was made.

The sergeant then sent the same two constables back to the lock-up with Fleming, and instructed them to bring prisoners Rogers and Wells, and after those prisoners were committed for trial sent them back to the lock-up; immediately after the lock-up keeper came running to the sergeant saying Fleming was gone; at once all the available police were started in search of Fleming.

Sergeant Flaherty begs to add that every precaution had been taken by him in having Fleming conveyed from the lock-up to the Court-house—in the Court-house—and from the Court-house to the lock-up, where the sergeant made certain the warder who had charge of Fleming from the gaol to the lock-up was waiting to take him back again to the gaol, as on the 22nd instant, the day Fleming got the first hearing, the sergeant distinctly told the lock-up keeper to be very watchful of Fleming, and that the warder who was in charge of him was not to leave; that Fleming was a gaol prisoner.

JOHN FLAHERTY,
Sergeant.
Constable

Constable Manley to Inspector Creaghe.

Police Station, Tamworth, 26 October, 1885.

CONSTABLE C. R. MANLEY (No. 3,533) respectfully begs to report, in reference to escaped prisoner Edward Fleming, that about 11 a.m. on this date prisoner was taken from the lock-up to the Court-house by Constables Manley and Geelan; the prisoner was there remanded, and by order of Sergeant Flaherty was taken back to the lock-up by the same constables, and handed over to Sergeant Goldrick, who put him in a cell in which were two other prisoners, viz., Rogers and Wells.

The constable did not see the prisoner Fleming afterwards.

C. R. MANLEY,
Constable.

Inspector Creaghe to The Inspector-General.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office,

Tamworth, N.W. District, 6 November, 1885.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to forward herewith a copy of the depositions taken in the case noted in the margin, also Sergeant Goldrick's defaulter sheet.

Inspector
Creaghe v
Sergeant
Goldrick—
neglect of duty.

I have, &c.,
RICHARD CREAGHE,
Inspector.

Goldrick may return to his duty with loss of pay during suspension. Was the P.M. aware that the fine he inflicted might carry reduction with it? Be good enough to consult him on the point. So gross an act of negligence has not, I think, ever occurred in the Service before, and the consequences are very serious. Goldrick will be suspended one grade in rank by reduction to that of senior-constable until further orders. If he is not fit for the easy post of lock-up keeper at Tamworth he is not fit for the Service.—E.F., 7/11/85. Inspector Creaghe.

Inspector Creaghe to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Tamworth,

N.W. District, 10 November, 1885.

THE P.M. was aware that the fine he inflicted might carry reduction, therefore he says he made it merely nominal.

I do not consider Goldrick fit for the post of lock-up keeper here; he suffers from absent-mindedness, and his sight is defective; he had a fall from the roof of the lock-up some months back whilst effecting some repairs, and he was badly hurt, and had to lay up for some time; since then he appears to suffer from loss of memory.

I should be sorry to recommend any course that would be likely to militate against Goldrick's retiring on his pension with the rank of sergeant; at the same time, owing to the causes I have mentioned, another Fleming business might at any time occur.

RICHARD CREAGHE.

Goldrick should be sent to Sydney for medical examination.—E.F. Inspector Creaghe.

Goldrick will be sent to the depôt on Monday next.—RICHARD CREAGHE, Inspector, 13/11/85. Supt. Ryeland.—E.F., 14/11/85.

The Police Magistrate, Tamworth, to The Inspector-General of Police.

Dear Mr. Fosbery,

Tamworth, 7 November, 1885.

I take the liberty—if liberty it is to be considered—of writing a few lines in favour of Sergeant Thomas Goldrick, as I dare say you give me credit for. I have always the greatest concern for any breach of duty on part of the Police Force likely to impair the credit or the efficiency of the Force, and I am filled with regret at this present instance of neglect, whereby such troublesome embarrassments have been brought about. As a matter of course I had, under the whole of the circumstances, to fine the lock-up keeper; the amount of the fine was immaterial, as it is in his case the ultimate dealing of the Inspector-General in the aspect of discipline that is of most moment.

I have had the opportunity of almost daily observation of Goldrick's conduct as lock-up keeper. I have always found him to be sober and attentive to his duty. I have noticed lately, since he had a fall and hurt his spine, that Goldrick has shown a tendency to be *absent-minded*. I may instance a disputed matter, as to whether a Constable Spacey had asked Goldrick for certain stores for use at Gunnedah or not. Goldrick stated he had not seen Spacey on the day in question. I had been in the guard-room that day, and Spacey referred to me when his veracity was called in question. I, with some degree of difficulty, succeeded in bringing all that passed in the guard-room to Goldrick's recollection. He seemed to have forgotten everything that passed. In the present case, I think, to use a vulgar proverb, there were "too many cooks" in the putting in and bringing out the prisoners in that cell on the day Fleming escaped, and Goldrick got confused and absent-minded. When I say "too many cooks," there were both gaol authorities and police taking charge of this prisoner, as will be seen by the depositions. It is a painful case, I am aware, to you, as the man is so near his gaining a pension. If anything I have advanced is of any service to this man, I will be very glad; and if I should not write to you on this matter I am sure you will excuse the desire to serve a man who has been so much about the Court-house for so long a time.

I have written this unofficial note, as I could express myself to more purpose in this way instead of a formal letter.

I remain, &c.,

D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, P.M.

The

The Police Magistrate, Tamworth, to The Inspector-General of Police.

My dear Mr. Fosbery,
I might have very well left Goldrick's matter in your own hands without troubling you with any note of mine, as I should have known you would deal wisely and mercifully, as I am just informed by Goldrick you have done.

I brought out all I could in the evidence to help Goldrick; but I thought it only right to let you know what I had noticed lately as to the man's absent-mindedness when *hurried*.

My note, as it arrived after you had decided, was of no utility, and as it turns out was not needed "in mitigation."

I remain, &c.,

D. WILLIAMSON IRVING.

Tamworth, 9 November, 1885.

Telegram from Inspector Creaghe to Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Re escape Fleming.

Tamworth, 6 November, 1885.

SERGEANT GOLDRICK was fined £2 for neglect. Depositions will be forwarded.

Copy of Information—General Purposes.

New South Wales, }
Tamworth, to wit. }

BE it remembered, that on this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at Tamworth, in the Colony of New South Wales, Richard Creaghe, Inspector of Police, of Tamworth, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of Our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and informs me, that on the 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at Tamworth, Thomas Goldrick, being then a sergeant of police in charge of the lock-up at Tamworth aforesaid, was guilty of certain neglect of duty, to wit, by allowing a prisoner in his custody to escape, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Richard Creaghe prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

RICHARD CREAGHE.

At Tamworth, in the said Colony, on the day }
first above written, before me,— }

JOHN A. KING, Justice of the Peace.

Defendant pleads not guilty.

Richard Creaghe, being duly sworn, saith:—I am Inspector of Police; I have heard my information read; it is true, and the defendant before the Court is the person charged; have known the defendant for some time, two years since being in charge of this district; he has been lock-up keeper here, and there has been nothing against him.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tamworth, }
this 2nd day of November, 1885,— }

D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, P.M.

RICHD. CREAGHE.

John Flaherty, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a Sergeant of Police, stationed at Tamworth; on Monday, the 26th October last, a prisoner named Edward Fleming was before the Court on a charge of horse-stealing; he had been brought from the gaol that morning, and was taken from the lock-up into the Court; the case was romanded, and prisoner was sent back to the lock-up in charge of Constables Geelan and Manley; shortly afterwards defendant came to me and told me prisoner Fleming was gone; defendant said to me the same day, late in the evening, he must have left the cell-door open; when the prisoner was in the cell on the 22nd October last, having been brought down by a warder from the gaol, I told the defendant that Fleming was a gaol prisoner, and that the warder should have charge of him; I received special instructions from the Inspector of Police to have care taken of the prisoner; I did not convey them to the defendant; when defendant told me the prisoner had escaped I examined the cell; the prisoner has not been recaptured; the prisoner was here on *habeas corpus*, and on the 22nd October the warder both brought him and took him back; on the 26th October the warder was not present when the police took prisoner Fleming back to the lock-up; I did not go with them.

Taken and sworn before me, this 3rd day of }
November, 1885, at Tamworth,— }

D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, P.M.

JOHN FLAHERTY.

Coleman Richard Manley, being duly sworn, saith:—I am a constable of Police stationed at Tamworth; Sergeant Flaherty gave me a prisoner named Fleming to take to the lock-up on the 26th October last; Constable Geelan was with me, and we took the prisoner to the lock-up, and gave him over to the defendant, who put him into the left-hand cell, where two other prisoners were, and he locked the door; we then went to a back cell, and took two other prisoners, Bushby and Lee, to the Court; we took them back, and got two other prisoners, Wells and Rogers, out of the guard-room; they had been in the cell with Fleming; the door of Fleming's cell was closed then; there were four police and four prisoners in the lock-up; the last I saw of Fleming was when he was put in the cell and the door locked; we wished to get the prisoners down as soon as possible.

C. R. MANLEY.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tamworth, }
this 3rd day of November, 1885,— }

D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, P.M.

Henry

Henry Geelan, being duly sworn, saith:—I am a constable of Police stationed at Tamworth; on the 26th October last I was sent with a prisoner named Fleming to the lock-up; we took him to the lock-up, and handed him to Sergeant Goldrick; I saw prisoner go into the cell; I was present when Rogers and Wells were taken out of the cell where prisoner Fleming was; I saw defendant unlock the door, and I called Wells and Rogers out, and brought them to the Court; when Wells and Rogers were getting a hearing Sergeant Goldrick was in the Court-house; Manley handed prisoner over to Sergeant Goldrick.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tamworth, }
this 3rd day of November, 1885,— }

HENRY GEELAN.

D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, P.M.

Richard Creaghe, being re-called, on his former oath saith:—About a quarter to 1 o'clock on Monday week last, from something I heard I went to the lock-up and saw defendant; I asked him how prisoner Fleming had escaped; he said I must have left the door open; I asked him if he knew when he went; he said he did not know; he was greatly confused; I examined the cell; Wells and Rogers were then in the cell, and the door locked; defendant said he did not miss him till he took Wells and Rogers back from the Court; he said he was about an hour or an hour and a half gone.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tamworth, }
this 3rd day of November, 1885,— }

RICHARD CREAEGHE.

D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, P.M.

Coleman Richard Manley, being re-called, saith:—It was 11:20 when we took Fleming up to the lock-up, and it was about twenty minutes to 12 when Wells and Rogers were taken out of the cell; I am sure Goldrick locked the door when he put Fleming in at 11:20.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tamworth, }
this 3rd day of November, 1885,— }

C. R. MANLEY.

D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, P.M.

CASE adjourned till Friday, the 6th day of November inst.

D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, P.M.

Police Office, Tamworth, 6 November, 1885.

Thomas Goldrick, on remand from 3rd November instant.

Peter Millane, being duly sworn, saith:—I am a constable in the Police Force, stationed at Nundle; I assisted in bringing prisoners Rogers, Wells, and Fleming from the gaol to the lock-up, last Monday week; a warder was present; saw the warden hand the key of the handcuffs that were on Fleming to Sergeant Goldrick; I was in the guard-room when prisoners Rogers and Wells were being taken out of the cell to go to the Court; I saw prisoner Fleming in the cell; defendant was present, and the door of the cell was ajar; I then left; after the Court was over I took a saddle back to the lock-up; when Wells and Rogers were being tried, I saw Sergeant Goldrick in the Court; I saw Fleming in the back of the cell looking towards the door: I first heard of the escape down the town; I could not say whether Constable Manley was present; I think Constables Manley and Geelan were in the guard-room; when I saw Fleming the door was about 1 foot open; I believe when I came away defendant was in the guard-room.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tamworth, }
this 6th day of November, 1885,— }

PETER MILLANE.

D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, P.M.

DEFENDANT is convicted, and fined 40s.; to be paid forthwith, or to be imprisoned for fourteen days in Tamworth Gaol, or such other place as the Inspector-General may appoint, unless the fine be sooner paid.—D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, P.M.

Dr. W. O. Archer to Dr. Marsden.

Dear Dr. Marsden,

20, College-street, Hyde Park, 17 November, 1885.

I have carefully examined Thomas Goldrick's eyes, and find that he is virtually blind in the left eye, his vision being $\frac{1}{20}$, and that the sight of the right is also very defective being only $\frac{1}{25}$.

The defect in the left eye is due to three causes—*myopia*, *neuralitis*, and cataract; and in the right to *myopia* and *neuralitis*. The vision of the left cannot be materially improved, but the right can be improved with $e-2 D$ *spl.* $O-2.5 D$ *agl.* However even with the aid of glasses the sight of the right eye only amounts to $\frac{2}{3}$, which is equal to about one-fourth normal vision.

The prognosis is most unfavourable.

W ODILLO ARCHER.

Central Police Station, 18/11/85.

Sen.-Constable Goldrick states that he fell from a ladder in the year 1884, and from that time his memory had been failing him, consequent upon a partial concussion of the brain.

On examination I find an incipient cataract of left eye, also varicose veins of left leg. Recommended that he be sent before the Medical Board.

C. G. N. MARSDEN.

CERTIFICATE

CERTIFICATE of the Police Medical Board in the case of Senior-constable Thomas Goldrick, of the New South Wales Police.

WE hereby certify that we have this day examined Thomas Goldrick, a Senior-constable of the New South Wales Police, aged fifty-six years, and find that he is affected with defective vision, and that in consequence of such infirmity of defective vision the said Thomas Goldrick is incapable of discharging the duties of his office.

H. N. MACLAURIN, }
C. K. MACKELLAR, } Members of the Board.

Sydney, 19 November, 1885.

Senior-constable Goldrick to The Superintendent of Police.

Sydney, 20 November, 1885.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE GOLDRICK (No. 753) respectfully begs to apply to the Inspector-General of Police that he may be good enough to allow the senior-constable to retire on pension with the rank and pay of sergeant, on the senior-constable retiring from the Police Force.

By doing so the Inspector-General will be doing a great benefit to the senior-constable.

THOS. GOLDRICK,
Senior-constable.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—JAS. RYELAND, Supt., 21/11/85.

Under all the circumstances, and taking into consideration Goldrick's long and faithful services, I approve of his reinstatement in the rank and pay of sergeant one day before his discharge.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.-G.P., B.C., 21/11/5. Inspector Creaghe.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE.

Defaulters' Sheet.

Register No.	Name.	Dates of Appointment.				Age.	Height.	Eyes.	Hair.	Complexion.	Country.	Single or married.	Calling.	Religion.
		Cons.	Sen. Cons.	Serg.	Sen. Serg.									
753	Thomas Goldrick.	1855. 13 Jan.	...	1873. 6 Sept. 1859. 28 June	...	33	5 11 ft. in.	Blue	Fair	Fair	Ireland	M.	Farmer	R. Cath.
Date.	Offence.	By whom reported.		Plea.	Evidence.	Decision.	By whom (Signature).							
1873. 10 Feb.	Neglecting to keep arms clean.	Inspector Davidson.		Not guilty	Inspector Davidson.	Cautioned and warned if found fault with again will be reduced.	By order of Inspector-General of Police.—James Davidson, Inspector, 22/7/72.							
6 Sept.	Neglecting to keep accoutrements and arms clean.	Inspector Davidson.		.....	Inspector Davidson.	Reduced to the pay of a sergeant under new Regulations, 8s. per diem.	By order of the Inspector-General of Police.—J. Davidson, Inspector.						
1885. 26 Oct.	Neglect of duty, <i>i.e.</i> , allowing prisoner Ed. Fleming <i>alias</i> Dixon, to escape from the Tamworth lockup.	Inspector Creaghe		Not guilty	Inspector Creaghe, Serg. Flaherty, and Constables Gaelan, Munley, and Millane.	Fined 40s., or 14 days in Tamworth Gaol.	Tamworth Bench, 6 Nov., 1885.							
"	"	"		"	"	To forfeit pay during suspension, and to be reduced one grade, <i>i.e.</i> , to Sen.-constable.	The Inspector-General of Police, 7 Nov., 1885.							

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE REWARD AND SUPERANNUATION FUNDS.

(REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 16 December, 1885.

I do myself the honor to lay before the Colonial Secretary, for consideration, the following Report respecting the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds.

These funds were primarily established by Act of Parliament (the 14 Vic. No. 38), the 28th section of which provided that if the revenue of the funds should prove inadequate to meet the charges thereupon the balance should be made good from the General Revenue. The funds so formed were continued by enactment, the 25 Vic. No. 16, which contains no provision, however, for meeting any deficiencies which may arise in administering the funds.

This omission, I submit, was scarcely justifiable, as the funds bore for many years charges for pensions on account of police service anterior to the passing of the first Act in 1850, during which there were neither contributions from the police pay nor other sources of revenue to meet the charges.

The existing condition of the funds has been lately reported upon by the Auditor-General, whose figures and opinions substantially agree with those submitted to the Government by me from time to time. Appended hereto will be found a copy of the Revenue Report.

Notwithstanding the present apparently prosperous state of the funds—the income of which exceeded the expenditure for last year by £4,805—it is extremely probable that when heavy claims fall upon the fund, by the superannuation of numerous members of the force who are either now entitled to pension or will shortly become so, the income will not be found adequate to meet the annual charges; moreover, the moieties of penalties upon which the fund is largely dependent may not, from various causes, continue at present rates.

The Civil Service has from time to time received considerable sums from the public revenue in aid of the Superannuation Funds, but the police have derived no such assistance,—the moieties of penalties referred to in the last paragraph being merely sums to which members of the force would have themselves been entitled to claim had they not been diverted to the Police Reward Fund by the 24th sec. of the 25th Vic. No. 16.

In addition to this, the police have for seventeen years voluntarily contributed an additional 1 per cent. beyond the deduction authorized by the Act; the sum so subscribed having, doubtless, saved the funds from insolvency.

Thinking it proper that the members of the Police Force should be made fully acquainted with the financial condition of the Police Reward and Police Superannuation Funds, I recently issued, with the Colonial Secretary's sanction, a circular, of which I append a copy, together with a copy of the Treasury Statement of Accounts for 1884, and the Auditor-General's Report.

The result of the question I put is that 901 members of the force are in favour of gratuities being awarded to men who voluntarily resign after fifteen years' service, without medical certificate of physical or mental incapacity for further service, 512 being of a contrary opinion.

As a matter of course, legislation would be necessary to sanction such a scheme if approved by the Colonial Secretary. It has much to recommend it, as it is hard that a public servant who has passed fifteen of the best years of his life in a trying service, during which he has contributed 3 per cent. of his salary to the fund, should on voluntary retirement derive no benefit therefrom.

Though such cases have not been very numerous, there would, I think, be many who would find it to the advantage of themselves and their families to settle down to some other occupation, and to whom the assistance of a gratuity from the fund would be of material advantage.

The service would also gain by the appointment of young and vigorous men to replace those who, at forty-five, cannot be considered as active as the nature of their duties requires.

Many years ago I ventured to suggest that a Bill should be introduced into Parliament to vary the present scheme of superannuation and administration of the funds, and I still consider it extremely advisable that legislation should be obtained, on substantially the same lines as I then recommended, and which I now repeat as concisely as possible.

That the present scale of pensions should be altered, that is, as affecting men in future appointed to the service, but protecting the inchoate rights of those now serving.

166—

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The present scale of half-pay after fifteen years' service, two-thirds pay after twenty years' service, three-fourths pay after twenty-five years' service, full pay after thirty years' service, is, in my opinion, far too liberal, the rates being considerably higher than in any other service in the world.

It also works inequitably in several respects. For the third period the fraction is wrongly calculated. Instead of three-fourths it ought to be five-sixths. Moreover, dividing the service into periods of five years has many disadvantages. It is unjust to give the same pension to a man who has only served twenty-five years as to one who has served twenty-nine years; and it is found that men naturally struggle on when quite unequal to the performance of their duty, in order to complete an additional five years' service.

If a Bill be prepared, I think the opportunity should be taken to rectify these unsatisfactory conditions, so far as they affect the present members of the force.

This should, I suggest, be effected by simply fixing the pension as at present at half-pay after fifteen years' service, and thereafter one-thirteenth of the annual rate of pay received, for each additional year of service completed up to thirty years.

In any case the erroneous fraction of three-fourths pay after twenty-five years' service should be corrected to five-sixths; also to fix the contribution to the fund at 3 per cent. per annum.

I also think it worthy of consideration whether power should not be given to the police upon reaching fifty-five years of age to retire on pension without medical certificate. The present age is fixed at sixty; but as no candidate is appointed to the force unless he is under thirty years of age, I think that at fifty-five, after service varying from twenty-five to thirty-five years in such arduous employment, a police officer can rarely be considered fully equal to the discharge of his duties, and further that he has then fairly earned the provision of a moderate pension on retirement.

The immense discrepancy also between the financial value of a gratuity of eighteen months' pay for fourteen years' service and a half pay pension after fifteen years is apparent.

My proposition is that the gratuity should be calculated and granted on the same basis as hitherto, up to and including nineteen years' service, and that a pension should not be granted until after twenty years; to be then fixed at half-pay, and thereafter an additional one-fortieth for every further completed year of service.

This scale would in my judgment be reasonable and equitable, and I believe I am warranted in stating that it is more liberal than that granted in any other similar service.

There is, I think, a reasonable hope that in the course of a few years the fund would be self-supporting if properly administered on the above principle; but in order to give a feeling of absolute security to members, I strongly advocate a clause being inserted in the Bill similar to the 28th section of the 14 Vic. No. 38, providing that the deficiency (if any) should be met from the Consolidated Revenue.

I have taken the opportunity to obtain a statement of the ages of members of the force, a summary of which I attach.

From this table some valuable calculations might be made, if thought advisable, regarding the future financial position of the funds. I also append a return showing the length of service of members of the Police Force, which would be of assistance in the same direction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Statement of the ages of members of the Police Force.

Under 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	Over 60.	Total.
671	292	130	82	98	86	48	6	1,413

Return showing length of service of members of the Police Force—year 1885.

Under 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	Over 30.	Total.
718	276	116	69	144	67	23	1,413

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 17 September, 1885.

EVERY member of the Police Force being interested in the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds, I think it proper to circulate for their information a statement of the revenue and expenditure for last year, and also an extract from the Auditor-General's report on the subject.

It will be seen that the total amount paid for pensions to superannuated members of the force amounted to £8,223; for gratuities, £1,939; for pensions to widows, £576; for gratuities to widows' children, &c., £705,—there being a balance of £4,805 in favour of the combined funds on the year's transactions, from which, and previous balance, £5,000 was invested in debentures, making a total of investments for both funds of £30,200.

As, however, there are a good many officers and men who, from long service and age, will soon become entitled to pensions, it is very doubtful whether the funds will long continue in this healthy condition.

No doubt their solvency to the present date has been secured by the additional voluntary contribution of 1 per cent. by all members of the force. Though

Though the funds have been benefited by some members of the force entitled to claim pensions continuing to perform their duties, on the other hand some have endeavoured to secure the advantages of pensions when they were able to work, but in the management of the funds every care has been taken to protect the interests of the police generally.

The pensions authorized by the Act are upon a more liberal scale than those fixed in other Colonies, and certainly higher than any such fund could afford unless supplemented by revenue additional to the sources available in New South Wales. The large number of voluntary resignations, and the collections from moieties of fines when the police lay the informations, have been greatly advantageous to the funds hitherto.

Some members of the service desire to see a provision made for enabling the police to retire, without medical certificate, after (say) fifteen years' service, with a gratuity of a month's pay for each year of service. This would perhaps be a reasonable provision, but legislation would be necessary to authorize it, and the income would have to be augmented from some source to meet the additional expenditure thereby occasioned.

Every member of the force should be furnished with a copy of this memorandum, and be desired to forward, through his Superintendent, to this office the subjoined form filled in by himself.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Rank.	Number of years' service completed.	Age last Birthday.	If in favour of Gratuity upon voluntary retirement, without Medical Certificate, after fifteen years' service.

(Signature)

EXTRACT FROM AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT, 1884.

THE POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

HAVING during the year had occasion to examine the condition of the Police Superannuation Fund in connection with the Police Reward Fund, it may be of some interest to state here the information obtained. Three returns were prepared showing the annual receipts and disbursements on account of those funds separately, and also in a combined form, commencing with the year 1868. In connection therewith the following observations will serve to explain their progressive operation between the years 1868 and 1884 inclusive:—

The year 1868 is taken as a starting-point because the rate of deductions prescribed by law, 2 per cent., was voluntarily increased by the members of the Police Force to 3 per cent, from July 1 of that year.

On January 1, 1868, there was a total credit balance on the united fund consisting of—

	£	s.	d.
Investment in debentures	26,700	0	0
Less cash overdraft	1,595	17	11
	£25,104	2	1

The corresponding balance at December 31, 1884, was—

	£	s.	d.
Cash in the Treasury	6,976	1	3
Investments in debentures	30,200	0	0
	£37,176	1	3

an advance in seventeen years of £12,071 19s. 2d., but which, it will be seen by the return, accrued during the last four years only.

On January 1, 1868 the total annual rate of the authorized pensions was—

	£	s.	d.
Out of the Superannuation Fund	4,676	1	5
Out of the Reward Fund	536	15	0
In all	£5,212	16	5

At December 31, 1884, the corresponding figures were—

	£	s.	d.
Superannuation Fund Pensions	9,272	10	0
Reward Fund Pensions	629	10	0
	£9,902	0	0

Showing an increase of rate in seventeen years of £4,689 3s. 7d., being the difference between

	£	s.	d.
116 new pensions granted	10,578	15	10
And 78 pensions fallen in by death or otherwise reduced	5,889	12	3
	£4,689	3	7

The difference in the net increase of income and the net increase of expenditure, as between January 1, 1868, and December 31, 1884, was £4,554 5s. 4d. in favour of income.

These figures show that the combined fund is barely solvent, and that any considerable addition to the pension list would soon absorb the balance at present to credit, without a corresponding increase of income.

Taken separately, the Superannuation Fund shows a deficient income all through the seventeen years, while the Reward Fund shows a considerable excess of income over expenditure. It thus appears that the solvency of the former is dependent upon the surplus of the latter fund.

The Reward Fund is, however, a very uncertain one, both as to income and charges, and probably does not always get so much of the fines under the Licensing and other Acts as it might where the fines are directly due to the action of the police. The Superannuation Fund, on the other hand, does not admit of any great increase of income, while it is always exposed to an accession of extra charges.

No. 7.—POLICE REWARD FUND, 16 VICTORIA, No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.

Account Current of Receipts and Disbursements in the year 1884.

DR.

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Particulars of Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Names.	Period for which drawn.		Amount drawn.	Total.
				From	To		
To Balance, 31st December, 1883 :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	By Pensions paid :—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Investment—Public Works Debentures (24 Vic. No. 24)	200 0 0		Margaret Wood, widow of late Chief Constable Wood, of the Maitland Police	1 Oct., 1883...	30 Sept., 1884.	62 10 0	
Investment—Debentures (39 Vic. No. 18).....	9,000 0 0		Jane Govers, widow of late Constable James Govers	"	"	36 11 2	
Cash in Treasury	9,759 12 0	18,959 12 0	Elizabeth Murphy, widow of late Chief Constable Murphy, of the Port Macquarie Police	"	"	50 0 0	
To amount of fines, &c., received in 1884		8,901 13 0	Louisa Codrington, widow of late Trooper Codrington, of the Western Gold Escort.....	"	"	18 6 0	
To interest on Debentures belonging to this fund		470 0 0	Ann Waltham, widow of late Constable Waltham, of the Casino Police	"	"	26 0 0	
To investment in Debentures issued under the Act 39 Vic. No. 18, series A 4		5,000 0 0	Julia Ledgerwood, widow of late Constable Ledgerwood, of the Newcastle Police	"	"	40 0 0	
			Eliza Watson, widow of late Constable Watson, of the Maitland Police	"	"	20 0 0	
			Ann Foy, widow of late Constable Foy, of the Tabulam Police	"	"	30 0 0	
			Catherine Bannon, widow of late Constable William Bannon	"	"	36 12 0	
			Elizabeth Nelson, widow of late Constable Samuel Nelson ..	"	"	15 0 0	
			Mary Ann Wallings, widow of late Senior-sergeant Thomas Wallings ..	"	"	150 0 0	
			Mary Agnes Drum, widow of late Senior-constable Drum ..	"	"	91 10 0	
							576 9 2
			By Gratuities paid :—				
			Eliza Holohan, widow of late Constable Patrick Holohan			42 0 0	
			Margaret Morgan, widow of late Senior-constable James Morgan			108 0 0	
			Mary Power, widow of late Constable James Power			90 0 0	
			Martha Bremner, widow of late Senior-sergeant John Bremner			105 0 0	
			Catherine Bremner, daughter do do			52 10 0	
			Mary Eliza Bremner, do do do			52 10 0	
			John James Bremner, son do do			52 10 0	
			Norman Stuart Bremner, son do do			52 10 0	
			Rebecca Jane Austen, widow of late Detective P. D. Austen			100 0 0	
			Matilda Smyth, widow of Constable James Smyth.....			50 0 0	
							705 0 0
Carried forward	£	33,331 5 0	Carried forward	£			1,281 9 2

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Account Current of Receipts and Disbursements in the year 1884—continued.

Cr.

Particulars of Receipts.	Total.	Names.	Amount drawn.	Total.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	33,331 5 0	Brought forward		1,281 9 2
		By Miscellaneous payments :—		
		Board, lodging, and education of son of late Senior-constable Webb-Bowen	52 0 0	
		Senior-constable Wm. King—amount paid by him for information enabling the Police to prosecute a sly-grog-seller near Baraba	3 0 0	
		William Barnes—expense of defending himself and Constable Buckle in a charge of illtreating a prisoner	2 4 10	
		Bailiff, District Court, Lismore, part fine for an assault by Richard Pallister	2 10 0	
		Transfers to Consolidated Revenue Fund of amounts improperly credited to this Fund	23 18 0	
		Transfers to Sheep Account amount improperly credited to this Fund	5 10 0	
		Do Rabbit do do do	0 10 0	
		Refund to C. P. S., Central Police Court, excess remittance	1 0 0	
		Refund of fines	20 5 0	
		Funeral expenses of deceased Constables	48 0 0	
		By Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund		158 17 10
		By Investment in Debentures issued under the Act 39 Vic. No. 18		2,588 11 1
		TOTAL PAYMENTS	£	9,028 18 1
		By Balance, 31st December, 1884 :—		
		Investment—Public Works Debentures (24 Vic. No. 24)	200 0 0	
		Investment—Debentures (39 Vic. No. 18).....	14,000 0 0	
		Cash in Treasury.....	10,102 6 11	
		TOTAL.....	£	24,302 6 11
TOTAL	£ 33,331 5 0	TOTAL.....	£	33,331 5 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1885.JAMES PEARSON,
Accountant.GEO. R. DIBBS,
Treasurer.

No. 8.—POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND, 16 VICTORIA, No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.

Account Current of Receipts and Disbursements in the Year 1884.

DR.

CR.

Particulars of Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Names.	Period for which drawn.		Amount drawn.	Total.
				From	To		
To Balance, 31st December, 1883—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	By Pensions paid—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Investments, viz. :—			Superintendent James Garland	1 Oct., 1883	30 Sept., 1884	300 0 0	
Public Works Debentures (24 Vic. No. 24) ...	16,000 0 0		Inspector Thomas Kerrigan.....	15 Nov., 1883	" "	239 5 9	
Less Cash Overdraft	2,588 11 1	13,411 8 11	Sub-Inspector Peter Conway	1 Oct., 1883	" "	137 5 0	
			Sub-Inspector Samuel D. Johnstone	" "	" "	187 10 0	
			Sub-Inspector James Keegan	" "	" "	168 15 0	
			Sub-Inspector Robert W. Waters	" "	" "	122 0 0	
			Chief Constable Thomas Hildebrandt	" "	" "	123 0 0	
			Chief Constable S. H. Horne	" "	" "	116 0 0	
			Chief Constable Robert M'Jannet	" "	" "	123 6 8	
To amount of Deductions from the Salaries of the Police Force, paid into the Treasury in 1884		6,296 13 2	Chief Constable James Skelton	" "	" "	70 0 0	
			Sergeant-Major Edward Giles	" "	" "	140 6 0	
To Interest on Debentures belonging to this Fund		800 0 0	Senior Sergeant John Buckley	" "	" "	86 18 6	
			Senior Sergeant Andrew Cleary	" "	30 Mar., 1884	61 0 0	
To Transfer from Police Reward Fund		2,588 11 1	Senior Sergeant John Harmer	11 Dec., 1883	30 Sept., 1884	152 15 6	
			Senior Sergeant David Hawkin	6 Aug., 1884	" "	12 12 0	
			Senior Sergeant Abraham Kershaw	1 Oct., 1883	" "	115 18 0	
			Senior Sergeant Richard Leo	21 May, 1884	" "	57 8 8	
			Senior Sergeant James Sheridan	1 Oct., 1883	" "	122 0 0	
			Sergeant Michael Cassidy	" "	" "	82 7 0	
			Sergeant John Dawson	" "	" "	106 15 0	
			Sergeant L. Dwyer	" "	" "	74 14 6	
			Sergeant Thomas Gibbons	" "	" "	106 15 0	
			Sergeant John F. Lauc	" "	" "	122 0 0	
			Sergeant Francis Rooney	" "	" "	74 14 6	
			Sergeant John Stafford	" "	15 Aug., 1884	88 0 0	
			Sergeant Henry Stapleton	6 Aug., 1884	30 Sept., 1884	17 5 4	
			Sergeant Henry Tubman	1 Oct., 1883	" "	106 15 0	
			Senior Constable John Benton	" "	" "	102 3 6	
			Senior Constable E. Broomfield	" "	" "	68 12 6	
			Senior Constable Henry Finlay	" "	" "	68 12 6	
			Senior Constable John Goddard	" "	" "	128 2 0	
			Senior Constable Patrick Kelly	" "	" "	91 10 0	
			Senior Constable George Lamont	" "	" "	61 0 0	
			Senior Constable Joseph Moss	" "	" "	102 3 6	
			Senior Constable John Pagett	" "	" "	79 6 0	
			Senior Constable Max Zlimcki	" "	" "	102 3 6	
			Constable John Agnew	" "	" "	96 1 6	
			Constable J. Arthur	" "	" "	96 1 6	
			Constable Richard Barrett	" "	" "	68 12 6	
			Constable Laurence Byrne	" "	" "	59 9 6	
			Constable Thomas Carew	" "	" "	128 2 0	
			Constable P. Cain	" "	" "	54 18 0	
Carried forward.....	£	23,096 13 2	Carried forward.....			£ 4,422 5 11	

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No. 8.—Account Current of Receipts and Disbursements in the Year 1884—*continued.*

CR.

Particulars of Receipts.	Total.	Names.	Period for which drawn.		Amount drawn.	Total.
			From	To		
Brought forward	£ s. d. 23,096 13 2	Brought forward.....			£ s. d. 4,422 5 11	£ s. d.
		By Pensions paid— <i>continued.</i>				
		Constable J. Callaghan.....	1 Oct., 1883	30 Sept., 1884	41 2 0	
		Constable Thomas Coonan	"	"	79 6 0	
		Constable W. J. Cox.....	"	"	59 9 6	
		Constable John Colleton	"	"	85 8 0	
		Constable Dennis Collins	"	"	88 9 0	
		Constable Caesar Cowle.....	"	"	79 6 0	
		Constable W. S. Dangar	"	"	54 18 0	
		Constable John Davis	"	"	50 0 0	
		Constable Martin Dorney.....	21 May, 1884	"	35 0 7	
		Constable George Dearden	1 Oct., 1883	"	88 9 0	
		Constable George Egar.....	"	"	54 18 0	
		Constable James Farrant	"	"	54 18 0	
		Constable Jno. Farray	"	"	85 8 0	
		Constable James Fegan.....	"	"	79 6 0	
		Constable Jeremiah Frewin.....	"	"	36 12 0	
		Constable John Henry	"	"	96 1 6	
		Constable Thomas Heagney.....	6 Aug., 1884	"	12 12 0	
		Constable Edward Kedwell.....	1 Oct., 1883	"	54 18 0	
		Constable Robert Kennedy	"	"	91 10 0	
		Constable Roger Kennedy	"	"	61 0 0	
		Constable William Kershaw	"	"	100 13 0	
		Constable Charles Lane.....	"	"	61 0 0	
		Constable Thomas Leonard	"	"	59 9 6	
		Constable James Levick	"	"	59 9 6	
		Constable James Mackay	"	"	91 10 0	
		Constable Wm. Macnamara.....	"	"	79 6 0	
		Constable Henry Margetts	11 Jan., 1884	"	73 8 5	
		Constable Robert Mayne	1 Oct., 1883	"	79 6 0	
		Constable James M'Cullum	"	"	64 1 0	
		Constable John M'Fadden	11 Dec., 1883	"	49 10 6	
		Constable William M'Diarmid	1 Oct., 1883	"	137 5 0	
		Constable James M'Hale	"	31 Aug., 1884	25 6 8	
		Constable John Micklegun	"	30 Sept., 1884	97 12 0	
		Constable Thomas Moss	"	"	54 18 0	
		Constable John Moloney	"	"	80 5 1	
		Constable John Murray	"	28 Dec., 1884	13 7 0	
		Constable James Nolan.....	"	30 Sept., 1884	73 4 0	
		Constable Henry Parkman	1 July, 1884	"	13 10 8	
		Constable George Payne	"	"	58 16 0	
		Constable James Potter	1 Oct., 1883	"	59 9 6	
		Constable Oliver Rea.....	1 July, 1883	30 June, 1884	36 16 0	
		Constable Michael Reilly	1 Oct., 1883	30 Sept., 1884	70 3 0	
		Constable Michael Reilly	"	"	54 18 0	
Carried forward	£ 23,096 13 2	Carried forward			£ 7,204 2 4	

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No. 8.—Account Current of Receipts and Disbursements in the Year 1884—*continued.*

CR.

Particulars of Receipts.	Total.	Names.	Period for which drawn.		Amount drawn.	Total.
			From	To		
Brought forward	£ s. d. 23,096 13 2	Brought forward.....			£ s. d. 7,204 2 4	£ s. d.
		By Pensions paid— <i>continued.</i>				
		Constable James Roberts	1 Oct., 1883	30 Sept., 1884	54 18 0	
		Constable John Sheaves	"	"	54 18 0	
		Constable James Smith.....	"	"	54 18 0	
		Constable Wm. Smith	"	7 Nov., 1883	7 12 0	
		Constable Octavius Smith	"	30 Sept., 1884	54 18 0	
		Constable Samuel Sneyd	"	"	142 10 0	
		Constable Tim Sullivan.....	"	16 Sept., 1884	57 4 0	
		Constable George Taylor	"	30 Sept., 1884	54 18 0	
		Constable James Thompson.....	"	"	54 18 0	
		Constable M. Tierney	"	"	54 18 0	
		Constable Henry Turner	"	"	54 18 0	
		Constable Robert Walker.....	"	"	64 1 0	
		Constable Chas. Walmsley	"	"	68 12 6	
		Constable Frederick Williams.....	"	"	146 0 0	
		Trooper Robert Hancock	"	"	94 0 0	
						8,223 5 10
		By Amounts paid as Gratuities on leaving the Police Force :—				
		Acting Sub-Inspector Patrick Lyons			357 18 0	
		Senior-Constable Hampton Todd			97 18 0	
		Constable John Sargent			17 18 0	
		Constable Joseph Marshall			207 18 0	
		Senior-Sergeant Andrew Cleary			300 0 0	
		Constable Joseph Devitt.....			42 18 0	
		Constable James M'Cann			32 18 0	
		Constable Richard Peard			100 0 0	
		Constable Fred. G. Young.....			99 3 0	
		Constable Matthew King			65 8 0	
		Constable Thomas Hedley.....			54 3 0	
		Constable W. R. Fox			222 18 0	
		Constable John Cleary			207 18 0	
		Constable James Coleman			132 18 0	
						1,939 16 0
		By Miscellaneous Payments :—				
		Medical Fees.....			59 17 0	
						59 17 0
		Total Payments			£	10,222 13 10
		By Balance, 31st December, 1884 :—				
		Investments, viz. :—				
		Public Works Debentures (24 Vic. No. 24)			16,000 0 0	
		Less—Cash Overdraft			3,126 5 8	
						12,873 14 4
TOTAL	£ 23,096 13 2	TOTAL.....			£	23,096 13 2

1885.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONS.

(REPORT FOR 1884.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Minister of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 5 May, 1885.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my departmental Report for 1884, to which I attach the usual tabulated Statistical Returns exhibiting the operations of the year.

The total number of prisoners in confinement on the 31st December was 2,466, as against 2,130 on the same day of the previous year. The population of the Colony had increased for the period from 869,310 to 921,129.

The prisoners are distributed through 17 established and 34 Police gaols.

Of these, from the various causes explained in previous reports, in which were mentioned persons awaiting trial, those sentenced to imprisonment only, invalids, incapables, and prisoners in outside police gaols, or, more properly speaking, places of detention, it has been possible to find work for not more than 1,626, an increase of 152 over those employed during 1883.

The labour returns, chiefly for manufacturing and kindred work done for public establishments, at rates fixed by approved schedule, show a total value of £57,420 9s. 6d., deducting from which £19,207 4s. 10d., the cost of materials supplied, leaves the result of prison labour turned to account, £38,213 4s. 8d., a material advance on the return of the previous year, and, I submit, as satisfactory a result as can be expected, when the scattered position and yet incomplete provision for labour in many of the prisons are taken into consideration.

The reconvictions for the year have been—for the 1st class, being sentences of five years and upwards, 2nd, 3d, and 4th, or more frequent, 35, 10, 46, as against, for 1883, 53, 4, 9; for the 2nd class, or sentences of less than five years, 136, 72, 57, as against 257, 50, 64; for the 3rd, imprisonment without labour, 86, 29, 37, as against 73, 20, 31; drunkards and petty offenders, 1,170, 559, 972, as against 955, 576, 959.

The total of reconvictions, apart from drunkards and petty offenders, shows, in the face of the increased population, a decrease of 55. The statistics on this head are regarded as specially indicative of the state of crime as affected by penal administration.

In the drunkards and petty offenders there is an increase of 211. These figures are not so satisfactory. They apply, however, to a class who in all countries pass in and out of gaols by such brief but repeated sentences, most frequently in a condition, on reception, of physical prostration, needing medical attendance, as to place them almost outside the influences of penal treatment.

The paucity of ration allowed to this class of persons, containing, for the shorter terms, but $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of meat in the week, only has a partial effect; the bulk of these persons will in any circumstances continue their course of life, to abandon which is beyond their power. A partial remedy, and one that I have on previous occasions suggested, would be legislation, making imprisonment, on repeated convictions, progressively cumulative. Then something might be done with a proportion of their number.

For the class now under consideration I have advocated, not only for their more effective treatment, but for a great advantage to the working Industrial Prison of Darlinghurst, a special penitentiary in the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney. The subject has been from time to time postponed because of the expense, but as the persons to be confined would not be of a class for the retention of whom strong prison buildings are needed (indeed, now it is a waste of strength keeping them in the security provided for another description of offenders), I have reason to believe that a sufficient building could be provided at a far lesser cost than is needed for the ordinary prison buildings. In such a penitentiary there should be a treadmill, affording as it would the best mode of compelling purely penal labour.

It is my intention to bring forward this proposition in a more specific form.

The entries for the year give a total of 20,407, and the discharges 19,909, giving a balance in favour of the former of 498.

This balance is, as I explained in my Report for 1883, with respect to a similar difference, to be attributed to the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, in its longer sentences.

The same remark also goes to account for the increased number of persons in prison on 31st December over that at the end of the previous year.

The effective accommodation—that is, in construction and extension of the larger prisons—is progressing, but of necessity, from the character of the work, slowly. Nevertheless, if the criminal class can be kept any way near to a stationary development, in the course of a few years the provision should overtake the necessities of accommodation essential to the proper working of the system aimed at throughout the Colony.

The official staff as a body has continued to fulfil its duties with credit and success. It is still hampered with some officers who are worn out or partly broken down in the Service, some mode of retiring whom is now under your consideration.

The Reformatory for Girls at Shaftesbury is still working in the most satisfactory manner, and continues to fulfil in the most excellent manner its purposes.

I have, &c.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Comptroller-General.

(A.)

(A.)

Gaol	Accommodation.		Distribution on 31st December, 1884.			Entries and Discharges.				Classification on 31st December, 1884.				
	Separate.	Associated.	Male.	Female.	Total.	1883.		1884.		Trial.	Transit.	Sentenc.	Lunatics.	Civil Process.
						E.	D.	E.	D.					
Sydney	346	650	676	206	881	10,594	10,570	11,791	11,646	62	51	764	...	4
Parramatta	128	252	286	...	286	856	819	962	937	3	...	282	...	1
Berrima	75	120	96	...	96	174	177	174	182	...	...	96	...	...
Maitland	110	182	132	14	146	916	892	1,072	1,076	7	...	136	...	3
Bathurst	98	123	113	19	132	667	634	591	620	10	1	121	...	...
Goulburn	182	546	252	43	295	462	440	663	481	2	...	293	...	...
Mudgee	24	72	17	7	24	129	131	107	122	1	...	23	...	...
Armidale	24	68	32	2	34	227	227	199	195	4	...	30	...	...
Young	12	42	44	2	46	169	156	140	152	2	...	44	...	...
Grafton	13	39	21	1	22	228	205	248	230	2	...	20	...	...
Albury	24	72	34	5	39	158	149	231	223	1	...	38	...	...
Deniliquin	16	80	22	1	23	148	161	165	163	1	...	22	...	...
Hay	12	58	32	8	40	267	233	243	203	2	...	38	...	...
Wagga Wagga	11	38	19	1	20	251	237	233	230	6	...	14	...	...
Yass	16	48	24	9	33	170	172	243	235	3	...	31	...	...
Tamworth	12	64	41	4	45	193	179	204	209	2	...	42	...	...
Bega	4	7	6	...	6	23	23	37	31	...	...	6	...	...
Bourke	12	36	16	1	17	217	215	165	171	2	...	15	...	...
Bingera	4	20	...	...	...	58	54	59	63	...	...	...	...	...
Braidwood	12	36	17	1	18	86	63	58	40	1	...	17	...	...
Campbelltown	5	10	4	...	4	233	232	205	201	...	...	4	...	...
Casino	5	21	9	...	9	62	53	53	53	3	...	6	...	...
Cooma	5	15	9	2	11	89	82	101	90	2	...	9	...	...
Coonabarabran	5	20	1	...	1	37	24	34	31	...	...	1	...	...
Coonamble	2	8	3	...	3	96	90	123	125	...	...	3	...	...
Dubbo	8	35	32	1	33	295	269	321	288	9	...	24	...	...
Forbes	4	12	7	2	9	115	112	148	139	4	...	5	...	...
Glen Innes	5	20	6	...	6	112	101	85	79	4	...	2	...	...
Grenfell	4	12	4	1	5	38	37	35	28	1	...	4	...	...
Gunnedah	4	16	9	1	10	56	56	63	59	2	...	8	...	...
Gundagai	6	20	3	...	3	93	86	90	87	...	...	3	...	...
Inverell	7	21	3	...	3	59	57	72	77	...	...	3	...	...
West Kempsey	2	6	3	...	3	...	...	48	45	...	...	2	...	1
Murrumbidgee	4	16	3	...	3	34	33	45	42	...	...	3	...	...
Muswellbrook	4	10	...	1	1	28	28	39	38	...	...	1	...	...
Moree	2	6	2	...	2	...	...	28	26	...	...	2	...	...
Narrabri	6	36	7	2	9	249	238	115	129	2	...	6	1	...
Orange	8	34	19	4	23	144	146	195	186	8	...	15	...	...
Port Macquarie	10	60	14	1	15	36	24	45	46	2	...	13	...	...
Queanbeyan	6	20	10	2	12	56	51	82	70	1	...	11	...	...
Singleton	4	20	...	...	...	42	39	38	39	...	...	...	...	...
Tenterfield	3	15	6	...	6	83	76	56	49	4	...	2	...	...
Wellington	5	20	14	...	14	71	80	126	123	3	...	11	...	...
Walgett	2	10	6	...	6	107	104	88	82	3	...	3	...	...
Wentworth	12	42	3	...	3	44	47	64	61	1	...	2	...	...
Wilcannia	5	21	18	2	20	173	173	152	148	6	...	14	...	...
Windsor	13	36	26	1	27	178	153	160	159	2	...	23	...	...
Wollongong	11	33	19	3	22	119	109	195	184	2	...	20	...	...
Wyallda	4	20	...	...	...	39	39	16	16	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,236	3,163	2,119	347	2,466	18,586	18,176	20,407	19,909	170	52	2,234	1	9

Gaol	Employed.																												Not Employed.											
	Carpenters and Assistants.	Painters.	Blacksmiths and Assistants.	Turnsmiths.	Masons.	Stone-cutters and Assistants.	Labourers.	Working outside.	Brew-makers.	Mauilners.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Upholsters.	Bookbinders.	Writers.	Water Gang.	Bedmen.	Sweepers and Cleaners.	Goods Assistants.	Washing.	School Assistants.	Hospital Attendants.	Barbers.	Lunatic Keepers.	Messengers.	Picking Oakum.	Needlework.	Servants.	Otherwise employed.	Total employed.	In Hospital.	In Cells.	Under Separate Treatment.	Medical Treatment.	Exempt from Work.	Delegato.	Kepping themselves.	Incapables.	Received too into to be set to work.	Total not employed.
Sydney	11	3	12	8	1	9	99	10	129	27	20	1	5	4	7	2	51	13	28	7	10	3	4	2	20	108	14	9	633	21	11	6	12	3	124	13	35	131		
Parramatta	5	2	12	2	4	14	62	...	...	...	13	18	...	0	4	1	33	11	11	2	2	3	2	2	...	...	5	4	223	0	...	39	...	9	1	5	...	60
Berrima	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	50	...	2	2	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	8	91	2	1	1	1	5
Maitland	3	1	2	1	1	6	15	4	4	2	...	5	2	18	2	10	5	3	1	1	1	3	...	5	4	6	112	2	4	2	1	3	6	9	27	
Bathurst	2	1	0	1	...	...	50	6	...	...	4	4	...	2	8	...	8	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	5	3	9	109	6	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	12
Goulburn	13	4	4	4	5	18	24	...	...	22	33	7	3	6	1	25	9	11	2	4	3	...	2	...	20	...	5	225	7	...	45	...	13	1	...	2	...	68
Grafton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	14	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	8
Young	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	0	...	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	30	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	8	14
Yass	2	1	1	0	...	4	2	...	1	1	7	17	4	11	1	8	16	
Wagga Wagga	3	2	1	1	6	13	...	1	1	14	
Albury	1	3	1	...	...	5	3	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	2	...	4	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	32	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	7
Armidale	5	...	2	1	...	2	1	4	2	...	3	3	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	7	
Deniliquin	1	3	2	...	1	1	1	6	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	21	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	7
Mudgee	2	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	2	21	1	1	...	1	2	...	
Tamworth	...	1	...	...	2	8	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	27	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	16	...
Hay	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	1	1	...	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	5	31	...	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	9	...
Wollongong	2	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	9	12	13	...	
Total	30	16	31	18	12	47	241	30	10	134	74	140	10	24	22	64	8	170	66	80	13	26	12	12	66	150	40	51	1826	46	17	93	28	93	10	35	33	64	409	

3

(B.)
VALUE OF LABOUR.

Gaol.	Value of all Labour.		Cost of Material.		Work done for the Prison, buildings, extension and repairs, manufacturing, cleaning, and other daily work.		Nett Value.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Sydney	24,077	5 9	9,407	17 11	3,613	17 4	14,669	7 10
Parramatta	12,235	1 4	4,179	16 2	10,331	6 8	8,055	5 2
Berrima	3,186	5 6	1,341	8 10	1,899	7 0	1,794	16 8
Maitland	4,011	3 4	950	12 7	3,371	3 7	3,060	10 9
Bathurst	3,677	0 10	532	4 9	2,763	4 11	3,144	16 1
Goulburn	6,560	12 3	2,406	16 0	4,608	4 11	4,153	16 3
Mudgee	762	4 9	115	18 8	456	5 0	646	6 1
Young	1,005	11 4	97	13 8	691	18 2	907	17 8
Armidale	952	8 5	63	0 0	736	13 7	889	8 5
Albury	1,002	16 0	111	16 3	834	18 5	890	19 9
Total	57,420	9 6	19,207	4 10	29,306	19 7	38,213	4 8

(C.)

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Gaol.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated out of Hospital.	Deaths.
Sydney	1,007	10,373	15
Parramatta	224	2,045	2
Berrima	41	1,223	.....
Maitland	52	2,614	4
Bathurst	92	710	1
Goulburn	154	496	3
Albury	33	225	.....
Armidale	11	86	1
Denilignin	23	87	1
Grafton .....	.....	490	.....
Tamworth	2	250	2
Mudgee	13	42	1
Yass	8	140	1
Young .....	.....	250	.....
Wagga Wagga .....	.....	119	.....
Wollongong	2	376	.....
Hay	4	448	.....
Police Gaols	39	1,168	8
Totals	1,705	21,142	39

(D.)

EDUCATION.

Particulars.	Gaol.	Number of Prisoners.		Read, Write, and Cypher.		Read and White.		Read only.		Commencing.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number now attending school, and those who have passed through during the year.....	Sydney	204	8	188	2	...	...	4	3	12	3
	Parramatta	101	...	51	...	22	...	2	...	26	...
	Berrima	74	...	27	...	...	...	38	...	9	...
	Maitland	54	...	10	...	8	...	11	...	25	...
	Bathurst	57	...	21	...	14	...	14	...	8	...
	Goulburn	41	...	24	...	8	...	5	...	4	...
Totals	581	8	321	2	52	...	74	3	84	3	
Number of above uneducated, showing progress made	Sydney	30	8	...	...	...	...	8	2	22	6
	Parramatta	26	...	13	...	9	...	1	...	3	...
	Berrima	21	...	6	...	...	...	10	...	5	...
	Maitland	22	...	2	...	6	...	6	...	8	...
	Bathurst	20	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	...	...
	Goulburn	33	...	20	...	6	...	7	...	...	...
Totals	152	8	41	...	36	...	37	2	38	6	

(E.)

RE-CONVICTIONS, 1884.

1st Class. Five years and upwards.			2nd Class. Less than five years.			3rd Class. Imprisonment only.			Drunkards and petty offenders omitted from foregoing.		
2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th conviction or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th conviction or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th conviction or more.
35	10	46	136	72	57	86	29	37	1,170	559	972

1886.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONS.

(REPORT FOR 1885.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Minister of Justice.

Sir, Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 2 April, 1886.

I have the honor to present my Annual Report for 1885, accompanied by the usual statistical information.

The number of prisoners in confinement on 31st December was 2,562 of all descriptions, including persons awaiting trial. This number comprises 340 females. At the same period of the previous year the number was 2,466. The population had increased from 921,129 to 980,573, so that crime has not advanced in proportion to the increase of population.

The number of prisons through which these prisoners were distributed was 51.

The entries and discharges for the year furnished totals of 20,740 and 20,644 as against 20,407 and 19,909 for 1884.

The first mentioned figures contain as distinct persons 11,959 males and 2,369 females.

The labour return for the year gives a total value of £63,959 8s. 2d. In this is counted work done for the internal purposes of the prisons, inclusive of building extensions. The cost of material employed for prison labour was £24,216 10s. 7d., leaving the nett value at £39,742 17s. 7d. The corresponding figure for 1884 was £38,213 4s. 8d.

The re-convictions were:—For the first-class, or persons sentenced to five years and upwards, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, or more frequent, 20, 19, and 29, as compared with 35, 10, and 46 for 1884. For the second-class, being persons under sentences less than five years, apart from those sentenced to imprisonment only, and drunkards and petty offenders, 133, 81, and 72, as compared with 136, 72, and 57.

For the third-class (imprisonment only), 101, 38, and 35, as against 86, 29, and 37.

For drunkards and petty offenders, 1,337, 579, 911, as against 1,170, 559, 972.

From these figures it will be observed that there has been a material reduction in re-convictions for the more serious offences, being from 91 to 68. In those of the drunkards and petty offenders an increase from 2,701 to 2,827, and also in the intermediate classes scarcely more than can be attributed to the larger population.

The hospital returns show—as treated in the hospitals, 2,167; outside, 22,671; deaths, 49. For 1884—1,705, 21,142, 39.

The Education Return gives as the number who have attended or been passed through the schools, 471. In the previous year it was 539. It may be mentioned that a moderate standard of education has been laid down, and when attained, the prisoner is discharged from further school attendance.

The progress in prison buildings during the year, a work in its nature of slow advance, although prospectively of much value, has not been such as to materially overtake the necessities, which will be referred to in a further part of this report, or to reach the requirements urged in my repeated applications and reports, in some degree because such works do not become available until completion; thus the first-class prison being erected at Bathurst on the same lines as that at Goulburn will not probably be fit for occupation for more than twelve months; neither will the important extensions going forward at Parramatta and Maitland Gaols. Certainly, the Public Works Prison at Trial Bay has been advanced to a condition for occupation, and is now in fact being occupied.

I think it well to review in its material parts, as exhibiting the condition of the prisons and of the progress of crime, the information that I have endeavoured above to convey in as concise a form as I could do, even at the risk of some reiteration of views put forward in former reports.

Although not in the general order of this report, I take first the question of sufficiency of prison buildings, as lying at the root of the possibilities of completely effective prison administration. Such sufficiency means the distinction between what are known as association and separation. Association means by the necessity of confining more than one person in a cell, and in other ways, the action and reaction upon the minds of criminals of evil tendencies, the discouragement of any disposition to reform, and the incitement to future wrong-doing both within and without the prison.

Separation means the direct reverse. Since I have had the responsibility of the prisons charge I have never ceased to urge the means of accomplishing the last mentioned system, in which direction I have the earnest support of Sir Walter Crofton, as shown by his private letter to myself, attached to my

report for 1883. The accomplishment of this system in this Colony, excepting in so far as it is in operation for a section of prisoners in the earlier portion of long sentences, is entirely dependent upon sufficient building accommodation.

I do not desire to say that my representations on this head have been disregarded, but I may be permitted to observe that a preference has been given to other structures, such as superior Court-houses and the like, more in accordance with the natural taste and desire of the community, without perception of the more primary object of criminal treatment tending to the diminution of crime.

And so we are yet far from emancipating ourselves from the associated system, in a degree minimised in its evils, by such careful classification as has been found to be possible. I was in hopes of sooner reaching the desired end, but the rapid increase of population has led to a corresponding increase of criminals beyond the means of being overtaken by the advance in building.

It must be taken as an accepted fact that the richer the community the more numerous the criminals. It is so throughout Europe. Regard England and Ireland. When I visited the latter country some sixteen years back, the prisons were nearly empty of the ordinary criminal class, and were sparsely occupied by offenders of a class that has latterly attracted attention, but for the cause of the existence of which condition one has to look outside of normal criminal considerations.

These observations lead me to refer to the over-crowding of Darlinghurst Gaol, which has lately formed the subject of public comment. This over-crowding has arisen from the increase, year by year, of town criminals under short sentences. Although drafted away in great numbers to country prisons, that class soon returns. A more permanent relief could have been effected by drafting away longer sentenced prisoners employed on industries, but this would have involved the demolition of the important industries built up there with so much care and patience, and from pursuing this course I have hung back.

The remedy is to be found in the construction of a penitentiary near Sydney for the petty offenders, which should no longer be delayed, and which need not involve the cost as to strength of such a prison as Darlinghurst. Some have advocated turning Darlinghurst into a Town Penitentiary; but, apart from the destruction of the industries, it is too valuable a prison in my view for such a purpose. The subject of a penitentiary, as a temporary arrangement, is now under your consideration. The crowding at Darlinghurst has, by country drafts, been much modified. The evils, bad as they are, which it has occasioned have, as is common in such cases of public notice, been exaggerated. It may be observed that the same evils, from the same causes, and with the same steps taken to remedy, have arisen in reference to the Melbourne Gaol.

There is a prevalent idea that prisoners are kept in idleness and over-fed. Upon the first head I would refer to the labour returns, as showing facts inconsistent with that supposition.

These returns are entirely accurate. The work in building and such manufacturing work as can be measured, is carefully scheduled and valued. In the case of manufactured articles supplied to Government Departments, there is a schedule of prices to be credited to the Prisons, revised annually by a Board. For desultory labour, that cannot be well measured in value, only 1s. 10d. per day is allowed in the calculation.

I would ask how can work to the annual value of nearly £40,000 be done by prisoners kept in idleness? Then, as to the rations, the scale was fixed by a Board of medical men associated with myself, and the principle followed was to allow rations to sustain health in proportion to the length of imprisonment to be endured, which, in the view of these medical men, was, rather than work, the breaking down factor. Thus, for prisoners under short sentences up to twelve months, the allowance is on a sliding scale, being, for the first month— $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. wheat bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. maize meal, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. fresh meat (on Sundays and Wednesdays), $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. rice (on Sundays and Wednesdays), which shows a ration of meat of only $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in the week.

This cannot be considered a temptation to prison life by members of a meat-eating community. The ration is increased in the labour gaols, as distinguished from the small country gaols, to— $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. wheat bread (1 lb. females), $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. maize meal, 1 lb. fresh meat ($\frac{3}{4}$ lb. females), $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt, 1 oz. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. soap, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. rice.

It is true that in these small country prisons attached to Circuit and Quarter Sessions towns the prisoners are in a great degree idle. These gaols cannot furnish Government work, and I may observe that in one (Mudgee) where by much trouble a local manufacturing trade was established, it was practically suppressed by parliamentary action. In some country prisons where road metal can be obtained the breaking it up supplies good labour.

In respect to application of labour there has to be taken into account prisoners awaiting trial, those not sentenced to labour, and the large number of imbeciles and incapables who cannot be put to work. Yet there are at work, and much of such work profitable, 1,842 prisoners out of a total of 2,562. There are some who contend that prison labour should be penal only for repression, and others that prisons should be made entirely self-supporting by manufactures; this latter as the main object, being in its full scope inimical to the first purpose of prison discipline, and a delusion, as evidenced by the recent abandonment of the idea in the United States of America.

There is a good deal to be said for both objects, but the real advantage lies between. The hardest labour is good from the penal point of view, and the teaching of handicrafts from the economic and, possibly, reformatory point. I endeavour to follow a mixture of the two. Many hundreds of men honestly support themselves in this Colony by handicrafts learned in prisons. The great difficulty generally is to get the work, not to compel the doing of it.

Another prevailing error in idea is, that criminals are indifferent to being imprisoned under existing conditions. The inference is probably drawn from so many returning to prison; but those who have studied the criminal nature know that, while there are some whose wicked intent nothing can stop, the large proportion of habitual criminals are so, more from an utter want of the power of self-control of resisting temptation, than from premeditated intention.

There are a large number of persons to whom constitutionally it is utterly impossible to be other than criminals, and for these nothing more effective can be done other than suspending their power of offence for the time their offences permit them to be shut up. As to indifference to imprisonment, if anyone holding that view were to accompany me on a visit to a prison, it would be quickly dispelled by the eager and anxious endeavours made, sometimes almost frantic, to have their cases re-investigated, or for some hope of mitigation, and their known readiness, on sufficient opportunity, to risk life for escape.

There

There is a class of prisoners who, as observed by the Inspector-General of Police in his Annual Report, do display indifference. These are mostly the worn-out habitual petty offenders, and the short-sentenced young men and women of town offences. And here the association of the Metropolitan Prison comes in. Their punishment by this association is deprived of the original and chief element of imprisonment—seclusion. They have their circle within as well as without the gaol, and the news of events is brought in each day by their associates in the vans from the Police Courts. Even the short rations do not sufficiently affect them. Treatment in separation would have a much more wholesome effect. It appears to me that the climatic condition of Australian cities tends much to increase this last-named class of criminals, by reason of their passing their evenings in large numbers in the streets—a way of life much conducive to the form of offences of which they are usually convicted. Hence, again, the urgent necessity for a Metropolitan Penitentiary with provision for purely penal labour.

I have in this Report trespassed somewhat beyond the usual compass of such papers, but my excuse is, the misapprehensions that will arise on the complicated question of criminal treatment, a complication which is evidenced by the widely different dealing with the subject in all countries, and its relegation to the consideration of congresses of men of high class reputation. In its nature it seems to be perhaps more than any other the object of irresponsible criticism on casual consideration, regardless of the thought that has been given to it by the class of minds above referred to, a phrase commented upon by Sir Edward Du Cane, Chairman of Directors of Prisons in England, in an extract embodied in my report for the year 1882.

On 4th August, 1870, I made a report, being the result of my inquiry into the working of the prison system in the United Kingdom, wherein were put forward, with the support of the principal authorities, and the commendation of the Secretary of State, my views of the lines on which our system should proceed. These lines have been followed so far as the conditions of the Colony would permit, the chief adverse condition being the insufficiency of building accommodation.

The Reformatory for Girls at Shaftesbury continues to work very satisfactorily.

The official staff has maintained its character for general efficiency, and the prisoners as a body have been well conducted.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Comptroller-General.

5

(B.)
VALUE OF LABOUR.

Gaal.	Value of all Labour.			Cost of Material			Work done for the Prison, buildings, extension and repairs, manufacturing, cleaning, and other daily work.	Nett Value.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Sydney	24,533	17	5	11,251	16	2	7,091	7	10	13,282	1	3
Parramatta	13,816	7	7	5,087	2	3	10,760	4	2	8,759	5	4
Berrima	3,391	19	10	1,737	7	11	2,028	14	3	1,654	11	11
Maitland	4,119	14	8	853	13	7	3,305	6	1	3,266	1	1
Bathurst	3,411	6	5	594	15	7	3,270	7	11	2,816	10	10
Goulburn	11,265	1	9	4,250	4	5	3,310	12	4	7,014	17	4
Mudgee	672	3	2	129	5	5	496	2	4	542	17	9
Young	805	11	1	49	6	11	637	6	10	756	4	2
Armidale	948	13	3	93	6	11	674	18	1	855	6	4
Albury	964	13	0	169	11	5	764	17	0	795	1	7
Total	£ 63,959	8	2	24,216	10	7	32,339	16	10	33,742	17	7

(C.)
HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Gaal.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated out of Hospital.	Deaths.
Sydney	1,150	11,039	21
Parramatta	145	2,543	6
Berrima	46	937	.....
Maitland	24	1,310	1
Bathurst	93	798	3
Goulburn	542	2,637	2
Albury	30	279	1
Armidale	6	125	2
Deniliquin	12	95	.....
Grafton .....	.....	504	1
Tamworth	4	191	.....
Mudgee	20	23	.....
Yass	8	142	1
Young .....	.....	308	.....
Wagga Wagga .....	.....	209	.....
Wollongong	15	284	1
Hay .....	.....	306	.....
Police Gaols	72	891	10
Total	2,167	22,671	49

(D.)
EDUCATION.

Particulars.	Gaal.	Number of Prisoners.		Read, write, and cypher.		Read and write.		Read only.		Commencing.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number now attending school, and those who have passed through during the year.....	Sydney	61	8	40	3	10	2	4	2	7	1
	Parramatta	85	...	41	...	16	...	1	...	27	...
	Berrima	62	...	10	...	34	...	11	...	7	...
	Maitland	45	...	7	...	21	...	4	...	13	...
	Bathurst	123	...	64	...	24	...	20	...	15	...
	Goulburn	87	...	45	...	18	...	13	...	11	...
Totals	463	8	207	3	123	2	53	2	80	1	
Number of above uneducated, showing progress made	Sydney	26	8	...	...	1	1	2	1	23	6
	Parramatta	27	...	4	...	9	...	4	...	10	...
	Berrima	15	...	3	...	9	...	3	...	...	...
	Maitland	12	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	2	...
	Bathurst	35	...	25	...	6	...	4	...	...	...
	Goulburn	42	...	28	...	8	...	6	...	...	...
Totals	157	8	63	...	38	1	21	1	35	6	

(E)
RE-CONVICTIONS, 1885.

1st Class. Five years and upwards.			2nd Class. Less than five years.			3rd Class. Imprisonment only.			Drunkards and petty offenders admitted from forgoing.		
2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.
20	19	29	133	81	72	101	38	35	1,337	679	911

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PORT MACQUARIE GAOL.

(REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF PRISONS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 August, 1886.

The Comptroller-General to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Prisons, Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 9 August, 1886.

Sir,

The reiteration from all quarters of the condemnation of my recommendation against re-establishing Port Macquarie Gaol seems to require some more specific statement of my reasons for regarding the gaol as unsuitable for reoccupation than I have before seen any occasion to offer.

I enclose a plan of the building, to which I have to request you to invite the attention of the Minister of Justice. From this plan it will be perceived that there are only four cells—those adjoining the hospital ward—fit for occupation as cells, and those only as single cells.

The cells numbered from one to eleven were provided and used in former days as punishment cells; they are in dimensions 6 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 10 inches, and quite unfit for ordinary occupation. So after placing the four prisoners in the first-mentioned four cells, the remainder would be distributed in the wards or dormitories to contain respectively, in one twenty-five, and in eight six each, making in all seventy-three—a mode only to be defended in case of urgent necessity for short sentence vagrants.

The gaol is insecure beyond comparison; the wall is in some parts of insufficient height. It is not an outer wall as is a recognized necessity; most of the wards and all the yards are against it, the bricks only intervening against exit.

The yards are so placed as not to be under the ordinary arrangement of view, so there would have to be an officer for each. The staff would have to be from these causes proportionately very expensive. The place could not be worked under a staff of a gaoler and fourteen warders as it was before, entailing, besides other expenses, an annual outlay of £2,576.

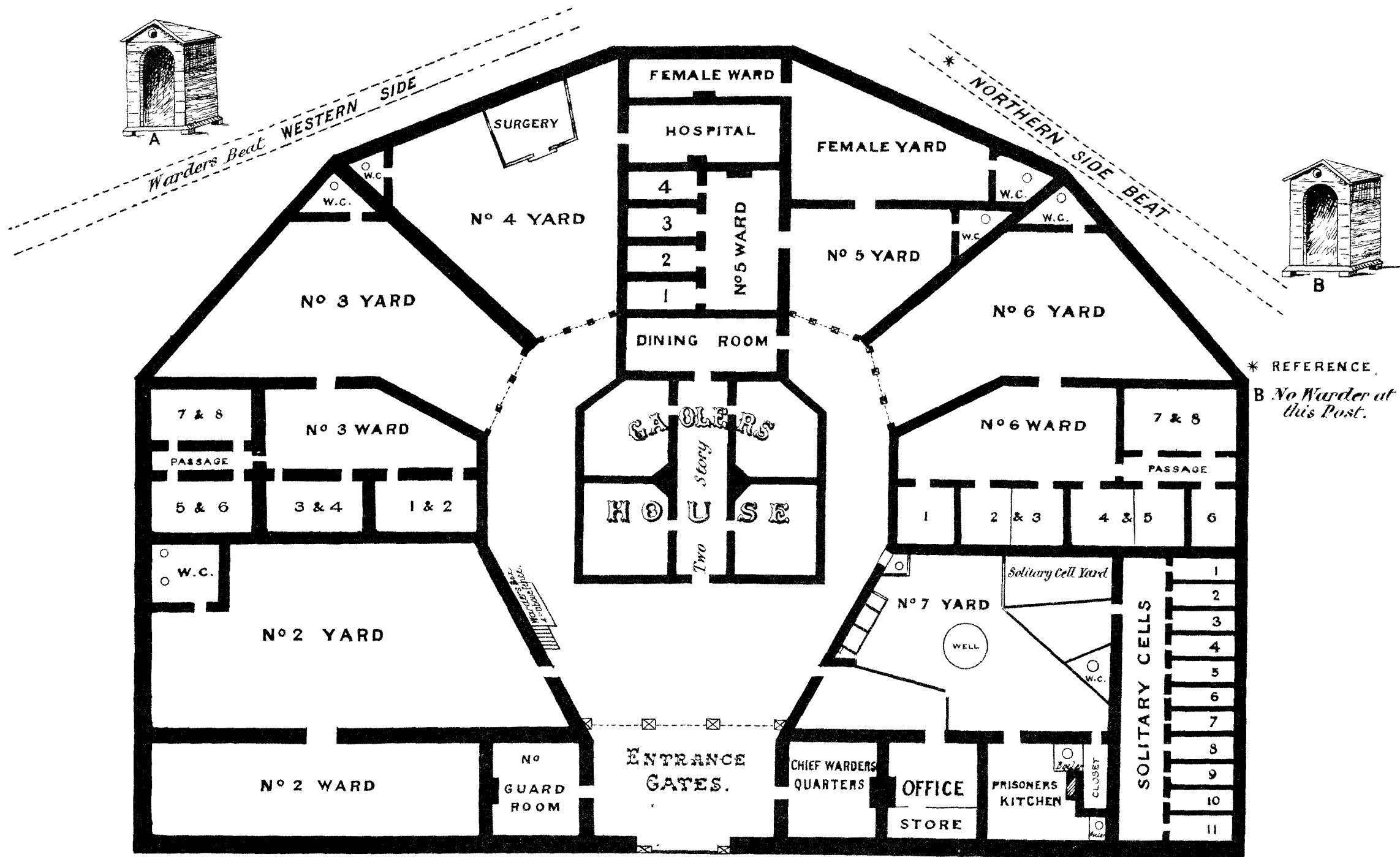
It has already been made plain that this gaol could not be made available for short-sentenced Metropolitan prisoners. Therefore longer-sentenced men would have to be sent. There would for these men be no work whatever. I may assume from my former knowledge of the place that not even road metal for breaking could be obtained.

It seems to be the prevalent opinion that this building is well fitted for the suitable confinement of 300 prisoners.

I have, &c.,
HAROLD MACLEAN,
Comptroller-General.

[Plan.]

PLAN OF H.M.GAOL PORT MACQUARIE.



*Width, Front of Gaol about 126 Feet. Depth, front Entrance Gaol Gate to Back Wall, about 103 Feet.
 Accommodation for about 105 Prisoners.
 Males 97. Females 8.*

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDUSTRIAL SKILL OF PRISONERS IN GAOLS.

(RETURN IN REFERENCE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8th October, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26th August, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return tending to show, approximately, the industrial skill or proficiency in knowledge of a useful money-earning trade of all male inmates of the Gaols in the Colony,—

- “(1.) The full number of male prisoners under twenty years and over twenty years in each gaol.
- “(2.) The number of the above respectively having, in the opinion of the gaoler, a sufficient knowledge of a *bona fide* profession, trade, handicraft, or useful money-earning industry, requiring training previous to its exercise, to justify being classed as proficient.
- “(3.) The number, under the two respective age headings, having but an imperfect or moderate knowledge of such vocations.
- “(4.) The number having practically no knowledge of any industry, requiring previous technical training, to enable it to be exercised in a way to afford a means of livelihood.”

(*Mr. Kidd.*)

INDUSTRIAL SKILL OF PRISONERS IN GAOL.

RETURN showing approximately the industrial skill or proficiency in knowledge of a useful money-earning trade of all male prisoners in the Colony.

Gaols.	Number of male prisoners in gaol.		Number having a sufficient knowledge of a <i>bona fide</i> profession, trade, handicraft, or useful money-earning industry, requiring training previous to its exercise to justify being classed as proficient.		Number having but an imperfect or moderate knowledge of such vocations.		Number having practically no knowledge of any industry requiring previous technical training to enable it to be exercised in a way to afford a means of livelihood.	
	Under 20.	Over 20.	Under 20.	Over 20.	Under 20.	Over 20.	Under 20.	Over 20.
Darlinghurst	26	483	.....	79	3	82	23	322
Parramatta	10	334	.....	93	6	68	4	173
Berrima	3	90	.....	30	.....	9	3	51
Goulburn	50	247	6	99	15	22	29	126
Maitland	5	106	.....	22	.....	21	5	63
Bathurst	4	114	.....	24	1	4	3	86
Mudgee	2	21	.....	8	.....	3	2	10
Albury	2	35	.....	11	.....	6	2	18
Armidale	2	21	.....	10	1	2	1	9
Young .....	.....	39	.....	7	.....	1	.....	31
Grafton	2	18	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	18
Tamworth	2	25	.....	10	.....	.....	2	15
Hay	3	40	.....	20	.....	16	3	4
Wollongong	6	35	1	17	.....	3	5	15
Wagga Wagga	1	23	.....	3	.....	.....	1	20
Yass .....	.....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3
Deniliquin .....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19
Dubbo	1	24	.....	9	1	4	.....	11
Windsor	3	16	2	16	.....	.....	1	.....
Bourke	1	12	.....	1	1	2	.....	9
Wilcannia .....	.....	18	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	16
Walgett .....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	1	.....	5
Narrabri	1	12	.....	2	.....	8	1	2
Forbes	1	5	.....	1	.....	1	1	3
Braidwood	1	22	.....	3	.....	.....	1	19
Bega	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2
Bingera .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbelltown .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Casino	1	6	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3
Cooma	2	4	.....	2	.....	1	2	1
Coonamble .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coonabarabran	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Glen Innes .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Grenfell .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Gundagai .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Gunnedah	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Hillston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverell .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Murrurundi	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Muswellbrook .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moree .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Orange	1	9	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3
Port Macquarie .....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5
Queanbeyan .....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singleton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenterfield .....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Tarco .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Warialda	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Wellington .....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Wentworth .....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
West Kempsey .....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Trial Bay Prison	2	58	.....	9	.....	5	.....	46
Total	139	1,918	9	509	31	263	97	1,148

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WATER FRONTAGES, PORT JACKSON.

(APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE FROM 1862 TO 1885 INCLUSIVE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 March, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th February, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “(1.) Applications to purchase water frontages in the harbour of Port Jackson, and to reclaim land on such frontages, and to rescind reservations of land on such frontages granted since 1st January, 1880; also the area granted, and the price (exclusive of deed fees) paid for the same.
“(2.) The total number of such applications, and of the area granted, and of the price paid since the 1st January, 1861.”

(*Mr. Reid.*)

RETURN No. 1.

RETURN showing the area granted, amount paid, and applicant's name, to purchase the rescission of reservation (100 feet), and to reclaim Land in the harbour of Port Jackson, from 1880 to 1885, both years inclusive.

12TH CLAUSE—RESCISSION OF RESERVATION.

Applicant.	Area granted.	Amount paid.	Position of Land.
1880.			
Best, James G.	a. r. p. | 2 3 22	£ s. d. | 14 8 9	Burns' Bay.
1881.			
Caird, G. S.	2 2 6	180 0 0	Long Cove.
Dawson, John	3 3 27	58 15 8	Birkenhead.
Lester, Charles J.	0 1 0	5 0 0	Near Onion's Point.
1882.			
Durham, George	2 0 20	150 0 0	Tarban Creek.
Lemon, John G.	2 3 35	90 0 0	Listers' Bay.
Poolman, S.	1 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 0 0	Hen and Chicken Bay.
Scottish Australian Investment Co. (Limited)	1 1 6	700 0 0	Blackwattle Cove.
1883.			
Fesq, George	1 1 35	51 0 0	Hunter's Hill.
Stoddart, William	0 3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0	Woodford Bay.
Whately, Charles	0 0 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 0 0	Johnstone's Bay.

320—

[830 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £5 11s. 0d.]

RETURN No. 1—*continued.*
12TH CLAUSE—RESCISSION OF RESERVATION—*continued.*

Applicant.	Area granted.	Amount paid.	Position of Land.
1884.			
Booth, Joseph	a. r. p. 0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. 40 0 0	Woolwich.
Burns, J. F., Green, J., & Withers, G.	4 0 3	281 7 0	Five Dock Bay.
Garrick, A. C.	0 3 11	130 0 0	Alexander Bay.
Joubert, Adelaide	0 2 6	86 0 0	do
Jarrett, William	0 2 25	130 0 0	Blackwattle Bay.
Kelly, T. H., & Latta, G. J.	1 0 9	35 0 0	Hunter's Hill.
Leslie, Executors of late J.	0 2 7	100 0 0	Alexander Bay.
M'Lean, Archibald	0 2 28	4 10 11	Fern Bay.
Russell, George A.	0 2 11	100 0 0	Alexander Bay.
Soutar, Alexander J.	0 1 20	100 0 0	Hunter's Hill.
Soutar, Alexander J.	0 0 23	39 0 0	do
Sykes, Henry J.	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 0 0	Woolwich.
Thornley, Ambrose	0 0 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 0 0	Johnston's Bay.
Thornley, Ambrose	0 0 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 0 0	do
1885.			
Barton, Emily Mary	1 0 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0	Gladesville.
Clarke, Henry T.	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 0 0	Hunter's Hill.
Carpenter, Georgiana M. E.	0 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 0 0	Woolwich.
Carpenter, Lyndon B.	0 1 27	40 0 0	do
Deffell, George H.	0 0 39	58 0 0	Hunter's Hill.
Hall, James	0 1 10	21 9 0	Near Onion's Point.
Hopwood, Henry	1 0 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 0 0	Woodford Bay.
Hayes, Patrick	0 2 21	5 0 0	Neutral Bay.
M'Shane, James	0 0 24	15 0 0	Hen and Chicken Bay.
Mellin, Ludolf Theo.	0 2 3	160 0 0	Blackwattle Bay.
New South Wales Property and Investment Co. (Limited) ...	0 2 30	70 0 0	Five Dock Bay.
Smith, Robert	0 0 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 0 0	Hunter's Hill.
Smith, Robert	0 1 16	84 0 0	Luke's Bay.
Tornaghi, Angelo	0 3 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0	Gladesville.
Wells, Sarah	0 1 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 0 0	Glebe Point.
1886.			
Bean, George Thos.	0 1 10	100 0 0	Blackwattle Bay.
Burrows, Joseph	0 0 32	55 0 0	Johnstone's Bay.
Pike, Henry M. L.	3 3 39	520 0 0	Lane Cove River.
Suttie, Mary Jane	0 1 23	50 0 0	do
Total	42 2 27	4,093 11 4	
9TH CLAUSE—RECLAMATION.			
1880.			
Cook, Samuel	0 1 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 0 0	Elizabeth Bay.
Miller & Harrison	0 0 19	60 0 0	Darling Harbour.
Miller & Harrison	0 0 15	140 0 0	do
Paton, Theophilus	0 0 17	66 0 0	do
Smith, Charles	0 0 38	92 0 0	do
1881.			
Combes, James M.	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0 0	Big Manly Cove.
Lamb, Alfred	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 0 0	Darling Harbour.
M'Mahon, Michael	0 0 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 0 0	Lavender Bay.
M'Lean, Archibald	0 0 0 $\frac{7}{10}$	5 0 0	Darling Harbour.
M'Mahon, Michael	0 0 5 $\frac{9}{10}$	5 0 0	Lavender Bay.
Reynolds, A. W.	0 0 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 0 0	Waterview Bay.
Roberts, C. J.	0 0 29	30 0 0	Elizabeth Bay.
1882.			
Charlton, Matthew	0 0 10	20 0 0	Lavender Bay.
Dibbs, Thomas A.	0 0 16	96 0 0	Darling Harbour.
Foster, Henry W.	0 1 3	5 0 0	Greenwich, Parramatta River.
Holdship, George	3 3 18	500 0 0	Blackwattle Cove.
Ives, I. E.	0 1 18	25 4 4	Blue's Point.
Pitt, G. M.	0 0 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0 0	Careening Cove.
Wilson, David	0 0 16	20 0 0	North Shore.
1883.			
Cork, Robert	0 0 20	10 0 0	Watson's Bay.
Castle, H. E.	0 1 6	10 0 0	do
Dibbs, Thomas A.	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 0 0	Darling Harbour.
Doyle, Charles	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 0	Woolloomooloo Bay.
Farrelly, Trustees of late P.	0 2 7	350 0 0	Miller's Point.
Lamb, Alfred	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 0 0	do
Mitchell, J. S.	0 0 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 0 0	Double Bay.
North Shore Gas Co. (Limited)	0 1 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0	Neutral Harbour.
Port Jackson Steamship Co. (Limited)	0 0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 0 0	Lavender Bay.
Stoddart, William	0 0 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0 0	Woodford Bay.
1884.			
Alderton, George	0 0 24	40 0 0	Lavender Bay.
Callan, H. W.	0 0 4	5 0 0	Long Cove.
Cohen, Emily Louisa	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0 0	do
Edward, Robert B.	0 0 10	5 0 0	Birch Grove, Balmain.
Edward, Robert B.	0 0 11	5 0 0	do do
Hughes, John	0 3 36	426 0 0	White Bay.
Hutchinson, W. A.	1 3 27	280 0 0	Rozelle Bay.
Lark, Francis B.	0 1 33	30 0 0	Careening Cove.
Milne, Alexander	0 0 9	15 0 0	Waterview Bay.
Thornley, Ambrose	0 0 5	5 0 0	Johnstone's Bay.
Thornley, Ambrose	0 0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 0 0	do
Twemlow, William	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 10 0	Berry's Bay.
Webb, William	2 1 3	520 0 0	Pyrmont Bay.

RETURN No. 1—*continued*.
9TH CLAUSE—RECLAMATION—*continued*.

Applicant.	Area granted.	Amount paid.	Position of Land.
1885.			
Black, M. A.	a. r. p. 0 0 34½	£ s. d. 15 0 0	Rose Bay.
Clark & Speer	0 0 28½	400 0 0	Darling Harbour.
Cavanagh, Charles	0 0 6½	5 0 0	Birch Grove, Parramatta River.
Deitrich, Edwin	0 0 10½	15 0 0	Lavender Bay.
Edwards, Robert B.	0 0 11½	5 0 0	Long Cove.
Gibson, John	0 0 11½	5 0 0	do
Jarrett, William	0 1 36	10 0 0	Blackwattle Bay.
Lark, Francis B.	0 0 17½	25 0 0	Careening Cove.
Milne, A. M.	0 0 9	15 0 0	Mort's Bay.
Milne, James	0 0 23	35 0 0	Waterview Bay.
Mackay, Angus	0 0 27	40 0 0	Mort's Bay.
North Shore Steam Ferry Co. (Limited)	0 0 26½	40 0 0	Lavender Bay.
Perdriau, Henry	0 0 17	20 0 0	Darling Harbour.
Parbury, Charles	0 0 27½	80 0 0	do
Punch, J. G.	0 0 22	50 0 0	Johnstone's Bay.
Parbury, Charles	0 0 23½	70 0 0	Darling Harbour.
Robinson, Geo. H.	0 0 11½	5 0 0	Watson's Bay.
Rouse, E. W. S.	0 0 2½	5 0 0	Snail's Bay.
Robertson, James	0 0 13½	25 0 0	North Shore.
Robertson, James	0 1 19½	60 0 0	do
Rundle, J. B.	1 2 35	17 10 0	Salt-water Creek.
Swan, Isabella	0 2 15	104 10 0	Rozelle Bay.
Stevens, John	0 0 19½	20 0 0	Lavender Bay.
Way, H. R.	0 1 12½	108 0 0	do
1886.			
Bull, Josephine	0 0 10½	5 0 0	Parramatta River.
Eaton, J. W. & G.	0 0 11	22 0 0	Berry's Bay.
Henderson, Archibald	0 0 16½	12 0 0	Rozelle Bay.
Total	20 2 14-95	4,422 14 4	

No. 2.

RETURN showing number of applications made for Rescissions of Reservations and Reclamations from 1862 to 1885, both years inclusive.

Year.	No. of Applications for Rescission.	Area granted.	Amount paid.	No. of Applications for Reclamation.	Area granted.	Amount paid.
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.
1862				1	2 0 9	51 0 0
1863	1	6 3 0	66 0 2	1	1 2 17½	108 0 0
1864	4	4 0 11	20 1 3	22	7 3 19	705 0 0
1865	6	18 1 34	330 7 0	46	513 3 34	666 0 0
1866	2	9 1 20	70 0 0	14	3 2 27½	315 10 9
1867	2	6 1 30	82 0 0	5	2 3 9	549 15 0
1868	22	212 0 15	382 9 6	2	8 2 32	12 10 0
1869	1	6 2 10	26 5 0	13	15 2 14	590 15 0
1870	4	13 0 18	89 2 0	7	1 2 32½	132 6 0
1871	2	1 2 2	19 6 6	6	2 0 36	260 18 1
1872				5	2 2 30	1,142 0 0
1873				23	211 0 9	879 14 0
1874				1	0 1 37	50 0 0
1875	1	0 3 10	5 0 0	4	0 2 37	69 0 0
1876	2	4 2 10	33 0 0	18	14 0 30½	846 16 3
1877				1	0 0 14½	25 0 0
1878				6	1 1 14½	272 10 0
1879	2	1 2 30	34 8 9	1	0 1 4	50 0 0
1880	3	6 2 5	258 15 8	11	8 2 11	733 15 8
1881	4	4 2 21½	359 10 0	6	0 3 31½	191 0 0
1882	3	4 1 1	790 0 0	20	13 1 20½	2,219 0 0
1883	10	5 0 22½	650 17 9	30	5 1 12½	1,356 7 6
1884	23	65 1 38½	3,033 19 11	39	16 3 20½	1,363 0 0
1885	14	12 2 13½	802 0 4	26	8 3 10½	2,538 15 0
Total	106	384 0 12½	7,053 3 10	308	844 3 33½	15,178 13 3

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

HARBOURS AND RIVERS.

(NOTES AND MINUTES OF SIR JOHN COODE IN REFERENCE TO, IN N. S. WALES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 June, 1886.

GENERAL NOTES as to Sections, Soundings, Borings, Current Observations, &c., applicable to all the cases on which Sir John Coode is to report, unless any special exception may be made in the case of any particular Harbour or River.

1. THE datum line for all sections and the zero for all soundings to be low water of ordinary Spring Tides. Sections and soundings.
This datum and zero level should be connected with not less than two bench-marks of a permanent character on each shore. The heights of the bench-marks should be carefully recorded and noted on the sections for future use and reference, as occasion may require.
2. The soundings seaward of the bars or entrances should be extended so as to cover a depth of not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms in any case; their extension to 5 fathoms is desirable. They should be sufficiently near together to admit of contour lines being traced with reasonable accuracy.
3. When sounding the observer should in every case record the nature of the bottom, more especially where rock is met with; the results should be marked on the plan, either in words at length or by the abbreviations used on the Admiralty charts of this part of the coast.
4. The borings should in all cases be carried down to a depth of not less than 24 feet below datum, Borings. unless stone be found at a higher level, in which case the boring should be continued sufficiently far, to prove the existence of boulders or rocks *in situ*. The nature of each of the strata passed through, and their levels with respect to the datum above referred to, should be recorded in the form of a diagram, plotted on a vertical scale of 4 feet to 1 inch, the width of each diagram being half an inch. Each diagram should be numbered to correspond with the number placed on the plan alongside the red circle indicating the position of the particular bore-hole to which it refers.
5. In case of any spurs or isolated patches of rock being found to exist within the navigable channel, or near to the sides thereof (as in the case of the Clarence River entrance), sufficient detailed soundings and probings or borings should be taken, to admit of the contours of such rocks being plotted at 1 foot intervals, with reasonable accuracy on a scale of 10 feet to an inch, and the contours should be plotted accordingly, extending down to a depth of not less than 21 feet below datum.
6. At each of the points marked by a blue circle on the respective plans, or as may be described in the memorandum referring to any particular port, observations should be made to ascertain the velocity and direction of the tidal streams for a length of not less than 1,500 feet, measuring from the point of observation, and at intervals of one and a half hour, extending over a period of not less than twelve hours in all. Current observations.
7. The direction of the ingoing or flood currents should be shown by red arrows connected by red dotted lines, with the respective velocities in knots and decimals written thereon in red figures; and the outgoing or ebb currents shown by blue arrows, blue dotted lines, and blue figures respectively.
8. The officer in charge of the observations at each port should take notice of the existence or non-existence of any along-shore currents within the scope of the external soundings, and if any such should be found to exist their direction and velocity at different stages of flood and ebb tide should be measured and recorded on the plan; if there should be no such "along-shore" current this fact should be recorded.
9. The range of an ordinary spring and an ordinary neap tide, at some convenient position within the bar, should be shown in the form of a diagram, drawn on a vertical scale of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the foot; the same diagram should also show the height of the highest known high water and the lowest known low water, when the river may have been in its normal condition as regards fresh water discharge. Tidal scales.
10. A longitudinal section of the river and estuary bed, extending from the $3\frac{1}{2}$ -fathom contour at sea to such distance up the river as Mr. Moriarty may deem desirable in each case. This section to show the gradient of the water surface at low water and high water of ordinary spring tides, and at the first, second, and third quarters of flood and ebb respectively, when the river is free from freshes, and should be obtained by means of simultaneous observations made by trustworthy observers, at such points as will be indicated in each case. The same section should show, at as many points as practicable, the heights which the water may have reached on any occasion within the last (say) fifteen years when the river has been in high Tidal gradients.

high flood. The scales for the section should be longitudinal 1 inch = 4,000 feet, and vertical 1 inch = 1 foot. The levels of the water surfaces with respect to the datum, whether at high or low water, or in time of floods, to be figured as well as plotted to scale.

11. If it should appear in any case that the points indicated for making the tidal gradient, observations can be changed with advantage, the observer will be quite at liberty to make such change, subject always to the approval of Mr. Moriarty, or his representative.

Wind observa-
tions.

12. A tabular statement in abstract form, showing the number of days in each month of the year for the last ten years on which the wind may have been blowing from each quadrant of the compass comprised between north and east, east and south, south and west, and west and north, subdivided in four columns thus: (a) light, (b) moderate, (c) strong, and (d) gales.

13. It is assumed that the area of the watershed of each river, and the annual rainfall for (say) ten years, will be readily available; if so it will be desirable that the same should be furnished, together with any notes that will throw light upon the frequency and magnitude of strong freshes or heavy floods.

Works in
progress or
proposed.

14. In each case the plan supplied should show, in black, the works actually executed up to date, with a note of the average rate of progress per month, also, in red, the lines of works proposed to be executed.

15. Transverse sections of the works in progress, or proposed, should also be supplied on a working scale.

Materials.

16. A description should be supplied of the materials available for the construction of breakwaters, training banks, or wharves, such as stone, shingle, sand, and timber, generally as follows:—Stone: Character—site of quarry or quarries; proportions of sizes of blocks obtainable from 15 tons downwards. Shingle and sand: Character—where obtainable. Timber: Description—lengths and scantling, easily obtainable, particularly as regards timber suitable for piling or heavy framing.

Prices.

17. Full details of the rates being paid to contractors, or departmentally, at ports where works are in progress, accompanied by such remarks as may seem necessary as to their fairness or otherwise.

18. At ports where no works are in progress, or have recently been constructed, the probable cost of materials and labour should be given as nearly as may be practicable.

Charts, general
plans.

19. In the case of each port or harbour it will be desirable that a copy of the latest Admiralty chart of that part of the coast should be furnished, as also a copy of such county or district map as will show the whole of the navigable course of the river under consideration.

20. On the general district map the lines of railway already executed, or in course of execution, or projected, should be shown in a distinctive character for each class.

21. In the case of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers it will be desirable to have a copy or trace of the recent hydrographical survey. In all cases a general description of the river should be supplied, stating the navigable depth and general width of the river beyond the scope of the existing surveys.

22. The distance in miles from the sea at which the tidal influence terminates should be stated, also the respective distances which the river may be navigable under normal conditions for craft drawing 4, 6, 8, and 10 feet respectively.

Previous
reports, &c.

23. Where any previous engineering or commercial reports or documents, bearing generally upon the river or port are available, it is desirable that copies should be furnished.

Government
lands.

24. On the general and detailed plans the land now belonging to the Government of the Colony should be shown by some distinctive colour.

Documents.

25. A copy of the book entitled "The Industrial Products of New South Wales" (latest edition). A Parliamentary paper entitled " Mines and Mineral Statistics of New South Wales," prepared by the officers of the Mines Department of the Colony.

26. It is believed that the foregoing general notes, together with the memorandum applicable to each particular case, will provide for all the requirements, but it should be understood that, if in the course of the survey and investigations, Mr. Moriarty or his assistants should deem it to be desirable to add any further information, or to bring any other points under notice it will be well that this should be done.

November, 1885.

JNO. COODE.

RICHMOND RIVER—REPORT No. 1.

Particular plans and other data desired.

Plans.

Copy of Captain Gowland's survey of Richmond River, on the scale of 1,000 feet to an inch.

Copy of Captain Howard's survey of 1883, on the scale of 200 feet to an inch, with high and low water marks, as now existing, shown in brown colour.

Borings.

A series of borings taken within the following limits:—A prolongation of the north side of River-street as the northern boundary, and a line parallel thereto and distant 1,500 feet therefrom as the southern boundary. The borings to be taken as cross sections between the above limits, at distances measured eastward from the Government wharf, as follows, viz.:—2,400 feet, 3,500 feet, 4,600 feet, and 5,400 feet. The borings may be zig-zag on either side of the sections.

A second series of borings to be taken eastward of the Pilot Station, extending as far seaward as practicable. Several borings should be taken round the Beacon Rock, to trace its limits down to a depth of 3½ fathoms below low water. The southern limit of these borings should be an east and west line, drawn at a distance of 2,000 feet southward of the flagstaff at the Pilot Station.

Currents.

Current observations to be taken from opposite the Pilot Station eastward as far as circumstances will permit, and westward not less than 2,000 feet. These observations should be taken at one-third and at two-thirds of the distance across the channel, between the Pilot Station and Beacon Rock, and at one-third and at two-thirds of the width of the southern channel.

Sections.

A longitudinal section from the end of the Ti-tree scrub along the centre of the south spit, with cross sections from water to water, one section being at the lowest point, and one at 300 feet on each side of it; in all other cases the cross sections will be 500 feet apart.

Tidal gradients.

The stations at which the observations should be made to ascertain the tidal gradients in this case are as follows:—No. 1, as near as practicable to the Pilot Station. No. 2, at the west end of West Ballina. No. 3, at Oyster Point. No. 4, in the main river just below Pimlico Island. No. 5, at Wardell.

November, 1885.

JNO. COODE.

CLARENCE

CLARENCE RIVER—REPORT No. 2.

Particular plans and other data desired.

COPY of the plan, recently made by Captain Howard, of the Clarence River, between the Heads and Freeburn Island, on the scale of 200 feet to an inch. Also a copy of the lithographed plan, on the scale of 500 feet to an inch, signed by Mr. Moriarty, under date 15/3/83, showing the changes which have taken place in the sandspit south of Iluka since 1860. Plans.

A series of soundings to be taken over the reef to the south of the black buoy, and over the patch of rock to the north of the red buoy, upon the lines indicated on the annexed tracing. Soundings.

Tidal currents to be taken and laid down in the manner indicated in the general notes annexed hereto, from the points marked (a), (b), (c), and (d) respectively, on tracing above referred to. Currents.

Those taken at the point (a) to be observed when the current is setting seaward, and those from (b) when the current is setting into the entrance; those on the first day of observation.

On the day following that on which the observations are made from (a) and (b) another series should be made from the points (c) and (d) respectively, those from (c) being made when the current is flowing seaward, and those from (d) when the current is flowing into the entrance.

If it should appear that either of these stations should be a little too far to the north or south to obtain the most correct idea of the outgoing or incoming current, the observer will be at liberty to change the positions within reasonable limits; should he do so he will of course indicate on the plan the correct position from which the several observations may have been taken.

The several points at which the observations to determine the tidal gradients in the Clarence should be taken will be as follows:— Tidal gradient.

- One within the basin just inside the Bridge at Yamba.
- One near the south-east corner of Freeburn Island.
- One at the bend at the north end of Palmer Island.
- One at or near the Colonial Sugar Company's Mill, Harwood Island.
- One at the north end of the township of Rocky Mouth.
- And one just below the western entrance of Saltwater Creek.

At the Rocky Mouth Station the current observations should be taken at every hour, and laid down in the manner described in the general notes attached hereto.

Within the area bounded by the red marginal tinted line on the annexed trace the bottom should be tested by probing or boring, as may be necessary, in order to ascertain the existence, or otherwise, of rock or hard ground within a depth of 24 feet below low water. Borings.

November, 1885.

JNO. COODE.

BELLINGER RIVER—REPORT No. 3.

Particular plans and other data required.

COPY of the plan of the mouth of the Bellinger River, on the scale of 5 chains to an inch, made by Lieut. Hornby in 1879. Plan.

The sandbanks and soundings to be corrected to date within the following limits:—On the north, a line drawn east and west 2,000 feet northward to the Government wharf; on the south, a line drawn 4,000 feet southward of the Government Wharf; on the west a line drawn north and south through the boatshed; and seaward out to high-water line on the sea-frontage, with as many soundings on the bar as may be practicable. This new survey to be on a scale of 200 feet to an inch.

A sufficient number of borings to be taken between the Pilot Station and the South Head to determine the existence or non-existence of rock in the channel. Borings.

Observations to be taken in the centre of the existing channel, opposite the Government Wharf. Currents.

November, 1885.

JNO. COODE.

NAMBUCA RIVER—REPORT No. 4.

Particular plans and other data required.

COPY of plan made by Lieutenant Francis, R.N., in 1885, on a scale of 200 feet to an inch. Plans.

Borings or probings to be made within the following limits:—From Government Wharf down to the rock beacon the southern limit will be 600 feet to the south of the high-water line; from the rock beacon to the eastern extremity of the North Head (or as near thereto as the state of the bar will permit), the southern limit will be 1,200 feet from the high-water line. Borings.

Current observations to be taken at a point 150 feet south of the rock beacon. Currents.

November, 1885.

JNO. COODE.

MACLEAY RIVER—REPORT No. 5.

Particular plans and other data required.

PRESENT ENTRANCE.

COPY of so much of Mr. Baron's survey of 1861 as lies within the following limits, viz., 1,500 feet northward of the flagstaff on the North Head, and 5,000 to the southward thereof. On the west the foreshore and features on the river bank to the extent of 600 feet landward thereof. Plans.

A new survey within the limits abovementioned on a scale of 200 feet to an inch, with a similar series of soundings to those on Mr. Baron's plan, both in the river and out, to the 4-fathom line.

A sufficient number of borings to be taken within the existing channel (covering a width of at least 500 feet), to determine the existence or non-existence of rock within the scope of the above survey. Borings.

A series of currents to be taken in the channel opposite the rocky point about 2,300 feet westward of the flagstaff on the North Head. Currents.

SUGGESTED NEW ENTRANCE.

A plan on a scale of 200 feet to an inch laid down from a new survey within the limits enclosed in the tinted marginal line on the attached tracing. Plan.

A

Sections. A longitudinal section to be taken along the line indicated by red —•— on the annexed trace, with cross-sections extending 1,000 feet on the south-west side, and 1,500 feet on the north-east side thereof, at such intervals as will show the quantity of excavation in the event of a channel or cut being made along or near the said line.

Borings. A series of borings to be taken along the lines of longitudinal or cross sections, as the case may be, and carried down to a depth of 24 feet below low-water. These borings to be sufficient in number to test the existence of rock or otherwise within the said limits.

Soundings. Within a radius of 2,000 feet struck from the point at which the red —•— meets the beach, a series of soundings to be taken sufficient in number to enable the contour lines to be traced at every half-fathom.

Copy of survey of Trial Bay made by Captain Sidney, R.N., with plan of intended breakwater, to show extent to which south-west rocks would be sheltered thereby.

November, 1885.

JNO. COODE.

PORT MACQUARIE—HASTINGS RIVER—REPORT No. 6.

Particular plans and other data required.

Plan. COPY of the plan made by Lieutenant Francis, in 1881, on a scale of 300 feet to an inch, with sand-banks as at present shown thereon in brown colour.

A new detailed survey, on the scale of 200 feet to an inch, to be made within the following limits:— On the west, a line drawn due north from the western extremity of Clarence-street for a distance of 2,000 feet; on the east, a line drawn due north from the Flagstaff Station for a distance of 3,000 feet; on the north, a line joining the northern extremities of the two lines just named.

Soundings. Soundings to be taken and laid down on the new plan, at intervals at least as close as those on the plan by Lieutenant Francis.

Borings. Borings or probings to be taken over the whole of the area of the new plan, sufficient to show the presence of rock should it occur within a depth of 24 feet below low-water.

Currents. Current observations to be taken at the beacon rock opposite the Asylum.

November, 1885.

JNO. COODE.

MANNING RIVER HEADS—REPORT No. 7.

Particular plans and other data required.

Plans. COPY of the plan by Mr. Forde, also copy of plan by Captain Sidney, R.N., 1879.

Copy of parish maps showing the "Farquhar Inlet."

New survey, to be plotted on a scale of 200 feet to an inch, of so much of the sand-bank and lagoon at Farquhar Inlet, from the sea-coast back to the western part of Cabbage-tree and Oxley Islands. This plan to show the line of the stone bank which has been suggested for closing the inlet.

Currents. Current observations to be taken from a point in the channel about 500 feet south of the signal-post, westward of the Pilot Station.

Borings. Borings or probings to be taken over the area comprised within the following limits:—On the north-east by a line commencing at the signal-post, and bearing south-east for a distance of 2,400 feet; on the south-east by a line bearing south-west for a distance of 2,000 feet; on the south-west by a line bearing north-west for a distance of 2,400 feet; on the north-west by a line bearing north-east for a distance of 2,000 feet, to the point of commencement.

It has been stated that rock exists to the westward of the channel now being dredged to the southward of the creek. It is desirable that borings or probings should be made in this locality to determine the position, extent, and levels of this rock.

November, 1885.

JNO. COODE.

LAKE MACQUARIE—REPORT No. 8.

Particular plans and other data desired.

Plans. COPY of plan by Mr. Keele, on scale of 300 feet to the inch, corrected up to date in so far as regards the land features within 200 yards of the high-water line on each shore of the river and estuary. This plan should show, by some distinctive colour, the area of land now belonging to the Government. All the reference tables may be omitted from this copy, except those relating to the tide gauges and borings.

Soundings. Sufficient soundings to be taken westward of the half-tide rocks, to show the position and width of the low-water channel, and depth in the same up to the lake entrance at Pelican Island, and into the lake up to the depth of 18 feet.

Currents. In addition to the foregoing it will be desirable to have a few lines of test soundings made between the main points in the lake, in order to ascertain the general depth of the same. Eastward of the half-tide rocks above referred to the radial soundings taken by Mr. Keele should be repeated. In this case the observations on the tidal currents at the entrance should be taken in the centre of the deep-water channel northwards of the half-tide rocks and alternately therewith at a point midway between this deep-water channel and the Northern Breakwater on the same day. On the succeeding day, or as nearly thereto as weather will permit, current observations should be made at the site of the railway bridge, the points of observation being alternately in the deep channel under the bridge and at the centre of the bridge.

With the plan above referred to it will be desirable to have a trace showing the changes which have taken place in the sandspit extending to the south from the Northern Breakwater, known as "North Spit"; the record of this is understood to extend over the last twelve months, or thereabouts.

Tidal gradients. The points at which the observations to determine the tidal gradients should be made should be the same as those adopted by Mr. Keele; these points should be clearly shown on the plan, and also on the section or diagram of the tidal gradients.

November, 1885.

JNO. COODE.

WOLLONGONG—

WOLLONGONG—REPORT No. 9.

Particular plans and other data required.

COPY of Captain Howard's plan of April, 1885, including the recent extension of same by Mr. Joseph s.n Plans with sketch of Mr. Moriarty's proposal shown thereon; the features of the ground between the north-west end of Captain Howard's plan and the point of junction between Kembla and Campbell Streets to be filled in.

Further cross sections to be taken above low-water northward of Smith-street, as far west as Sections. Corromell-street, and northward up to Campbell-street; also a few levels over the area to be newly surveyed, including the levels of the existing railway.

Such borings to be taken as may be necessary to show the nature of the ground over the proposed Borings. dock site and the area bounded by Smith-street, Corromell-street, and Campbell-street. Borings to be carried down to the level of 30 feet below low-water, unless solid rock is found above that level.

The area over which the depth is to be increased by blasting on the spit or spits to the westward of the breakwater, and the depth to which the blasting is to be carried, should be stated in the memorandum, or shown on the plan.

November, 1885.

JNO. COODE.

KYLMA—REPORT No. 10.

Particular plans and other data required.

COPY of plan from survey recently made by Captain Howard.

November, 1885.

Plan

JNO. COODE.

CROOKHAVEN AND SHOALHAVEN RIVERS—REPORT No. 11.

Particular plans and other data required.

COPY of plan of Crookhaven and Shoalhaven Rivers, under date 1857; scale, 10 chains to 1 inch.

New survey of the river from Greenwell Point to Crookhaven Heads, extending not less than Plans. 4,000 feet to the northward of Comerong Point, with soundings seaward to the 4-fathom line. Full details to be given of the reef on the west side of the entrance.

Seaward of the southernmost part of Comerong Point probings should be made to ascertain the Borings. depth of the rock below low-water, especially along and immediately on either side of the line of deepest water.

Such observations to be taken as may be necessary to determine the velocity of the currents Currents. passing through the different channels outside Comerong Point.

November, 1885.

JNO. COODE.

MORUYA—REPORT No. 12.

Particular plans and other data required.

COPY of plan made from Mr. Keele's survey of 1878, on a scale of 200 feet to an inch. This plan should Plans. show the works executed and contemplated, it being understood that none are in progress at the present time.

Soundings, waterlines, and levels of sand-banks seaward of Garlington, corrected to date, to be given on a separate plan.

Such probings or borings to be made eastward of Quondolo Island and northward of the Public Borings. Wharf near the Pilot Station, as will determine the existence or non-existence of rock above the level of 21 feet below low-water.

Current observations to be made in the main channel or channels, between the east end of Currents. Quondolo Island and the eastern extremity of the South Head.

It is desirable that an examination should be made by taking samples of the sand in different parts Deposits within estuary. of the Moruya estuary, in order to determine whether (and if so to what extent) the banks and deposits may have been due to the refuse from the gold diggings above; also, as far as may be practicable, a statement of the quantity of refuse that may have been discharged into the river, year by year, since the diggings commenced, and the probability of such being continued for any length of time.

November, 1885.

JNO. COODE.

SYDNEY WHARFAGE—REPORT No. 13.

Particular plans and other data required for Sir John Coode's information.

THREE copies of the lithographic plan, on scale of 2 chains to 1 inch, of so much of Port Jackson and Plans and Soundings. City of Sydney, as lies between Garden Island on the east, Simmons' Point on the west, the north end of Lavender Bay on the north, and from 200 to 300 yards south of the south end of Darling Harbour.

Copy of plan, with soundings, made by Commander Howard, R.N., from Kirribilli Point on the east, to Miller's Point on the west.

A similar series of soundings covering the whole of that part of Sydney Cove not comprehended within the area sounded by Commander Howard in October and November, 1884, and above referred to.

A series of soundings covering the whole area of Darling Harbour southward of a line drawn south-west from Miller's Point to Macarthur's Point.

Such borings or probings as may be necessary to show the character of the bed for a distance of Borings or probings. (say) 400 feet into the Harbour, measuring from the *general line* of the roots or inner ends of the present jetties. These probings or borings to be carried down to not less than 35 feet below low water (unless rock or very hard ground is met at a higher level), for the portion south of Pyrmont Bridge, and 40 feet below low water for the remainder, around by Miller's Point, Dawes' Point, and Sydney Cove, to Fort Macquarie. If the ground should prove to be soft and easily penetrated by the tools at the respective depths

depths of 35 and 40 feet, the probings or borings (as the case may be) should be carried down well into any substratum fit for founding, by means of piling or cylinders, or otherwise.

The results obtained by these borings or probings to be shown in the form of diagrams, as described in the general notes.

On one of the copies of the lithographic plan abovementioned the details of the buildings and complete boundaries of the various wharf properties between the harbour frontage and the line of proposed railway laid down by Mr. Whitton, up to and including Sydney Cove, should be shown, corrected up to date. In no case, however, should the landward limit be less than 5 chains from the line of water frontage.

There should also be shown the proposed lines of railway—one leading from the existing terminus around Darling Harbour, the other leading to Fort Macquarie, on the western side of the city; the plans for these are understood to have been recently completed by Mr. Whitton.

The same plan should show, by distinctive colour, the Government property within at least 5 chains of the line of water front.

Copy of plan of Darling Harbour and Sydney Cove, with the names of the several wharves and contour levels of the ground, with spot levels on the different wharves between Macarthur's Point on the west side of Darling Harbour and Fort Macquarie on the east side of Sydney Cove. These levels to be taken at such points as may be necessary to show the heights of the respective wharves above high water datum.

"Spot" levels should also be taken at all the intersections of streets, and at every point where there may be any marked change in the inclination or slope of the ground within the following area, viz.:—The water margin on one hand, and on the other a line traced as follows:—

The north end of Point-street at Macarthur's Point, and thence along Pymont-street, Piper-street, Liverpool-street, up to Kent-street; along Kent-street up to Drutt-street, up Drutt-street to Clarence-street; along Clarence-street to Crescent-street; along Kent-street to Argyle-place, Lower Fort-street, George-street North to Albert-street; and along road in front of warehouses on east side of Sydney Cove, and out to Fort Macquarie Point.

It is believed that there is a plan in existence, showing the bonded stores and warehouses of the principal importers and merchants, situated in the City of Sydney. A copy of this, with descriptive particulars, would be useful.

A copy of the notes, now in course of preparation in Mr. Moriarty's office, relative to the several jetties and wharves in Sydney Harbour, and the trade carried on thereat.

Plan of the proposed new Pymont Bridge, with its approaches; also a diagram showing the breadth and height of its waterways.

It would be desirable to have sections of the two railways above referred to.

November, 1885.

JNO. COODE.

Sections.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DREDGING OPERATIONS.

(REPORT OF ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS AND RIVERS.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works,

Harbours and Rivers Branch,

Sydney, 11 October, 1886.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to present the Dredge Report and its numerous Appendices for the triennial period ending on the 31st December, 1885.

The Superintendent, Mr. Portus, in his report, which will be found attached, has gone so fully into the details of the work performed by our dredging plant that I am relieved from the necessity of going over the ground again.

It will be interesting to note, however, where comparison can be accurately made, that in many cases a marked improvement is noticeable in the direction of economical management, which is largely due, as it should be, to an intelligent utilization of experience gained by our Dredge-masters from year to year; it is also partly attributable to our having better plant at disposal, but still, I must point out, and emphasize the fact, that we have not yet nearly sufficient punts to keep our dredges fully employed. From time to time we are reducing the disparity existing between our lifting and carrying appliances, but still I have to urge the desirability of providing more adequate punt accommodation, in which direction, in connection with dredging, lies the truest economy.

Reference has been made to the work the dredges have performed in Sydney Harbour in clearing the malarial deposits from the mouths of the main sewers of the city. The utility of this work can hardly be over-estimated, but it certainly is a disgrace that our harbour has so long been made the receptacle of such abominations; and when the sum of our dredging work comes to be reckoned up, probably the immunity of the city from plague will be largely set down to the beneficial operations of dredging in the vicinity of the sewers; and I am pleased to be able to anticipate that through the energy and ability of my friend the Commissioner for Roads in pushing on the great work under his control, viz., the new sewerage system, our city will in time become one of the healthiest in the Empire.

It will be observed that but a very slight reference has been made in the Superintendent's report to the employment of the grab-dredges which have lately been introduced into our dredging system; they are, however, becoming a very important arm of that service, but they have been availed of so recently that there has not yet been time to properly tabulate their results. Their first conspicuous advantage is their small initial cost. An entire plant, consisting of the crane, and the punt on which the machinery is placed, with the attendant silt barge, costs but little over £3,600. The cost of working the plant is about £1,200 per annum, and for this small outlay you have an effective little plant which is capable of performing very valuable work in the upper reaches of our rivers and their tributaries.

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I append an extract from a report of the officer in charge of these dredges, which will show what kind of work they are performing; and I hope in a future report that we shall be able to give a good account of them all.

We have at present nine grab-dredges stationed as follows:—The “Alpha” at the Clarence, the “Beta” at the Bellinger, “Gamma” at the Hastings, “Delta” at Newcastle, “Epsilon” at Sydney, “Zeta” at Richmond River, “Eta” at Camden Haven, “Theta” at Cape Hawke, and “Iota” at the Nambucca River.

There is one feature in connection with our dredging which I must not omit to notice, viz., the antagonistic demands which are often preferred from different parts of the same river for priority of service. It is not sufficiently borne in mind that until the obstructions from the lower parts of a river are removed, it is useless to attempt the removing of obstacles higher up, and that in these matters the Department must be left to its own unbiassed judgment in determining the work to be done, and in what order.

It will be seen that occasionally some of our dredges are hired out for private work. This has been allowed simply because private enterprise has never set itself determinately to meet a want which is much felt in Sydney and elsewhere for work of this kind.

I am glad to be able to report that the dredge regulations touching the important matters of the discipline of the service continue to work smoothly and satisfactorily. They have now been in operation for over six years. The spirit which formerly led employés, who had, as they supposed, political influence, to seek to gain advantages over those who had not this adjunct to their qualifications, has been effectually set at rest, because all are aware that such adventitious aid now counts for nothing, service and merit being the only factors which tell.

I have much pleasure in recording my tribute of praise for the energetic way in which both officers and men have worked to produce the results with which this report deals. The country is, I venture to think, well served in its dredging staff and plant. This particular service is not one which in its nature has much to attract the public eye; it has but few monuments to offer to public note, but nevertheless the results are perhaps in proportion as valuable and far reaching as those which are the outcome of works which appeal more forcibly to a superficial view.

The actual work of the dredges is hidden from observation, but for influence in the development and extension of our commerce, in the opening up of the rich resources of our splendid coast country and coal-fields, in facilitating the bringing of the wealth of the country to the city, and taking back the wealth of the city to the country, it perhaps stands unrivalled.

My remarks have, I think, extended to sufficient length, and I therefore conclude by expressing the hope that our dredge service will become increasingly efficient to do its share in working out the development of our great Colony.

I have, &c.,
E. O. MORIARTY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

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PROGRESS REPORT—DREDGE “ALPHA.”

Mr. E. M. Geary to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Sir,

Harbours and Rivers Department, Chatsworth, 4 August, 1886.

I have the honor to submit for your information the following Progress Report upon the work performed by the dredge “Alpha” on the different parts of the Clarence River, since 30th September, 1885.

We finished working at the entrance to Woodford Island channel on the 8th October, having made a cutting 700 feet long, 50 wide, and to 7 feet at low water, which is all that was required, seeing that this entrance is only used by launches and droghers.

On the 9th shifted dredge and camp, and commenced working at Morgan’s Flat, 15 miles above Grafton, on the 12th, and continued taking out the lumps complained of by Mr. Kettinck and dredged there, deepening the end of original cutting, leaving a depth of 6 feet at low water all through, since then there have not been any complaints.

On the 17th November we finished at the above place and shifted dredge to Red Rock Fall, which had silted up at the town end, and commenced work and continued until 11th January, having in the interim deepened the old cutting and straightened it, leaving 7 feet at low water. The material removed from these two last places was hard gravel with occasional boulders.

On the 12th January finished up and removed dredge to Devil’s Rock above Eatonsville, which was a narrow and dangerous passage, and cut a channel outside it 200 feet long, 70 feet wide, and 7 feet deep, which made it safe at all times, and finished there on the 27th.

On 29th took dredge down river again and placed her in position at Susan Island crossing above Grafton, which had latterly become very shoal for a long distance, and cut a channel 1,200 feet long, 70 wide and to 7 feet low water, which took her to 11th March, including work at Carr Creek entrance, where the bank on one side had slipped in.

On 12th March towed dredge to Grafton, where she underwent repairs until the 24th; a great many parts of her machinery were worn out, and her decks from the continual hot weather were very open. The punt also had to be repaired at the corners, having done very rough work up the river.

On the 25th March towed dredge to entrance to Alumny Creek, and commenced work there; also cut openings through three other flats between entrance and bridge, a distance of 3 miles, and finished on 1st May, having done all that was asked for.

On the 6th May towed dredge to Macaulay’s Flat, on North Arm, to cut a channel through so as to allow sailing vessels to get backwards and forwards to the mills for timber, which up to the present time they have been unable to do.

Since the 6th we have continued this cutting and will finish in about a fortnight, leaving a channel 70 feet wide and to 8 feet at low water, and will then shift to a small bank at the entrance to North Arm.

* * * * *

I have, &c.,

EDWARD M. GEARY.

APPENDIX A.

ANALYSIS of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1882. (Dredges.)

Main table with columns for dredge names (Newcastle, Samson, Vulcan, Hunter, Hercules, Fitzroy, Clarence, Archimedes, Pluto, Titan, Charon, Ulysses, Minoas) and rows for various metrics including tons dredged, expenditure, and coal consumption.

Cost of Coal per ton on board of Dredges, 1882.—

Summary table showing coal costs per ton for each dredge, with columns for dredge name and cost in £ s. d.

APPENDIX A—continued.

ANALYSIS of Dredge Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1882. (Tugs.)

	"Ajax," S.S.	"Thetis," S.S.	"Dione," S.S.	"Cyclops," P.S.	"Ceres," S.S.	"Charybdis," P.S.	"Little Nell," S.S.	"Achilles," S.S.	"Pearl," P.S.	"Hector," P.S.	"Scylla," S.S.
Tons of silt, &c., towed	306,640	91,880	180,715	106,610	96,990	212,870	64,830	96,115	92,820	45,950	78,600
Where carried	Sea.	Sea.	River and sea.	River and sea.	Sea.	River.	River and Sea.	Sea and reclaimed land.	River and Sea.	River.	Reclaimed land.
Description of material	Sand, mud, and stones.	Sand, mud, and rock.	Sand, mud, clay, &c.	Sand, mud, rock, &c.	Clay, sewage, and rock.	Sand, gravel, &c.	Sand.	Mud and sewage.	Sand.	Sand.	Mud and sewage.
Where employed	Newcastle.	Sydney.	Newcastle and Hunter River.	Newcastle and Hunter River.	Sydney.	Macleay and Manning Rivers.	Shoalhaven and Clarence Rivers.	Sydney.	Moruya.	Myall River.	Sydney.
Number of miles towed	3,943	7,871	7,871	4,898	7,650	3,512	4,556	3,936	3,321	1,780	4,146
Number of hours under steam	1,751	1,062	2,401	2,488	2,912	2,404	1,619	2,559	1,640	1,780	1,950
Coal consumed per hour	8 cwt. 0 qr. 0 lb.	9 cwt. 0 qr. 0 lb.	2 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lb.	1 cwt. 0 qr. 14 lb.	4 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb.	3 cwt. 0 qr. 13 lb.	4 cwt. 0 qr. 4 lb.	3 cwt. 2 qr. 16 lb.	3 cwt. 3 qr. 24 lb.	2 cwt. 3 qr. 3 lb.	0 cwt. 3 qr. 11 lb.
" per mile	2 cwt. 0 qr. 20 lb.	2 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lb.	0 cwt. 3 qr. 0 lb.	0 cwt. 2 qr. 22 lb.	1 cwt. 0 qr. 24 lb.	2 cwt. 0 qr. 15 lb.	1 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lb.	0 cwt. 3 qr. 25 lb.	1 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lb.	1 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lb.	0 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lb.
" per ton	5.1777 lb.	11.6459 lb.	0.0589 pints.	0.0589 pints.	0.0666 pints.	0.0666 pints.	0.0666 pints.	0.0666 pints.	0.0666 pints.	0.0666 pints.	0.0666 pints.
Castor oil used per hour	0.1782 pints.	0.0730 "	0.0181 "	0.0008 "	0.0023 "	0.0014 "	0.0025 "	0.0084 "	0.0094 "	0.0084 "	0.0084 "
" per mile	0.0485 "	0.0555 "	0.0008 "	0.0025 "	0.0007 "	0.0007 "	0.0004 "	0.0048 "	0.0053 "	0.0048 "	0.0048 "
Cylinder oil used per hour	0.0010 "	0.0006 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "
" per mile	0.0006 "	0.0006 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "	0.0003 "
Albany compound used per hour	0.0498 lb.	0.0490 lb.	0.0141 lb.	0.0328 lb.	0.0098 lb.	0.00316 lb.	0.0004 lb.	0.0004 lb.	0.0004 lb.	0.0004 lb.	0.0004 lb.
" per mile	0.0127 "	0.0132 "	0.0043 "	0.0088 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "
" per ton	0.0006 "	0.0006 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "
Tallow used per hour	0.3044 "	0.1026 "	0.0150 "	0.1033 lb.	0.0016 "	0.00216 "	0.0004 "	0.0004 "	0.0004 "	0.0004 "	0.0004 "
" per mile	0.0828 "	0.0276 "	0.0002 "	0.0024 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "
" per ton	0.0017 "	0.0012 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "	0.0002 "
Waste used per hour	0.1605 "	0.1384 "	0.0583 "	0.0418 "	0.0401 "	0.0274 "	0.0655 "	0.0301 "	0.0341 "	0.0341 "	0.0341 "
" per mile	0.0436 "	0.0373 "	0.0179 "	0.0212 "	0.0107 "	0.0189 "	0.0233 "	0.0081 "	0.0142 "	0.0142 "	0.0142 "
" per ton	0.0009 "	0.0016 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "	0.0008 "
Expenditure as under:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rope	82 3 2	0.0643	3 0 9	0.0641	1 3 5	0.0641	1 3 5	0.0641	1 3 5	0.0641	1 3 5
Waste	4 18 3	0.0089	0.1331	0.0733	0.1491	0.0537	0.1491	0.0537	0.1491	0.0537	0.1491
Tallow	9 17 8	0.0054	0.2566	0.9436	1 6 7	0.0035	0.0809	0.3003	0 10 9	0.0007	0.0164
V.I. rubber	12 6 10	0.0097	0.4602	1.6916	2 7 0	0.0061	0.1430	0.5311	0 0 0	0.0000	0.0000
Paints and lead	35 6 3	0.0276	1.3147	4.8353	17 8 4	0.0465	1.0601	3.9860	8 0 0	0.0106	0.2439
Castor oil	6 16 10	0.0054	0.2561	0.9378	6 6 0	0.0164	0.3835	1.4237	2 19 0	0.0039	0.0899
Kerosene oil	2 16 9	0.0022	0.1058	0.3859	2 1 1	0.0054	0.1250	0.4642	1 8 0	0.0019	0.0427
Linseed oil	4 16 6	0.0038	0.1799	0.6613	3 10 6	0.0042	0.2143	0.7957	1 16 0	0.0024	0.0549
Tail oil	4 16 0	0.0038	0.1790	0.6579	5 7 11	0.0141	0.3284	1.2194	3 8 0	0.0045	0.1037
Cylinder oil	3 3 7	0.0022	0.1185	0.4357	1 17 9	0.0040	0.1149	0.4265	2 10 6	0.0034	0.0770
Turpentine	0 16 2	0.0022	0.0492	0.1827	0 13 4	0.0009	0.0208	0.0666	0 13 5	0.0015	0.0329
Albany compound	6 3 1	0.0048	0.2205	0.8435	5 5 0	0.0137	0.3196	1.1864	2 11 0	0.0034	0.0777
Coal	279 17 6	0.2191	10.4350	38.5609	277 0 4	0.2148	16.8887	62.7013	39 3 4	0.2137	9.9125
Freight on coal	47 16 1	0.0374	1.7824	6.5523	48 18 5	0.1277	2.9777	11.0556	33 13 2	0.1147	1.0563
Sundry stores, &c.	395 8 9	0.7791	37.1143	136.4392	647 10 5	1.6914	39.4129	146.3324	796 5 6	1.0575	24.2.98
Repairs	292 1 0	0.2286	10.8889	40.0297	227 13 8	0.5947	13.8585	51.4539	225 8 6	0.2391	6.8.36
Firewood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditure	1,785 7 3	1,397 3	1,282 11 1	8,350 1	1,195 16 5	1,585 1	1,203 4 3	1,720 19 3	1,543 12 1	1,237 18 4	2,251 16 3
Cost per ton	.....	66.5662	.....	78.0057	.....	36.4625	.....	58.9509	.....	81.2137	137.8056
Cost per mile	.....	244.7099	.....	289.9427	.....	119.5323	.....	202.2679	.....	228.8233	329.5335
Cost per hour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cost of Coal per ton on board Tugs, 1882:—

Tug	£ s. d.
"Ajax"	0 7 11 1/2
"Thetis"	0 11 7 1/2
"Dione"	0 6 8 1/2
"Cyclops"	0 14 9 1/2
"Ceres"	0 13 10 1/2
"Charybdis"	0 13 0 1/2
"Little Nell"	0 16 5 1/2
"Achilles"	0 12 4 1/2
"Pearl"	0 19 9 1/2
"Hector"	0 19 11 1/2
"Scylla"	0 17 3 1/2

APPENDIX A 1.

Tugs employed on Special Service during 1882.

	"Ajax."					"Dione."		"Thetis."				
	Taking "Minos" to and from Moruya.	Taking Puntas to Hawkesbury.	Life-boat Service. Wreck "Wotonga" Searching for "Fione," &c.	Trip to Sydney for Minister.	Lord Howe Island, 2 trips.	North Shore Water Supply.	Taking "Ena" to Newcastle.	Towing "Clarence" to Clarence River, and other Miscellaneous Services in connection with Dredge Service.	Telegraph Department.	Fisheries' Commission.	Lord Howe Island, 2 trips.	Trip to Hawkesbury with Mr. Whitton.
Number of miles steamed	982	252	359	134	1,900	51	152	1,740	515	492	2,035	64
Number of hours under steam	219	40	143	15	297	39	31	314	99	173	352	22
Expenditure as under :												
Salaries and allowances	£ s. d. 284 1 10	£ s. d. 38 5 8	£ s. d. 120 5 6	£ s. d. 16 15 10	£ s. d. 287 19 2	£ s. d. 12 18 8	£ s. d. 10 5 7	£ s. d. 207 19 10	£ s. d. 58 15 10	£ s. d. 102 15 3	£ s. d. 353 11 2	£ s. d. 14 15 9
Repairs	36 10 6	6 13 5	23 17 0	2 10 1	49 10 9	3 13 2	2 18 3	67 6 3	21 4 5	37 1 9	75 9 3	4 14 3
Sundry stores, &c.	62 5 5	11 7 5	40 13 2	4 5 3	84 8 11	2 16 7	2 4 11	120 8 7	37 19 5	66 7 0	135 0 0	8 7 11
Total expenditure	382 17 9	56 6 6	184 15 8	23 11 2	421 18 10	19 8 5	15 8 9	395 14 8	117 19 8	206 4 0	564 0 5	27 17 11
Cost per mile	s. d. 7 9'5774	s. d. 4 5'6429	s. d. 10 3'5320	s. d. 3 6'1940	s. d. 4 5'2979	s. d. 7 7'3021	s. d. 2 0'3750	s. d. 4 6'5839	s. d. 4 6'9825	s. d. 13 8'9756	s. d. 5 6'5184	s. d. 8 8'6094
Cost per hour	34 11 6027	28 1'9500	25 10'1258	31 4'9333	28 4'9630	9 11'5128	9 11'5161	25 2'4713	23 10'0202	39 1'1792	32 0'5696	25 4'3181

	"Ceres."		"Cyclops."			"Charybdis."	"Little Nell."	"Achilles."			"Scylla."	
	Towing "Archi- medes," and other Miscellaneous Services connected with Dredge Service.	To Balmoral with Guns.	Going to Seal Rocks with Police.	Rocket Service.	Going to Dunmore Bridge with Punt "Powerful."	Members of Parliament and Party at Kempsey.	Towing "Minos" &c., to Moruya.	North Shore Water Supply.	Raising sunken Gun.	Miscellaneous Service in connection with F. R. Dock.	Miscellaneous Services in connection with Fitzroy Dock.	
Number of miles steamed	166	82	92	69	75	135	312	43	254	367	594	
Number of hours under steam	41	23	32½	91	12	24	63	28	110	113	294	
Expenditure as under :												
Salaries and allowances	£ s. d. 18 19 5	£ s. d. 10 12 10	£ s. d. 16 2 4	£ s. d. 229 6 8	£ s. d. 3 16 3	£ s. d. 6 6 2	£ s. d. 56 8 2	£ s. d. 7 2 5	£ s. d. 27 19 6	£ s. d. 28 14 10	£ s. d. 10 5 6	£ s. d. 40 12 9
Repairs	6 9 6	3 12 8	2 10 7	4 12 0	0 19 0	1 16 9	12 9 3	2 10 11	10 0 0	10 5 6	28 10 6	
Sundry stores	9 2 1	5 2 2	2 13 9	14 3 10	1 0 1	3 13 10	14 0 9	3 17 7	15 4 8	15 13 0	12 15 4	
Total expenditure	34 11 0	19 7 8	21 6 8	248 2 6	5 15 4	11 16 9	82 18 2	13 10 11	53 4 2	54 13 4	81 18 7	
Cost per mile	s. d. 4 1'9518	s. d. 4 8'7317	s. d. 4 7'6521	s. d. 71 11'0435	s. d. 1 6'4533	s. d. 1 9'0444	s. d. 5 3'7756	s. d. 6 3'6047	s. d. 4 2'2756	s. d. 2 11'7493	s. d. 9 8'1062	s. d. 2 9'1026
Cost per hour	16 10'2439	16 10'2608	13 1'5385	54 6'3956	9 7'3333	9 10'3750	26 3'8413	9 8'1071	9 8'0909	9 8'1062	6 6'1810	

7

APPENDIX A 2.

WORK performed by hired Tugs, and amount paid for same, during 1882.

For Dredge.	Tons towed.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	
"Newcastle"	58,850	*285 0 0	"Ajax" away on special service.
"Samson"	11,900	151 0 0	"Thetis" away on special service.
"Vulcan"	60,130	326 7 3	"Dione" under repairs.
"Hunter"	21,520	151 15 5	Hired Tug assisting "Cyclops."
"Hercules"	2,880	35 8 1	"Ceres" towing for "Samson."
"Fitzroy"	68,760	{*296 10 0}	No regular Tug.
		{† 65 14 10}	
"Clarence"	Empty punts	6 15 0	"Little Nell" under repairs.
"Archimedes"	14,880	72 5 0	"Scylla" on special service.
"Pluto"	102,240	{*942 13 10}	No Government tug. "Maggie" and "Secret" towing.
		{†185 15 0}	
		{*170 4 6}	
"Titan"	25,050	{† 26 11 1}	"Hector" under repairs.
"Charon"	8,210	122 18 6	Additional Tug assisting "Achilles."
"Ulysses"	7,560	46 10 0	"Acis" towing till arrival of "Charybdis."

* Hire. † Stores supplied.

APPENDIX B.

ANALYSIS of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1883. (Dredges.)

Main table with columns for dredge names (Newcastle, Samson, Vulcan, Hunter, Hercules, Fitzroy, Clarence, Archimedes, Pluto, Titan, Charon, Ulysses, Minos) and rows for material dredged, expenditure, and cost per ton.

Cost of Coal per ton on board of Dredges, 1883:—

Summary table showing coal costs for each dredge, with columns for dredge name and cost in £ s. d.

APPENDIX B—continued.

ANALYSIS of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1883. (Tugs.)

Main table with columns for vessel names (Ajax S.S., Thetis S.S., Dione S.S., Cyclops P.S., Ceres S.S., Charybdis P.S., Little Nell S.S., Achilles S.S., Pearl P.S., Hector P.S., Scylla S.S., Neptune S.S., Juno S.S., Athena S.S.) and rows for various metrics like tons of silt, fuel consumption, and expenditure.

Cost of Coal per ton on board Tugs, 1883—

Summary table showing coal costs for each vessel, with columns for vessel name and cost in £ s. d.

APPENDIX B 1.

Tugs employed on Special Service during 1883.

	"Ajax" s.s.		"Thetis" s.s.			"Dione" s.s.	"Ceres" s.s.	"Little Nell."	"Achilles" s.s.	"Scylla" s.s.	"Neptunc" s.s.	"Athena" s s
	Ministerial trips to Broken Bay, Newcastle, Clarence, Wollongong, Hawkesbury, &c.	Towing Punts to Richmond River, and other Miscellaneous Services connected with Dredge Service.	Ministerial trips to Botany and Broken Bay.	Fisheries Commission.	Towing Punts to Moruya, and other Miscellaneous Services connected with Dredges.	Towing "Archimedes" to Newcastle.	Towing "Archimedes," and other Miscellaneous Services.	Attending Ministers, Pilot, &c.	Miscellaneous Services in connection with F.R. Dock, "Austral," &c.	Miscellaneous Services in connection with Fitzroy Dock.	Attending "Austral" and Imperial Government Warships.	Miscellaneous Services in connection with Fitzroy Dock.
Number of miles steamed	2,537	1,142	135	88	2,449	154	171	250	252	4,081	46	194
Number of hours under steam	445	189	38	24	588	42	105	56	125	2,099	79	161
Expenditure as under:												
Salaries and allowances	£ s. d. 491 17 0	£ s. d. 139 12 5	£ s. d. 76 16 9	£ s. d. 37 4 1	£ s. d. 911 10 3	£ s. d. 19 14 10	£ s. d. 55 5 3	£ s. d. 19 2 6	£ s. d. 36 2 3	£ s. d. 267 7 6	£ s. d. 92 7 7	£ s. d. 44 4 3
Repairs	85 0 10	36 2 4	79 10 11	50 4 10	1,230 17 3	14 5 9	43 10 10	1 2 4	7 0 9	95 4 5	8 10 1	3 4 1
Sundry stores, &c.	310 19 11	44 19 9	33 13 3	10 3 2	248 19 11	3 11 8	19 19 5	14 5 1	22 5 10	10 8 11	31 0 7	15 5 4
Total expenditure	887 17 9	220 14 6	190 0 11	97 12 1	2,391 7 5	37 12 3	118 15 6	34 9 11	65 8 10	373 0 10	131 18 3	62 13 8
Cost per mile	s. d. 6 11 9041	s. d. 3 10 3870	s. d. 28 1 8592	s. d. 22 2 1931	s. d. 19 6 3525	s. d. 4 10 6168	s. d. 13 10 7017	s. d. 2 9 1160	s. d. 5 2 3254	s. d. 1 9 9383	s. d. 57 4 2391	s. d. 6 5 5463
Cost per hour	39 10 8607	23 4 2857	100 0 2895	81 4 0417	81 4 0697	17 10 9286	22 7 4857	12 3 8393	10 5 6480	3 6 6536	33 4 7463	7 7 7317

APPENDIX B 2.

Work performed by hired Tugs, and Amount paid for same during 1883.

For Dredge.	Tons towed.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
"Newcastle"	57,800	£ s. d. 297 10 0	"Ajax" on special service, and under repairs.
"Samson"	3,500	28 12 6	"Thetis" under repair.
"Vulcan"	26,555	200 13 6	"Dione" attending "Newcastle," &c.
"Hunter"	153,900	1,066 19 7	Hired tug assisting "Juno."
"Hercules"	3,660	38 5 0	"Ceres" attending "Newcastle."
"Archimedes"	51,200	{ *657 1 4 } { +65 8 2 }	No regular tug.
"Fitzroy"	92,320	{ *332 10 0 } { +72 11 11 }	"Charybdis" attending "Ulysses."
"Pluto"	82,800	{ *699 2 10 } { +119 12 10 }	"Pearl" attending "Minos."
"Titan" .....	.....	3 12 6	
"Charon"	2,355	49 9 6	Hired tug assisting "Achilles."
"Minos"	140	3 0 0	

* Hire. † Stores supplied.

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APPENDIX C.

COMPARATIVE Statement and Summary of Dredge and Tug Expenditure, &c., for years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

Dredges	1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.		
	Expenditure.	Tons dredged.	Pence per ton dredged.	Expenditure.	Tons dredged.	Pence per ton dredged.	Expenditure.	Tons dredged.	Pence per ton dredged.	Expenditure.	Tons dredged.	Pence per ton dredged.	Expenditure.	Tons dredged.	Pence per ton dredged.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
"Newcastle"	7,091 14 7	388,400	4-3821	7,681 15 2	360,300	5-1169	6,253 13 10	371,200	4-0433	6,834 1 2	429,850	3-8156	5,539 19 8	447,200	2-9732
"Samson"	4,045 13 2	196,700	4-9362	3,848 9 3	152,135	6-0710	4,432 15 10	182,315	4-5097	4,432 15 10	169,050	6-2932	4,417 7 4	85,845	12-3498
"Vulcan"	4,522 16 11	152,100	7-1366	2,917 10 8	125,140	5-5953	2,715 1 10	134,450	4-8466	3,618 0 10	174,995	4-9620	3,084 10 1	177,190	4-9906
"Hunter"	3,154 13 6	74,280	10-1928	2,788 1 9	79,600	8-4062	4,224 19 11	153,050	6-6253	3,792 19 7	138,040	6-5946	3,334 15 4	297,005	2-6947
"Hercules"	3,079 16 9	64,570	11-4474	2,913 12 10	87,560	7-9862	3,094 2 1	73,410	10-1155	3,320 9 0	87,330	9-1252	2,812 5 5	118,570	5-6925
"Fitzroy"	2,438 10 9	90,800	6-4454	2,749 6 6	101,830	6-4798	2,303 12 1	214,450	2-5781	2,164 7 10	76,360	6-7712	2,714 18 4	182,630	3-5678
"Clarence"	5,314 3 7	247,080	5-1619	3,371 12 11	173,610	4-6609	3,157 0 10	159,555	4-7438	5,748 8 0	31,550	43-7279	3,170 7 10	153,530	4-9560
"Archimedes"	2,739 6 0	65,780	9-9944	2,553 1 3	88,800	6-8931	2,390 1 2	75,050	7-6431	2,458 9 0	95,800	6-1589	3,009 18 10	69,320	12-1778
"Pluto"	1,718 5 9	90,120	4-5759	2,154 9 6	136,660	3-7863	2,016 2 6	129,480	3-7370	2,008 5 7	130,080	3-7053	1,926 9 10	103,440	4-4698
"Titan"	2,720 9 4	111,780	5-8410	3,640 17 9	35,870	24-3606	1,895 13 3	78,350	5-8068	1,794 7 4	74,000	5-8196	2,731 8 9	54,350	12-0615
"Charon"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,518 11 6	93,685	6-4520	2,518 7 1	98,195	6-1551	2,442 11 8	123,585	4-7434
"Ulysses"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,079 0 4	212,830	2-3444	2,155 13 3	191,590	2-7003
"Minos"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,822 1 5	92,820	4-7112	2,712 11 0	113,040	5-7591
Total Dredge expenditure	36,825 10 4	.....	.....	34,618 17 7	.....	.....	33,994 15 7	.....	.....	42,581 13 0	.....	.....	40,652 17 4	.....	.....
Total tons of silt lifted	.....	1,481,610	.....	.....	1,341,495	.....	.....	1,664,995	.....	.....	1,810,900	.....	.....	2,107,295	.....
Average cost per ton	.....	.....	5-9652	.....	.....	6-1985	.....	.....	4-8999	.....	.....	5-6433	.....	.....	4-6299

Tugs.	Expenditure.	Tons towed.	Pence per ton towed.	Expenditure.	Tons towed.	Pence per ton towed.	Expenditure.	Tons towed.	Pence per ton towed.	Expenditure.	Tons towed.	Pence per ton towed.	Expenditure.	Tons towed.	Pence per ton towed.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
"Ajax"	3,944 3 6	387,600	2-4422	3,285 11 8	358,300	2-2007	1,501 16 3	343,305	1-0499	1,785 7 3	306,640	1-3973	1,827 13 2	312,855	1-4020
"Thetis"	2,267 17 10	186,900	2-9122	2,381 9 2	155,875	3-6666	2,140 13 0	169,640	3-0288	1,282 11 1	91,880	3-3501	1,439 14 2	30,580	11-2992
"Dione"	.....	.....	.....	876 16 6	60,590	3-4731	1,272 8 7	141,285	2-1614	1,195 16 5	180,715	1-5881	1,833 10 8	154,420	2-8496
"Cyclops"	1,671 0 7	72,540	5-5286	1,293 12 5	111,985	2-7724	1,190 9 2	102,780	2-7798	1,203 4 3	106,610	2-7087	1,974 12 8	66,270	7-1512
"Ceres"	.....	.....	.....	1,433 17 9	65,730	5-2355	1,720 17 0	101,610	4-0646	1,720 19 3	96,990	4-2582	2,447 9 1	129,000	4-5534
"Charybdis"	889 5 9	90,800	2-3505	1,345 8 3	101,830	3-1709	749 4 6	214,294	0-8391	1,183 17 4	212,870	1-3347	1,685 18 0	191,590	2-0493
"Little Nell"	2,085 0 10	247,080	2-0253	2,257 9 6	123,425	4-3896	1,056 6 7	159,560	1-5888	1,543 12 1	64,830	5-7144	1,595 2 3	153,530	2-4934
"Achilles"	1,715 6 5	82,010	5-0198	1,629 1 8	39,320	9-9435	1,082 8 8	71,539	3-6313	1,237 18 4	96,115	3-0911	1,356 10 0	112,880	2-8841
"Pearl"	847 4 11	90,120	2-2563	918 13 4	136,660	1-6145	1,305 14 11	94,800	3-3057	2,251 16 3	92,820	5-8224	1,284 9 4	128,440	2-4001
"Hector"	787 13 8	105,180	1-7973	1,308 4 4	34,210	9-1777	659 8 6	73,650	2-1456	1,195 14 1	48,950	5-8625	869 10 10	112,120	1-8613
"Scylla"	302 10 11	36,210	2-0052	105 15 8	13,420	1-8918	236 18 11	47,965	1-1855	681 13 11	78,600	1-7762	133 0 6	15,065	2-1514
"Neptune"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,742 3 9	112,730	3-7090
"Athena"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358 13 11	25,650	3-3661
"Juno"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	995 8 7	105,220	2-2705
Total Tug expenditure	14,510 4 5	.....	.....	16,836 0 3	.....	.....	12,915 11 1	.....	.....	15,182 10 3	.....	.....	19,493 16 11	.....	.....
Tons of silt towed	1,298,440	1,201,245	1,520,428	1,377,020	1,650,350
Cost per ton (average)	2-6823	3-3637	2-0387	2-6462	2-8348

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APPENDIX D.

RETURN showing Quantity and Cost of Work performed by DREDGES and TUGS from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1883.

Dredges Tugs.	1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.			
	Quantities.	Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing.	Price per Ton.	Quantities.	Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing.	Price per Ton.	Quantities.	Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing.	Price per Ton.	Quantities.	Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing.	Price per Ton.	Quantities.	Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing.	Price per Ton.	Quantities.	Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing.	Price per Ton.	Quantities.	Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing.	Price per Ton.	Quantities.	Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing.	Price per Ton.				
	Tons.	£ s. d.	d.	Tons.	£ s. d.	d.	Tons.	£ s. d.	d.	Tons.	£ s. d.	d.	Tons.	£ s. d.	d.	Tons.	£ s. d.	d.	Tons.	£ s. d.	d.	Tons.	£ s. d.	d.				
1. S. "Newcastle" and "Ajax" and other tugs (Newcastle).	356,035 sand, night and day.	7,801 14 8	6-27	589,870 sand, night and day.	12,173 4 1	4-05	770,995 sand, night and day.	11,864 7 10	3-09	661,355 sand, night and day.	12,312 10 9	4-46	388,400 night work ceased in March.	11,033 18 1	6-32	360,300 sand and soft rock.	10,976 16 10	7-31	370,000 sand, mud, and stone.	7,917 6 4	5-14	429,850 sand, mud, and stone.	9,574 6 0	5-3455	447,200 sand, mud, and stones.	9,002 14 5	4-8315	
2. S. "Samson" and "Thetis" and other tugs (Sydney Heads).	223,560 sand, night and day, rough water.	9,513 6 0	10-21	240,780 sand, night and day, rough water.	10,740 17 0	10-06	312,200 sand, night and day, rough water.	12,142 1 1	9-33	225,380 work at Heads finished in October, new boiler "Thetis," included in cost.	11,512 5 1	12-26	196,700 mud, &c., at Darling Harbour, day work cost new boiler, &c. included in expenses.	9,301 4 9	11-35	152,135 sand, soft rock, clay, and mud.	6,268 18 2	0-88	182,315 sand, mud, clay, and blasted rock.	5,845 18 11	7-01	109,060 sand, mud, and rock.	6,804 11 5	0-0394	95,845 rock, sewage, and clay.	0,483 12 1	18-1620	
3. "Vulcan" and "Little Nell" and other tugs (Hunter River).	210,000 sand, night and day, extensive repairs.	9,181 10 3	10-43	278,700 sand, night and day.	6,256 8 1	5-41	297,350 sand, night and day.	6,709 0 11	5-41	176,460 night work ceased in August, new boiler "Vulcan" charged to expenses.	7,709 6 2	10-49	152,100 day work, sand.	5,131 1 1	8-00	125,140 sand and soft rock.	4,438 1 10	8-51	134,450 sand, mud, clay, and soft rock.	3,900 10 4	6-07	174,095 sand, mud, and clay.	4,782 1 0	6-5583	177,100 sand, gravel, and rock.	6,847 0 5	9-2861	
4. S. "Hunter" and "Cyclops" and other tugs (Newcastle).	220,515 sand, night and day.	7,166 10 6	7-49	231,330 sand, night and day.	7,301 2 5	7-06	63,900 sand for 2 months, extensive repairs.	10,464 19 11	39-26	21,110 extensive repairs and working at dock.	5,791 17 9	65-84	74,280 rock, clay, and sand.	4,217 9 11	13-02	79,600 sand and soft rock.	3,794 6 2	11-44	153,050 sand, mud, clay, and soft rock.	5,741 2 7	9-00	138,040 sand, mud, and rock.	5,135 19 8	8-0296	207,005 mud and sand.	5,389 19 5	4-7695	
5. S. & H. "Hercules" and "Achilles," &c. (Sydney Harbour).	20,450 day work, rock, &c.	4,166 9 10	33-95	20,450 day work, rock, &c.	3,770 7 1	44-24	23,000 day work, rock, &c.	3,070 6 10	32-13	Under repairs ...	8,507 6 8	..	64,570 day work, clay mud, &c.	4,527 17 11	16-83	87,500 hard clay and mud.	4,685 15 4	12-84	73,410 clay, mud, rock, and stone.	4,256 4 1	13-05	87,330 clay, mud, rock, and hard rock.	4,887 6 10	13-2000	118,570 clay, mud, rock, and stones.	4,012 10 8	9-9486	
6. "Fitzroy" and "Charybdis" (Macleay River).	90,750 day work, sand.	4,670 0 5	11-23	117,150 day work, sand.	3,208 1 0	6-75	118,125 day work, sand.	3,604 12 6	7-32	104,520 day work, sand.	3,409 18 1	8-03	90,800 day work, sand.	3,327 16 6	8-79	101,830 sand and gravel.	4,094 14 9	9-05	214,450 sand, coarse gravel, and shingle.	3,052 16 7	3-41	76,360 sand, gravel, and shingle.	2,558 18 0	8-0295	182,630 sand, mud, and clay.	3,793 14 7	4-8355	
7. "Pluto" and "Pearl" (Shoalhaven River).	131,880 day work, sand.	3,090 16 6	5-62	58,200 day work, heavy repairs.	5,182 8 7	21-37	67,150 day work (repairs).	3,041 12 6	10-57	117,430 day work, sand.	3,143 5 0	6-42	90,120 day work, sand.	2,563 10 8	6-88	136,560 sand.	3,073 2 10	5-40	129,450 sand.	3,522 16 6	6-52	130,080 sand.	3,799 11 10	8-3478	108,440 sand.	2,888 2 8	6-7009	
8. "Titan" and "Hector" and "Scylla" (Hawkesbury, Lake Macquarie, and Myall River).	54,000 day work, sand.	2,920 2 2	12-98	50,500 day work, sand.	2,793 18 11	13-27	43,750 day work, sand.	3,238 10 7	18-01	49,060 day work, sand.	3,461 10 10	16-93	111,780 night and day, sand.	3,619 17 11	7-77	35,570 sand.	4,681 0 10	33-53	78,330 sand.	2,554 1 9	7-95	74,009 sand.	3,186 17 0	10-3357	754,350 sand, mud, and shells.	3,289 11 8	14-5261	
9. "Clarence" and "Little Nell" (Clarence River).	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,194 started November, sand, night and day.	5,271 10 0	22-53	209,045 night and day work, sand.	8,333 18 4	0-66	247,080 night work ceased in October.	7,999 4 5	7-18	173,610 clay, mud, and sand.	6,268 16 10	8-53	159,555 sand and clay.	4,213 7 5	6-33	31,560 sand and clay.	6,400 12 1	49-4423	162,530 sand and loam.	4,705 10 1	7-4494
10. S. & H. "Archimedes" and "Scylla" and "Achilles," &c. (Sydney Harbour).	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,090 day work at Jetties, and reclaiming.	3,947 11 11	10-27	..	..	..	65,780 day work, Jetties.	3,197 7 3	11-06	88,800 clay, mud, and sand.	4,345 5 11	13-40	75,050 sand, mud, stiff clay, and at jetties.	3,052 0 10	11-04	95,800 mud and sand.	3,127 0 5	7-8392	60,320 sand.	3,811 17 0	15-4137
11. S. & H. "Charon," "Achilles," and other tugs (Sydney Harbour).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,685 mud and sewage.	4,029 19 7	10-32	98,105 mud and sewage.	3,800 18 8	0-2902	144,535 mud, clay, and rock.	4,271 1 11	7-7796
12. "Ulysses" and "Charybdis," &c. (Manning River).
13. "Minos" and "Pearl," &c. (Moruya).

This material lifted by the dredges marked S was wholly deposited at sea, and the cost of dredging has been enhanced by detentions during stormy weather, a disadvantage which the other dredges have not laboured under. The dredgings from the "Hercules," "Archimedes," and "Charon," were partly sent to sea and partly used for reclaiming water frontages.

1. The "Newcastle" first started work in Newcastle Harbour in May, 1875. Night-work began in June of that year, and continued until April, 1879, when a collision at night took place between the "Ajax" and the ship "Duart Bay," entailing, with other smaller collisions, a loss to the Department of £1,527 13s. 1d., which amount, although debited to the work of 1879, together with £597 0s. 5d., the cost of a collision with the "Eagle" charged against 1878, might very fairly, as contingencies of night-work, be distributed over the whole period embraced by the return.

2. The "Samson" from 1875 until October, 1878, was deepening the Sow and Pigs Channel, and was thereby subjected to much detention, owing to damage to buckets and to the water being too rough for dredging. The charges for 1876 and 1877 include the sum of £1,637 12s. 5d. paid for recovery and repairs to a punt wrecked at the Heads during the "Dandenong" gale, and in 1878 and 1879 special votes of £1,093 6s. 10d. and £2,987 13s. 0d. for new boilers fitted in the "Thetis" and "Samson," together with a thorough overhaul of dredge punts and machinery, are a charge against the expenses of these years, but may fairly be distributed over the period (eleven years) from 1868 to 1879. Deducting cost of these renewals paid by special vote, the rate of the "Samson" and "Thetis" work for 1879 was 7-02d. per ton, the rate shown in the details of expenditure. The employment of the "Thetis" upon services not connected with dredging has increased the cost of the "Samson's" work chiefly by the impossibility of obtaining a substitute tug equal to the dredge's requirements. From 1875 until October, 1878, the "Samson" worked night and day.

3. The "Vulcan," built in 1864, underwent an extensive overhaul in 1875, and was supplied with a new boiler in 1878, the cost of which is charged against the work of the latter year, but is a legitimate charge to be spread over fourteen previous years. Much of the sand lifted by the "Vulcan" was towed long distances; in some cases the depositing place was over 12 miles away from the dredge. The "Vulcan" worked night and day from 1876 until August, 1878.

4. The "Hunter" worked night and day dredging sand in Newcastle Harbour during 1875 and 1876, when it was found necessary to supply her with new boilers, renew much of the woodwork, add a hurricane deck, and thoroughly overhaul the machinery. The heavy expenditure of 1877 and 1878 is in all fairness a charge distributable over each year's work, since 1859, the year the "Hunter" first started to work. The high rate per ton, and the small quantity of work performed in 1879, is owing to the employment of the dredge at rock work.

5. The "Hercules" is the oldest dredge in the service, having been at work nearly forty years. Like the "Hunter," she was most extensively repaired in 1878, much of the hull having been rebuilt and new hurricane deck fitted. Employed chiefly in dredging clay, rock and silt (used for reclamation in Sydney Harbour), it is not to be wondered at that the quantity of work performed is so much less than that of other dredges not having the same difficulties to contend with.

6. The dredge "Fitzroy" has been since 1875 steadily employed, day work only, lifting sand at the Macleay River. The only detentions have been for repairs or from floods in the river. The material dredged in 1881 was deposited at an easy distance from the dredge.

7. The "Pluto," employed at Shoalhaven for five years, dredging sand, underwent extensive repairs in 1876. This dredge was built in 1862, and has never worked at night. Cost of new boiler and extensive repairs to "Pearl" included in expenses of 1881.

8. The "Titan," built for coast lakes, &c., was employed up to October, 1876, at Brisbane Water, and from February, 1876, until June, 1880, she was occupied deepening the entrance and tributary creeks of Lake Macquarie. The increased work of 1879 is owing to the dredge working night and day during that year. The material lifted at the lake was chiefly sand, with some mud and gravel.

9. The "Clarence," built in 1877, commenced working at the Clarence River Heads in October of that year. For a short time previous to leaving Sydney, some work, as a trial, was performed at Woolloomooloo Bay. Night and day work was carried on for two years after her arrival at the Clarence; the material lifted was sand, which was deposited behind islands and out of the main channel. The expenditure for 1877 includes the outfit of the dredge.

10. The "Archimedes," designed specially for the removal of sewage deposits and jetty deepening in Sydney harbour, started to work early in 1878, and was employed for a considerable time at the mouths of the Corporation sewers. After the completion of this work she was removed to Russhutters' Bay, where deepening and reclaiming the water-frontage by the silt lifted in the bay and elsewhere has been steadily going forward.

11. The "Charon" started work in Blackwattle Bay early in 1881 and was wholly employed removing sewage and material deposits.—A. B. P., 31/12 82.

12. The "Ulysses" has been dredging at the Manning River since starting to work in January, 1882.

13. The "Minos" has been dredging at the Moruya River since starting to work in May, 1882.

APPENDIX E.

Work performed by Dredges and Attendant Tugs, from 1st January, 1882, to 31st December, 1883.

	1882.					1883.							
	Quantities.		Cost of Dredging, Towing, and Repairing.			Rate per ton.		Quantities.		Cost of Dredging, Towing, and Repairing.		Rate per ton.	
	Tons.	d.	£	s. d.		d.	Tons.	d.	£	s. d.	d.	Tons.	d.
1. "Newcastle"	429,850		6,834	1 2	3-8156	1. "Newcastle"	447,200		5,539	19 8	2-9732		
Towed by Tugs—						Towed by Tugs—							
"Ajax"	291,200					"Neptune"	10,200						
"Dione"	53,400					"Thetis"	4,800						
"Neptune"	26,400		2,740	4 10	1-5209	"Dione"	30,400		3,402	14 9	1-8583		
Hired Tugs	58,850					"Neptune"	24,800						
						"Ajax"	310,200						
Tons	429,850		9,574	6 0	5-3455	Hired Tugs	57,800						
							447,200		9,002	14 5	4-8315		
2. "Samson"	169,050		4,432	15 10	6-2932	2. "Samson"	85,845		4,417	7 4	12-3498		
Towed by Tugs—						Towed by Tugs—							
"Thetis"	1,050					"Thetis"	24,500						
"Ceres"	25,200					"Neptune"	57,550		2,068	4 9	5-8022		
"Achilles"	2,800					Hired Tugs	3,500						
"Dione"	1,400		2,371	15 7	3-3462		85,550†		6,485	12 1	18-1520		
"Little Nell"	700												
"Neptune"	25,900												
"Ajax"	14,000												
Hired Tugs	11,900												
	169,050		6,804	11 5	9-6394								
	1,050*												
3. "Vulcan"	174,995		3,618	0 10	4-9620	3. "Vulcan"†	177,190		3,684	10 1	4-9906		
Towed by Tugs—						Towed by Tugs—							
"Dione"	290					"Juno"	3,525						
"Cyclops"	97,865		1,164	0 2	1-5963	"Dione"	80,370		3,162	19 4	4-2955		
Hired Tugs	16,610					"Cyclops"	66,270						
	174,995		4,782	1 0	6-5583	Hired Tugs	26,555						
							176,720†		6,847	9 5	9-2861		
4. "Hunter"	138,040		3,792	19 7	6-5946	4. "Hunter"	297,005		3,334	15 4	2-6947		
Towed by Tugs—						Towed by Tugs—							
"Cyclops"	90,000					"Juno"	93,555						
"Dione"	26,520		1,343	0 1	2-3350	"Dione"	43,650		2,555	4 1	2-0648		
Hired Tugs	21,520					"Ajax"	2,000						
	138,040		5,135	19 8	8-9296	"Ceres"	3,840						
						Hired Tugs	153,900						
							297,005		5,889	19 5	4-7595		
5. "Hercules"	87,330		3,320	9 0	9-1252	5. "Hercules"	118,570		2,812	5 5	5-6925		
Towed by Tugs—						Towed by Tugs—							
"Ceres"	71,790					"Ceres"	100,360						
"Achilles"	3,060		1,516	17 10	4-1657	"Neptune"	5,280		2,100	5 3	4-2511		
"Little Nell"	4,560					"Juno"	8,100						
"Ajax"	1,440					By crew	150						
"Thetis"	3,600					Hired Tugs	3,600						
Hired Tugs	2,880						118,570		4,912	10 8	9-9436		
	87,330		4,837	6 10	13-2909								
6. "Fitzroy"	76,360		2,154	7 10	6-7712	6. "Archimedes"	59,320		3,009	18 10	12-1778		
Towed by Tugs—						Towed by Tugs—							
"Charybdis"	7,600					"Scylla"	8,120						
Hired Tugs	68,760		404	10 2	1-2583	"Neptune"	2,380		831	18 2	3-2359		
	76,360		2,558	18 0	8-0295	Hired Tugs	51,200						
							61,700†		3,841	17 0	15-4137		
7. "Pluto"	130,030		2,008	5 7	3-7053	7. "Fitzroy"	182,630		2,714	18 4	3-5678		
Towed by Tugs—						Towed by Tugs—							
"Little Nell"	27,840		1,701	6 3	4-8425	"Hector"	86,870		1,078	16 3	1-4177		
Hired Tugs	102,240					By crew	3,440						
	130,080		3,799	11 10	8-5478	Hired Tugs	92,320						
							182,630		3,793	14 7	4-9855		
8. "Titan"	74,000		1,794	7 4	5-8196	8. "Clarence"	153,530		3,170	7 10	4-9560		
Towed by Tugs—						Towed by Tug—							
"Hector"	48,950		1,392	9 8	4-5161	"Little Nell"	153,530		1,595	2 3	2-4934		
Hired Tugs	25,050								4,765	10 1	7-4494		
	74,000		3,186	17 0	10-3357								
9. "Clarence"	31,550		5,748	8 0	43-7279	9. "Pluto"	103,440		1,926	9 10	4-4698		
Towed by Tug—						Towed by Tug—							
"Little Nell"	31,550		751	4 1	5-7144	"Pearl"	20,640		961	12 10	2-2311		
						Hired Tugs	82,800						
			6,499	12 1	49-4423		103,440		2,888	2 8	6-7009		

* 359 tons dredged in 1881 towed in 1882, and 700 tons towed in consequence of heavy sea outside Heads.
 † The difference between the quantities dredged and that towed is contained in the punts at the end of the year,
 1,380 tons transferred from one tug to another.

APPENDIX E—continued.

	1882.					1883.			
	Quantities.	Cost of Dredging, Towing, and Repairing.	Rate per Ton.			Quantities.	Cost of Dredging, Towing, and Repairing.	Rate per Ton.	
10. "Archimedes"	Tons. 95,800	£ 2,458 s. 9 d. 0	6·1589		10. "Titan"	Tons. 54,350	£ 2,731 s. 8 d. 9	12·0615	
Towed by Tugs—					Towed by Tugs—				
"Scylla"	78,390				"Hector"	25,250			
"Dione"	1,140				"Athens"	25,650	558 2 11		2·4646
"Achilles"	670	668 11 5	1·6803		By crew	3,450			
Hired Tugs ..	14,880					54,350		3,289 11 8	14·5261
By Dredge crew	400								
	95,480*		3,127 0 5	7·8392	11. "Charon"	123,585	2,442 11 8		4·7434
11. "Charon"	98,195	2,518 7 1	6·1551		Towed by Tugs—				
Towed by Tugs—					"Achilles"	112,500			
"Achilles"	89,585				"Thetis"	180			
"Scylla"	210	1,282 11 7	3·1351		"Ajax"	595	1,828 10 3		3·0362
"Little Nell"	180				"Scylla"	5,635			
Hired Tugs ..	8,220				"Neptune"	23,270			
	98,195		3,800 18 8	9·2902	Hired Tugs ..	2,355			
12. "Ulysses"	212,830	2,079 0 4	2·3444			144,535†	4,271 1 11		7·7796
Towed by Tugs—					12. "Ulysses"	191,590	2,155 13 3		2·7003
"Charybdis"	205,270	1,188 1 10	1·3397		Towed by Tug—				
Hired Tugs ..	7,560				"Charybdis"	191,590	1,635 18 0		2·0493
	212,830		3,267 2 2	3·6841			3,791 11 3		4·7496
"Minos"	92,820	1,822 1 5	4·7112		13. "Minos"	113,040	2,712 11 0		5·7591
Towed by Tug—					Towed by Tugs—				
"Pearl"	92,820	2,251 16 3	5·8224		"Neptune"	4,000			
					"Thetis"	1,100	1,194 8 9		2·5182
		4,073 17 8	10·5336		"Pearl"	107,800			
					Hired Tugs ..	140			
						113,040		3,906 19 9	8·2773

* The difference between the quantities dredged and that towed is contained in the punts at the end of the year.
† 20,950 tons transferred from one tug to another.

APPENDIX F.

THE following Amounts have been received from Private Firms for Work performed for them by Dredges.

Dredges	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
"Samson" ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	.....	.....	.....	340 0 0	245 0 0	200 0 0	1,244 0 0	360 0 0	380 0 0	60 0 0
"Hercules" ..	273 0 0	481 0 0	281 5 0	.....	138 14 0	58 10 0	85 12 0	.....	.....	.....
"Archimedes" ..	.....	.....	.....	346 6 8	175 14 2	135 10 0	359 18 2	.....	.....	.....
"Charon" ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 10 0	.....	239 7 5
"Hunter" ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540 0 0	680 0 0	1,640 0 0
	273 0 0	481 0 0	281 5 0	686 6 8	559 8 2	394 0 0	1,689 10 2	1,003 10 0	1,060 0 0	1,939 7 5

APPENDIX G.

COMPARATIVE cost of Stores, Labour, Repairs, &c., during and including the years from 1881 to 1883.

	Amount.	Pence per Ton Dredged.	Pence per Hour Dredging.		Amount.	Pence per Ton Dredged.	Pence per Hour Dredging.
DREDGE "NEWCASTLE."				DREDGE "SAMSON."			
Rope	£ s. d.			Rope	£ s. d.		
1881	60 6 5	0.0390	8 6044	1881	28 12 4	0.0377	4.0754
1882	85 15 11	0.0479	13.4012	1882	32 18 5	0.0408	5.1861
1883	51 9 2	0.0276	7.8338	1883	7 10 0	0.0218	1.1474
Waste				Waste			
1881	4 12 2	0.0029	0.0574	1881	4 2 6	0.0054	0.5875
1882	2 16 0	0.0015	0.4374	1882	3 5 4	0.0046	0.5146
1883	3 19 8	0.0021	0.6064	1883	8 8 8	0.0090	0.5051
Tallow				Tallow			
1881	9 8 3	0.0059	1.3069	1881	7 5 4	0.0095	1.0848
1882	9 13 11	0.0054	1.5145	1882	4 1 7	0.0058	0.6426
1883	12 15 11	0.0069	1.9480	1883	2 18 6	0.0052	0.4303
V.I.-rubber				V.I.-rubber			
1881	2 7 7	0.0015	0.3934	1881	0 11 5	0.0007	0.0513
1882	2 4 1	0.0013	0.3600	1882			
1883	1 13 8	0.0009	0.2562	1883			
Paints and leads				Paints and leads			
1881	86 2 8	0.0557	12.2855	1881	28 7 1	0.0378	4.0379
1882	121 19 7	0.0681	19.0530	1882	32 15 10	0.0406	5.1857
1883	38 11 7	0.0207	5.8781	1883	0 18 9	0.0026	0.1879
Castor oil				Castor oil			
1881	7 2 7	0.0040	1.0169	1881	1 16 8	0.0024	0.2612
1882	11 8 7	0.0064	1.7852	1882	3 0 0	0.0042	0.4726
1883	4 0 8	0.0022	0.6140	1883	0 19 5	0.0027	0.1428
Kerosene oil				Kerosene oil			
1881	6 13 9	0.0043	0.9530	1881	2 17 6	0.0038	0.4085
1882	8 1 5	0.0045	1.2607	1882	3 15 6	0.0063	0.5947
1883	2 15 0	0.0015	0.4190	1883	2 5 0	0.0063	0.3310
Linseed oil				Linseed oil			
1881	30 0 11	0.0194	4.2850	1881	1 15 2	0.0023	0.2504
1882	30 3 7	0.0168	4.7139	1882	3 17 2	0.0065	0.6078
1883	24 12 5	0.0182	3.7482	1883			
Teal oil				Cylinder oil			
1881	14 12 10	0.0094	2.0885	1881	2 12 0	0.0034	0.3703
1882	19 6 1	0.0108	3.0153	1882			
1883	24 14 1	0.0133	3.7609	1883			
Axle grease				Teal oil			
1881	2 17 9	0.0018	0.4110	1881	10 11 3	0.0139	1.5042
1882	3 3 9	0.0018	0.4979	1882	12 0 1	0.0170	1.8910
1883				1883	12 6 9	0.0345	1.8149
Turpentine				Neatsfoot oil			
1881	2 9 10	0.0016	0.3554	1881	6 12 0	0.0087	0.9399
1882	4 1 1	0.0023	0.6332	1882	7 10 1	0.0106	1.1821
1883				1883	4 16 8	0.0139	0.7110
Albany compound				Black oil			
1881	4 5 10	0.0027	0.6123	1881	2 18 0	0.0038	0.4177
1882	3 7 0	0.0019	0.5272	1882			
1883	4 2 0	0.0022	0.6230	1883			
Chain				Axle grease			
1881				1881	0 18 0	0.0009	0.0926
1882	36 5 9	0.0203	5.6681	1882	2 12 0	0.0037	0.4090
1883				1883			
Iron and steel				Turpentine			
1881	118 5 2	0.0764	16.8089	1881	0 19 10	0.0014	0.1412
1882	151 7 7	0.0945	23.6453	1882	0 19 8	0.0014	0.1517
1883	64 6 10	0.0345	9.7951	1883			
Timber				Albany compound			
1881	12 9 11	0.0032	1.7825	1881	0 15 0	0.0010	0.1068
1882	62 13 4	0.0350	9.7884	1882	0 15 0	0.0011	0.1181
1883	40 3 11	0.0216	6.1192	1883			
Coal				Iron and steel			
1881	204 11 10	0.1323	29.1839	1881	21 11 1	0.0284	3.0695
1882	317 5 3	0.1771	49.5501	1882	18 18 4	0.0293	2.9789
1883	331 0 0	0.1776	50.3901	1883	9 16 11	0.0276	1.4484
Sundry stores				Timber			
1881	149 5 0	0.0966	21.2951	1881	6 0 0	0.0079	0.8545
1882	273 7 4	0.1527	42.6908	1882	9 18 3	0.0141	1.5615
1883	85 17 0	0.0461	13.0605	1883			
Salaries and allowances				Coal			
1881	3,261 7 6	2.1038	403.2184	1881	289 5 2	0.3308	41.1939
1882	3,341 19 10	1.8659	622.0168	1882	270 5 3	0.3064	43.9928
1883	8,092 8 9	1.9316	1,931.6	1883	351 13 5	0.9831	51.7321
Repairs				Sundry stores			
1881	2,204 13 9	1.4643	323.0402	1881	62 9 8	0.0822	8.5954
1882	2,349 13 7	1.3114	366.9003	1882	78 16 2	0.1043	11.6272
1883	1,181 12 1	0.6073	172.2709	1883	80 15 4	0.2253	11.8311
Collisions				Salaries and allowances			
1881	12 4 4	0.0079	1.7426	1881	2,281 17 7	3.0038	324.9672
1882				1882	2,290 16 6	3.2523	360.8788
1883	25 16 5	0.0130	3.9309	1883	2,539 19 5	7.1011	373.6396
Repairs				Repairs			
1881				1881	614 4 7	0.8086	87.4737
1882				1882	1,652 11 1	2.3462	280.3302
1883				1883	1,399 12 6	3.9129	205.8902
Collisions				Collisions			
1881				1881	49 19 2	0.0653	7.1146
1882				1882			
1883				1883			
Total expenditure				Total expenditure			
1881	6,253 18 10	4.0438	892.0570	1881	3,425 16 7	4.5097	467.8795
1882	6,534 1 2	3.8156	1,067.4741	1882	4,482 15 10	6.2932	698.3085
1883	5,539 19 8	2.9732	848.8847	1883	4,417 7 4	12.3493	649.8118
Cost of coal		s. d.		Cost of coal		s. d.	
1881		4 10 1		1881		9 11 1	
1882		7 7 1		1882		10 7 1	
1883		7 11 1		1883		11 3 1	
Tons dredged				Tons dredged			
1881		371,200		1881		152,215	
1882		429,850		1882		169,050	
1883		447,200		1883		85,845	
Hours dredging				Hours dredging			
1881		1,682 1/2		1881		1,683 1/2	
1882		1,536 1/2		1882		1,628 1/2	
1883		1,670 1/2		1883		1,631	

COMPARATIVE cost of Stores, Labour, Repairs, &c.—continued.

DREDGE "VULCAN."				DREDGE "HUNTER"—continued.					
	Amount.	Pence per Ton Dredged.	Pence per Hour Dredging.		Amount.	Pence per Ton Dredged.	Pence per Hour Dredging.		
DREDGE "VULCAN."				DREDGE "HUNTER"—continued.					
Rope	1881 1882 1883	33 18 9 18 7 3 25 5 6	0-0006 0-0251 0 0342	4 6506 2-3186 3 7607	Caster oil	1881 1882 1883	£ s. d. 6 7 7 7 5 1 0 4 6	0 0064 0-0126 0 0074	0-6221 0-8059 1 2348
Waste	1881 1882 1883	3 4 2 2 10 3 2 2 0	0-0057 0-0034 0-0028	0-4405 0-3172 0-3645	Kerosene oil	1881 1882 1883	1 6 0 1 17 4 1 3 4	0-0021 0-0033 0 0009	0 1533 0-2565 0-1502
Tallow	1881 1882 1883	3 6 5 2 9 8 2 9 0	0 0059 0-0034 0-0035	0-4560 0-3136 0-3645	Linseed oil	1881 1882 1883	5 4 9 9 16 4 4 4 4	0-0082 0-0170 0-0037	0 6068 1 2492 0-5644
V. I.-rubber	1881 1882 1883	3 0 10 2 17 6	0 0054 0-0039	0-4176 0-4278	Teal oil	1881 1882 1883	8 17 0 8 2 0 0 3 9	0 0138 0-0141 0-0074	1 0236 1 1130 1 2238
Paints and leads	1881 1882 1883	£1 0 0 44 5 1 45 0 4	0 0553 0 0607 0-0610	4-2563 5-5378 6-0381	Black oil	1881 1882 1883	1 8 4	0-0022	0-1638
Castor oil	1881 1882 1883	3 18 10 5 5 11 6 8 11	0 0071 0-0073 0-0074	0-5412 0-0036 0-8103	Axle grease	1881 1882 1883	..... 0 13 0 .....	..... 0-0011 .....	..... 0 0593
Kerosene oil	1881 1882 1883	3 1 3 2 10 6 4 13 0	0-0054 0 0043 0-0063	0 4205 0-3756 0 6919	Turpentine	1881 1882 1883	0 3 8 1 5 0	0 0006 0-0022	0 0502 0 1718
Linseed oil	1881 1882 1883	11 12 2 15 12 0 13 4 7	0-0203 0-0214 0 0180	1-5038 1-9698 1-9684	Albany compound	1881 1882 1883	2 3 4 2 3 4	0 0084 0-0038	0-2506 0 2978
Teal oil	1881 1882 1883	10 4 0 10 12 4 12 12 4	0 0192 0-0145 0-0171	1-4005 1 3405 1 8722	Chain	1881 1882 1883	11 10 7 93 10 1	0-0181 0-1712	1-3335 13-5337
Turpentine	1881 1882 1883	0 19 2 1 12 5 1 12 2	0-0017 0 0023 0 0021	0 1316 0-2047 0-2303	Iron and steel	1881 1882 1883	47 3 11 30 16 11 40 0 6	0-0740 0-0536 0 0323	5-4583 4-2325 6-3576
Chain	1881 1882 1883	73 1 1	0 1304	10-0303	Timber	1881 1882 1883	12 13 6 18 3 3 8 2 7	0-0203 0-0316 0-0065	1-4940 2-4082 1-0381
Iron and steel	1881 1882 1883	19 8 7 14 8 7 18 14 8	0 0347 0-0195 0-0254	2-6676 1-8219 2-7878	Coal	1881 1882 1883	91 13 10 153 4 0 212 2 9	0-1438 0-2694 0-1714	10-6053 21-0554 28-3954
Timber	1881 1882 1883	21 8 7 8 9 4 0 18 10	0-0353 0-0116 0-0135	2 9439 1-0691 1-4792	Sundry stores	1881 1882 1883	123 17 4 94 10 2 110 19 10	0 1943 0-1651 0-0807	14-3203 13-0503 14-8567
Coal	1881 1882 1883	66 2 9 130 11 2 156 12 8	0-1716 0-1872 0-2121	18 1907 17 2427 23 3025	Salaries and allowances	1881 1882 1883	2,003 10 5 2,293 3 5 2,663 15 7	8-2829 3-9870 2-1525	242-1422 315-1073 356-5572
Sundry stores	1881 1882 1883	61 11 6 91 4 3 83 14 8	0-1099 0-1251 0-1134	8-4542 11-5196 12 4688	Repairs	1881 1882 1883	1,779 16 10 1,017 4 2 244 1 0	2-7910 1-7685 0-1965	205-8618 139-8024 32-6670
Salaries and allowances	1881 1882 1883	1,972 10 11 1,996 11 4 2,213 5 9	3-5216 2 7333 2-9979	270-8713 252 0933 329-3174	Total expenditure	1881 1882 1883	4,234 19 11 3,792 19 7 3,334 15 4	6-6253 6-5946 2 3947	488-9742 521-2970 440-3714
Repairs	1881 1882 1883	366 6 7 1,267 1 4 1,066 18 7	0-6540 1-7377 1-4722	50-2369 159-9374 161 7254	Cost of coal	1881 1882 1883	..... ..... .....	s. d. 4 7 1 6 8 1 8 7	...............
Total Expenditure	1881 1882 1883	2,715 1 10 3,618 0 10 3,684 10 1	4-8466 4-0620 4-0906	372-7815 456 8354 543-2213	Tons dredged	1881 1882 1883	..... ..... .....	153,050 138,040 237,005	...............
Cost of coal	1881 1882 1883	..... ..... .....	s. d. 5 11 1 5 8 1 8 4 1	..... ..... .....	Hours dredging	1881 1882 1883	..... ..... .....	2,075 1,740 1 1,793	...............
Tons dredged	1881 1882 1883	..... ..... .....	134,450 174,905 177,190	..... ..... .....	DREDGE "HERCULES."				
Hours dredging	1881 1882 1883	..... ..... .....	1,748 1,900 1 1,613	..... ..... .....	Rope	1881 1882 1883	£ s. d. 40 2 5 31 3 1 37 3 7	0-1312 0-0566 0-0763	6-3716 5-5684 5-7217
DREDGE "HUNTER."				DREDGE "HERCULES."					
Rope	1881 1882 1883	10 8 0 26 8 0 16 11 6	0-0169 0 0450 0-0133	1-2023 3-6233 2 2491	Waste	1881 1882 1883	2 4 4 1 8 0	0-0073 0 0025	0-3520 0 2135
Waste	1881 1882 1883	2 13 10 2 10 6 2 5 8	0 0042 0 0044 0-0018	0-3113 0-3470 0-3056	Tallow	1881 1882 1883	0 17 3	0-0028	0-1370
Tallow	1881 1882 1883	7 13 8 6 12 9 5 16 5	0-0121 0-0115 0-0048	0-8362 0-0122 0-7780	V.I.-rubber	1881 1882 1883	...............	...............	...............
V.I.-rubber	1881 1882 1883	..... 0 14 0 1 11 6	..... 0-0012 0 0012	..... 0-0982 0-2108	Paints and leads	1881 1882 1883	57 5 4 44 14 4 21 9 0	0-1872 0-1229 0-0484	0-0944 7-3926 3-3011
Paints and leads	1881 1882 1883	18 17 3 19 12 3 5 12 4	0 0206 0-0341 0 0045	2-1817 2-0355 0 7518	Castor oil	1881 1882 1883	4 2 3 3 0 0 2 17 6	0-0184 0-0092 0-0058	0-6532 0-5362 0 4424
DREDGE "HERCULES."				DREDGE "HERCULES."					
Kerosene oil	1881 1882 1883	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	Linseed oil	1881 1882 1883	16 4 2 15 16 4 8 14 5	0-0528 0-0436 0-0177	2-3740 2-3270 1-3421

COMPARATIVE Cost of Stores, Labour, Repairs, &c.—continued.

DREDGE "HERCULES"—continued.				DREDGE "FITZROY"—continued.					
	Amount.	Pence per Ton Dredged.	Pence per Hour Dredging.		Amount.	Pence per Ton Dredged.	Pence per Hour Dredging.		
DREDGE "HERCULES"—continued.				DREDGE "FITZROY"—continued.					
Cylinder oil	1881 1882 1883	£ s. d. 2 12 0 5 11 6 1 6 0	0·0085 0·0153 0·0028	0 4129 0·0964 0·2001	Timber	1881 1882 1883	£ s. d. 2 13 6 4 10 8 02 13 11	0·0038 0·0142 0·0827	0·2910 1·2789 7·2161
"	1881 1882 1883	2 10 2 1 14 3 1 12 11	0·0083 0·0047 0·0034	0·8984 0·3061 0·2533	"	1881 1882 1883	84 16 7 25 14 9 91 16 9	0·0950 0·0309 0 1207	8·4443 7·2606 10·5284
Tell oil	1881 1882 1883	2 10 2 1 14 3 1 12 11	0·0083 0·0047 0·0034	0·8984 0·3061 0·2533	Coal	1881 1882 1883	84 16 7 25 14 9 91 16 9	0·0950 0·0309 0 1207	8·4443 7·2606 10·5284
Axle grease	1881 1882 1883	0 13 0	0·0022	0·1022	Freight on coal	1881 1882 1883	201 18 4 67 14 11 151 18 10	0·2259 0·2129 0·1907	20·1004 19·1113 17·4187
Turpentine	1881 1882 1883	3 5 4 8 1 8 1 11 4	0·0108 0·0085 0·0032	0·5028 0·5510 0·2411	Sundry stores	1881 1882 1883	36 1 8 42 18 2 70 8 8	0 0404 0·1349 0·0920	3·5919 12·1046 8·0745
Albany compound	1881 1882 1883	1 13 4 2 5 0 0 15 0	0·0055 0·0062 0·0015	0 2646 0·4022 0·1154	Salaries and allowances	1881 1882 1883	1,592 13 7 1,756 6 7 1,796 5 0	1·7824 5 5202 2·3605	158·5412 495·4675 205·9231
Chain	1881 1882 1883	22 4 9	0·0611	3·0747	Repairs	1881 1882 1883	277 19 4 151 2 1 457 16 3	0·3110 0·4749 0·6016	27·6098 42·6271 52·4930
Timber	1881 1882 1883	6 6 7	0 0174	1·4313	Insurance	1881 1882 1883	28 14 2	0·0902	8·0087
Coal	1881 1882 1883	132 12 9 128 5 10 173 0 9	0·4336 0·3526 0 3502	21·0641 22·9306 20 6297	Total expenditure	1881 1882 1883	2,303 12 1 2,154 7 10 2,714 18 4	2·5781 0·7712 3 5673	229·3094 607·7025 311·2396
Sundry stores	1881 1882 1883	15 1 8 17 1 1 20 3 0	0·0403 0·0469 0·0520	2 3954 3·0482 4·0244	Cost of coal	1881 1882 1883	s. d. 12 44 20 10 15 04		
Salaries and allowances	1881 1882 1883	1,901 4 2 1,835 0 10 2,054 17 10	0·2156 1·835 0 10 4 1594	301 0289 5·2079 316·2385	Tons dredged	1881 1882 1883	214,450 70,360 182,630		
Repairs	1881 1882 1883	913 2 6 1,143 11 2 480 14 1	2 9358 3·1427 0·0731	145·0123 204·3969 73·9782	Hours dredging	1881 1882 1883	2,411 850½ 2,093½		
Total expenditure	1881 1882 1883	3,084 2 1 3,320 0 0 2,812 5 5	10·1155 9·1252 5 6925	491·3713 593·4892 432·7953					
Cost of coal	1881 1882 1883	s. d. 11 34 12 2½ 13 4½							
Tons dredged	1881 1882 1883	73,410 87,330 118,570							
Hours dredging	1881 1882 1883	1,511½ 1,343½ 1,550½							
DREDGE "FITZROY."				DREDGE "CLARENCE."					
Rope	1881 1882 1883	£ s. d. 6 6 1 5 3 2 10 10 6	0·0071 0·0102 0 0138	0·6276 1 4562 1·2066	Rope	1881 1882 1883	£ s. d. 19 1 0 77 2 5 19 1 2	0·0286 0 5667 0 0297	2·4780 40·0709 2·7418
Waste	1881 1882 1883	2 8 5 2 0 1 1 19 4	0·0027 0·0069 0·0026	0·2409 0·5555 0·2255	Waste	1881 1882 1883	4 2 11 1 13 2 2 17 4	0·0062 0·0126 0 0045	0·5393 0·0907 0·4124
Tallow	1881 1882 1883	1 14 11 2 0 4 1 8 0	0·0020 0·0063 0·0019	0·1738 0·5689 0·1005	Tallow	1881 1882 1883	4 15 6 2 16 3 2 9 0	0·0070 0·0214 0·0038	0·6051 1·0802 0·0525
Paints and leads	1881 1882 1883	3 5 3 19 18 8 5 14 7	0·0036 0·0626 0·0075	0 3248 5·6232 0·6508	V.I.-rubber	1881 1882 1883	8 12 1 0 12 6	0·0654 0·0010	5·1400 0·0899
Castor oil	1881 1882 1883	9 6 5 3 4 11 6 1 11	0 0105 0·0102 0 0030	0·9279 0·9157 0·4938	Paints and lead	1881 1882 1883	34 10 8 34 11 3 19 15 2	0·0519 0·2629 0·0309	4·4921 20·0473 2 8425
Kerosene oil	1881 1882 1883	2 5 4 3 11 3 2 16 2	0·0025 0·0112 0·0037	0·2257 1·0050 0·3219	Castor oil	1881 1882 1883	7 7 4 2 11 4 6 1 6	0 0118 0·0195 0·0095	0·9533 1·5333 0·8740
Linseed oil	1881 1882 1883	2 2 0 15 15 2 4 6 2	0·0024 0 0406 0·0057	0·2090 4·4455 0·4939	Kerosene oil	1881 1882 1883	4 14 6 2 17 9 3 14 3	0·0071 0·0219 0·0058	0·6146 1·7249 0·6341
Tell oil	1881 1882 1883	8 1 7 0 10 10 5 3 3	0·0090 0·0215 0·0063	0·8042 1 9801 0·5018	Linseed oil	1881 1882 1883	10 0 7 8 4 10 6 1 9	0 0150 0·0627 0 0080	1·3046 4·0235 0·7319
Turpentine	1881 1882 1883	0 15 6	0·0024	0·2186	Cylinder oil	1881 1882 1883	1 4 0	0·0018	0·1562
Chain	1881 1882 1883	5 16 7 13 0 7 29 12 8	0 0086 0·0567 0·0389	0 6803 5·0801 3 3972	Tell oil	1881 1882 1883	10 11 0 7 18 0 5 16 0	0·0158 0·0539 0 0991	1 8724 4·2315 0·8344
Iron and steel	1881 1882 1883	65 17 4 16 1 4	0·0787 0·0211	6 5506 1 8419	Axle grease	1881 1882 1883	0 13 0 2 16 3	0·0040 0·0044	0·3883 0·4046
					Turpentine	1881 1882 1883	4 11 4 2 19 9 4 0 5	0 0069 0·0227 0·0063	0·5940 1·7847 0·5785
					Albany compound	1881 1882 1883	2 7 8 0 5 8 2 4 11	0·0036 0·0033 0·0035	0·3109 0·2588 0·3231
					Chain	1881 1882 1883	50 1 3 22 5 6 14 6 11	0·0753 0·1694 0·0224	6·5122 13·3063 2 0638
					Iron and steel	1881 1882 1883	27 16 9 17 0 3 30 3 9	0·0418 0·1295 0·0472	3·6212 10 1630 4·3429

COMPARATIVE Cost of Stores, Labour, Repairs, &c.—continued.

	Amount.	Pence per Ton Dredged.	Pence per Hour Dredging.		Amount.	Pence per Ton Dredged.	Pence per Hour Dredging.
DREDGE "CLARENCE"—continued.				DREDGE "ARCHIMEDES"—continued.			
Timber	1881	£ s. d. 8 17 2	0-0133	1-1522	Insurance	1881	£ s. d.
"	1882	0 16 8	0-0520	4-0821	"	1882	.....
"	1883	9 17 9	0-0165	1-4224	"	1883	125 12 6
Coal	1881	123 18 9	0-1394	16-1220	Total expenditure	1881	2,390 1 2
"	1882	53 3 5	0-4425	34-7505	"	1882	7-6431
"	1883	200 0 8	0-3127	28-7775	"	1883	324-0200
Freight on coal	1881	346 3 0	0-5206	45-0276	"	1883	368-6598
"	1882	.....	.....	.....	" .....	1883	827-0017
"	1883	121 9 2	0-1893	17-4734	Cost of coal	1881	s. d. 10 8½
Sundry stores	1881	152 8 2	0-2292	19-8255	"	1882	16 8
"	1882	70 16 6	0-5358	42-3099	"	1883	16 9½
"	1883	48 13 7	0-0761	7-0031	Tons dredged	1881	75,050
Salaries and allowance	1881	2,072 19 0	3-1160	269-6520	"	1882	95,800
"	1882	1,694 11 6	12-3906	1012-3161	"	1883	59,320
"	1883	2,233 13 1	3-4995	322-5002	Hours dredging	1881	1,767
Repairs	1881	271 12 2	0-4055	35-3312	"	1882	1,518½
"	1882	3,720 2 0	23-3672	2227-7137	"	1883	873½
"	1883	432 12 8	0-6763	63-2401	DREDGE "PLUTO"		
Total expenditure	1881	3,157 0 10	4-7433	410-6721	Rope	1881	£ s. d. 24 16 11
"	1882	5,748 8 0	43-7279	3434-0102	"	1882	40 3 2
"	1883	3,170 7 10	4-9560	458-1031	"	1883	60 7 11
Cost of coal	1881	s. d. 14 0½	.....	.....	Waste	1881	2 4 4
"	1882	16 3	.....	.....	" .....	1882	1 17 4
"	1883	17 8½	.....	.....	" .....	1883	1 8 0
Tons dredged	1881	158,355	.....	.....	Tallow	1881	6 13 2
"	1882	31,550	.....	.....	" .....	1882	1 7 2
"	1883	153,530	.....	.....	" .....	1883	2 15 0
Hours dredging	1881	1,845	.....	.....	V.-I. rubber	1881	2 11 3
"	1882	401½	.....	.....	" .....	1882	.....
"	1883	1,063½	.....	.....	" .....	1883	1 14 8
DREDGE "ARCHIMEDES."				DREDGE "PLUTO"			
Rope	1881	£ s. d. 26 19 0	0-1183	5-9233	Castor oil	1881	5 5 7
"	1882	26 7 6	0-0660	4-1680	"	1882	3 9 6
"	1883	43 12 7	0-1907	13-3812	"	1883	4 7 8
Waste	1881	1 15 11	0-0600	0-2575	Kerosene oil	1881	2 17 5
"	1882	1 15 4	0-0644	0-2792	"	1882	2 7 7
"	1883	2 13 4	0-0108	0-7327	"	1883	3 5 0
Tallow	1881	4 0 1	0-0129	0-5459	Linseed oil	1881	7 18 7
"	1882	4 11 6	0-0314	0-7344	"	1882	3 17 1
"	1883	4 1 6	0-0165	1-1196	"	1883	5 11 3
V.I.-rubber	1881	.....	.....	.....	Teal oil	1881	5 12 4
"	1882	1 7 3	0-0034	0-2152	"	1882	4 10 9
"	1883	.....	.....	.....	" .....	1883	5 18 4
Paints and leads	1881	11 16 9	0-0373	1-0073	Aibany compound	1881	1 7 6
"	1882	4 16 8	0-0121	0-7644	"	1882	.....
"	1883	7 13 3	0-0310	2-1053	"	1883	0 3 0
Castor oil	1881	2 15 2	0-0093	0-3747	Chain	1881	16 10 10
"	1882	2 19 6	0-0074	0-4702	"	1882	24 14 9
"	1883	3 2 7	0-0127	0-5398	Iron and steel	1881	22 4 10
Kerosene oil	1881	1 4 3	0-0033	0-1647	"	1882	13 4 3
"	1882	2 7 0	0-0050	0-3713	"	1883	12 15 0
"	1883	1 12 10	0-0060	0-4571	Timber	1881	23 14 0
Linseed oil	1881	2 12 6	0-0085	0-3577	"	1882	50 0 8
"	1882	2 6 2	0-0057	0-3647	"	1883	9 3 0
"	1883	2 19 7	0-0121	0-8185	Coal	1881	96 10 6
Teal oil	1881	3 1 8	0-0099	0-4188	"	1882	123 6 0
"	1882	5 11 7	0-0139	0-3313	"	1883	105 19 0
"	1883	3 16 10	0-0153	1-0419	Freight on coal	1881	154 1 0
Turpentine	1881	0 13 10	0-0028	0-0939	"	1882	226 0 0
"	1882	0 5 11	0-0012	0-0467	"	1883	93 19 6
"	1883	.....	.....	.....	Sundry stores, &c.	1881	98 16 5
Chain	1881	4 9 11	0-0145	0-6100	"	1882	45 16 10
"	1882	10 11 3	0-0415	2-6210	"	1883	42 4 3
"	1883	72 7 2	0-2927	19-8809	Salaries and allowances	1881	1,361 4 9
Timber	1881	.....	.....	.....	" .....	1882	2-5231
"	1882	.....	.....	.....	" .....	1883	163-0618
"	1883	0 9 10	0-0020	0-1851	Repairs	1881	168 7 5
Coal	1881	133 13 0	0-4434	18-8310	"	1882	111 1 2
"	1882	102 15 9	0-2574	16-2456	"	1883	54 3 4
"	1883	95 19 6	0-3353	26-2698	Total expenditure	1881	2,016 2 6
Freight on coal	1881	.....	.....	.....	" .....	1882	2,003 5 7
"	1882	95 18 5	0-2403	15-1604	"	1883	1,825 9 10
"	1883	83 10 0	0-3378	22-9422	Cost of coal	1881	s. d. 13 10
Sundry stores	1881	29 7 5	0-0039	3-9393	"	1882	20 0
"	1882	60 4 7	0-1508	9-5192	"	1883	16 6½
"	1883	55 3 5	0-2233	15-1585	Tons dredged	1881	120,480
Salaries and allowances	1881	1,472 1 0	4-7074	190-9330	"	1882	130,080
"	1882	1,489 6 10	3-7312	235-2902	"	1883	103,440
"	1883	1,764 9 4	7-1283	484-7991	Hours dredging	1881	1,937
Repairs	1881	680 7 9	2-1755	92-4125	"	1882	2,032½
"	1882	641 3 6	1-6063	101-3375	"	1883	1,636
"	1883	734 15 7	2-2849	202-7093			

COMPARATIVE Cost of Stores, Labour, Repairs, &c.—continued.

	Amount.	Pence per Ton Dredged.	Pence per Hour Dredging.		Amount.	Pence per Ton Dredged.	Pence per Hour Dredging.	
DREDGE "TITAN."				DREDGE "CHARON"—continued.				
Rope	1881 1882 1883	0 0 10 19 6 5 2 17 4	0 0290 0 0028 0 0127	V.I. rubber	1881 1882 1883	1 1 10 0 8 0 0 17 10	0 0028 0 0010 0 0017	0 2188 0 0691 0 1561
Waste	1881 1882 1883	1 15 1 2 6 4 2 10 4	0 0054 0 0075 0 0111	Paints and leads	1881 1882 1883	4 15 5 52 8 2 39 17 9	0 0122 0 1281 0 0775	0 0343 9 0638 0 0825
Tallow	1881 1882 1883	1 7 3 1 9 7 1 9 7	0 0042 0 0043 0 0065	Castor oil	1881 1882 1883	5 15 6 0 19 3 1 1 0	0 0148 0 0023 0 0020	1 1309 0 1663 0 1833
Paints and leads	1881 1882 1883	1 7 1 10 0 0 14 15 11	0 0042 0 0324 0 0653	Kerosene oil	1881 1882 1883	1 18 9 1 18 0 1 4 4	0 0050 0 0046 0 0024	0 3794 0 3282 0 2130
Castor oil	1881 1882 1883	1 9 5 3 0 0 1 12 4	0 0045 0 0097 0 0071	Linseed oil	1881 1882 1883	1 14 0 17 3 7 9 3 7	0 0044 0 0419 0 0178	0 3386 2 9678 1 6060
Kerosene oil	1881 1882 1883	2 14 7 3 8 3 2 5 4	0 0083 0 0116 0 0100	Cylinder oil	1881 1882 1883	1 17 4 1 0 1	0 0046 0 0019	0 8226 0 1768
Linseed oil	1881 1882 1883	1 15 3 2 17 10 5 13 4	0 0054 0 0094 0 0250	Tell oil	1881 1882 1883	5 5 0 1 12 5 1 5 0	0 0135 0 0089 0 0024	1 0330 0 2500 0 2188
Cylinder oil	1881 1882 1883	1 13 0 1 5 2 3 3 4	0 0052 0 0041 0 0140	Black oil	1881 1882 1883	0 9 0 1 0 5	0 0011 0 0020	0 0778 0 1787
Tell oil	1881 1882 1883	5 1 10 5 2 11 4 2 9	0 0155 0 0167 0 0183	Asic grease	1881 1882 1883	...............	...............	...............
Black oil	1881 1882 1883	1 10 0 5 13 4	0 0040 0 0261	Turpentine	1881 1882 1883	2 6 3 1 11 4	0 0057 0 0030	0 3995 0 2743
Turpentine	1881 1882 1883	1 3 6 1 3 0	0 0036 0 0051	Albany compound	1881 1882 1883	1 15 8 2 3 0 0 19 6	0 0046 0 0051 0 0019	0 3490 0 3757 0 1707
Albany compound	1881 1882 1883	1 1 3 2 3 4 1 6 7	0 0033 0 0070 0 0059	Chain	1881 1882 1883	12 19 2 2 10 2	0 0332 0 0072	2 5378 0 5111
Chain	1881 1882 1883	20 10 0 9 19 0	0 0065 0 0438	Timber	1881 1882 1883	4 12 8	0 0119	0 0074
Iron and steel	1881 1882 1883	17 8 10 8 16 7 69 19 0	0 0534 0 0285 0 3092	Coal	1881 1882 1883	132 2 7 169 15 2 137 5 8	0 4666 0 2905 0 2636	35 6079 27 5991 24 0317
Timber	1881 1882 1883	2 10 11 1 3 0 3 9 7	0 0079 0 0030 0 0154	Sundry stores	1881 1882 1883	83 14 9 30 8 0 18 9 8	0 2273 0 0738 0 0359	17 8780 5 2150 3 2356
Coal	1881 1882 1883	53 19 0 42 18 0 52 5 8	0 1200 0 1391 0 2308	Salaries and allowance	1881 1882 1883	1,491 2 4 1,559 12 5 1,732 7 8	3 8190 0 2905 3 3643	292 0179 269 4824 303 2619
Freight on coal	1881 1882 1883	136 6 0 43 8 0 40 0 0	0 4175 0 1406 0 1760	Repairs	1881 1882 1883	301 3 2 672 3 4 438 16 6	0 7715 1 0420 0 9493	58 9783 116 1302 55 5712
Sundry stores	1881 1882 1883	30 11 0 43 12 13 60 2 3	0 0936 0 1578 0 2054	Raising dredge	1881 1882 1883	391 6 9	1 0025	76 0389
Salaries and allowances	1881 1882 1883	1,582 1 10 1,500 19 8 1,751 18 11	4 8462 5 0026 7 7363	Total expenditure	1881 1882 1883	2,518 11 6 2,518 7 1 2,442 11 8	0 4520 0 1551 4 7434	493 2333 436 0586 427 5857
Repairs	1881 1882 1883	39 19 11 14 5 5 696 15 10	0 1226 0 0463 3 0769	Cost of coal	1881 1882 1883	...............	...............	...............
Total expenditure	1881 1882 1883	1,895 13 3 1,794 7 4 2,731 8 9	5 8068 5 8136 12 0615	Tons dredged	1881 1882 1883	...............	...............	...............
Cost of coal	1881 1882 1883	..... ..... .....	s. d. 8 114 11 5 10 0	Hours dredging	1881 1882 1883	...............	...............	...............
Tons dredged	1881 1882 1883	..... ..... .....	78,350 74,000 54,350	DREDGE "ULYSSES."				
Hours dredging	1881 1882 1883	..... ..... .....	2,087 1,912 1,497 1/4	Rope	1882 1883	12 7 2 12 14 7	0 0139 0 0159	1 8069 2 1412
DREDGE "CHARON."				Waste	1882 1883	2 15 5 1 11 9	0 0031 0 0020	0 4051 0 2070
Rope	1881 1882 1883	16 17 8 19 2 9 5 0 10	0 0432 0 0248 0 0098	Tallow	1882 1883	4 6 6 2 2 3	0 0049 0 0016	0 0323 0 3654
Waste	1881 1882 1883	2 4 4 1 2 4 1 6 0	0 0057 0 0027 0 0025	V.I.-rubber	1882 1883	1 2 0 3 11 3	0 0013 0 0045	0 1645 0 5903
Tallow	1881 1882 1883	5 0 11 1 2 8 1 4 6	0 0129 0 0028 0 0024	Paints and leads	1882 1883	23 3 6 21 6 2	0 0261 0 0267	3 3834 3 5844
DREDGE "ULYSSES."				Castor oil	1882 1883	5 11 1 2 18 0	0 0093 0 0030	0 8120 0 4877
Rope	1881 1882 1883	16 17 8 19 2 9 5 0 10	0 0432 0 0248 0 0098	Kerosene oil	1882 1883	2 14 0 1 10 0	0 0090 0 0019	0 3947 0 2522

COMPARATIVE Cost of Stores, Labour, Repairs, &c.—*continued*.

DREDGE "ULYSES"— <i>continued</i> .				DREDGE "MINOS"— <i>continued</i> .					
	Amount.	Pence per Ton Dredged.	Pence per Hour Dredging.		Amount.	Pence per Ton Dredged.	Pence per Hour Dredging.		
DREDGE "ULYSES"—<i>continued</i>.				DREDGE "MINOS"—<i>continued</i>.					
Linseed oil	1882	£ s. d.	0.0061	0.7895	Castor oil	1882	£ s. d.	0.0120	1.2076
"	1883	6 8 0	0.0056	0.7556	"	1883	6 0 4	0.0071	0.6916
Teal oil	1882	4 3 4	0.0047	0.0092	Kerosene oil	1882	2 2 2	0.0054	0.5075
"	1883	4 15 3	0.0060	0.8011	"	1883	4 7 0	0.0092	0.8669
Turpentine	1882	0 19 9	0.0012	0.1441	Linseed oil	1882	2 17 10	0.0075	0.6962
"	1883	0 19 3	0.0012	0.1619	"	1883	2 1 3	0.0044	0.4253
Albany compound	1882	4 10 0	0.0052	0.0579	Cylinder oil	1882	2 5 6	0.0058	0.5477
"	1883	1 10 0	0.0010	0.2523	"	1883	3 4 10	0.0068	0.6084
Chain	1882	16 2 3	0.0182	2.3553	Teal oil	1882	4 5 8	0.0112	1.0311
"	1883				"	1883	4 18 0	0.0105	1.0130
Iron and steel	1882	20 0 10	0.0226	2.9902	Black oil	1882			
"	1883	39 6 3	0.0430	6.4447	"	1883	1 17 1	0.0039	0.3823
Timber	1882	4 4 6	0.0048	0.6138	Axle grease	1882	1 7 1	0.0035	0.3259
"	1883	14 5 9	0.0179	2.4024	"	1883	1 5 2	0.0027	0.2594
Coal	1882	42 10 4	0.0479	6.2163	Turpentine	1882	1 10 10	0.0039	0.3711
"	1883	56 6 6	0.0706	9.4747	"	1883			
Freight on coal	1882	52 3 0	0.0588	7.6243	Albany compound	1882	1 17 6	0.0049	0.4513
"	1883	77 19 7	0.0977	13.1172	"	1883	1 10 0	0.0032	0.3093
Sundry stores	1882	104 1 5	0.1173	15.2159	Chain	1882	52 8 0	0.1356	12.6220
"	1883	52 8 1	0.0656	8.6152	"	1883	36 18 2	0.0784	7.0099
Salaries and allowances	1882	1,773 7 2	1.7797	230.7682	Iron and steel	1882	9 19 4	0.0258	2.3993
"	1883	1,795 10 2	2.2529	302.6351	"	1883	7 19 5	0.0169	1.6435
Repairs	1882	104 9 7	0.2198	28.4843	Timber	1882	4 4 5	0.0109	1.0160
"	1883	60 8 7	0.0757	10.1651	"	1883	8 8 9	0.0170	1.7307
Total expenditure	1882	2,079 0 4	2.3444	303.9683	Coal	1882	69 14 3	0.1802	16.7313
"	1883	2,155 13 3	2.7003	352.6130	"	1883	77 5 5	0.1642	15.9321
Cost of coal	1882		s. d.		Freight on coal	1882	52 9 2	0.1256	12.6279
"	1883		12 7 1		"	1883	70 19 9	0.1634	15.8737
Tons dredged	1882		212,830		Sundry stores	1882	53 1 2	0.1372	12.7723
"	1883		191,690		"	1883	85 19 1	0.1825	17.7225
Hours dredging	1882		1,641½		Salaries and allowances	1882	1,120 6 1	2.8987	269.6321
"	1883		1,426½		"	1883	1,792 9 0	3.8056	369.5774
DREDGE "MINOS."				DREDGE "MINOS"—<i>continued</i>.					
Rope	1882	13 6 8	0.0474	4.4132	Cost of coal	1882		s. d.	
"	1883	34 10 5	0.0739	7.1706	"	1883		20 4 1	
Waste	1882	2 19 4	0.0077	0.7141	"	1883		22 6 1	
"	1883	2 8 0	0.0031	0.4943	Tons dredged	1882		92,820	
Tallow	1882	1 15 7	0.0046	0.4283	"	1883		113,040	
"	1883	1 12 6	0.0035	0.3351	Hours dredging	1882		997	
Paints and leads	1882	12 16 5	0.0332	3.0862	"	1883		1,104	
"	1883	6 6 7	0.0134	1.3050					

S.S. "AJAX."					S.S. "AJAX"— <i>continued</i> .						
	Amount.	Pence per Ton Towed.	Pence per Mile Steamed.	Pence per Hour.		Amount.	Pence per Ton Towed.	Pence per Mile Steamed.	Pence per Hour.		
S.S. "AJAX."					S.S. "AJAX"—<i>continued</i>.						
Rope	1881	£ s. d.	0.0277	1.3027	4.4388	Albany compound	1881	£ s. d.	0.0043	0.2088	0.6300
"	1882	30 14 11	0.0643	3.0632	11.2610	"	1882	6 3 1	0.0048	0.2295	0.8435
"	1883	32 3 2	0.0268	5.3598		"	1883	3 8 4	0.0026	0.5240	0.5240
Waste	1881	3 8 2	0.0024	0.1169	0.3395	Coal	1881	130 3 11	0.0910	4.4538	14.5335
"	1882	4 18 3	0.0030	0.1831	0.6733	"	1882	279 17 6	0.2191	10.4350	38.3609
"	1883	2 1 9	0.0016	0.8261	0.3201	"	1883	231 7 6	0.1775	35.4824	35.4824
Tallow	1881	3 6 0	0.0023	0.1132	0.3684	Sundry stores	1881	89 0 0	0.0273	1.3384	4.2577
"	1882	6 17 8	0.0054	0.2566	0.9435	"	1882	47 16 1	0.0374	1.7824	6.5523
"	1883	3 11 8	0.0027	0.5495	0.5495	"	1883	47 17 8	0.0367	7.3431	7.3431
V.I. rubber	1881					Salaries and allowances	1881	963 7 10	0.0735	33.0306	167.5414
"	1882	12 6 10	0.0097	0.4602	1.6616	"	1882	995 8 9	0.7791	37.1143	130.4392
"	1883					"	1883	1,156 2 7	0.8809	177.2978	177.2978
Paints and leads	1881	37 2 5	0.0259	1.2727	4.1437	Repairs	1881	261 17 2	0.1831	8.0780	20.2307
"	1882	35 5 3	0.0276	1.3147	4.8333	"	1882	292 1 0	0.2256	10.8889	40.0297
"	1883	30 2 1	0.0251	4.6166	4.6166	"	1883	299 1 3	0.2296	45.8058	45.8058
Castor oil	1881	3 9 1	0.0024	0.1184	0.3855	Total expenditure	1881	1,501 16 3	1.0490	51.4907	167.6442
"	1882	6 16 10	0.0054	0.2551	0.9378	"	1882	1,735 7 3	1.3973	66.5602	244.7099
"	1883	4 0 8	0.0031	0.6185	0.6185	"	1883	1,827 13 2	1.4020	78.8917	280.2799
Kerosene oil	1881	2 0 9	0.0015	0.0699	0.2274	Cost of coal	1881		s. d.		
"	1882	2 16 9	0.0022	0.1053	0.3889	"	1882		4 10 1		
"	1883	2 10 7	0.0019	0.3879	0.3879	"	1883		7 11 1		
Linseed oil	1881	4 0 4	0.0023	0.1377	0.4484	"			8 2 1		
"	1882	4 16 6	0.0039	0.1799	0.6613	Tons towed	1881		343,305		
"	1883	5 7 2	0.0041	0.8217	0.8217	"	1882		303,640		
Teal oil	1881	5 7 9	0.0038	0.1847	0.6014	"	1883		312,855		
"	1882	4 16 0	0.0038	0.1790	0.6679	Miles steamed	1881		7,000		
"	1883	4 14 10	0.0036	0.7272	0.7272	"	1882		6,437		
Turpentine	1881	2 15 4	0.0019	0.0949	0.3088	"	1883		5,560		
"	1882	3 3 7	0.0022	0.1185	0.4357	Hours under steam	1881		2,150		
"	1883	2 7 8	0.0013	0.3655	0.3655	"	1882		1,751		
						"	1883		1,565		

COMPARATIVE Cost of Stores, Labour, Repairs, &c.—continued.

S.S. "THETIS."				S.S. "DIONE"—continued.					
	Amount.	Pence per Ton Towed.	Pence per Mile Towed.	Pence per Hour.		Amount.	Pence per Ton Towed.	Pence per Mile.	Pence per Hour.
S.S. "THETIS."				S.S. "DIONE"—continued.					
Rop	1881 00 9 3	0.1279	2.8212	10.6846	Kerosene oil	1881 0 17 0	0.0015	0.0202	0.0776
"	1882 32 4 0	0.0841	7.2708	7.2708	"	1882 1 8 0	0.0019	0.0427	0.1399
"	1883 15 6 8	0.1203	2.7259	10.3955	"	1883 0 15 5	0.0013	0.0213	0.0906
Wast	1881 5 5 8	0.0075	0.1648	0.6240	Linseed oil	1881 2 4 4	0.0037	0.0523	0.2024
"	1882 2 9 0	0.0064	0.5537	0.5537	"	1882 1 16 0	0.0024	0.0549	0.1799
"	1883 0 13 2	0.0052	0.1170	0.4463	"	1883 0 19 10	0.0015	0.0274	0.1166
Tallow	1881 1 2 2	0.0015	0.0345	0.1309	Tell oil	1881 3 1 1	0.0052	0.0728	0.2788
"	1882 1 6 7	0.0035	0.3002	0.3002	"	1882 3 8 0	0.0045	0.1037	0.3389
"	1883 1 8 1	0.0110	0.2497	0.8519	"	1883 2 2 11	0.0033	0.0594	0.2522
V. I.-rubber	1881 7 15 4	0.0109	0.2422	0.9173	Cylinder oil	1881 2 19 0	0.0040	0.0601	0.2048
"	1882 2 7 0	0.0061	0.5311	0.5311	"	1882 2 10 6	0.0034	0.0770	0.2525
"	1883				"	1883 2 10 11	0.0030	0.0704	0.2992
Paints and leads	1881 22 15 0	0.0323	0.7095	2.6870	Turpentine	1881 0 11 9	0.0010	0.0140	0.0536
"	1882 17 8 4	0.0455	3.9360	3.9360	"	1882 0 13 4	0.0000	0.0203	0.0666
"	1883				"	1883			
Castor oil	1881 6 0 1	0.0085	0.1872	0.7092	Albany compound	1881 2 17 0	0.0049	0.0670	0.2602
"	1882 6 0 0	0.0164	1.4237	1.4237	"	1882 2 11 0	0.0034	0.0777	0.2549
"	1883 2 0 8	0.0160	0.3616	1.3785	"	1883			
neocene oil	1881 3 1 6	0.0044	0.0959	0.3032	Coal	1881 127 7 2	0.2163	3.0855	11.6205
"	1882 2 1 1	0.0054	0.4642	0.4642	"	1882 99 3 4	0.1317	8.0237	9.9125
"	1883 0 12 9	0.0050	0.1184	0.4323	"	1883 101 1 4	0.1572	2.7864	11.8785
Linseed oil	1881 4 8 0	0.0062	0.1373	0.5106	Sundry stores, &c.	1881 28 12 1	0.0456	0.0816	2.0112
"	1882 3 10 5	0.0092	0.7857	0.7857	"	1882 33 13 2	0.0447	1.0203	3.3644
"	1883				"	1883 20 18 9	0.0325	0.5794	2.4608
Tell oil	1881 5 0 2	0.0071	0.1563	0.5916	Salaries and allowances	1881 265 12 10	1.4704	20.0280	70.0230
"	1882 5 7 11	0.0141	1.2194	1.2194	"	1882 796 5 8	1.0375	24.2708	70.5943
"	1883 1 14 10	0.0137	0.8096	1.1808	"	1883 959 16 7	1.4917	26.9574	112.8105
Cylinder oil	1881 2 2 6	0.0030	0.0663	0.2509	Repairs	1881 195 17 6	0.3329	4.6678	17.8613
"	1882 1 17 0	0.0049	0.4265	0.4265	"	1882 225 8 6	0.2994	8.3736	22.5332
"	1883				"	1883 694 9 7	1.0793	19.2155	81.6234
Turpentine	1881 1 11 8	0.0023	0.0403	0.1870	Collisions	1881			
"	1882 0 16 2	0.0022	0.1827	0.1827	"	1882			
"	1883				"	1883			
Albany compound	1881 1 16 2	0.0025	0.0564	0.2136	Total expenditure	1881 1,272 8 7	2.1614	30.3280	116.1583
"	1882 5 5 0	0.0137	1.1864	1.1864	"	1882 1,195 16 5	1.5931	36.4025	119.5323
"	1883				"	1883 1,833 10 8	2.3496	50.7319	215.4985
Coal	1881 453 2 6	0.6411	14.1316	58.5187	Cost of coal	1881	s. d.		
"	1882 277 9 4	0.7248	62.7042	62.7042	"	1882	5 11 1/2		
"	1883 119 5 2	0.3360	21.2015	80.8581	"	1883	6 8 1/2		
Sundry stores, &c.	1881 38 6 8	0.0543	1.1935	4.5276	Tons towed	1881	141,285		
"	1882 48 13 5	0.1277	11.0566	11.0566	"	1882	180,716		
"	1883 8 16 10	0.0694	1.6718	5.9943	"	1883	154,420		
Salaries and allowances	1881 1,102 19 3	1.5604	31.3952	130.2712	Miles steamed	1881	10,071		
"	1882 647 10 5	1.0914	146.3324	146.3324	"	1882	7,871		
"	1883 648 15 5	4.3069	97.5592	372.0480	"	1883	8,074		
Repairs	1881 395 2 1	0.5589	12.3222	46.0658	Hours under steam	1881	2,629		
"	1882 227 13 8	0.5947	51.4539	51.4539	"	1882	2,401		
"	1883 741 0 7	5.8157	131.7385	502.3927	"	1883	2,042		
Total expenditure	1881 2,140 18 0	3.0288	66.7694	252.8022	S. "CYCLOPS."				
"	1882 1,282 11 1	3.8501	289.8427	289.8427	Rope	1881 20 17 8	0.0488	0.3752	2.0788
"	1883 1,439 14 2	11.2992	255.9481	976.0734	"	1882 13 6 9	0.0300	0.6535	1.2866
					"	1883 34 8 7	0.1246	3.1854	7.3744
Cost of coal	1881	s. d.			Waste	1881 1 13 3	0.0039	0.0697	0.1655
"	1882	9 11 1/2			"	1882 1 16 5	0.0041	0.0892	0.1756
"	1883	11 7 1/2			"	1883 1 5 9	0.0047	0.1191	0.2758
Tons towed	1881	169,640			Tallow	1881 3 16 2	0.0089	0.1506	0.3701
"	1882	91,850			"	1882 2 4 0	0.0072	0.1508	0.3087
"	1883	30,530			"	1883 2 19 4	0.0108	0.2745	0.6354
Miles steamed	1881	7,695 1/2			V.I.-rubber	1881 0 13 7	0.0016	0.0284	0.0676
"	1882	3,943			"	1882 3 1 0	0.0069	0.1404	0.2948
"	1883	1,350			"	1883			
Hours under steam	1881	2,032			Paints and leads	1881 10 2 7	0.0236	0.4245	1.0038
"	1882	1,062			"	1882 11 19 9	0.0270	0.5374	1.1663
"	1883	364			"	1883 5 6 8	0.0193	0.4935	1.1424
S. S. "DIONE."				S. S. "DIONE"					
Rope	1881 16 7 4	0.0278	0.3900	1.4941	Castor oil	1881 6 4 9	0.0145	0.2614	0.6209
"	1882 15 1 4	0.0200	0.4504	1.5060	"	1882 6 17 0	0.0154	0.3356	0.6607
"	1883 36 0 7	0.0695	1.0052	24.2099	"	1883			
Waste	1881 4 3 11	0.0071	0.0909	0.3330	Kerosene oil	1881 1 5 10	0.0030	0.0641	0.1286
"	1882 2 8 0	0.0031	0.0732	0.2399	"	1882 1 6 0	0.0029	0.0637	0.1254
"	1883 1 8 5	0.0022	0.0393	0.1669	"	1883			
Tallow	1881 2 5 6	0.0023	0.0542	0.2077	Linseed oil	1881 8 5 8	0.0077	0.1370	0.3269
"	1882 0 10 0	0.0007	0.0164	0.0537	"	1882 2 16 3	0.0063	0.1373	0.2713
"	1883 0 6 5	0.0005	0.0089	0.0377	"	1883 3 11 4	0.0129	0.3300	0.7680
V.I.-rubber	1881 2 14 2	0.0046	0.0645	0.2473	Tell oil	1881 2 18 5	0.0068	0.1224	0.2903
"	1882				"	1882 6 13 0	0.0150	0.3258	0.6415
"	1883				"	1883			
Paints and leads	1881 9 13 5	0.0168	0.2364	0.9050	Cylinder oil	1881			
"	1882 8 0 0	0.0106	0.2439	0.7997	"	1882 0 12 0	0.0014	0.0204	0.0679
"	1883 2 15 6	0.0043	0.0763	0.3261	"	1883			
Castor oil	1881 7 0 6	0.0119	0.1674	0.6413	Turpentine	1881 1 0 4	0.0023	0.0426	0.1012
"	1882 2 10 0	0.0039	0.0399	0.2949	"	1882 0 18 5	0.0015	0.0329	0.0647
"	1883 4 16 11	0.0075	0.1341	0.5690	"	1883 1 0 0	0.0036	0.0625	0.2142

COMPARATIVE Cost of Stores, Labour, Repairs, &c.—continued.

	Amount.	Pence per Ton Towed.	Pence per Mile Towed.	Pence per Hour.		Amount.	Pence per Ton Towed.	Pence per Mile Towed.	Pence per Hour.
S.S. "CYCLOPS"—continued.					S.S. "CERES"—continued.				
Coal	1881 116 10 4	0.2732	4.9017	11.6433	Repairs	1881 293 11 8	0.0035	8.3305	81.1081
"	1882 128 16 0	0.2855	6.2131	12.2316	"	1882 322 11 7	0.0032	10.0675	87.9183
"	1883 75 1 3	0.2718	6.9449	16.0776	"	1883 809 0 7	1.6720	24.4939	109.0776
Sundry stores, &c.	1881 57 14 3	0.1348	2.4186	5.7440	Total expenditure	1881 1,720 17 0	4.0646	48.8299	132.3418
"	1882 29 17 3	0.0672	1.4633	2.8806	"	1882 1,720 19 3	4.2582	53.7100	202.2679
"	1883 18 4 8	0.0588	1.5019	3.4770	"	1883 2,447 9 1	4.6534	66.0805	272.4433
Salaries and allowances	1881 775 10 5	1.8109	32.4996	77.1882	Cost of coal	1881 11 3 1/2			
"	1882 707 10 11	1.7054	29.0794	76.9337	"	1882 13 10 1/2			
"	1883 445 14 11	1.6143	41.2409	95.4744	"	1883 13 1			
Repairs	1881 188 6 11	0.4393	7.6929	18.7487	Tons towed	1881 101,610			
"	1882 196 14 6	0.4429	9.6306	18.9767	"	1882 96,990			
"	1883 1389 0 2	5.0304	123.5127	297.5118	"	1883 120,000			
Total expenditure	1881 1180 9 2	2.7708	49.8838	118.5027	Miles steamed	1881 8,468			
"	1882 1203 4 3	2.7087	58.0560	116.0655	"	1882 7,030			
"	1883 1974 12 8	7.1512	182.6054	429.0400	"	1883 5,800			
Cost of coal	1881 4 7 1/2				Hours under steam	1881 2,265			
"	1882 14 9 1/2				"	1882 2,042			
"	1883 6 0				"	1883 2,156			
Tons towed	1881 102,780				S.S. "CHARYBDIS."				
"	1882 103,610				Rope	1881 13 6 8	0.0140	0.5745	1.0931
"	1883 66,270				"	1882 13 1 0	0.0204	1.2335	1.8010
Miles steamed	1881 5,727				"	1883 8 17 3	0.0111	0.4129	0.9216
"	1882 4,893				Waste	1881 0 14 1	0.0008	0.0308	0.0578
"	1883 2,594				"	1882 1 3 8	0.0013	0.0794	0.1162
Hours under steam	1881 2,411				"	1883 0 13 6	0.0009	0.0314	0.0702
"	1882 2,488				Tallow	1881 0 19 2	0.0012	0.0413	0.0786
"	1883 1,120 1/2				"	1882 0 13 6	0.0010	0.0632	0.0923
					"	1883 1 3 3	0.0015	0.0542	0.1309
					V. I.-rubber	1881 1 0 4	0.0012	0.0438	0.0827
					"	1882 6 10 8	0.0077	0.4670	0.6822
					"	1883 2 6 0	0.0023	0.1071	0.2392
					Paints and leads	1881 0 18 8	0.0010	0.0403	0.0766
					"	1882 5 10 0	0.0060	0.3063	0.5791
					"	1883 4 0 0	0.0050	0.1863	0.4159
					Castor oil	1881 2 11 4	0.0023	0.1106	0.2100
					"	1882 1 18 0	0.0021	0.1209	0.1897
					"	1883 1 5 10	0.0016	0.0902	0.1343
					Kerosene oil	1881 0 13 8	0.0007	0.0285	0.0543
					"	1882 1 5 9	0.0014	0.0380	0.1285
					"	1883 0 19 0	0.0012	0.0454	0.1014
					Linseed oil	1881 2 13 3	0.0029	0.1147	0.2183
					"	1882 1 17 6	0.0021	0.1261	0.1872
					"	1883 0 9 1	0.0006	0.0211	0.0472
					Tail oil	1881 1 1 1	0.0012	0.0454	0.0865
					"	1882 2 5 0	0.0025	0.1538	0.2240
					"	1883 1 14 4	0.0022	0.0800	0.1785
					Turpentine	1881			
					"	1882			
					"	1883 0 11 0	0.0007	0.0274	0.0611
					Coal	1881 82 11 2	0.0024	3.5573	6.7605
					"	1882 104 6 10	0.1176	7.1270	10.4118
					"	1883 155 8 10	0.1947	7.2414	16.1688
					Sundry stores	1881 13 10 1	0.0152	0.5810	1.1073
					"	1882 85 15 2	0.0967	5.8065	8.5016
					"	1883 12 15 0	0.0160	0.5940	1.3258
					Salaries and allowances	1881 615 0 5	0.6888	26.5000	50.4288
					"	1882 630 13 10	0.7111	43.0996	62.3042
					"	1883 723 15 5	0.0129	33.4503	75.7821
					Repairs	1881 14 6 0	0.0160	0.0140	1.1684
					"	1882 193 13 8	0.2071	12.5524	18.3378
					"	1883 516 8 1	0.6450	24.0107	53.5948
					Freight on coal	1881			
					"	1882 139 7 2	0.1571	0.5233	13.9126
					"	1883 201 10 2	0.2524	9.3375	20.9541
					Total expenditure	1881 749 4 6	0.8391	32.2826	61.4328
					"	1882 1,186 17 4	1.3347	80.9020	118.1807
					"	1883 1,625 18 0	2.0403	76.2102	170.1109
					Cost of coal	1881 12 4 1/2			
					"	1882 13 0 1/2			
					"	1883 15 6			
					Tons towed	1881 214,294			
					"	1882 212,870			
					"	1883 101,590			
					Miles steamed	1881 5,670			
					"	1882 3,512			
					"	1883 5,151 1/2			
					Hours under steam	1881 2,927			
					"	1882 2,404			
					"	1883 2,308			

COMPARATIVE Cost of Stores, Labour, Repairs, &c.—continued.

	Amount	Pence per Ton Towed.	Pence per Mile Towed.	Pence per Hour.		Amount	Pence per Ton Towed.	Pence per Mile Towed.	Pence per Hour.
S.S. "LITTLE NELL."					S.S. "ACHILLES"—continued.				
Rope	1881 10 17 0	0.0164	0.8559	0.9238	Kerosene oil	1881 0 4 9	0.0008	0.0058	0.0211
"	1882 29 2 9	0.1079	1.5349	4.3193	"	1882 0 5 9	0.0007	0.0072	0.0270
"	1883 9 4 11	0.0144	0.2058	0.3725	"	1883 0 8 9	0.0004	0.0050	0.0178
Waste	1881 3 0 9	0.0046	0.0905	0.2581	Linseed oil	1881 1 14 0	0.0042	0.0428	0.1594
"	1882 1 17 0	0.0063	0.0975	0.2742	"	1882 4 0 6	0.0086	0.1078	0.3712
"	1883 1 15 7	0.0027	0.0396	0.1678	Tell oil	1881 0 8 1	0.0013	0.0098	0.0359
Tallow	1881 1 0 7	0.0016	0.0229	0.0971	"	1882 1 11 0	0.0039	0.0398	0.1460
"	1882 1 0 7	0.0016	0.0229	0.0971	"	1883 1 4 8	0.0026	0.0330	0.1187
V.I.-rubber	1881 3 16 1	0.0057	0.1244	0.3228	Cylinder oil	1881 5 19 2	0.0149	0.1501	0.5589
"	1882 2 13 0	0.0098	0.1396	0.3928	"	1882 2 10 0	0.0060	0.0764	0.2665
"	1883 8 11 9	0.0134	0.1912	0.8104	Turpentine	1881 0 7 0	0.0009	0.0058	0.0229
Paints and leads	1881 9 17 11	0.0149	0.3236	0.8397	"	1882 0 7 0	0.0009	0.0058	0.0229
"	1882 14 18 2	0.0545	0.7722	2.1720	"	1883 0 15 11	0.0017	0.0212	0.0784
"	1883 7 14 6	0.0120	0.1719	0.7200	Albany compound	1881 0 10 9	0.0033	0.0289	0.0878
Castor oil	1881 6 8 4	0.0097	0.2097	0.5444	"	1882 2 14 6	0.0068	0.0686	0.2560
"	1882 4 16 3	0.0178	0.2535	0.7134	"	1883 1 6 7	0.0028	0.0356	0.1225
"	1883 4 9 11	0.0071	0.1001	0.4242	Coal	1881 238 12 6	0.8005	5.7859	21.2029
Kerosene oil	1881 2 3 0	0.0093	0.0703	0.1824	"	1882 287 18 8	0.7163	7.2404	26.9809
"	1882 2 5 5	0.0084	0.1186	0.3366	"	1883 346 1 0	0.7358	9.2764	31.9003
"	1883 1 0 3	0.0021	0.0203	0.1238	Sundry stores	1881 52 1 6	0.1747	1.2027	4.6271
Linseed oil	1881 1 15 3	0.0026	0.0576	0.1495	"	1882 21 10 1	0.0637	0.5417	2.0189
"	1882 3 18 0	0.0144	0.2054	0.5781	"	1883 60 10 4	0.1478	1.8838	6.4095
"	1883 2 16 9	0.0044	0.0632	0.2077	Salaries and allowances	1881 635 0 5	2.1304	15.3975	56.4254
Tell oil	1881 4 8 3	0.0066	0.1443	0.3744	"	1882 1.0252	16.3940	61.9408	
"	1882 8 0	0.0089	0.1264	0.3558	"	1883 752 1 3	1.6990	20.1580	69.3412
"	1883 4 10 3	0.0070	0.1004	0.4258	Repairs	1881 122 11 7	0.4118	2.9722	10.8910
Cylinder oil	1881 1 7 6	0.0020	0.0440	0.1167	"	1882 232 13 4	0.5810	5.9656	21.9211
"	1882 1 0 0	0.0037	0.0527	0.1432	"	1883 146 10 7	0.3115	3.6102	13.6102
"	1883 0 16 4	0.0013	0.0182	0.0770	Total Expenditure	1881 1,682 8 8	3.6313	26.2461	96.1807
Turpentine	1881 0 9 0	0.0028	0.0486	0.1262	"	1882 1,237 18 4	3.0911	31.2867	118.1000
"	1882 0 9 0	0.0017	0.0237	0.0693	"	1883 1,356 10 0	2.8841	36.3693	125.0714
"	1883 0 11 5	0.0009	0.0127	0.0548	Cost of coal	1881 12 3/4			
Albany compound	1881 1 18 2	0.0028	0.0624	0.1619	"	1882 12 4/4			
"	1882 2 2 0	0.0077	0.1106	0.3113	"	1883 18 7/4			
"	1883 2 13 7	0.0042	0.0697	0.2524	Tons towed	1881 71,530			
Coal	1881 124 0 7	0.1865	4.9549	10.6230	"	1882 98,116			
"	1882 187 18 0	0.6956	9.8981	27.8542	"	1883 112,880			
"	1883 382 0 6	0.5650	8.0609	34.1907	Miles steamed	1881 9,893			
Freight on coal	1881 80 16 0	0.2991	4.2564	11.0778	"	1882 9,528			
"	1882 219 3 4	0.3426	4.8791	20.0842	"	1883 8,964			
Sundry stores, &c.	1881 24 7 10	0.0367	0.7974	2.0097	Hours under steam	1881 2,701			
"	1882 27 1 0	0.1001	1.4250	4.0090	"	1882 2,559			
"	1883 20 9 7	0.0819	0.4540	1.9280	"	1883 2,603			
Salaries and allowances	1881 825 10 6	1.2434	27.0037	70.0846	S.S. "PEARL."				
"	1882 862 3 2	3.1917	45.4166	127.8001	Rope	1881 4 11 7	0.0116	0.3638	0.6401
"	1883 868 12 2	1.3579	19.3883	81.9704	"	1882 25 0 6	0.0647	1.5269	3.6022
Repairs	1881 34 15 10	0.0523	1.1374	2.9522	"	1883 27 17 0	0.0521	1.2684	2.6704
"	1882 320 9 4	1.1803	16.8816	47.5059	Waste	1881 0 11 5	0.0014	0.0441	0.0798
"	1883 50 16 4	0.0795	1.1313	4.7950	"	1882 0 18 8	0.0024	0.0569	0.1366
Total expenditure	1881 1,050 6 7	1.6888	34.6840	89.6302	"	1883 1 2 8	0.0022	0.0512	0.1087
"	1882 1,543 12 1	5.7144	81.3137	228.8233	Tallow	1881 2 14 5	0.0070	0.1859	0.6992
"	1883 1,595 2 3	2.4934	35.6127	160.6410	"	1882 3 18 9	0.0074	0.1776	0.3776
Cost of coal	1881 14 0 1/4				Paints and leads	1881 3 0 6	0.0076	0.2387	0.4228
"	1882 16 5 1/4				"	1882 6 18 6	0.0172	0.4070	0.9768
"	1883 17 0 1/2				"	1883 10 5 6	0.0182	0.4635	0.9962
Tons towed	1881 169,500				Castor oil	1881 1 15 8	0.0045	0.1378	0.2493
"	1882 64,830				"	1882 3 0 0	0.0077	0.1829	0.4890
"	1883 153,530				"	1883 3 5 11	0.0067	0.1487	0.3160
Miles steamed	1881 7,341				Kerosene oil	1881 0 17 3	0.0022	0.0667	0.1206
"	1882 4,656				"	1882 1 9 2	0.0038	0.0907	0.2177
"	1883 10,780				"	1883 1 10 7	0.0030	0.0689	0.1466
Hours under steam	1881 2,8294				Linseed oil	1881 0 17 7	0.0022	0.0679	0.1229
"	1882 1,619				"	1882 2 18 2	0.0078	0.1718	0.4110
"	1883 2,543				"	1883 0 18 6	0.0018	0.0417	0.0887
S.S. "ACHILLES"					Tell oil	1881 1 15 2	0.0044	0.1358	0.2458
Rope	1881 20 15 3	0.0096	0.5034	1.8440	"	1882 3 8 6	0.0089	0.2088	0.6012
"	1882 20 10 8	0.0513	0.5172	1.9268	"	1883 3 5 10	0.0062	0.1485	0.3156
"	1883 13 18 4	0.0402	0.5070	1.7442	Turpentine	1881 1 18 0	0.0047	0.1098	0.2534
Waste	1881 1 18 5	0.0034	0.0460	0.1757	"	1882 1 18 0	0.0047	0.1098	0.2534
"	1882 1 5 6	0.0032	0.0321	0.1190	Coal	1881 81 3 10	0.2055	6.2737	11.8488
"	1883 1 6 3	0.0028	0.0351	0.1210	"	1882 179 15 5	0.4648	10.9616	28.3079
Tallow	1881 6 9 11	0.0218	0.1675	0.5772	"	1883 201 14 0	6.4691	11.8000	25.0981
"	1882 0 12 4	0.0015	0.0155	0.0582	Freight on coal	1881 142 1 4	0.3673	8.6226	20.7902
"	1883 0 12 0	0.0013	0.0167	0.0577	"	1882 231 4 9	0.4322	10.4317	22.1722
Paints and leads	1881 1 17 4	0.0063	0.0153	0.1069	Sundry stores	1881 10 1 0	0.0255	0.7706	1.4048
"	1882 7 9 1	0.0186	0.6992	0.6992	"	1882 33 9 10	0.0867	2.0422	4.9012
"	1883 7 7 7	0.0157	0.1985	0.6904	"	1883 18 16 2	0.0258	0.6207	1.8192
Castor oil	1881 1 9 3	0.0049	0.0355	0.1299					
"	1882 2 14 11	0.0060	0.0692	0.2575					
"	1883 3 14 3	0.0079	0.0995	0.3423					

COMPARATIVE Cost of Stores, Labour, Repairs, &c.—continued.

S.S. "PEARL"—continued.					S.S. "HECTOR"—continued.				
Amount.	Pence per Ton Towed.	Pence per Mile Towed.	Pence per Hour Towed.		Amount.	Pence per Ton Towed.	Pence per Mile Towed.	Pence per Hour	
S.S. "PEARL"—continued.					S.S. "HECTOR"—continued.				
Salaries and allowances	£ s. d.				Cost of coal		s. d.		
1881	602 13 7	1-2726	38-8419	70-2633	1881		8 11½		
"	1882	590 18 3	1-5279	80-0312	1882		19 11		
"	1883	707 17 1	1-3223	31-9333	1883		11 8½		
Repairs					Tons towed			78,050	
1881	698 7 4	1-7682	53-9027	97-6167	1881			48,950	
"	1882	1,257 13 11	3-2520	76-6388	1882			112,120	
"	1883	17 13 7	0-0331	0-7076	1883				
Total expenditure					Miles steamed			7,050	
1881	1,305 14 11	3-3057	100-8947	182-6154	1881			3,321	
"	1882	2,251 16 3	5-8324	137-3056	1882			4,241	
"	1883	1,284 9 4	2-4001	57-9453	1883				
Cost of coal					Hours under steam			2,923½	
1881			s. d.		1881			1,750½	
1882			13 10		1882			2,548	
1883			19 9½						
Tons towed									
1881			94,800						
1882			92,320						
1883			123,440						
Miles steamed									
1881			3,106						
1882			3,936						
1883			5,320						
Hours under steam									
1881			1,717						
1882			1,640						
1883			2,563						
S.S. "HECTOR."					S. S. "SCYLLA."				
Rope	£ s. d.				Rope	£ s. d.			
1881	4 3 11	0-0137	0-1423	0-3445	1881	4 7 7	0-0210	0-4276	
"	1882	18 4 7	0-0894	1-3174	1882	0 5 4	0-0068	0-0164	
"	1883	13 11 6	0-0291	0-7032	1883	0 19 1	0-0152	0-1627	
Waste					Waste				
1881	2 0 7	0-0060	0-0692	0-1066	1881	0 6 4	0-0016	0-0309	
"	1882	1 3 6	0-0053	0-0949	1882	0 7 9	0-0012	0-0224	
"	1883	1 6 0	0-0028	0-0736	1883	0 6 8	0-0063	0-0533	
Tallow					Tallow				
1881	5 2 10	0-0168	0-1750	0-4221	1881	3 2 11	0-0157	0-3072	
"	1882	0 18 7	0-0046	0-0671	1882	4 10 9	0-0139	0-2623	
"	1883	2 17 0	0-0061	0-1612	1883	0 10 3	0-0032	0-0620	
V.L.-rubber					Castor oil				
1881	6 18 0	0-0838	0-4937	0-9299	1881	0 10 4	0-0026	0-0505	
"	1882				1882	2 0 0	0-0061	0-1157	
"	1883				1883				
Paints and leads					Kerosene oil				
1881	2 12 5	0-0085	0-0892	0-2152	1881	0 3 3	0-0008	0-0159	
"	1882	5 17 3	0-0288	0-4237	1882	0 2 6	0-0004	0-0072	
"	1883	6 17 3	0-0114	0-3034	1883	0 0 5	0-0003	0-0033	
Castor oil					Tail oil				
1881	0 16 6	0-0027	0-0282	0-0677	1881	0 4 6	0-0011	0-0220	
"	1882	0 18 3	0-0094	0-1332	1882				
"	1883	2 0 3	0-0043	0-1139	1883				
Kerosene oil					Cylinder oil				
1881	1 0 5	0-0033	0-0347	0-0838	1881	0 16 8	0-0042	0-0813	
"	1882	1 5 9	0-0003	0-0030	1882				
"	1883	1 8 11	0-0032	0-0810	1883				
Linseed oil					Albany compound				
1881	1 3 6	0-0046	0-0485	0-1169	1881	0 12 5	0-0031	0-0600	
"	1882	1 18 0	0-0093	0-1373	1882	0 13 0	0-0019	0-0379	
"	1883	1 17 0	0-0039	0-1047	1883				
Tail oil					Coal				
1881	3 9 3	0-0113	0-1173	0-2343	1881	24 15 2	0-1232	2-4174	
"	1882	2 5 3	0-0112	0-1659	1882	33 2 10	0-1012	1-9185	
"	1883	3 0 8	0-0065	0-1717	1883	0 12 11	0-0103	0-1033	
Turpentine					Freight on coal				
1881	0 2 1	0-0004	0-0035	0-0026	1881	38 5 0	0-1169	2-2163	
"	1882				"			4-7123	
"	1883	1 13 8	0-0036	0-0953	"				
Albany compound					Sundry stores				
1881	2 3 4	0-0071	0-0737	0-1778	1881	22 11 1	0-1128	2-2022	
"	1882				"	3 18 10	0-0120	0-2282	
"	1883	3 0 0	0-0064	0-1693	"	1 5 2	0-0200	0-2013	
Coal					Salaries and allowances				
1881	75 19 4	0-2475	2-5862	6-2364	1881	155 18 5	0-7302	15-2341	
"	1882	105 6 9	0-5165	7-6125	1882	269 10 8	0-3321	15-6025	
"	1883	82 1 3	0-1757	4-6439	1883	91 14 4	1-4612	14-6747	
Freight on coal					Repairs				
1881	140 16 0	0-6901	10-1716	18-9695	1881	23 10 3	0-1176	2-2367	
"	1882	87 16 1	0-1379	4-9683	1882	139 4 0	0-5777	10-9522	
"	1883				1883	32 11 8	0-5190	5-2134	
Sundry stores					Firewood				
1881	16 17 3	0-0549	0-5740	1-8843	1881	39 12 6	0-1210	2-2933	
"	1882	86 1 4	0-4245	6-2596	1882	7 0 0	0-1110	1-1200	
"	1883	4 18 6	0-0105	0-2787	1883				
Salaries and allowances					Total expenditure				
1881	542 12 1	1-7682	18-4710	44-5442	1881	236 18 11	1-1855	23-1364	
"	1882	637 0 0	3-1232	85-2515	1882	631 13 11	1-7762	30-6727	
"	1883	628 19 9	1-3464	35-5947	1883	133 0 6	2-1514	21-6040	
Repairs					Cost of coal		s. d.		
1881					1881		10 8½		
1882	185 10 5	0-9096	13-4071	25-9035	1882		17 3½		
"	1883	29 13 0	0-0035	1-6779	1883		17 2		
Total expenditure					Tons towed			47,985	
1881	653 8 6	2-1456	22-4144	54-0523	1881			78,000	
"	1882	1,195 14 1	5-3625	83-4100	1882			15,006	
"	1883	369 10 10	1-3613	49-2077	1883				
					Miles steamed			2,453	
					1881			4,146	
					1882			1,500	
					1883				
					Hours under steam			1,643	
					1881			1,960	
					1882			720	
					1883				

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT of Dredge Expenditure and Work, for the year 1884.

Dredge.	Where dredging.	Material dredged.	Tons dredged.	Hours dredging.	Expenditure.	Cost per ton.	Cost per hour.
Newcastle	Newcastle	Sand and ballast stones	480,800	1,039½	£ 5,121 8 10	Pence. 2 5249	£ s. d. 3 0 8½
Samson	Sydney Harbour	Clay and rock	56,440	1,705½	3,026 0 4	10 6946	2 6 0½
Vulcan	Newcastle and Hunter River	Sand, mud, and clay	213,445	1,739	3,032 8 2	4 1405	2 2 4
Hunter	Newcastle	Sand, rock, and stones	99,500	1,768	3,282 12 0	7 9130	1 17 2
Hercules	Sydney Harbour	Clay, shale, and rock	105,535	1,535	2,936 19 4	6 7927	1 18 11
Fitzroy	Macleay River	Sand, mud, and stones	201,660	1,360½	2,372 0 1	2 3231	1 5 6
Clarence	Clarence River	Sand, mud, and loam	175,485	1,810½	3,049 8 8	4 1765	1 13 7
Archimedes	Richmond River	Sand	68,460	1,070½	2,460 14 4	8 6206	1 9 6½
Pluto	Shoalhaven	Sand	101,236	1,636	2,800 17 8	6 7789	1 17 3
Titan	Myall River	Sand and mud	69,950	1,643	2,092 9 6	7 2486	1 5 4
Charon	Sydney Harbour	Mud, sewage, and clay	121,565	1,651	2,517 0 4	4 9692	1 12 6½
Ulysses	Manning River	Shingle and sand	298,340	1,889½	2,345 4 5	1 8866	1 5 6
Minos	Moruya, Ulladulla, and Shoalhaven	Sand and stones	118,090	1,001½	2,543 2 6	6 1685	2 6 7
			2,115,606	21,453½			
Total expenditure					89,230 6 1		
Average cost per ton dredged						4 4504	
Average cost per hour dredging							1 16 7

STATEMENT of Tug Expenditure and Work for the Year 1884.

Tugs.	Where employed.	Where deposited.	Tons towed.	Miles steamed.	Hours under steam.	Expenditure.	Cost per ton.	Cost per mile.	Cost per hour.
Ajax	Newcastle	Sea	288,680	*4,031	1,405	£ 14,289 4 11	Pence. 3 5659	£ s. d. 0 18 6	£ s. d. 3 1 0½
Thetis	Sydney	Sea	45,925	2,896	1,184	13,436 13 5	16 8597	1 3 9	2 19 0½
Dione	Newcastle and Hunter River	Sea	165,185	6,651	2,415	1,337 14 10	2 0168	0 4 2	0 11 6
Cyclops	Sydney and Shoalhaven	River and Sea	34,250	2,000	699	54,427 14 8	81 0264	2 3 0	6 6 8½
Ceres	Sydney	Sea	87,755	6,592	1,617	3,023 9 8	3 2638	0 9 2	1 17 4½
Charybdis	Manning River	River	293,340	4,291	2,639	989 8 8	0 7939	0 4 7½	0 7 6
Little Nell	Clarence River	River	175,250	9,988	2,556	1,340 11 11	1 8359	0 2 8	0 10 6
Achilles	Sydney	Sea and reclaimed land	105,000	0,869	2,700	1,259 4 7	2 5694	0 2 0½	0 9 1½
Pearl	Moruya and Ulladulla	River and Sea	93,685	4,342	2,189	1,197 0 5	3 0065	0 5 6	0 10 11
Hector	Macleay River	River	200,040	6,893	2,096	871 12 7	1 0457	0 2 0	0 6 5½
Scylla	Sydney	Transferred to other Tug.	8,900	297	162	53 0 10	1 4303	0 3 7	0 4 0½
Neptune	Sydney and Newcastle	Sea	75,090	6,151	1,854	2,995 2 6	9 5729	0 9 9	1 12 3½
Juno	Newcastle and Hunter River	Sea	189,295	7,413	1,810	2,069 5 8	2 6230	0 5 7	1 2 10½
Athens	Myall River	River	69,050	3,209	1,862	831 7 6	8 3789	0 5 2	0 9 0
			1,830,055	76,313	25,638				
Total expenditure						28,171 17 1			
Average cost per ton towed							3 6945		
Average cost per mile steamed								0 7 6	
Average cost per hour under steam									1 1 10

* In addition to the above, 4,275 miles were steamed by Ajax on special service and on work not connected with Dredge "Newcastle." † Including cost of collision with "Prospector." ‡ From 1st January to end of May under repairs and renewals. § Extensive renewals to hull and machinery. ¶ "Thetis," in addition to above, steamed 1,184 miles on special service. ¶¶ "Achilles," in addition to above, steamed 404 miles on special service. ¶¶¶ "Scylla," in addition to above, steamed 3,840 miles on special service.

APPENDIX I.

INTERIM Statement showing quantity of Material dredged, &c., during the year 1885.

Name of Dredge.	Name of Tug.	Where employed.	Quantity of material dredged.	Cost of dredging per ton.	Cost of depositing per ton.	Remarks.
Newcastle	Ajax	Newcastle	Tons. 391,000	Pence. 4 80	Pence. 1 92	Deepening and widening North Channel and Middle Harbour, Newcastle; dredge underwent extensive repairs from 1st January to 15th March.
Samson	Thetis	Sydney Harbour	214,060	4 94	4 03	Employed chiefly deepening Darling Harbour.
Vulcan	Juno	Newcastle	242,538	4 03	2 28	Deepening Ballast Berths and North Harbour, Newcastle.
Hunter	Hired tug	"	17,095	4 17	2 34	Dredging rock at steamers' wharfs and crane berth, Newcastle Harbour.
Hercules	Ceres	Sydney Harbour	111,260	6 97	2 56	Dredging at Woolloomooloo Bay and Darling Harbour, chiefly sewage matter.
Fitzroy	Hector	Macleay River	199,770	3 04	0 99	Under repairs for two months; working throughout year at Warneton, Kempsey, Stuart's Point, and Shark Island, Macleay River.
Clarence	Dione	Clarence River	123,815	6 94	2 60	Dredging at Lawrence and Clarence Heads; detention owing to tug being employed removing wreck of "New England" and at "Cahors."
Archimedes	Hired tug and Cyclops	Richmond River	93,030	6 71	2 32	Dredging at Emigrant Creek and Gunderomba, Richmond River, and a short time at Crossing.
Pluto	Hired tug	Shoalhaven	109,080	5 33	2 28	Dredging at Appletree Island and Steamer's Channel, near Crookhaven Heads.
Titan	Athens and Pearl	Myall River	50,400	13 31	2 07	Dredge underwent extensive repairs; dredging at Black's Crossing and lower part of Myall River.
Charon	Achilles, Neptune, &c.	Sydney Harbour	104,380	6 66	5 22	Dredging at Lane Cove, Roselle Bay, and at the mouths of various sewers in Sydney Harbour.
Ulysses	Charybdis	Manning River	268,760	2 40	1 05	Dredging between Timonoc and Wingham, and at Channel near crossing, Manning River Heads.
Minos	Cyclops and Athens	Shoalhaven and Lake Macquarie	148,890	4 42	2 30	Dredging at Shoalhaven, during first half of the year, and at Pelican Flat, Lake Macquarie, last half.
Total tons			2,079,123			

See also Special Report next page.

APPENDIX J.

Work performed by hired Tugs, and Amount paid for same during 1884.

For Dredge.	Tons towed.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	
"Newcastle".....	58,000	308 0 0	"Ajax" away on special service in connection with Telegraph, Fisheries and Military Departments, &c., &c.
"Vulcan"	34,065	191 18 7	Hired tug assisting "Dione."
"Hunter"	14,835	99 2 0	Hired tug assisting "Juno."
"Hercules"	7,920	47 10 0	"Ceres" attending "Newcastle," and under repairs.
"Pluto".....	101,286	983 6 10	No Government tug available.
"Archimedes"	68,460	1,465 7 0	No Government tug available.
"Charon"	31,855	357 13 5	Hired tug assisting "Achilles."
	316,421	3,372 3 10	

APPENDIX K.

The Superintending Engineer of Dredges to The Engineer-in-chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Sir,

Harbours and Rivers Office, Sydney, 31 December, 1885.

I beg respectfully to submit the following report upon the operations of the various Dredges employed in deepening operations at Sydney and Newcastle harbours, and upon the principal rivers of the Eastern seaboard.

During the last two years three Dredges have been constantly at work in Sydney Harbour. The largest one, the "Samson," has been principally engaged on hard and soft rock and stiff clay, at the New Wharves, Circular Quay, at Garden Island, and at the entrance to the New Dock at Biloela. Compared with the records of previous years, the quantity lifted by the "Samson," is smaller and the cost greater than heretofore, but considering the difficulties in risky rock-dredging, encountered and overcome by a Dredge like the "Samson," which is not specially adapted for this kind of work, it is surprising to find the cost so low as it is. A Priestman's grab Dredge has just been fitted up at the Fitzroy Dock for the purpose of lifting blasted rock. Hitherto our practice in dealing with this kind of work has been to lift the broken material by the combined means of a crane and the ordinary ladder and bucket Dredge, the former taking the heavy masses of rock and the latter the smaller pieces. I am satisfied the Priestman's Dredge is much better adapted for this kind of work, which by its means can be carried out with greater safety and much more expeditiously and economically. In a future report I think I shall be able by the tabulation of actual results to conclusively prove this.

There is now a depth of 23 feet at low water, abreast the fine stretch of wharfage used by the Orient and Messageries Companies, where previously the rock formation limited the average available depth to about 13 or 14 feet.

At Garden Island the new Wharves for the Imperial Navy have had, along their frontage and approach, the hard bottom dredged by the "Samson" to enable ships drawing 29 feet of water to berth alongside.

Considerable progress has also been made in deepening Darling Harbour in view of the largest class of ships being berthed at the Government Wharves, erected and to be erected above and below Pymont Bridge.

Sydney Harbour.

But little of permanent improvement to the Harbour, from a commercial stand-point, can be credited to the "Hercules" during the past two years; for it has taxed almost wholly that Dredge's capabilities to meet public health requirements in the removal of the increasing quantities of poisonous filth discharged by the public sewers into the harbour, chiefly above Pymont Bridge and at Woolloomooloo and Rushcutter's Bays.

While the "Hercules" has been engaged in sanitary work for the citizens the health of the residents of Balmain, Pymont, and Glebe, has been cared for (as far as our present limited appliances will admit of) by the employment of the Dredge "Charon" in the removal of sewage and kindred malarial deposits at Blackwattle Cove and Roselle Bay. On the eastern shores of Blackwattle Cove the landholders acted wisely in reclaiming the unhealthy foreshores after the Dredge had removed the deposits beyond the reclamation line, and it is to be regretted that on the Glebe shore the public health has been disregarded by this laudable example having been so tardily followed.

As the difficulties in the way of reclaiming White Bay and other unhealthy shores will, I understand, be overcome by Legislative action this Session, I would respectfully suggest that a sum of money be placed on the Estimates for increasing our stock of punts suitable for reclaiming purposes. The light draft Tug now being built at Fitzroy Dock if used in connection with ten or twelve shore discharging punts would enable the Department to proceed vigorously with land reclaiming, and at the same time materially lessen the cost of dredging, as there would be fewer long towages to sea.

Newcastle Har-

Dredging in Newcastle Harbour has been actively carried on. The Dredge "Newcastle," employed almost exclusively in removing the great sand bank in the centre of the harbour, has been eclipsing in each succeeding year her previous year's record, as will be seen by the returns, up to the end of 1884.

Through that part of the harbour where lighters and small craft only could be moored, two cuttings, each of 450 feet in width, have been made, and an available draft of 24 feet at low water has been left.

There is now a width of 1,600 feet from the Stockton side, parallel with the Bull Beacons, and the necessary anchor pits have been dredged for fixed moorings, to accommodate, after a cut now being made is completed, vessels 500 feet in length and 23 feet draft.

In addition to this work the eastern end of the channel leading from sea to the North Harbour, which had shoaled considerably, has been deepened, and deep water has also been made to accommodate vessels taking coal from the recently opened coal-pit at Stockton.

In a previous report I stated that the Dredge "Hunter," was being fitted with larger buckets to enable both ladders to be worked together in sand by the powerful engine on board the vessel.

The experiment proved most successful. While working in sand far more than double the amount of work ever previously recorded was performed, and at about half the cost for dredging. Owing, however, to the urgent need of a Dredge for rock dredging the "Hunter" has for some time past been employed at this kind of work chiefly at the Sydney steamers' wharfs, where there has hitherto been scarcely 10 feet of water over a very large surface of very hard rock; but which is now by drilling, blasting, and dredging, deepened sufficiently to accommodate the new large paddle steamers at the lowest spring tides. For about three months the "Hunter" was hired to the A. A. Company to deepen the water abreast their property, and for six weeks the Waratah Coal Company had the plant. Payments amounting to £1,640 were made to the revenue for these services.

The channel leading to the Government shoots has been deepened to 19 feet at low water by the "Hunter," and a considerable quantity of sand was lifted north of the North Channel, increasing the available area for vessels awaiting their turns for loading.

It is now over three years since any dredging was performed at the principal flats on the Hunter River, viz., Eales, Raymond Terrace, and the Lower Flats; and steamers of 10 feet draft pass up and down the river at low tide.

unter River.

I am not sanguine enough to hope that this favourable condition of the channels can exist much longer, and I only now refer to it to show how little importance should be attached to the objections made to depositing dredged silt in the rivers in judiciously selected places. Between Hinton and The Bluff (lower flats), above Newcastle (23 miles), the shallow parts of the Hunter River have been deepened from 6 feet to 10 feet, without 1 ton of silt having been conveyed to sea, and the channels have remained open for years with no more alteration than can be accounted for by the action of the tributary rivers and coves to which the flats owe their origin.

This

This favourable state of the flats has admitted of the river Dredge "Vulcan" rendering valuable aid during the past two years to the Newcastle Dredges. A very large quantity of sand was removed by the "Vulcan" from the upper part of Newcastle Harbour, to enable a clear eye or channel to be kept for steamers passing through the shipping, and subsequently a nearly similar amount was lifted in deepening berths for vessels at the Ballast Jetties at the upper end of Bullock Island.

During a portion of 1884 the "Vulcan" was employed dredging at Morpeth, the material was conveyed to sea by the steam barges "Juno" and "Neptune." About 650 tons per trip were taken by each loaded steam-hopper with punts in tow. Myall River.

The little Dredge "Titan" is still employed improving the Myall River. Early in 1883 the plant was taken to Tinpot reach, where there was but 1 foot of water at low tides, and it was not until March, 1884, that this deepening was completed. Subsequently operations were commenced at Black's Crossing, one of the most formidable obstructions on the river, but after two months work an opportunity long looked for came, in a sufficient rise in the river (due to rainfall), which enabled the "Titan" to be towed into Lake Tambi, with the object of cutting her way out and opening the navigation for timber-laden steam punts. A channel was successfully cut through the bar to a depth of 6 feet 6 inches at low summer level, and of 110 feet in width by 2,500 feet in length, and the steamers, which were formerly often delayed for days, and often had to lighten their loads, can now pass onwards without any detention. On the completion of Tambi bar a sharp and intricate bend at Chinaman's Flat was improved, and afterwards work was resumed at Black's Crossing.

In March of the present year this obstruction, the last remaining one between the Tea Gardens and Tambi, was removed, and the time of journey, which formerly often occupied from two to three days, day and night, was reduced to 14 hours. The "Titan" after being at Newcastle undergoing an extensive overhaul, returned to the Myall and improvements are being effected in the channels between the Tea Gardens and the entrance to the river.

The Manning River Dredge "Ulysses" has been chiefly occupied in improving the upper portions of the river. Manning River. After completing a channel through a shingle flat above Taree, which enabled vessels of a heavier draft than those before employed to reach Tinonee, the Dredge was taken down the river to cut a channel into the Cundle passage, to permit of vessels calling at Cuddeletown to come right through and into the main river. When this channel was completed the saving of time to the public was much appreciated. The work of cutting a channel through the long and numerous shoals between Tinonee and Wingham was next undertaken. After dredging for a considerable time at Clinch's Flat, the Dredge was in April, 1884, removed to the mouth of the river, where the cutting was cleared to a depth of 7 feet at low water, with a width of 90 feet. Clinch's Flat was then finished, and afterwards the crossing at Carter's Island dredged and a commencement made at Mundrook Flat, when the Dredge was again taken to the heads to improve the channel.

It will take about eighteen months' dredging to open the navigation to Wingham, but I think in the general interests of the district it is of the utmost importance that the Dredge should persevere in efforts to keep the channel clear at the mouth of the river. At the Richmond River, reported upon further on, where the up river requirements are few, the small dredge "Archimedes" has succeeded in keeping the crossing in a satisfactory state, and it is to be hoped that the Upper Manning residents will not agitate the employment of the Dredge at their flats when the crossing is complained of.

At the Macleay River, where the Dredge "Fitzroy" is employed, the shallow flats are more numerous than in any of the other rivers, and the services of a Dredge are almost constantly required to enable the ocean steamers to ply, without tidal detention, to Kempsey. In addition to deepening the various flats the Dredge has been employed in extending the channel for ocean vessels beyond Kempsey. About two-thirds of a mile of dredging was performed between Kempsey and Warneeton, to which latter place the large steamers can now be navigated. Macleay River.

Kinchela Creek has been deepened to allow the steam droghers to ply without detention. The lower part of Long Reach Channel and the Mangrove Channel will shortly require dredging, but at present the most serious obstacle to navigation is the shallowness of the bar, due, doubtless, to the infrequency of floods, the Colony now evidently being in what may be designated its dry season cycle, following the wet season one, which began with the memorable floods of 1857 and terminated in 1875.

The Dredge "Clarence" was early in 1883 removed from the Clarence River Heads to improve the channel at Lawrence (the Elbow), where work was continued until December of that year, when it was found necessary to remove the plant to Ulmarra, owing to the steamers frequently striking on the flat at that place. About three months' time was occupied in removing the obstruction, after which the Dredge returned to Lawrence and continued improving the Elbow cutting until its completion in March of the present year. A depth of 15 feet at high water has been left, and the Elbow is no longer a source of annoyance to the captains of the steamers plying to Grafton. The Dredge will now be employed improving the river at Grafton, the channel at the Heads having been straightened. Clarence River.

The urgent requests of the inhabitants of the Richmond River for river improvements led to the small Sydney dredge "Archimedes" being sent to that river a little over two years ago, chiefly with the object of deepening the up river channels, for it was doubtful whether so small a machine could cope successfully with the exposed dredging required at the crossing. The "Archimedes" started work in July, 1883, at Snow's Flat, near Lismore, and by September succeeded in making a 12 feet deep channel which has since remained in a satisfactory state. Richmond River.

The plant was then removed to the Heads, and after an ineffectual attempt to improve the old channel at the crossing, it was determined to cut another one more to the westward. By working often night and day, and under dangerous conditions of sea and tide, the little Dredge accomplished this task by the end of February, 1884, since which time the complaints of delay to vessels at the crossing have almost entirely ceased.

The new Dredge for the Richmond is nearly ready and there is little doubt, judging by what the "Archimedes" has accomplished, that the new plant when fairly at work will relieve shipmasters from apprehension of ever again meeting with detentions inside the bar.

The Dredge "Pluto," stationed on the Crookhaven River, has been engaged at the Channel for ocean steamers between the bar and Greenwell Point, and in widening and deepening the cutting near Apple Tree Island. Crookhaven

The improvement of the river above Greenwell Point was necessary to meet the requirements of the steamer placed on the trade between Sydney and Broughton Creek.

Regarding the deepening of the lower part of the river, the "Pluto" has been working under disadvantageous conditions, as the bucket-ladder is too short to admit of dredging to a sufficient depth at high tide. I would strongly recommend that this Dredge be altered to a side delivery one with open end like the "Archimedes," which will enable a ladder sufficiently long to be fitted to make a channel deep enough to last for two or three years.

The Dredge "Minos" after working for a short time in Sydney Harbour, was sent in May, 1883, to Moruya, where a channel was cut through the large sand-bank at the mouth of the river, and dredging was extended almost as far seaward as the bar. The steamers' channel was then sufficiently improved to permit the Illawarra Company's steamers to ply to the Company's wharf, after which the Dredge was removed to Ulladulla. Here a large amount of useful work was done, the available area for vessels having been much increased and deepened sufficiently to be used for a long time without further expenditure for dredging. The "Minos" having worked efficiently in rough water at Moruya Heads, it was decided to remove her to Crookhaven to assist the "Pluto" during rough weather, and when the Crookhaven bar was smooth to endeavour to deepen it. Moruya.
Ulladulla.

The experiment on the bar was not a success, the heavy range under the most favourable conditions making it impossible for a punt to be moored alongside. Crookhaven Bar.

After several months of efficient work inside the bar the "Minos" was brought to Sydney for an overhaul and has recently been sent to Lake Macquarie Heads to supplement the gradual deepening which is steadily taking place there by the action of the training walls in course of construction. A large percentage of dredging time in the case of the "Minos" is lost during the year by the ladder having to be taken down previous to each of the many sea trips, and put in place again at their termination, and with the view of obviating such delays I consider that work such as the "Minos" has been engaged at would be more economically performed by a small Dredge of the "Simons" type, capable of conveying its lifted spoil to sea. Such a Dredge, unencumbered by barges alongside, would, I believe, under favourable sea conditions be enabled to improve some of the bars of our rivers and could be taken from port to port without the expensive delays which are incidental to the removal of Dredges of the "Minos" type. Lake Macquarie.

The special service work to which I referred in a previous report as forming so considerable an item in the work of the tugs to the disadvantage of dredging, has been augmented by the preparations for national defence. While it is a subject for congratulation that our little fleet can be availed of for many purposes in time of need, certainly the loss to the Dredge Service would be materially lessened if a special service steamer as before recommended were obtained suitable for such trips as the "Thetis," at considerable risk, made to Norfolk Island, and for the constantly increasing trips along the coast. Special services

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to report that the whole of the Dredges, with their Tugs and barges, have been upheld in the best working condition.

I have, &c.,

A. B. PORTUS.

APPENDIX L.

General Regulations for the Management of the Dredge Service.*

Regulation 1.—The Dredge Service, which will be considered as a whole, shall be divided into the following grades, viz. :—

1st. The Engineer's grade, comprising—

A. Engineer's, 1st, 2nd, 3rd class (excluding the Chief Engineers of the Dredges), with wages ranging from... ..	£20 per month to £12 per month.
B. Engine-drivers	13 ,, 10 ,,
C. Firemen	12 ,, 9 ,,

2nd. Mechanical grade, comprising—

A. Blacksmiths, carpenters, fitters and boiler-makers, &c., with wages from £15 per month to £11 per month.
B. Strikers, boiler-makers' assistants, machine attendants, &c., with wages varying from £10 per month to £6 5s. per month.

3rd. Nautical grade, comprising—

A. Masters of Tugs, from	£20 per month to £12 per month.
B. Mates, from	14 ,, 10 ,,
C. Coxswains and winchmen	10 ,,
D. A.B. seamen, including watchmen and cooks ...	8 13s. 4d. per month to £8 per month.
E. Boys	4 per month to £6 5s. ,,

Regulation 2.—The whole of the men at present in the Service shall be classified according to the foregoing grades; the position to be assigned to each particular employé shall be determined by fitness and length of service. As vacancies occur, the senior hands shall be promoted until they reach the top of their respective grades, provided they are competent, and nothing has been recorded against them in the "Conduct Book" referred to in Regulation 3. In the case of engineers, however, it shall be indispensable that those to be appointed to the 1st class shall hold 1st class certificates; those to the 2nd class, 2nd class certificates; and to the 3rd class, 3rd class certificates. With regard to the nautical grade, all masters shall hold masters' sea-going certificates, and mates shall hold mates' certificates.†

Regulation 3.—There shall be entered in a "Conduct Book" the name of every employé in the Dredge Service, giving the date of his entry therein, age, and such particulars of his service (whether of good or bad conduct) as will determine promotion or otherwise; it being distinctly understood that nothing will be recorded against any employé in such book, except after due inquiry and on the report of the Inspector approved by the Engineer-in-Chief and after an opportunity shall have been afforded the accused of appeal.

Regulation 4.—All new appointees shall enter at the bottom of whichever grade they may be nominated to, except in the case of vacancies which cannot be filled from the Service; but none shall be eligible who are over thirty-five years of age, and who cannot produce a certificate from the Medical Officer of the Department (for which such officer shall be entitled to be paid a fee of 2s. 6d., to be paid by the nominee) that they are physically fit for the position sought, together with satisfactory references from previous employers.

Regulation 5.—From the 1st May to the 1st September the working hours shall be from 6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., and during the remaining months of the year from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Three-quarters of an hour will be allowed for breakfast, and 1 hour for dinner. Owing to the shortened breakfast hour, work will terminate on Saturdays at 1 p.m. When circumstances render it necessary for the tugs to work continuously from 6 to 6 the meal hours must be taken while the steamers are towing.

Regulation 6.—Should any employé, by reason of accident occurring in the discharge of his duty, and by no fault of his own, be physically incapacitated for work, he shall be entitled (if his absence shall necessarily extend to that time) to two months' pay, or any lesser proportion, as the case may demand. If he is absent more than two months, such case thereafter will be specially dealt with on its merits. In the event of absence through sickness, not being the result of accident as before described, half-pay to the extent of one month will be allowed, if necessary, provided such sickness has not been brought about by misconduct on the part of such employé, to determine which a certificate to that effect shall be required from the Government Medical Officer, if the employé reside in Sydney or Newcastle. If he reside elsewhere, he must furnish from a properly qualified medical practitioner a certificate stating the nature of the disease from which he is suffering, which will be referred to the Government Medical Officer for report. For every examination or report such officer shall be entitled to a fee of 2s. 6d., which shall be paid from any money due or to become due to the patient, except in case of accidents occurring in the discharge of duty, when the fee shall be paid by the Department. A medical report will be required at least once each week, if absence from duty should extend beyond that time; for a period less than three days the certificate of the Dredge Master, endorsed by the inspector, shall be held to be sufficient.

Regulation 7.—Nothing in the foregoing Regulations shall prevent the Minister from dealing in the way of promotion or otherwise with any specially meritorious case which may be brought before him.

Regulation 8.—Any person who has been in the Dredge Service, but whose services have been dispensed with owing to a reduction in the number of hands, shall be eligible for reappointment to any suitable vacancy, anything in these Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Regulation 9.—In the event of any misbehaviour being proved against any employé, but not of such a serious nature as to demand dismissal from the Service, the Engineer-in-Chief shall have the power to punish by fine or disratment as the circumstances of the case seem to him to warrant.

21st June, 1880.

E. O. MORTARTY,

Engineer-in-chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Approved—JOHN LACKEY, Secretary for Public Works, 30th July, 1880.

* Nothing in these Regulations shall be held to apply to the Masters of Dredges, respecting whom a wider choice of selection may be necessary.

† In the case of those already in the Service who do not hold such certificates, it shall be considered that they have "Service" certificates; but they will not be eligible for promotion unless they can obtain and produce certificates of "competency."

‡ Since these Regulations were passed, the summer working hours have, by direction of Mr. Secretary Lackey, been reduced from ten to nine hours per day, and a temporary increase of 10 per cent. on wages, after having been on two occasions voted by Parliament, was submitted during the last Session and passed as a permanent rate. On 10th October, 1886, Mr. Secretary Wright directed that the working hours be 43 per week, subject to such modifications as certain exigencies of the service may demand.

APPENDIX L—continued.

CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service, 1st January, 1886.

Seniority Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age last Birthday.	Date of First Appointment to Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Date of Appointment to Grade.	Salary per annum.	Where employed.	Date of present Appointment.	Classification of Tug.	Qualification.	
													Years	Months	£	s.	d.
ENGINEERS—GRADE A—ENGINEERS OF TUGS.													
777-1	1	Jas. Blackadder	3 Nov., 1837	48	8 June, 1875	10 7	Engineer	8 June, 1875	264 0 0	Thetis	8 June, 1875	1st class	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of New Zealand, for "Lighthouse" steam vessel, while trading within the Colony of New Zealand.
	2	Wm. Jones	5 Aug., 1852	33	5 Mar., 1878	7 10	do	5 Mar., 1878	264 0 0	Ajax	18 June, 1883	do	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 1st class engineer. No. 74
	3	David Lawson	6 May, 1854	31	14 Aug., 1883	2 5	do	14 Aug., 1883	264 0 0	Juno	14 Aug., 1883	do	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 1st class engineer. No. 62
	4	James Laurie Grant	3 May, 1856	29	19 July, 1883	2 5	do	19 July, 1883	264 0 0	Neptune	19 Jan., 1884	do	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 1st class engineer. No. 81
	5	Wm. Richardson	19 May, 1840	45	1 Jan., 1871	12 8*	do	20 Feb., 1875	237 12 0	Ceres	25 July, 1883	2nd class	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 2nd class engineer. No. 103.
	6	Wm. White	12 June, 1860	25	10 Sept., 1885	0 4	do	10 Sept., 1885	237 12 0	Orestes	10 Sept., 1885	do	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 1st class engineer. No. 89.
	7	Thos. Thomas	22 April, 1835	50	1 May, 1870	14 3†	do	1 Oct., 1876	211 4 0	Achilles	1 Oct., 1876	do	
	8	Hamilton L. Worthington	20 July, 1847	38	10 June, 1880	5 6	do	10 June, 1880	211 4 0	Dione	10 June, 1880	do	
	9	James Ruddell	10 Aug., 1853	32	14 Jan., 1884	2 0	do	14 Jan., 1884	211 4 0	Little Nell	14 Jan., 1884	do	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 2nd class engineer. No. 55.
	10	Samuel R. M'Arthur	5 Aug., 1850	35	20 Mar., 1876	9 9	do	20 Mar., 1876	198 0 0	Cyclops	20 Mar., 1876	do	
	11	William V. Laing	19 Mar., 1854	31	23 April, 1878	6 3‡	do	23 April, 1878	198 0 0	Charybdis	27 Oct., 1882	3rd class	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 3rd class engineer. No. 131.
	12	Cuthbert M'Lachlan	14 Nov., 1833	52	1 Nov., 1872	13 2	do	16 Jan., 1873	184 16 0	Pearl	16 Jan., 1873	do	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 3rd class engineer. No. 5.
	13	James Twoomey	20 June, 1835	50	22 June, 1875	7 5§	do	5 Sept., 1884	184 16 0	Athena	5 Sept., 1884	do	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 3rd class engineer. No. 43.
	14	William Jell	24 Feb., 1833	52	31 Oct., 1877	8 2	do	1 Oct., 1878	158 8 0	Hector	1 Oct., 1878	do	Certificate of service by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 2nd class engineer. No. 5.
	15	Charles Huxtable	22 Feb., 1837	48	13 April, 1873	12 9	do	1 May, 1882	158 8 0	Scylla	1 April, 1880	do	Certificate of service, coast trade, by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 2nd class engineer. No. 4.
ENGINE-DRIVERS OF DREDGES—GRADE B.													
	1	Robert Farrell	26 Aug., 1836	49	10 Sept., 1868	17 5	Engine-driver	1 May, 1873	171 12 0	Samson	1 May, 1873		Certificate of service by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 2nd class engineer. No. 53.
	2	Arthur Tillet	24 July, 1843	42	18 Jan., 1859	24 8||	do	5 Aug., 1874	171 12 0	Newcastle	12 June, 1875		
	3	John Gray	12 July, 1841	44	14 July, 1873	12 6	do	31 Sept., 1878	171 12 0	Vulcan	1 Jan., 1875		Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 3rd class engineer. No. 17.
	4	Benjamin Salvatori	26 Dec., 1846	39	1 Mar., 1879	6 10	do	1 Mar., 1879	158 8 0	Archimedes	1 Mar., 1879		Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 3rd class engineer. No. 430.
	5	Daniel Daley	23 Mar., 1853	32	12 May, 1879	6 8	do	12 May, 1879	158 8 0	Minos	1 April, 1882		Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 3rd class engineer. No. 647.
	6	Patrick Meaney	7 Feb., 1840	45	7 Jan., 1868	18 0	do	6 Oct., 1879	158 8 0	Hercules	6 Oct., 1879		
	7	Louis Stearn	24 Dec., 1841	44	1 Sept., 1873	12 4	do	1 Sept., 1873	158 8 0	Charon	1 Sept., 1873		Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as 3rd class engineer. No. 496.
	8	James Glass	2 Oct., 1834	51	20 July, 1874	11 5	do	1 Sept., 1882	158 8 0	Clarence	1 Sept., 1882		
	9	Henry Walker	20 Feb., 1849	36	12 Feb., 1878	7 11	do	18 Oct., 1881	158 8 0	Fitzroy	18 Oct., 1881		

* Left service 1st November, 1872; rejoined 20th February, 1875.

† Left service 28th February, 1871; rejoined 1st August, 1872.

‡ Left service 30th June, 1879, on cessation of night work; rejoined 14th December, 1880.

§ Left service 28th September, 1873; rejoined 1st November, 1881.

|| Left service 11th April, 1872; rejoined 5th August, 1874.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Seniority Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age last Birthday.	Date of First Appointment to Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Date of Appointment to Grade.	Salary per annum.	Where employed.	Date of present Appointment.	Qualification.
ENGINE-DRIVERS OF DREDGES—GRADE B—continued.											
					Years Months			£ s. d.			
10	Stephen Fowles	1 Jan., 1838	47	14 Nov., 1875	10 2	Engine-driver	16 July, 1883	158 8 0	Titan	16 July, 1883	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as 3rd class engineer. No. 499.
11	Albert Blomadhil	14 Nov., 1838	47	10 Mar., 1875	10 10	Fireman (Acting Engine-driver) ..	.....	158 8 0	Hunter	1 May, 1881
12	John Hughes	15 Nov., 1833	52	11 Jan., 1874	12 0	Fireman (Acting Engine-driver) ..	.....	158 8 0	Ulysses	11 Jan., 1874
FIREMEN OF DREDGES AND TUGS—GRADE C.											
1	James Mather	16 Mar., 1854	31	3 Mar., 1879	6 10	Fireman	3 Mar., 1879	158 8 0	Vulcan	3 Mar., 1879	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as 3rd class engineer No. 473.
2	John Stevens	1 — 1849	36	16 Sept., 1874	11 3	do	16 Sept., 1874	158 8 0	Samson ..	1 Sept., 1884	
3	Wm. Rutherford	5 Aug., 1856	29	4 April, 1878	7 9	do	4 April, 1878	158 8 0	Newcastle	28 Jan., 1885	
4	Joseph Knight	28 Feb., 1851	34	22 June, 1875	9 7*	do	22 June, 1875	145 4 0	Ajax	16 July, 1883	
5	Joseph French	27 Dec., 1851	34	7 Mar., 1876	9 0†	do	1 May, 1880	145 4 0	Pluto	20 May, 1884	
6	Thomas Pankhurst	30 Nov., 1848	37	6 Jan., 1878	8 0	do	12 Aug., 1878	145 4 0	Thetis	6 Sept., 1884	
7	Reuben Walker	— 1825	60	3 May, 1870	15 8	do	3 May, 1870	132 0 0	Fitzroy	3 May, 1870	
8	Edward M'Hugh	11 Mar., 1851	34	11 Oct., 1875	10 3	do	8 Oct., 1879	132 0 0	Hercules ..	8 Oct., 1879	
9	John Kessell	27 April, 1834	61	1 April, 1876	8 2‡	do	1 April, 1876	132 0 0	Charon	10 Dec., 1880	
10	John Bryden	1 Jan., 1832	53	1 Aug., 1878	7 5	do	1 Aug., 1878	132 0 0	Hector	22 Oct., 1882	
11	James Gloag	11 Nov., 1846	39	3 April, 1880	6 5§	do	19 Mar., 1877	132 0 0	Ceres	3 April, 1880	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as 3rd class engineer. No. 446.
12	Chs. Werninek	9 Mar., 1848	37	1 Oct., 1873	12 2	do	9 May, 1879	132 0 0	Achilles	19 July, 1883	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as 3rd class engineer. No. 335.
13	Stephen Gibson	25 Sept., 1856	30	6 Sept., 1877	6 8||	do	6 Sept., 1877	132 0 0	Orestes	8 April, 1882	
14	Thomas Breen	20 May, 1830	46	1 Mar., 1877	8 10	do	2 June, 1881	132 0 0	Ceres	27 July, 1881	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as 3rd class engineer. No. 292.
15	James Gray	10 Aug., 1843	37	24 Oct., 1881	4 2	do	24 Oct., 1881	132 0 0	Juno	22 July, 1883	
16	Charles Boland	25 Dec., 1846	39	1 Feb., 1876	8 9¶	do	1 May, 1882	132 0 0	„	22 July, 1883	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as 3rd class engineer. No. 574.
17	James Gardiner	29 May, 1860	25	29 May, 1882	3 7	do	29 May, 1882	132 0 0	Ajax	26 April, 1884	
18	Edward M'Hue	14 Jan., 1849	36	6 July, 1882	3 6	do	6 July, 1882	132 0 0	Clarence ..	6 July, 1882	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as 3rd class engineer. No. 169.
19	Thomas Johnson	1 May, 1853	32	26 May, 1882	3 8	do	26 May, 1882	132 0 0	Neptune ..	26 May, 1882	
20	Charles Ingram	12 Oct., 1848	37	4 Nov., 1882	3 2	do	4 Nov., 1882	132 0 0	Neptune ..	4 Nov., 1882	
21	Henry Tessier	11 April, 1858	27	1 Nov., 1881	4 2	do	1 Nov., 1881	132 0 0	Minos	1 Dec., 1883	
22	Hugh Downie**	30 Mar., 1845	40	1 Nov., 1881	4 2	do	1 Nov., 1881	132 0 0	Juno	1 July, 1884	
23	Charles Trainer	29 Sept., 1848	37	1 Feb., 1883	2 11	do	1 Feb., 1883	132 0 0	Hunter	1 Feb., 1883	
24	Peter Finnie	— Aug., 1852	33	8 July, 1883	2 6	do	8 July, 1883	132 0 0	Athena	8 July, 1883	
25	Alfred Walter Taylor	8 April, 1861	24	2 Jan., 1884	2 0	do	2 Jan., 1884	132 0 0	Titan	2 Jan., 1884	
26	Cuthbert McLachlan, junr	— 1862	23	29 May, 1882	3 7	do	4 Dec., 1883	132 0 0	Pearl	4 Dec., 1883	
27	John Allen	16 Oct., 1860	25	6 Feb., 1884	1 11	do	6 Feb., 1884	132 0 0	Charvbidis ..	6 Feb., 1884	
28	Richard Simpson	19 June, 1852	33	27 Mar., 1884	1 9	do	27 Mar., 1884	132 0 0	Thetis	27 Mar., 1884	
29	Ronald McDonald	15 Aug., 1847	38	1 July, 1884	1 6	do	1 July, 1884	132 0 0	Ulysses	1 July, 1884	
30	James Reeves	7 July, 1854	31	20 July, 1885	0 5	do	20 July, 1885	132 0 0	Orestes	20 July, 1885	

* Left service on cessation of night work, 30th April, 1879; rejoined 17th March, 1880. † Left service on cessation of night work on 30th June, 1879; rejoined 1st May, 1880. ‡ Left service on cessation of night work, 1st May, 1879; rejoined 10th December, 1880.
 § Left service 1st November, 1877 rejoined 3rd April, 1880. || Left service on cessation of night work, 31st May, 1879; rejoined 1st February, 1881. ¶ Left service on cessation of night work, 30th April, 1879; rejoined 12th July, 1880.
 ** Night watchman attending fire engine.

APPENDIX L—continued.

Seniority Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age last Birthday.	Date of First Appointment to Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Date of Appointment to Grade.	Salary per annum.	Where employed.	Date of present Appointment.	Qualification.
MECHANICAL—GRADE A—BLACKSMITHS, &C.											
					Years Months			£ s. d.			
1	Thomas O'Toole	18 Mar., 1854	31	1 Jan., 1876	10 0	Boilermaker	1 Jan., 1881	198 0 0	Newcastle ...	1 Jan., 1881	
2	Edward Hutchings	25 April, 1835	50	8 Nov., 1864	21 2	Blacksmith	8 Nov., 1864	184 16 0	Hunter	8 Nov., 1864	
3	William E. Smith	17 April, 1846	31	15 Oct., 1874	11 3	do	15 Oct., 1874	184 16 0	Vulcan	15 Oct., 1874	
4	Thomas Crum	15 July, 1854	31	1 June, 1881	4 7	Boilermaker	1 June, 1881	184 16 0	Newcastle ...	1 June, 1881	
5	Robert Fairchild	20 June, 1848	37	13 Feb., 1882	3 11	Blacksmith	13 Feb., 1882	184 16 0	"	13 Feb., 1882	
6	Daniel Gallagher	4 July, 1851	34	21 Aug., 1882	3 4	do	21 Aug., 1882	184 16 0	Samson	21 Aug., 1882	
7	Thomas Pinkstone	15 Aug., 1844	41	6 Nov., 1872	13 2	do	6 June, 1875	171 12 0	Fitzroy	6 June, 1875	
8	James Hickey	12 Jan., 1841	44	17 April, 1876	9 8	do	17 April, 1876	158 8 0	Titan	17 April, 1876	
9	Charles Shore	12 Feb., 1841	44	16 Feb., 1874	11 10	do	12 May, 1879	158 8 0	Pluto	12 May, 1879	
10	William Hy. Taylor	22 April, 1859	26	23 Nov., 1882	3 1	do	23 Nov., 1882	158 8 0	Ulysses	23 Nov., 1882	
11	Isatah Aldous	27 Oct., 1829	56	.....	.....	do	12 May, 1883	158 8 0	Minos	11 May, 1883	
12	Robert Bracy	8 July, 1849	36	20 Nov., 1877	6 1†	Acting painter	16 Jan., 1883	132 0 0	Newcastle ...	12 Aug., 1883	
MECHANICAL—GRADE A—CARPENTERS.											
1	Charles Gavey ..	5 Nov., 1836	49	10 April, 1865	20 9	do	10 April, 1865	158 8 0	Newcastle ...	10 April, 1865	
2	J. Johnson	11 Dec., 1825	60	— Nov., 1860	25 1	do	1 Oct., 1865	158 8 0	Pluto	1 Oct., 1865	
3	Patrick M'Carthy	26 Mar., 1826	59	17 Nov., 1874	11 1	do	17 Nov., 1874	158 8 0	Hunter	17 Nov., 1874	
4	Robert Sim	4 April, 1820	65	16 July, 1875	10 6	do	16 July, 1875	158 8 0	Hercules ...	16 July, 1875	
5	John Smith	16 Nov., 1838	47	11 Dec., 1865	16 6‡	do	2 July, 1877	158 8 0	Hunter	2 July, 1877	
6	William Watson	25 Jan., 1849	36	13 Nov., 1879	6 2	do	13 Nov., 1879	158 8 0	Clarence ...	13 Nov., 1879	
7	Edwin Clark	30 June, 1845	40	18 Mar., 1878	6 8§	do	22 Feb., 1881	158 8 0	Samson	22 Feb., 1881	
8	James Chas. Davis	6 June, 1857	28	1 June, 1882	3 7	do	1 June, 1882	158 8 0	Titan	1 June, 1882	
9	Gilbert West	12 Feb., 1858	27	1 April, 1883	2 9	do	1 April, 1883	158 8 0	Minos	1 April, 1883	
10	William Hanson	25 Nov., 1859	26	13 Jan., 1884	2 0	do	13 Jan., 1884	158 8 0	Ulysses	13 Jan., 1884	
11	John William Davies	21 Dec., 1859	26	3 May, 1884	1 8	do	3 May, 1884	158 8 0	Fitzroy ...	3 May, 1884	
MECHANICAL—GRADE B—STRIKERS, BOILERMAKERS' ASSISTANTS, MACHINE ATTENDANTS, &C.											
1	Chas. Crathorne Hurt ..	14 Mar., 1851	34	26 Dec., 1876	9 0	Striker	26 Dec., 1876	132 0 0	Newcastle ...	26 Dec., 1876	
2	Fredrick Bohn	4 Nov., 1840	45	30 April, 1876	9 9	do	30 April, 1876	132 0 0	Hunter	30 April, 1876	
3	Walter Prior	10 May, 1844	41	... 1877	8 0	do	2 July, 1880	132 0 0	Newcastle ...	2 July, 1880	
4	William Cullen	11 Nov., 1855	30	1 Aug., 1878	7 5	do	1 Aug., 1878	132 0 0	Vulcan	1 April, 1884	
5	William Scaddon	21 July, 1860	25	6 Jan., 1879	7 0	Acting-b'smith	6 Jan., 1879	132 0 0	Clarence ...	6 Jan., 1879	
6	John Walsh	14 Sept., 1845	40	4 Jan., 1881	5 0	Holder-up	4 Jan., 1881	132 0 0	Newcastle ...	4 Jan., 1881	
7	Andrew Robertson	27 Nov., 1840	45	1 April, 1870	15 9	Striker	1 April, 1870	132 0 0	Pluto	1 April, 1870	
8	Henry Daniels	15 Nov., 1847	38	8 April, 1873	4 1*	Engineer's assistant	16 Nov., 1881	132 0 0	Clarence ...	16 Nov., 1881	
9	John Lewis	27 Dec., 1843	42	9 Dec., 1873	12 1	Striker	30 June, 1883	132 0 0	Samson	30 June, 1883	
10	James Payne	14 Feb., 1851	34	7 Mar., 1884	1 10	do	7 Mar., 1884	132 0 0	Titan	3 Mar., 1884	
11	Joseph Symes	15 Dec., 1861	24	27 Nov., 1882	3 1	do	27 Nov., 1882	114 8 0	Ulysses	27 Nov., 1882	
12	William Woods	29 Jan., 1859	26	3 Dec., 1878	7 0	do	9 Jan., 1881	114 8 0	Fitzroy	9 Jan., 1881	
13	James Cavill	27 Feb., 1860	25	11 Sept., 1878	7 4	Oiler	1 Jan., 1882	114 8 0	Newcastle ...	1 Jan., 1882	
14	James Brown	21 Feb., 1861	25	15 June, 1883	2 6	Striker	1 July, 1885	114 8 0	Fitzroy	1 July, 1885	
15	Edwin Hutchings	22 April, 1864	21	8 Nov., 1880	5 2	Machinist	3 April, 1882	82 10 0	Newcastle ...	1 Mar., 1883	
16	George Gavey	12 May, 1868	17	26 Mar., 1884	1 9	.....	26 Mar., 1884	55 0 0	Newcastle ...	26 Mar., 1884	

Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as master of a coast-trade ship. No. 10. Pilotage certificate by Marine Board of N.S.W., limited to vessels under 50 tons, for Sydney, Newcastle Wollongong, Twofold Bay, Manning, Macleay, Clarence Rivers. No. 54.

* Left service 1st September, 1873; rejoined 16th November, 1881. † Left service 1st May, 1879; rejoined 7th May, 1881. Left service 5th January, 1874; rejoined 2nd July, 1877. § Left service, 31st January, 1880; rejoined, 22nd February, 1881.

APPENDIX L—continued.

Seniority Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age last Birthday.	Date of First Appointment to Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Date of Appointment to Grade.	Salary per annum.	Where employed.	Date of present Appointment.	Qualification.
						NAUTICAL—GRADE A—MASTERS OF TUGS.					
					Years Months			£ s. d.			
1	James Matthew Hutton ...	12 Nov., 1828	57	7 May, 1868	17 8	Master	7 May, 1868	264 0 0	Thetis	7 May, 1868	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as extra Master of a foreign-going ship. No. 52.
2	Francis Sheed	1 Oct., 1832	53	16 Feb., 1880	5 10	do	16 Feb., 1880	264 0 0	Ajax .....	.....	Certificate of service by Marine Board of N.S.W., as Master of a coast trade ship. No. 28.
3	Robert Donald	16 Feb., 1837	48	31 Jan., 1877	8 11	do	31 Jan., 1877	250 16 0	Neptune ...	1 Nov., 1882	Certificate of service by Marine Board of N.S.W. as Master of a coast trade ship. No. 2. Certificate of competency as Pilot for Sydney, Twofold Bay, Moruya, Newcastle, Wollongong, Macleay, Nambucca, Bellinger, Clarence, Shoalhaven. No. 908.
4	Wm. Graham Alexander...	30 Aug., 1847	38	11 Dec., 1882	3 1	do	26 July, 1883	250 16 0	Juno	26 July, 1883	Certificate of competency as master of a foreign-going ship by Marine Board of N.S.W. No. 202. Pilotage certificate, tonnage unlimited, for the Ports of Sydney and Newcastle. No. 306.
5	John Williams	8 July, 1838	47	24 Nov., 1859	26 1	do	10 July, 1880	237 12 0	Ceres	13 April, 1881	Certificate of service by Marine Board of N.S.W. as Master of a coast trade ship. No. 185.
6	James Bissett	13 Sept., 1825	60	1 Sept., 1873	12 4	do	1 Sept., 1873	211 4 0	Orestes	17 July, 1885	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as Master of a foreign-going ship. No. 87. Pilotage certificate limited to vessels under 200 tons to Sydney and Newcastle ports, Marine Board, N.S.W. No. 147.
7	Daniel Harding	27 Jan., 1820	65	1 Feb., 1875	10 11	do	1 Feb., 1875	211 4 0	Little Nell ..	17 Mar., 1885	Certificate of service by Marine Board of N.S.W. as Master of a coast trade ship. No. 110.
8	Charles Adams.....	24 July, 1844	41	13 May, 1870	15 8	do	13 May, 1881	211 4 0	Dione.....	17 Mar., 1885	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as Master of a coast trade ship. No. 406.
9	James Thain	2 Feb., 1834	51	3 May, 1870	15 3	do	12 Jan., 1883	211 4 0	Charybdis ...	10 Dec., 1883	Certificate of competency as Master of a coast trade ship, by Marine Board, N.S.W. No. 492.
10	Angus Murray	17 Aug., 1848	37	12 May, 1875	10 8	do	1 Oct., 1882	184 16 0	Pearl	1 Oct., 1882	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as Master of a coast trade ship. No. 128.
11	William John Rivers	14 June, 1836	49	1 Nov., 1872	13 2	do	16 July, 1883	184 16 0	Athena	16 July, 1883	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as Master of a coast ship. No. 412.
12	John McDougall	3 Dec., 1833	52	7 June, 1875	10 6	do	7 June, 1875	184 16 0	Hector	17 Dec., 1883	Certificate of competency by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade as Master in the Merchant Service. Certificate of competency as Pilot for ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Twofold Bay.
13	Richard Birch	7 April, 1832	53	23 Oct., 1877	8 2	Acting do	23 Sept., 1884	184 16 0	Cyclops	23 Sept., 1884	Certificate of competency by Pilot Board of N.S.W. for the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, Manning, Macleay, and Richmond River. No. 1,461. Certificate of service by Marine Board of N.S.W. as Master of a coast trade ship. No. 180.
14	William Johns.....	8 June, 1842	43	7 Feb., 1875	10 11	do	3 Dec., 1883	158 8 0	Scylla	3 Dec., 1883	Certificate of competency as Master of a coast trade ship, by Marine Board of N.S.W. No. 520.
						NAUTICAL—GRADE B—MATES OF DREDGES.					
1	Samuel Cronin.....	20 Feb., 1836	49	— 1859	26 1	Mate	1 Mar., 1868	184 16 0	Newcastle ...	6 Feb., 1875	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as master of a coast trade ship. No. 445.
2	Samuel Hare	16 Nov., 1848	37	5 Dec., 1870	15 1	do	14 Dec., 1878	184 16 0	Samson	14 Dec., 1878	Certificate of competency by Marine Board, N.S.W., as master of a coast trade ship. No. 261.
3	Samuel Malcolm	1 May, 1842	43	27 Apr., 1874	11 8*	do	17 Aug., 1880	184 16 0	Hunter	17 Aug., 1880	Master certificate of service by Registrar-General of Seamen, London, by order of Board of Trade. Thirty-one years' service in coasting and foreign trade as approved mate and master, Nos. 73,863. Certificate of discharge as mate of s.s. "Xanthé."
4	Thomas Harland	— 1819	66	1 Dec., 1864	21 1	do	1 Dec., 1864	171 12 0	Vulcan	1 Dec., 1864	

* 4 years 2nd captain of "Ajax" during night work.

APPENDIX L—continued.

Seniority Number	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age last Birthday.	Date of First Appointment to Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Date of Appointment to Grade.	Salary per annum.	Where employed.	Date of present Appointment.	Qualification.
					Years Months			£ s. d.			
NAUTICAL—GRADE B—MATES OF DREDGES—continued.											
5	Joseph Parker	23 Dec., 1830	55	1 Oct., 1872	12 4†	Mate	12 Mar., 1879	171 12 0	Hercules ..	12 Mar., 1879	3½ years 2nd captain of Thetis during night work.
6	Ebenezer Ling	18 Mar., 1842	43	1 May, 1872	13 8	do	1 Mar., 1875	171 12 0	Charon	5 May, 1881	
7	Richard W. Johns	15 Feb., 1831	54	1 Mar., 1874	11 10	do	1 Oct., 1877	171 12 0	Titan	1 Oct., 1877	
8	Daniel M'Laren	20 Mar., 1842	43	2 Dec., 1871	14 1	do	1 May, 1881	171 12 0	Fitzroy	1 May, 1881	Certificate of competency by Marine Board, N.S.W., as mate of foreign-going ship. No. 76.
9	Lewis Burnett	29 Jan., 1845	40	13 July, 1873	12 6	do	13 Oct., 1881	171 12 0	Ulysses	13 Oct., 1891	Certificate of competency by Marine Board, N.S.W., as master of a coast trade ship. No. 409.
10	Alex. Jack	4 Mar., 1846	39	28 Nov., 1874	11 1	do	1 Sept., 1882	171 12 0	Clarence ..	1 Sept., 1882	Certificate of competency by Marine Board, N.S.W., as master of a coast trade ship. No. 413.
11	Alfred Harding	8 July, 1841	44	15 July, 1868	17 6	do	24 Jan., 1883	171 12 0	Pluto	24 Jan., 1883	
12	Laurence F. Nicoll *** ..	4 Nov., 1828	57	1 Mar., 1871	13 8	do	1 July, 1883	171 12 0	Mimos	8 Sept., 1884	Certificate of competency as master of a coast trade ship. No. 526.
13	John Morrison	22 Sept., 1833	52	4 Jan., 1862	24 0	do	8 June, 1885	171 12 0	Archimedes.	8 June, 1885	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W., as master of a coast trade ship. No. 236.
14	William George	2 Nov., 1842	48	23 Mar., 1875	10 9	2nd Mate	21 June, 1875	158 8 0	Newcastle ..	21 June, 1875	
15	John Foley (Cox.)*	7 Feb., 1830	55	5 Aug., 1877	7 1*	.....	26 June, 1884	132 0 0	Archimedes.	26 June, 1884	Pilotage certificate by Marine Board, N.S.W., for Sydney, Newcastle, Twofold Bay, Shoalhaven, and Wollongong (unlimited), No. 1,787. Certificate of service by Marine Board of New South Wales as master of a coast trade ship, No. 176. Night mate of Clarence during night work.
NAUTICAL—GRADE C—COXSWAINS.											
	Mathew Sullivan	20 Sept., 1826	59	— 1852	33 0	Coxswain .....	.....	132 0 0	Hercules ...	.....
	John Wm. Justin	10 Jan., 1832	53	— Oct., 1860	25 3	do	— Oct., 1860	132 0 0	Pluto	— Oct., 1860	Certificate of competency by Marine Board, N.S.W., as master of a coast trade ship. No. 459.
3	James Sullivan	— 1849	36	1 July, 1867	18 6	do	1 Mar., 1868	132 0 0	Samson	1 Mar., 1868	
4	James Latimer	25 Nov., 1831	54	25 Apr., 1863	22 8	do	1 Apr., 1868	132 0 0	Samson	1 Apr., 1868	
5	John Ewen	10 Apr., 1826	59	20 May, 1872	13 7	do	1 Sept., 1872	132 0 0	Hercules ...	1 Sept., 1872	
6	William Coulter	4 Feb., 1848	37	9 Jan., 1874	12 0	do	1 Apr., 1875	132 0 0	Fitzroy	1 Apr., 1875	
7	Louis Beemer	14 Dec., 1846	39	1 May, 1875	10 8	do	13 Dec., 1875	132 0 0	Newcastle ..	13 Dec., 1875	Certificate of competency by Marine Board, N.S.W., as master of a coast trade ship, No. 364. Pilotage certificate, Marine Board, N.S.W., limited to vessels under 200 tons for and to the ports of Newcastle and Sydney, No. 870.
8	Thomas Jones	5 Sept., 1843	42	4 May, 1874	11 6†	do	2 July, 1876	132 0 0	Newcastle ..	2 July, 1876	
9	Jeremiah Collins	3 Nov., 1851	34	1 Oct., 1875	10 3	do	1 Oct., 1878	132 0 0	Charon	1 Oct., 1878	
10	George Pritchard	25 July, 1819	36	4 Aug., 1874	11 5	do	4 Mar., 1879	132 0 0	Hunter	4 Mar., 1879	
11	John Kahler	7 Aug., 1846	39	21 June, 1875	10 6	do	20 Nov., 1876	132 0 0	Mimos	1 April, 1882	
12	William Peterson †	13 Mar., 1840	45	9 Aug., 1875	10 5	do	2 May, 1881	132 0 0	Hunter	2 May, 1881	
13	Henry Bastian §	28 Jan., 1846	39	2 Aug., 1875	10 5	do	2 May, 1881	132 0 0	Charon	2 May, 1881	Certificate of competency by Marine Board, N.S.W., as master of a coast trade ship, No. 517.
14	John Sullivan || .....	9 June, 1848	37	27 April, 1875	10 9	do	19 Aug., 1877	132 0 0	Samson	10 Aug., 1877	
15	James Falconer	29 Nov., 1829	56	8 July, 1873	12 6	do	13 Oct., 1881	132 0 0	Vulcan	13 Oct., 1881	
16	Miles Dempsey ¶	10 Feb., 1852	33	7 Feb., 1876	9 11	do	14 Jan., 1882	132 0 0	Ulysses	14 Jan., 1882	
17	Henry Thistleton	23 Dec., 1843	42	19 April, 1875	10 8	do	1 Oct., 1882	132 0 0	Mimos	1 Oct., 1882	
18	John Davies	10 July, 1840	45	5 Dec., 1875	10 1	do	1 Sept., 1882	132 0 0	Clarence ...	1 Sept., 1882	Certificate of competency by Marine Board, N.S.W., as master of a coast trade ship, No. 346. Pilotage certificate, Marine Board, N.S.W., limited to vessels under 100 tons for Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and Clarence River, No. 821.
19	Hugh Anderson	10 Oct., 1833	52	14 May, 1875	10 8	do	14 July, 1883	132 0 0	Vulcan	14 July, 1883	
20	John Arthurson	1 Oct., 1842	43	1 Feb., 1876	9 11	do	5 Jan., 1883	120 0 0	Titan	15 Jan., 1883	

* Left service on cessation of night work, 30th April, 1878; rejoined 16th January, 1879.

† Left service 30th April, 1875; rejoined 23rd June, 1875.

‡ Peterson was night mate of Ajax for 29 months during night work.

§ Bastian was junior coxswain for 24 months during night work.

¶ Sullivan was for 13 months junior coxswain during night work.

‡ Dempsey was for 10 months junior coxswain during night work.

** Left service 17th April, 1878, on cessation of night work; rejoined 12th March, 1879.

*** Left service 31st July, 1874; rejoined 4th October, 1875.

APPENDIX L.—continued.

Seniority Number	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age last Birthday.	Date of First Appointment to Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Date of Appointment to Grade.	Salary per annum.	Where employed.	Date of present Appointment.	Qualification.
NAUTICAL—GRADE D—A.B. SEAMEN, COOKS, AND WATCHMEN.											
1	Thomas Rogers	8 Feb., 1842	43	5 July, 1875	10 6	Seaman	1 June, 1880	£ 132 0 0	Ajax	1 June, 1880	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as master of a coast trade ship. No 486. Do. do. No. — Certificate of service as approved seaman and mate, by Registrar-General of Seaman, London. No. 69,879.
2	Thomas Brown	5 April, 1850	35	14 Sept., 1873	12 4	do	14 Sept., 1873	132 0 0	Thetis	, 1885	
3	Francis E. Suter	6 July, 1816	69	2 June, 1859	26 6	Cook	21 June, 1859	114 8 0	Vulcan	21 June, 1859	
4	William Cable	15 Jan., 1836	49	14 Oct., 1872	13 3	Seaman	14 Oct., 1872	114 8 0	Hercules	14 Oct., 1872	
5	Martin Woods	18 July, 1837	48	29 Nov., 1874	11 1*	Watchman	29 Nov., 1874	114 8 0	Vulcan	29 Nov., 1874	
6	Benjamin Meekin	29 Jan., 1815	70	12 Feb., 1875	10 11	do	12 Feb., 1875	114 8 0	Newcastle	12 Feb., 1875	
7	Harry Fourneaux	7 July, 1841	44	1 Dec., 1875	10 1	Seaman	1 Dec., 1875	114 8 0	Hunter	1 Dec., 1875	
8	William Ward	15 May, 1842	43	20 Mar., 1876	9 9	do	20 Mar., 1876	114 8 0	Hunter	20 Mar., 1876	
9	James Rufus	20 Dec., 1841	44	3 April, 1876	9 9	do	3 April, 1876	114 8 0	Newcastle	3 April, 1876	
10	William Bowers	7 Dec., 1834	51	13 Mar., 1866	19 8†	do	13 Mar., 1866	114 8 0	Charon	1 Dec., 1876	
11	William Clarke	14 Nov., 1847	38	1 May, 1876	9 8	do	1 May, 1876	114 8 0	Vulcan	1 May, 1876	
12	Thomas Cooté	13 Aug., 1843	42	1 Sept., 1875	9 6‡	do	1 Sept., 1875	114 8 0	Charon	1 Sept., 1875	
13	James Fitzsimmons	6 Mar., 1838	47	2 Mar., 1877	8 10	Watchman	2 Mar., 1877	114 8 0	Hunter	2 Mar., 1877	
14	Frederick Stent	18 June, 1852	33	17 Oct., 1877	8 2§	Seaman	17 Oct., 1877	114 8 0	Clarence	17 Oct., 1877	
15	Edward Darragh	11 June, 1850	35	1 June, 1876	8 3||	do	1 June, 1876	114 8 0	Juno	16 Aug., 1880	
16	Isaac Parker	7 April, 1850	35	6 Mar., 1877	8 10	do	6 Mar., 1877	114 8 0	Newcastle	6 Mar., 1877	
17	William Bates	24 April, 1840	45	14 Aug., 1875	10 5	Cook	14 Aug., 1875	114 8 0	Hunter	14 Aug., 1875	
18	George Simmons	8 June, 1825	60	2 Nov., 1877	8 2	Seaman	2 Nov., 1877	114 8 0	Hercules	2 Nov., 1877	
19	Benjamin Gane	16 Sept., 1846	39	1 Dec., 1877	8 1	do	1 Dec., 1877	114 8 0	Little Nell	1 Dec., 1877	
20	Wm. John Rivers	23 April, 1861	24	5 Jan., 1878	8 0	do	1 Nov., 1879	114 8 0	Charon	1 Nov., 1879	
21	John Fergusson	— 1837	48	1 Mar., 1878	7 10	do	1 Mar., 1878	114 8 0	Clarence	1 Mar., 1878	
22	Henry Ward	13 Aug., 1848	37	21 Mar., 1878	7 9	do	21 Mar., 1878	114 8 0	Fitzroy	21 Mar., 1878	
23	John Williams	29 Nov., 1844	41	4 April, 1878	7 9	do	4 April, 1878	114 8 0	Minos	4 April, 1878	
24	George Thorpe	30 Dec., 1843	42	3 May, 1874	11 1¶	do	3 May, 1874	114 8 0	Samson	30 April, 1878	
25	John Oliver	— 1852	33	2 June, 1878	7 6	Cook	2 June, 1878	114 8 0	Newcastle	2 June, 1878	
26	William Jones	29 Jan., 1839	46	1 Sept., 1873	9 5**	Seaman	1 Sept., 1873	114 8 0	Hercules	1 Jan., 1880	
27	Robert Fell	24 Oct., 1860	25	2 Mar., 1879	6 10	do	2 Mar., 1879	114 8 0	do	2 Mar., 1879	
28	Henry Howell	4 Nov., 1852	33	16 Sept., 1874	10 9††	do	5 Oct., 1879	114 8 0	do	5 Oct., 1879	
29	Magnus Georgison	15 Aug., 1848	37	13 May, 1879	6 8	Cook	13 May, 1879	114 8 0	Pluto	13 May, 1879	
30	Charles Coomber	9 Feb., 1845	40	19 Aug., 1877	7 1‡‡	do	19 Aug., 1877	114 8 0	Hercules	22 July, 1880	
31	John Mercer	13 Aug., 1834	51	5 July, 1875	7 11§§	Seaman	5 July, 1875	114 8 0	Ceres	12 Mar., 1881	
32	Michael Egan	9 Nov., 1842	43	5 July, 1874	9 0|||	do	23 Mar., 1876	114 8 0	Vulcan	24 Mar., 1881	
33	Thomas Bradon	9 Nov., 1850	35	7 Dec., 1878	5 7¶¶	Cook & seaman	7 Dec., 1878	114 8 0	Dione	9 April, 1881	
34	Tristan D'Achuna Carpenter	9 Oct., 1830	46	1 July, 1876	6 2***	Seaman	1 July, 1876	114 8 0	Vulcan	1 Feb., 1882	
35	Thomas Booler	15 Sept., 1824	61	14 Dec., 1878	6 0†††	Watchman	14 Dec., 1878	114 8 0	Charon	14 Dec., 1878	
36	D. Phillips	5 Jan., 1851	34	16 June, 1878	4 6‡‡‡	Seaman	16 June, 1878	114 8 0	Hunter	6 Nov., 1881	
37	Samuel McKee	16 Mar., 1856	29	7 Dec., 1878	3 11§§§	do	7 Dec., 1878	114 8 0	Orestes	8 Oct., 1882	
38	James Stewart	26 Mar., 1852	34	3 May, 1881	5 8	do	3 May, 1881	114 8 0	Ceres	3 May, 1881	
39	John Clifford	6 June, 1854	31	25 Oct., 1881	4 2	do	25 Oct., 1881	114 8 0	Juno	25 Oct., 1881	
40	James Langdon	22 July, 1853	32	16 Mar., 1882	3 9	Cook	16 Mar., 1882	114 8 0	Minos	16 Mar., 1882	

* Temporary fireman during part of night work period. † Left service 17th September, 1876; rejoined 1st December, 1876. ‡ Left service 1st May, 1879; rejoined 18th June, 1879; left again 1st October, 1879; rejoined 1st June, 1880. § Formerly entered as Smith. ¶ Left service 30th April, 1879; rejoined 16th August, 1880. ¶¶ Left service 7th October, 1877; rejoined 30th April, 1878. ** Left service 12th February, 1879; rejoined 1st January, 1880. †† Left service 29th March, 1879; rejoined 5th October, 1879. ††† Left service 30th April, 1879; rejoined 22nd July, 1880. §§ Left service 3rd September, 1878; rejoined 12th March, 1881. §§§ Left service 30th September, 1878; rejoined 24th March, 1881. ¶¶¶ Left service 1st October, 1879; rejoined 9th April, 1881. *** Left service 28th September, 1878; rejoined 1st February, 1882. ††† Left service 2nd June, 1883; rejoined 6th July, 1884. †††† Left service 29th October, 1878; rejoined 6th November, 1881. §§§§ Left service 18th August, 1879; rejoined 8th October, 1882.

APPENDIX L.—continued.

Seniority Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age last Birthday.	Date of First Appointment to Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Date of Appointment to Grade.	Salary per annum.	Where employed.	Date of present Appointment.	Qualification.
NAUTICAL—GRADE D—A.B. SEAMEN, COOKS, AND WATCHMEN—continued.											
					Years Months.			£ s. d.			
41	Ebenezer J. Nicholas	18 May, 1847	38	24 April, 1882	3 8	Seaman	24 April, 1882	114 8 0	Beta	24 April, 1882	Certificate of competency by the Lords of Committee of Privy Council, as 2nd mate. No. 27,864.
42	Wilham Hughes	13 Mar., 1850	35	27 June, 1882	3 6	do	27 June, 1882	114 8 0	Clarence	27 June, 1882	
43	Charles Boore	17 Jan., 1850	29	27 June, 1882	3 6	do	27 June, 1882	114 8 0	do	27 June, 1882	
44	Thomas Bourke	19 Jan., 1861	24	5 Aug., 1882	3 5	do	5 Aug., 1882	114 8 0	Samson	5 Aug., 1882	
45	James Mackisson	23 Sept., 1854	31	3 Oct., 1882	3 3	Cook and seaman	3 Oct., 1882	114 8 0	Thetis	3 Oct., 1882	
46	David Adams	13 Feb., 1852	33	13 Oct., 1882	3 3	Seaman	13 Oct., 1882	114 8 0	Cyclops	13 Oct., 1882	
47	John Underhay	5 Feb., 1859	26	22 Oct., 1882	3 2	do	22 Oct., 1882	114 8 0	Samson	22 Oct., 1882	
48	Andrew Anderson	4 July, 1847	39	30 Oct., 1882	3 2	do	30 Oct., 1882	114 8 0	Ajax	30 Oct., 1882	Certificate of competency by Marine Board of N.S.W. as Master of a Harbour and Rivers steamer. No. 312.
49	Thomas Tyrrel	10 July, 1860	25	30 July, 1878	7 5	do	1 Nov., 1882	114 8 0	Achilles	1 Nov., 1882	
50	Wm. Nicholson	14 Mar., 1854	31	1 Nov., 1882	3 2	do	1 Nov., 1882	114 8 0	Ulysses	1 Nov., 1882	
51	Wm. Anderson	21 Mar., 1859	26	8 Nov., 1882	3 2	do	8 Nov., 1882	114 8 0	Charybdis	8 Nov., 1882	
52	Andrew Johnson	19 Oct., 1855	30	13 Nov., 1882	3 2	do	13 Nov., 1882	114 8 0	Hector	13 Nov., 1882	
53	Frederick Johnson	13 Dec., 1850	35	19 Nov., 1882	3 1	do	19 Nov., 1882	114 8 0	Titan	19 Nov., 1882	
54	Simon Strain	29 Feb., 1852	33	18 Dec., 1882	3 0	do	18 Dec., 1882	114 8 0	Clarence	18 Dec., 1882	
55	William Warren	28 Nov., 1860	25	6 Jan., 1883	3 0	do	6 Jan., 1883	114 8 0	Pluto	6 Jan., 1883	
56	Thomas Harley	2 Aug., 1848	37	1 Mar., 1883	2 10	do	1 Mar., 1883	114 8 0	Samson	1 Mar., 1883	
57	John Linon	1 Nov., 1849	36	3 June, 1883	2 6	do	3 June, 1883	114 8 0	Titan	3 June, 1883	
58	Peter Jules	24 May, 1845	40	3 July, 1883	2 6	do	3 July, 1883	114 8 0	Ajax	3 July, 1883	
59	Alexander Calder	— 1860	25	22 July, 1883	2 5	do	22 July, 1883	114 8 0	Neptune	22 July, 1883	
60	John Johnson	9 Sept., 1858	27	1 Aug., 1883	2 5	do	1 Aug., 1883	114 8 0	Beta	1 Aug., 1883	
61	J. H. Haigh	29 June, 1855	30	9 Nov., 1883	2 2	do	9 Nov., 1883	114 8 0	Fitzroy	9 Nov., 1883	
62	Oscar Valentine	20 Jan., 1858	27	1 Dec., 1883	2 1	do	1 Dec., 1883	114 8 0	Ulysses	1 Dec., 1883	
63	Wm. Murphy	— 1856	29	10 Jan., 1884	2 0	do	10 Jan., 1884	114 8 0	Archimedes	10 Jan., 1884	
64	Patrick Moran	3 Nov., 1863	22	Nov., 1880	5 11	do	8 Dec., 1884	114 8 0	Charon	8 Dec., 1884	
65	John Burnett	24 Mar., 1830	55	17 Nov., 1875	10 1	Watchman	17 Nov., 1875	114 8 0	Charon	17 Nov., 1875	
66	William Sayers	10 April, 1822	63	8 July, 1867	8 3	do	1 Jan., 1882	114 8 0	Hercules	1 Jan., 1882	Certificate of competency as pilot for Sydney, any steam vessel of which he may be master, wholly engaged in coasting, and does not exceed 8 feet draught of water. No 313.
67	Frederick Ward	29 May, 1856	29	1 Aug., 1884	1 5	Cook	1 Aug., 1884	114 8 0	Fitzroy	1 Aug., 1884	
68	Duncan Smith	31 May, 1857	28	20 Feb., 1885	0 10	Seaman	20 Feb., 1885	114 8 0	Ajax	20 Feb., 1885	
69	William Bryan	26 Nov., 1859	25	20 Jan., 1885	0 11	do	20 Jan., 1885	114 8 0	Ulysses	20 Jan., 1885	
70	James Henry Hughes	7 Mar., 1862	23	1 June, 1885	0 7	do	1 June, 1885	114 8 0	Thetis	1 June, 1885	
71	Charles Grooves	29 Nov., 1855	29	18 July, 1885	0 5	do	18 July, 1885	114 8 0	Samson	18 July, 1885	
72	Edward Hinge	10 Dec., 1850	35	5 Aug., 1885	0 5	do	5 Aug., 1885	114 8 0	Thetis	5 Aug., 1885	
73	James Hughes	20 Feb., 1864	21	2 Jan., 1878	8 0	do	6 June, 1885	114 8 0	Archimedes	8 June, 1885	
74	Thomas Scatter	31 Oct., 1850	35	20 July, 1885	0 5	do	20 July, 1885	114 8 0	Orestes	20 July, 1885	
75	Edwin Halliday	20 Jan., 1865	20	8 Sept., 1885	0 4	Cook	8 Sept., 1885	96 0 0	Orestes	8 Sept., 1885	
76	James McGrory	12 April, 1858	27	1 Mar., 1883	2 10	Seaman	1 Mar., 1883	82 10 0	Ajax	1 Mar., 1883	
NAUTICAL—GRADE E—Boys.											
1	Christopher Porter	9 Aug., 1864	21	3 Nov., 1881	4 2	do	9 Nov., 1881	82 10 0	Achilles	3 Nov., 1881	
2	John Loutit	29 Mar., 1867	18	7 May, 1883	2 8	do	7 May, 1883	82 10 0	Mimos	7 May, 1883	
3	Peter Johnson	— 1866	19	14 Jan., 1883	3 0	do	14 Jan., 1883	66 0 0	Titan	14 Jan., 1883	
4	Patrick Hurley	5 July, 1867	18	1 Nov., 1883	2 2	do	1 Nov., 1883	55 0 0	Samson	1 Nov., 1883	

APPENDIX M.

List of Dredges, Tugs, and Punts, now in commission, with estimated value.

Dredges, Tugs, and Punts.	Where working.	Estimated present value.	Name of Master.	Dredge began to work.
"Newcastle" "Ajax" 3 iron 400-ton	Newcastle Harbour	£ 43,000	James Rorison.....	1875
"Samson" "Thetis" 3 do 350-ton	Sydney Harbour	34,000	John Laing	1868
"Hunter" ————— 5 wooden and 2 iron	Newcastle Harbour	24,600	Joseph Mather ..	1859
"Vulcan" "Juno" 2 iron and 1 wood ...	Newcastle Harbour	30,000	John Robertson ...	1864
"Hercules" "Ceres" 3 iron	Sydney Harbour	23,500	Alexander Halkett	1842
"Fitzroy" "Hector" 2 do	Macleay River	15,700	John Hamilton ...	1870
"Pluto" ————— 2 do	Shoalhaven River	7,500	Thomas Brodie ...	1862
"Clarence" "Dione" 2 do	Clarence River	23,000	Robert Steel	1877
"Archimides" "Cyclops" 2 wooden	Richmond River	11,500	William C. Bennett	1878
"Titan" "Pearl" 2 do	Myall River	6,000	John Ryan	1872
"Charon" "Orestes" 4 iron	Sydney Harbour	22,000	Henry Orr	1881
"Ulysses" "Charybdis" 2 do	Manning River	13,600	John Carruthers...	1882
"Minos" "Athena" 2 do	Lake Macquarie.	13,600	John Mather	1882
—————"Neptune" Steam hopper barge	Sydney Harbour	12,000		
—————"Achilles" Under alterations at Fitzroy Dock .....	.....	1,000		
Thirteen close bottom punts not attached to any particular dredge	Sydney Harbour	8,500		
	TOTAL.....	289,500		

APPENDIX N.

STATEMENT giving a list of the Dredging Plant now under construction, with the names of the Contractors, Amount of the Contracts, and specified date of completion.

Particulars of Plant now under construction.	Name of Contractors.	Amount of Contract.	Specified date of completion.
Dredge, Tug, and Punts for Richmond River*	Atlas Engineering Company ..	£ s. d. 17,080 0 0	14 July, 1886.

* The Punts have been completed and delivered.

SCHEDULE to Dredge Service Estimate—continued.

Contingencies of Dredges and Tugs.

	"Newcastle" and Tug.	"Samson" and Tug.	"Hunter" and Tug.	"Vulcan" and Tug.	"Hercules" and Tug.	"Archimedes" and Tug.	"Titan" and Tug.	"Fitzroy" and Tug.	"Pluto" and Tug.	"Clarence" and Tug.	"Charon" and Tug.	"Ulysses" and Tug.	"Minos" and Tug.	"Neptune" and Tug.	"Juno" and Tug.	"Seylla" and Tug.	£	s.
Brought forward ...																	41,758	10
Coals, stores, renewals, repairs, and all other incidental expenses ...	£ 3,394	£ 4,000	£ 3,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 1,500	£ 2,000	£ 1,500	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 1,500	£ 1,500	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	£ 200	30,594	0
To provide for salaries, stores, outfit, and all other incidental expenses for new dredge and tug for Richmond River, which will be in service during 1886, and for emergencies ...																	2,000	0
Total ...																	£74,852	10

The total increase of £1,400 8s. on last year's Estimates is made up as follows:—

Note	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Increase— <i>a.</i> Dredge "Newcastle"—Engineer's assistant in lieu of boy ...	114	8	0			
<i>b.</i> Tug "Ceres"—Cook in lieu of boy ...	96	0	0			
<i>c.</i> Salary of new tug "Orestes," now scheduled for the first time ...	1,064	0	0			
Decrease— <i>f.</i> Boys—Last year there were provided for on the Estimates 8 boys at £82 10s. each, 5 at £66, and 6 at £55—making a total of ...	1,320	0	0			
It is now proposed to provide for 6 boys at £82 10s., 5 at £66, and 6 at £55—making a total of ...	1,155	0	0			
Showing a decrease of ...				165	0	0
Total increase ...				£1,109	8	0

The Dredges are at present stationed as under:—

"Samson" } Sydney.	"Newcastle" } Newcastle.	"Pluto"—Shoalhaven River.	"Archimedes"—Richmond River.
"Hercules" } Sydney.	"Hunter" } Newcastle.	"Minos"—Lake Macquarie.	"Fitzroy"—Macleay River.
"Charon" } Sydney.	"Vulcan" } Newcastle.	"Titan"—Myall River.	"Ulysses"—Manning River.
		"Clarence"—Clarence River.	

SCHEDULE B.—Working Expenses, Small Grab Dredges.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
Dredge "Alpha."							Dredge "Gamma."									
Salaries and Wages.							*Class 5 G Engineer and Master, 1	257	12	0						
Section 8 Engineer, 1 at 12s. 1d. per day ..	221	0	0				Section 8 Fireman, 1	132	0	0						
" 8 Fireman, 1 at £132 per annum. ..	132	0	0				" 8 Seamen, 3 at £114 8s. ..	343	4	0						
" 8 Labourers, 3 at 7s. 8d. per day ..	360	0	0								782	16	0			
" 8 Cook, 1 at 7s. 8d. ..	120	0	0										2,299	4	0	
				833	0	0										
Dredge "Beta."							Contingencies.									
*Class 5 G Master, 1 ..	245	0	0				"Alpha."	£	£	£	£					
Section 8 Engine-driver and fireman, 1 ..	145	4	0				Coals, stores, repairs, renewals, and all other incidental expenses	450	450	450	1,350	0	0			
" 8 Seamen, 3 at £114 8s. ..	343	4	0				Expenses in connection with five (5) new Dredges, which will be in commission in 1886, and for emergencies ...				6,000	0	0			
				733	8	0	Total				£9,649	4	0			

The increase of £3,600 on last year's Estimates is caused by provision being made for expenses in connection with three new Dredges, which will be in commission in 1886, in addition to the two provided for in the Estimates for 1885. The new Dredges are proposed to be stationed as under, viz.—1 Richmond River, 1 Camden Haven, 1 Nambucca River, and 2 in Sydney Harbour.

The Dredges are at present stationed as under:—

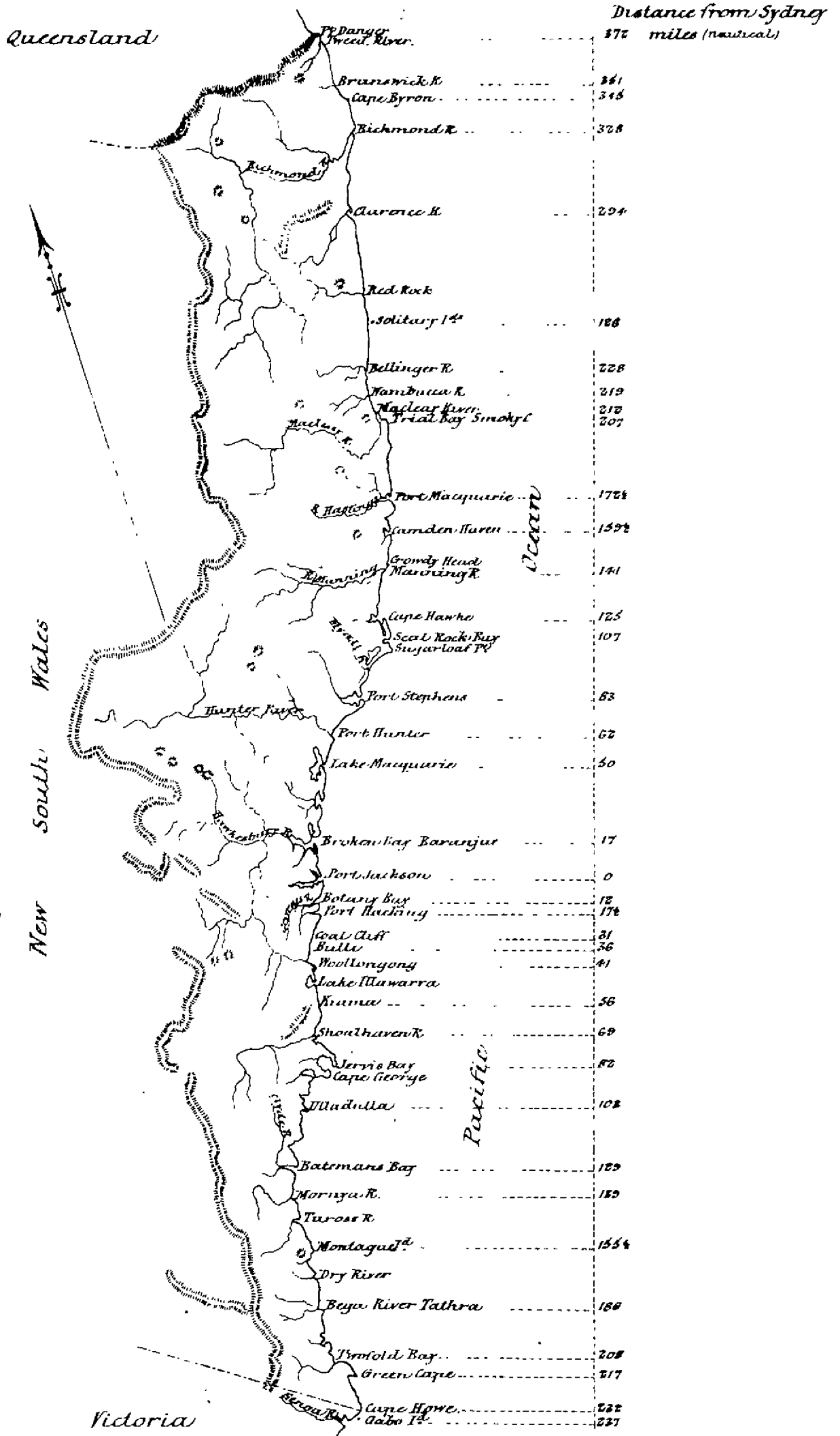
"Alpha" at Clarence River, "Beta" at Bollinger River, and the "Gamma" at Hastings River.

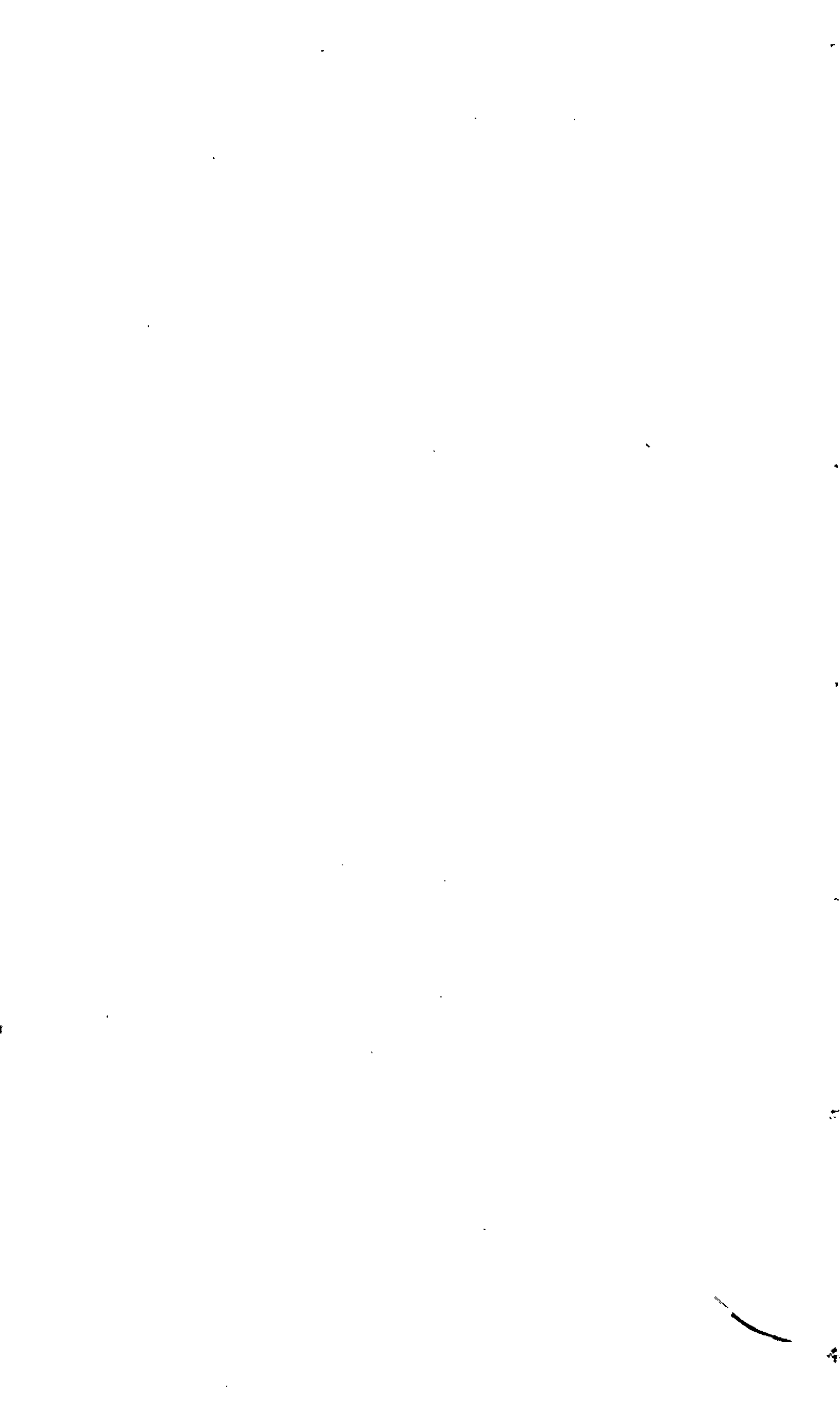
* No. of Persons.	Class.	Minimum Salary	Annual Increment.	Maximum Salary.	Amount of Salary for 1886.	Amount required for 1890.
1886. 1890.		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 2	5 G	200	20	350	502 12 0	602 12 0

APPENDIX P.
List of Principal Officers at present in the Dredge Service.

Name.	Division.	Office.	Dredge.	Date of Appointment to present Office.	Date of First Appointment in Public Service.	Salary.
A. B. Portus .....	.....	Superintending Engineer of Dredges.	.....	28 April, 1880...	1 Oct., 1865...	£ s. d. 460 0 0
T. J. Cremen .....	.....	Clerk .....	.....	1 Jan., 1882...	5 Nov., 1877...	295 0 0
John Laing	A 1	Chief Engineer and Master	Samson	1 Aug., 1868...	1 Aug., 1868...	377 10 0
James Rolison	A 2	" "	Newcastle ..	1 May, 1870...	1 May, 1870...	377 10 0
Joseph Mather	A 3	" "	Hunter	22 Sept., 1874...	22 Sept., 1874...	377 10 0
Alexr. Halkett	B 1	" "	Hercules	23 Sept., 1872...	23 Sept., 1872...	350 0 0
John Robertson	B 2	" "	Vulcan	12 June, 1877...	23 Mar., 1875...	350 0 0
Henry Orr	C 1	" "	Charon	12 June, 1875...	18 May, 1868...	322 10 0
John Carruthers	C 2	" "	Ulysses	21 May, 1880...	1 Oct., 1873...	322 10 0
Thomas Brodie	C 3	" "	Pluto	1 Jan., 1881...	3 June, 1877...	322 10 0
John Hamilton	C 4	" "	Fitzroy	8 Mar., 1881...	8 Mar., 1881...	322 10 0
John Ryan	C 5	" "	Titan	17 Oct., 1881...	1 July, 1875...	322 10 0
John Mather	C 6	" "	Minos	25 Feb., 1882...	24 Sept., 1877...	322 10 0
Wm. C. Bennett	C 7	" "	Archimedes ..	5 June, 1883...	14 Oct., 1862...	322 10 0
Robert Steel	C 8	" "	Clarence	24 Jan., 1884...	15 Oct., 1881...	322 10 0

COAST CHART OF NEW SOUTH WALES.





1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.
(RESUMPTION FOR WHARF ACCOMMODATION, WEST KEMPSEY.)

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

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with wharf accommodation and approaches thereto at the town of West Kempsey, on the Macleay River, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Appropriation Act of 1885;" and whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say in the "Macleay Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the loading and discharging of vessels, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public

Works and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act. And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Kalateence, county of Dudley, and Colony of New South Wales, at the town of West Kempsey, being part of a grant of 50 acres to E. W. Rudder, portion No. 45: Commencing on the east side of the extension of West-street at its intersection with the northern side of Euroka Creek; and bounded thence on the south, east, and north by Euroka Creek and the Macleay River; thence on the west by the east side of the extension of West-street, to the point of commencement, containing 23 perches, or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Charles Parish.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WHARF AT PUTNEY POINT, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., IN REFERENCE TO ERECTION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 September, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 22nd June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all minutes, letters, reports, plans, or other documents having reference to the erection of the Wharf at Putney Point, Parramatta River.”

(Mr. Abigail.)

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876—A

[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £27 4s 6d.]

WHARF AT PUTNEY POINT, PARRAMATTA RIVER.

No. 1.

Mr. A. H. McCulloch, M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 October, 1884.

I have the honor to direct your attention to the urgent necessity for some deviation being made in the road approach to Putney Point, on the Parramatta River, and for the removal of the wharf itself some distance to the eastward. The present approach is inconvenient and insufficient, and the wharf is situated too close to a reef which runs out at the western side of the point. There are at present no buildings on the land, and I believe an economical and advantageous arrangement can be made to make the necessary alteration; whereas if the present wharf is retained it will soon become necessary to spend a large sum of money to remove the reef referred to.

I have, &c.,

A. H. W. McCULLOCH.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. A. H. McCulloch, M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 5 November, 1884.

Referring to your letter of the 29th ultimo, respecting the site of the present wharf at Putney, Parramatta River, I am directed to inform you that the sum of £600 has been noted to be taken into consideration for the erection of a new wharf at the foot of the Parade when the Estimates for next year are being prepared.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 3.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

I SHOULD like a sum put on the Estimates for the removal and erection of new wharf at this place.

F.A.W., 1/11/84.

No. 4.

Mr. A. Williams's Report.

In compliance with verbal instructions from the Engineer-in-Chief, I have ascertained that the present wharf was built without any authority from the Government. It is a light structure, and too near the reef to be of any permanent value for public purposes. The proposed site shown on the enclosed tracing is suitable for a public wharf, and I consider one could be erected for about £600.

A.W., 1/11/84.

Recommended.—E.O.M., 3/11/84. B.C., Under Secretary for Public Works. Submitted, 4/11/84.—J.R. Approved.—F.A.W., 5/11/84. Inform Mr. McCulloch, as usual, 5/11/84. A. H. W. McCulloch. Mr. Moriarty, B.C., 5/11/84.—J.R. Survey and sections herewith, in compliance with verbal instructions from the Engineer-in-Chief.—A.W., 17/12/84. Tenders invited for wharf; see M. P., 85-192.

No. 5.

Explanation for Estimates.

WHARF (Public), Putney, £600.—Placed on the Estimates, as there is no public wharf at this place.

No. 6.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Minute Paper.

Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 12 January, 1885.

Subject :—Recommending tenders be invited for the construction of a public wharf and waiting-shed on the Parramatta River, at Putney.

PLAN and specification having been prepared for the above, I beg to submit herewith, for the approval of the Minister, a notice inviting tenders for the work, to be opened on the 10th February, 1885.

E. O. MORIARTY.

Notice sent to the Gazette.
Mr. Moriarty.—J.R., B.C., 13-14/1/85.

Submitted.—J.R., 12/1/85.

Approved.—F.A.W., 13/1/85.

Department

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 9 January, 1885.

TENDERS will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th February, from persons willing to contract for the construction of a public wharf and waiting-shed on the Parramatta River, at Putney.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Putney Wharf."

Plan and specification may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Sydney.

No. 6A.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 10 February, 1885.

ESTIMATED cost, £724 5s. 4d.; vote, £600; item, 275, 1885; balance from vote of £15,000 for incidental expenses to wharfs, bridges, &c.; amount of tender, £702 9s. 6d.

Construction of a Public Wharf at Putney.

Sir,

The tenders, four in number, for the work specified in the margin, are referred to you for report, and you will have the goodness, as early as possible, to return them to me direct, for submission to the Minister.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

Estimates of Expenditure, 1885.

WHARF (Public) Putney, £600 voted.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 11th February, 1885.—J.R.

No. 7.

Tenders for Construction of Wharf at Putney.

(No. 1.)—J.R., J.W., E.O.M., W.B., H.C.

Tender for Wharf at Putney.

45, Stephen-street, Camperdown.

I HEREBY propose to execute the whole of the work required for the construction of this wharf, and according to plans and specification, and to the entire satisfaction of the engineer, or whoever may be appointed over the same, for a bulk sum of £843 4s. 6d., and to complete the whole within fourteen weeks.

	£	s.	d.
283 piles, 18 in. at head 15 in. at toe, 3/- per ft. run	42	9	0
6 holes in rock, 2 ft. deep, 160/- each	48	0	0
12 holes for dowels, squared timber or sawn headstocks, girders, fenders, 40/- each	24	0	0
1,134 parapet railing, 4/6 per cub. foot	255	3	0
57 planking, 3 in. thick, including fastenings, 76/- per 100 ft., 3 in. thick	216	12	0
1,662 wrought iron, 4d. per lb.	27	14	0
8,800 tarring, two coats, 4/- per sq. 100 ft.	17	12	0
Copper or muntz metal, 1/6	9	0	0
Muntz-metal sheathing, including lap and nails, 1/3	65	0	0
<i>Waiting-shed.</i>			
6 sqs. hardwood scantling, 50/- per sq. of 100 ft., 1 in thick	15	0	0
5½ sqs. rustic weather-boarding, 40s. per sq. 100 ft., ¾ in. thick	11	0	0
6 sqs. pine boarding, 30/-, 1 in. thick	9	0	0
Galvanized iron, 44/- per sq. 100 ft.	6	12	0
20 ridge-capping, 1/3 per lineal foot	1	5	0
36 guttering O.G. down spouting, 2/- per lineal foot	3	12	0
2 windows, 55/- each	5	10	0
Crestings, lump sum	3	14	0
140 painting, 1/6 per sq. yard	10	10	0
<i>Approaches.</i>			
135 ballast filling, hand-packed above low-water, 5/-	33	15	0
113 excavation, 5/6	31	1	6
30 yds. stone broken to 2¼-in. gauge, 6 in. thick, including blinding, 4/6...	6	15	0
	£843	4	6

R. J. MOIR.

Sureties:—William Murray, Summer Hill; A. Cruickshank, blacksmith, Camperdown.

(No. 3.)

(No. 3.)—E.O.M., J.R., J.W., W.C., W.B.

Messrs. Scott & Goodsir to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Sydney.

Nicholson-street, Balmain, 9 February, 1885.

WE, the undersigned, hereby submit for your consideration our tender for the construction of wharf at Putney. We will undertake to complete the wharf according to plan and specification within four months from acceptance of tender, for the sum of £892 14s., or at the following schedule:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Piles, 18 in. dia. at head and 15 in. at point, per foot... ..	0	4	0
2. Holes in rock, 2 feet deep	12	12	0
3. Holes for dowels, 18 in. deep	6	6	0
4. Square timber or sawn headstocks, parapet, girders, fenders, railing...	0	4	6
5. Planking, 3 in. thick, including fastening, per square 100 ft., 3 in. thick	4	10	0
6. Wrought iron in bolts, straps, or shoes, per lb., 4d.	0	0	4
7. Tarring, two coats, per square 100 ft.	0	3	0
8. Copper or metal bolts, per lb.	0	1	3
9. Muntz-metal sheathing, including laps and nails, per ft.	0	1	8
10. Hardwood scantling, per square 100 ft., 1 in. thick	2	10	0
11. Rustic weather-boarding, 100 ft., 1 in. thick	2	10	0
12. Pine boarding, 100 ft., 1 in. thick	2	10	0
13. Galvanized iron, per square 100 ft.	3	10	0
14. Ridge-capping, per ft.	0	1	3
15. Guttering, O.G.	0	1	3
16. Down-piping	0	1	3
18. Cresting, lump sum	2	10	0
19. Painting, per square yard	0	1	9
20. Ballast-filling, hand-packed above low-water, per cubic yard... ..	0	6	0
21. Excavation, per cubic yard	0	4	6
22. Stone broken to a 2½-gauge, 6 in. thick, including binding, per square foot	0	1	0

We desire to submit to you as our sureties:—Thomas Davis, shipbuilder, Terrigal; John Overall, blacksmith, Sussex-street, Sydney.

We have, &c.,

SCOTT & GOODSIR.

(No. 4.)—E.O.M., J.R., J.W., W.B., H.C.

Mr. J. J. M'Manus to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

105, William-street, 9 February, 1885.

Sir,

I beg to offer to tender for the erection of the Public Wharf at Putney, according to plans and specification, for the sum of £945, and to do alterations according to enclosed schedule.

Yours, &c.,

J. J. M'MANUS.

[Enclosure.]

SCHEDULE.

1. Piles per foot run	3/-
2. Holes in rock, 2 ft.	140/-
3. Holes for dowels, 18"	120/-
4. Squared timber, per cubic ft.	100/-
6. Wrought iron, per lb.	1/6
7. Tarring, two coats	40/-
8. Copper metal bolts, per lb.	1/6
9. Muntz metal, per square ft.	1/6
10. Hardwood scantling, 100 ft.	35/-
11. Rustic wbs., 100 ft.	35/-
12. Pine boarding, 100 ft.	35/-
13. Galvanized iron, per cwt.	42/-
14. Ridge capping, per foot	1/6
15. Guttering, "	1/6
16. Down-piping	1/6
17. Windows	60/-
19. Painting, square yard.	1/6
20. Ballast	8/-
21. Excavation	5/6
22. Stone, broken	16/-

No. 8.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

THE tender of Mr. R. H. Worthing being the lowest, I beg to recommend its acceptance, provided he undertakes to complete the work in a reasonable time, say four months. E.O.M., 10/2/85.

Submitted.—J.R., 10/2/85. Approved.—F.A.W., 10/2/85. Mr. R. H. Worthing, Auditor-General, Crown Solicitor, Harbours and Rivers, 11/2/85.

No. 9.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. R. H. Worthing.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11 February, 1885.

Your tender, dated the 3rd instant, having been accepted for construction of Public Wharf at Putney, for the sum of £702 9s. 6d., I am directed to refer you to the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers for further information, and to the Crown Solicitor for the purpose of signing the necessary bond for the due observance of your contract.

I am, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 10.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Auditor-General.

Chargeable to Vote of £600, item No. 273, Appropriation Act 1885—balance from £15,000, item No. 259.
(Incidental Expenses.)

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11 February, 1885.

I am directed to inform you that the tender of Mr. R. H. Worthing has been accepted for construction of public wharf at Putney, for the sum of £702 9s. 6d., and the Crown Solicitor has been requested to prepare the necessary bond for the due fulfilment of the contract.

2. The bond, when executed, will be transmitted to you for inspection, on the understanding that it be at once returned to the Head of the Department under whom the work is to be carried out.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE,
Under Secretary.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11 February, 1885.

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying tender received for construction of public wharf at Putney for the sum of £702 9s. 6d., and to request that you will take from Mr. R. H. Worthing, whose tender has been accepted, the necessary bond for the due fulfilment of his contract.

2. The bond, when executed by the contractor and his sureties, which should be done within seven days from this date, you will be pleased to transmit to me.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE,
Under Secretary.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11 February, 1885.

In reference to your blank cover of the ———, I am directed to inform you that the tender of Mr. R. H. Worthing for construction of public wharf at Putney, for the sum of £702 9s. 6d., has been this day accepted, and that he has been referred to you for further information, and to the Crown Solicitor for the purpose of signing the necessary bond for the due observance of his contract.

The bond will be forwarded to you when executed.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE,
Under Secretary.

No. 13.

The Crown Solicitor to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 17 February, 1885.

I have the honor to request that you will please be good enough to furnish me with the plans and specifications relating to the undermentioned works, viz. :—

Erection of wharf at Putney.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Plan and specification sent to Crown Solicitor this day.—JNO. P., 27/2/85.

No. 14.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Crown Solicitor.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch,
Sydney, 27 February, 1885.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to forward you herewith a tracing and specification for a wharf, waiting-room, and approach, at Putney, Parramatta River, for the preparation of the bond.

Mr. R. H. Worthing is the successful tenderer.

I have, &c.,
(For E. O. MORIARTY),
J. BARLING.

The contractor has asked that the bond be sent to the Police Magistrate, Taree, Manning River, for the signature of himself and sureties.

No. 15.

Mr. R. H. Worthing to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Sir, Dingo Creek, Manning River, 18 February, 1885.

I have received notice from the Under Secretary that my tender has been accepted for construction of public wharf at Putney, and he has referred me to you for further information. I wish to know if you will forward the plan and specification to the Police Magistrate, or to the Superintendent of Roads and Bridges here for me to sign. By so doing you will much oblige.

Yours respectfully,
R. H. WORTHING.

No. 16.

No. 16.

Telegram from Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to
Mr. R. H. Worthing.

Harbours and Rivers Department, 23 February, 1885.

PLAN and specification for Putney Wharf can be sent to the Police Magistrate as you ask, but we want to know at once when you are going to start the work. There must be no delay about the matter. Let me know when you will be here.

Ask Mr. Darley for the plans.—J.B., 23/2/85. Herewith.—C.W.D., 26/2/85. Plan and specification sent to Crown Solicitor, with a request that bond would be forwarded, as herein asked.—J.N.O. P., 27/2/85.

No. 17.

Mr. C. W. Darley to The Chief Clerk.

[Urgent.]

Putney Wharf.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 14 April, 1885.

THE Minister called my attention to the fact that the contractor for the above wharf, R. H. Worthing, has not yet started the work, and asked that some action should be taken.

I think a letter should be addressed to Worthing, calling upon him to proceed with the contract at once. His address is, "Dingo Creek, Manning River." C. W. DARLEY.

I will telegraph at once about the matter.—J.B., 15/4/85.

I saw Worthing myself some time ago, and told him there must be no delay about this matter. I subsequently asked Mr. Williams how it stood, and was informed that Worthing had procured the timber on the Manning, but that the vessel in which it was shipped was bar-bound. Worthing has since called. See his statement, 85/1,933.—J.B., 17/4/85.

No. 18.

Telegram from Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to
Mr. R. H. Worthing.

15 April, 1885.

HAVE just been informed that you have not yet commenced Putney Wharf, notwithstanding my urgent representations to you. I must now know, at once, the cause of this great delay, and have some reasonable assurance that the work will be prosecuted with vigour to make up for lost time.

No. 18A.

Telegram from Mr. D. J. M'Gauran to Mr. J. Barling.

New South Wales Electric Telegraphs, Sydney Station, 15 April, 1885.

YOUR message of to-day to Mr. R. H. Worthing, Dingo Creek, Manning River, is undelivered; address not known; please advise.

No. 19.

Mr. R. H. Worthing's Statement.

Re Wharf at Putney.

WITH reference to his contract for this wharf, Mr. Worthing makes the following statement:—

I have all the timber, including piles, girders, planking, &c., together with all the gear required for this contract, on board the ketch "Eveline," at the Manning River, but owing to the prevalence of southerly weather she has been unable to cross over the bar.

I waited on the Roads Department yesterday to ascertain when the Parramatta River Bridge would be opened, and was informed that a temporary opening would be made on the 25th instant, but would, on the finish of the boat-race, be closed again for at least three weeks, so that I do not know how I shall be able to get the material on the ground even after the arrival of the "Eveline."

At present I have five men on the site getting the stone for the approach, excavating, &c. The work in connection with this will be pushed on by more men being put on. Several of the men employed by me are at present on the ketch in charge of the gear.

R. H. WORTHING,
17/4/85.

Telegraph to the Manning Pilot as follows:—Is the ketch "Eveline" detained at the bar; if so, how long has she been waiting to cross out? Is there any probability of her getting out soon? Can you inform me if she is loaded with timber and piles; if so, for whom.—J.B., 17/4/85. Telegraphed.—J.W., 17/4/85.

No. 20.

Telegram from Mr. J. Barling to Pilot, Manning Heads.

17 April, 1885.

Is the ketch "Eveline" detained at the bar; if so, how long has she been waiting to cross out? Is there any probability of her getting out soon? Can you inform me if she is loaded with timber and piles; if so, for whom?

No. 21.

No. 21.

Telegram from Pilot, Manning Heads, to Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

17 April, 1885.

"EVELYN" at bar loaded for wharf up Parramatta River; cargo—sawn, squared, and rough timber; very heavy sea on bar; might be some days before she can get out.

Let Mr. Darley see this with Worthing's explanation.—J.B., 20/4/85. C.W.D., 7/5/85.

No. 22.

Mr. A. Williams to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Putney Wharf.

4 May, 1885.

UPON examining the work now being carried out for the causeway or stone approach to this wharf, I find the contractor using a class of stone quite unfit for the work; neither is there stone of a sufficient good quality in the neighbourhood.

Under the circumstances, would you allow the contractor to take the stone required for pitching the slopes from the stone run to spoil at the new dock work.

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

I have read the above, and think there can be no objection to Mr. Williams taking as much of the stone as he wants, providing he does not interfere with the contractor's operations.—J. B. MACKENZIE, 4/5/85. Approved; contractor paying all expenses.—E.O.M., 4-6/5/85. B.C.—Mr. Williams. Contractor informed.—A.W., 11/5/85. B.C.—Mr. Mackenzie to sec.—J.B., 11/5/85.

Mr. Samuel, the dock contractor, is bound by his contract to deliver ballast into Government punts alongside wharf, Cockatoo Island, at 1s. 6d. per cubic yard. In case he should make a claim against the Government, Mr. Williams had better see myself and Mr. Samuel together before commencing to take away ballast.—J. B. MACKENZIE, 11/5/85. B.C., Mr. Williams.—For E.O.M., J.B., 14/5/85. Suitable stone for pitching the slopes of this embankment has been obtained by the contractor from Hunter's Hill.—A.W., 18/6/85.

No. 23.

The Crown Solicitor to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 30 May, 1885.

I have the honor to return herewith the plans and specification relating to the undermentioned work, viz.,—Erection of wharf at Putney. I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Give to Mr. Steel.—J.B., 30/5/85. Received.—S.S., 1/6/85.

No. 24.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Bond—Erection of wharf at Putney—R. H. Worthing's contract.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 30 May, 1885.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letters, I have prepared and forward herewith the bond for the completion of the work mentioned in the margin, duly signed by the contractor and sureties, and stamped. Erection of a wharf at Putney

The plans and specification have been returned to the department from which same were received, that is to say, the Harbours and Rivers Department.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Mr. Moriarty, B.C., 1/6/85.—J.R. Mr. Steel.—J.B., 2/6/85. Bond received.—S.S., 3/6/85. B.C., Under Secretary for Public Works.—For E.O.M., J.B., 5/6/85. P.W.O., 6/6/85.

No. 25.

Telegram from Mr. C. Jeannerett to Minister for Public Works.

1 July, 1885.

Now just time, present Putney wharf being useless for steamers' traffic; front requires altering; materials great expense; saved if done now.

Sec 85/3,514. Put with subsequent papers.—J.B., 10/7/85.

No. 26.

Mr. C. E. Jeannerett to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Dear Sir,

15 August, 1885.

I understand you are going to put horizontal fender pieces to Putney Wharf, instead of vertical fender piles. This

This will never do. There must be upright piles outside, and they must be, if possible, loose piles, as at Hunter's Hill wharf.

At any rate the horizontal piles won't do at all.

Faithfully yours,

C. E. JEANNERETT.

You should in all cases have loose piles, if possible, in front of all your passenger wharves; they save both wharf and steamers.

This had better be referred to Mr. Williams; if the horizontal fenders are not required, perhaps they had better be left off, and arrangements made for providing vertical fender piles.—C.W.D., 15/8/85. B.C., Mr. Williams for report.—For E.O.M., J.B., 15/8/85. The horizontal cross-pieces shown to be fixed outside the fender pieces are not required. I have ordered the contractor not to fix them.—A.W., 20/8/85. I have informed Mr. Jeannerett.—E.O.M. Let Mr. Darley see.—J.B., 21/8/85. Seen.—C.W.D., 22/8/85.

No. 27.

Memorandum from Mr. I. Israel to Mr. J. Barling.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 6 November, 1885.

In reply to your request for R. H. Worthing's address, it is at foot.

Yours, &c.,

R. H. Worthing, hotel-keeper, Wingham, Manning River.

J. ISRAEL.

Mr Conley, is this for you?—J.B., 7/11/85. Yes.—J.C., 9/11/85.

No. 28.

Mr. C. W. Darley to Mr. A. Williams.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch,

Sydney, 11 December, 1885.

Memo.

Would Mr. Williams please mark on the plan herewith the alterations made to Putney Wharf and approach. It is necessary that this should be carefully shown, seeing that vouchers have come in for £304 1s. for work estimated at £120.

C. W. DARLEY.

Plan returned herewith. The accompanying tracing from the plan gives the extra timber work in red ink. I did not estimate this work to cost £120; when the addition to the wharf was first mooted, I reported strongly against it, stating at the time, without going into figures, that this would add about £120 to the cost of the wharf. Upon carrying out the work I had to fix six piles in the rock, instead of driving three, that I thought would only be necessary. The enlargement of the approach was not then considered, but the alteration to the road made this necessary, and the work was ordered by the Minister when on the ground. I find that this contract, including the extras, does exceed the amount of next lowest tender. The work has been done at absurdly low rates, and quite believe the contractor when he states that he has lost £300 on the contract.—A.W., 21/12/85. Give to Mr. Darley.—J.B., 22/12/85. Exceeds next lowest tender by about £50 at the reduced rates, and by over £110 at rates certified to.

No. 29.

Mr. A. Williams.—List of timber used.

Wharf at Putney, Parramatta River.—Extras.

Headstocks	2 — 18	14 × 14	1 — 8½	12 × 6
	1 — 17	12 × 12	1 — 22	"
Girders	1 — 37	"	1 — 6	"
	1 — 31	"	1 — 20	"
	1 — 25	"	1 — 6	"
	1 — 5	"	Chocks against fenders	4 — 4½ 14 × 8
	1 — 21	12 × 6	Filling-in pieces	1 — 27 11 × 6
	1 — 35	"		1 — 23 12 × 4
	1 — 19	"	Handrail posts	9 — 4½ 4 × 4
	1 — 18	"	Do	2 — 3½ " "
	3 — 14	"	Top rail	1 — 49½ 3 × 3
	1 — 9½	"	Middle rail	1 — 49½ 2 × 1½

No. 30.

Mr. A. Williams to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Putney Wharf.

6 July, 1885.

RESPECTING the proposed alterations to this wharf for the purpose of giving greater facilities to steamers coming to and from it, I beg to report that I consider no such alterations necessary. The very large open water-way in front of this wharf gives a very ready access to steamers of all classes. There is deep water all round, and no projecting foreshore to interfere with the sweep of steamers to and from the wharf.

There would, however, be no difficulty in adding 10 feet to one corner of the face line. Three additional piles would be required, which, together with the other necessary timber, would add about £120 to the cost of the wharf.

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

A

A telegram received by the Minister from Mr. Jeannerett led to the report being called for. Mr. Jeannerett since saw me and stated that he would not let his steamers call at the wharf unless the face is altered.—C.W.D., 8/7/85. The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

I think the alteration is scarcely required, but if its refusal would lead to any public inconvenience by reason of Mr. Jeannerett's refusing to allow his steamers to call, I think it would be better to accede to his wishes.—E.O.M., 20/7/85. B.C., Under Secretary for Public Works.

Submitted.—J.R., 22/7/85. Approved.—F.A.W., 23/7/85. Mr. Moriarty. B.C.—J.R., 23-24/7/85. Seen.—C.W.D., 25/7/85.

Should be sent to Mr. Williams to enable him to arrange with the contractor.—C.W.D., 25/7/85. Work completed.—A.W., 19/9/85.

No. 31.

Mr. R. H. Worthing to Mr. Engineer Williams.

Sir,

Wingham, 25 November, 1885.

I have your vouchers to hand of the 20th instant, and I would beg to return the same to you as not being correct or according to my agreement with you.

Your letter of 6th August, 1885, states in these words:—"I have arranged with D. Scott to drill holes for the required piles; you are to do all the other work, and the rates you named in your letter of the 5th instant shall be paid. Order the timber at once."

You also state, in your letter of the 27th October, 1885, that you have lost my letter or mislaid the same. I forward you a copy of my letter stating prices, dated the 5th August, 1885, and your answer came back accepting my offer. I distinctly refuse to sign vouchers less than the amount of your voucher of the 11th November, 1885, amounting to £333 19s. 8d., balance due to me to date.

I draw your attention to my letter of agreement of the 5th August, copy of which you hold, "that all work that required removing was to be paid for or measured." Mr. Hill was of opinion this part of the work was to be done by daywork; in your last voucher you struck this off. I would respectfully submit that I must have my claim paid in full, as you are aware I have finished the work to the entire satisfaction of the Department, and have lost about £350 in this contract alone. I want no favour, but what your Department has agreed with me, and trust you will at once furnish me with a correct voucher so that I may have the balance paid to me at once.

I am, &c.,

R. H. WORTHING.

No. 32.

Tender for Public Wharf at Putney.

3 February, 1885.

I, R. H. WORTHING, hereby propose to execute the whole of the work specified in the specifications and shown on the plan for the sum of £702 9s. 6d. (seven hundred and two pounds nine shillings and six pence), or at the following schedule of prices:—

Schedule.

1. Piles, 18 in. at head and 15 in. at toe, 3s. per foot run.
2. Holes in rock 2 ft. deep, £12 per hole.
3. Holes in rock for dowels, 18 in. deep, £1 10s.
4. Squared timber in headstocks, &c., 3s. 6d. per cubic foot.
5. Planking, 3 in. thick, including fastenings, £3 5s. per square of 100 ft. 3 in. thick.
6. Wrought iron in bolts, straps, shoes, &c., 5d. per lb.
7. Tarring (two coats), 5s. per square of 100 ft.
8. Copper or metal bolts, 1s. per lb.
9. Muntz-metal sheathing, laps, and nails, 1s. 3d. per square foot.
10. Hardwood scantling, £1 per square 100 ft.
11. Rustic weatherboarding, £3 per square 100 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.
12. Pine boarding, £2 10s. per square 100 ft. 1 in. thick.
13. Galvanized iron, £3 per square 100 ft.
14. Ridge capping, 1s. per lineal foot.
15. Guttering O.G., 1s. per lineal foot.
16. Down spouting, 1s. per lineal foot.
17. Windows, £3 10s. each.
18. Cresting, £2 10s. each.
19. Painting, 1s 6d. per square yard.
20. Ballast-filling, hand-packed above low-water, 3s. 6d. per cubic yard.
21. Excavation, 1s. 6d. per cubic yard.
22. Stone broken to a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. gauge 6 in. thick, including blinding, 14s. per cubic yard.

R. H. WORTHING,

Dingo Creek,
Manning River.

Sureties—

- I. I. ISRAEL, Goulburn-street, Sydney.
C. ANLEZARK, Pennant Hills.

This is the tender and schedule of prices referred to in our annexed bond to Her Majesty, dated the day of _____, A.D. 1885.

Witness—

10

No. 33.

Mr. J. H. Young, M.P., to Mr. Barling.

My dear Mr. Barling, Sydney, 18 December, 1885.
Will you please do what is necessary in the matter of the enclosed telegram for me, and return it to me with such reply as I can give the sender.

J. H. YOUNG.

Telegram from Mr. R. H. Worthing to Mr. J. H. Young, M.P.

Wingham, 18 December, 1885.
PAYMENT due me from Department Harbours and Rivers for Putney Wharf; work finished 12th August; vouchers sent several times; money since last sent; kindly hasten Department; money required urgently; wire result.
Wrote.

No. 34.

Mr. Barling to Mr. J. H. Young, M.P.

My dear Mr. Young, 19 December, 1885.
I find in Worthing's account there is a large sum charged for extras which requires explanation. The matter is being carefully sifted by the Engineer-in-Chief, and I hope a decision will be come to early next week. I will let you know when the voucher is sent to the Treasury.

Yours faithfully,
J. BARLING.

Mr. Conley, be sure and resubmit this again by Tuesday at latest.—J.B., 19/12/85. Telegraphed Mr. Worthing to say Chief could only pass extras at scheduled rates, and if he was prepared to accept the same to notify us.—J.C., 6/1/86.

No. 35.

Telegram from Mr. J. Barling to Mr. R. H. Worthing.

6 January, 1886.
I CANNOT allow rates charged for extras, but am prepared to pass account at schedule rates, which would reduce amount to two hundred and eighty-nine pounds thirteen shillings and five pence. If you are prepared to accept this as final payment, please wire to that effect.

No. 36.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to Mr. Williams.

Putney Wharf.
Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Department,
Sydney, 21 December, 1885

THE amount of extras on this work are so large that I think there must be some mistake in making out the voucher. I wish Mr. Williams to meet Mr. Darley and go through the items before they are passed for payment.

E. O. MORIARTY.

Drawing showing extra work and written explanation sent yesterday for the information of Mr. Darley.—A.W., 22/12/85. C.W.D., 23/12/85. Mr. Darley.—J.B., 22/12/85. Mr. Moriarty will please forward me all the papers in the case of R. H. Worthing, contractor, for wharf at Putney, Parramatta River.—J.G., 15/2/86. Papers herewith.—E.O.M., 15/2/86. B.C., Under Secretary for Public Works. It seems to me that this contractor is entitled to the extra money; it is a clear bargain between him and the representative of the Department, Mr. Williams, which the latter does not dispute.—J.G., 15/2/86. Mr. Moriarty, B.C., 16-17/2/86.—J.R. Pss.—E.O.M., 18/2/86. Mr. Conley, urgent. Voucher 85-4,015 for £334 0s. 1d., original rates, restored.—J.C., 18/2/86. See final voucher 987, Feb., 1886.—S.S., 23/2/86.

No. 37.

Bond.

Mr. R. H. Worthing and his sureties to Her Majesty the Queen.—Dated 8th day of April, 1885.—
J. Williams, Crown Solicitor.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Richard Henry Worthing, of Dingo Creek, Manning River, in the Colony of New South Wales, contractor, Isaac Israel, of Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, householder, and Charles Anlezark, of Pennant Hills, in the Colony aforesaid, householder, are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria in the penal sum of fifty pounds sterling to be paid to Her said Majesty, her heirs or successors, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each and every of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly, by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Whereas

Whereas the above-bounden Richard Henry Worthing made the tender hereunto annexed, under the terms and conditions of a notice dated the sixteenth day of January now last past, and published in the New South Wales Government Gazette of the twentieth day of January now last past, of which notice a copy signed by the said Richard Henry Worthing, Isaac Israel, and Charles Anlezark is also hereto annexed, to find and provide all the materials, tools, plant, labour, and every other thing requisite and necessary for, and to do and perform the various works required in and about the full and proper construction, erection, and completion of a wharf and waiting-room, &c., at Putney, Parramatta River, in the said Colony, in accordance in all things with the Specification and General Conditions hereunto annexed, and marked "A" and "B" respectively, and the plans or drawings relating thereto, now in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, marked No. 1 and No. 2 respectively, and at or for the price or sum of seven hundred and two pounds nine shillings and sixpence. All or any additions to, or deductions from, the said works to be paid or allowed for, as the case may be, at and after the rates of prices mentioned and set out in the Schedule of Prices in the said tender, and to complete and perfect the whole of the said works on or before the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. And whereas the above-bounden Isaac Israel and Charles Anlezark have severally offered to become and be bound to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for the due performance and fulfilment of the said tender within the time mentioned in that behalf, according to the terms and conditions of the said notice. And whereas the said tender has been duly accepted by the Minister for Public Works, on behalf of the Government of the said Colony, on condition that this bond should be entered into by them the said Richard Henry Worthing, Isaac Israel, and Charles Anlezark.

Now the condition of the above-written bond and obligation is such that if the said Richard Henry Worthing do and shall well and truly perform and fulfil the said tender, and the contract arising out of such tender, and the acceptance thereof as aforesaid, and all and every the terms, conditions, and stipulations thereof, within the time hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, then this obligation will be void and of none effect, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Richard Henry Worthing, in the presence of J. A. CREAGH, J.P.	}	R. H. WORTHING.
Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Isaac Israel, in the presence of M. S. HARTE		
Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Charles Anlezark, in the presence of M. S. HARTE	}	CHARLES ANLEZARK.

SPECIFICATION for the construction of a Wharf, Waiting-room, and Approach at Putney, Parramatta River.

(No. 2.)—E.O.M., J.W., J.R., W.C.B., H.C.

Tender for Public Wharf at Putney.

3 February, 1885.

I, R. H. WORTHING, hereby propose to execute the whole of the work specified in the specifications and shown on the plan for the sum of (£702 9s. 6d.) seven hundred and two pounds nine shillings and six pence, or at the following schedule of rates.

Schedule.

1. Piles, 18 in. at head, 15 in. at toe, 3s. per foot run.
2. Holes in rock, 2 ft. deep, £12 per hole.
3. Holes for dowels, 18 in. deep, £1 10s. per hole.
4. Squared or sawn timber in headstocks, girders, fenders, 3s. 6d. per cubic foot.
5. Planking 3 in. thick, including fastenings, £3 5s. per square 100 ft. 3 in. thick.
6. Wrought iron in bolts, straps, shoes, &c., 5d. per lb.
7. Tarring, 2 coats, 5s. per square of 100 ft.
8. Copper or metal bolts, 1s. per lb.
9. Muntz-metal sheathing laps and nails, 1s. 3d. per square foot.
10. Hardwood scantling, £1 per square of 100 ft.
11. Rustic weatherboarding, £3 per square of 100 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.
12. Pine boarding, £2 10s. per square of 100 ft. 1 in. thick.
13. Galvanized iron, £3 per square of 100 ft.
14. Ridge capping, 1s. per lineal foot.
15. Guttering O.G., 1s. per lineal foot.
16. Down spouting, 1s. per lineal foot.
17. Windows, £3 10s. each.
18. Cresting, £2 10s.
19. Painting, 1s. 6d. per square yard.
20. Ballast-filling, hand-packed above low-water, 3s. 6d. per cubic yard.
21. Excavation, 1s. 6d. per cubic yard.
22. Stone broken to a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gauge, 6 in. thick, including blinding, 14s. per cubic yard.

Address—

R. H. WORTHING, Dingo Creek, Manning River.

Sureties—

I. ISRAEL, 24, Goulburn-street, Sydney.

C. ANLEZARK, Pennant Hills.

This is the Tender and the Schedule of Prices referred to in our annexed bond to Her Majesty, dated the eighth day of April, A.D. 1885.

Witness to signature of R. H. Worthing,—

J. A. CREAGH, J.P.

Witness, M. S. HARTE.

R. H. WORTHING.
 { I. ISRAEL.
 { C. H. ANLEZARK.

A.

A.

This is the specification marked "A," referred to in our annexed bond to Her Majesty, dated the eighth day of April, A.D., 1885.

Witness to signature of R. H. Worthing—

J. A. CREAGH J.P.

Witness—M. S. HARTÉ

R. H. WORTHING.

I. ISRAEL.

C. H. ANLEZARK.

SPECIFICATION for the Erection of a Wharf and Waiting-room, &c., at Putney, Parramatta River.

The work to be done under this contract consists in the erection of a timber wharf and waiting-room, and the construction of an embanked approach thereto, at Putney, in accordance with the accompanying plan and this specification, and to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Wharf.

The piles shall be of ironbark of approved quality, straight and sound, measuring not less than 18 inches at the head and 15 inches at the toe, and of sufficient length to reach the required depth. They shall be placed apart the distances figured on the drawing.

The front row and those at the corners, 6 in all, as marked on drawing, shall be let down into the solid rock for a depth of 2 feet into holes drilled to receive them with a proper apparatus. The toes of the piles are to be truly dressed so as to fit the holes tightly; they shall be driven home hard with a ram weighing 20 cwt., falling from a height of 10 feet; should there, however, be any space between the pile and the rock owing to irregularities in the latter the same shall be filled with a grouting of pure Portland cement.

The remainder of the piles shall be secured to the rock with wrought-iron bolts galvanized 2" diameter and 3 feet long. The bolts to be let down 18 inches into the solid rock in holes drilled to receive them and the piles driven over them. The bolts to be driven hard home, and any space between them and the solid rock shall be filled with a grouting of pure Portland cement. The ends of the piles shall be cut off square and dressed to receive 3 inches x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wrought-iron rings shrunk on hot.

Any unsound material or loose rock that may overlie the solid rock shall be removed prior to the holes for piles and bolts being started.

While being driven the piles shall be protected at their heads by strong wrought-iron rings to prevent splitting. Any pile split, injured, or improperly driven shall be drawn and a fresh pile substituted in lieu thereof by the contractor at his sole charge.

Pile-heads to have tenons 8 x 5 x 4 inches, and checks worked on them to receive the headstocks.

Sheathing.

The piles shall be sheathed with muntz or other approved patent yellow metal, 20 oz. to the foot, from 4 inches above high-water to the toes of the piles, driven on bolts, and to within 12 inches of the toes on other piles.

The metal to be smoothly and evenly laid on with 1-inch laps, and secured with 1-inch nails, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to the sheet.

Headstocks.

The headstocks shall be of approved hardwood, 14 x 14 inches each in one length, mortised and checked to fit pile-heads, and secured in the manner shown on drawing.

Girders.

The girders shall be of approved hardwood, 12 x 12 inches over piles were shown, and 12 x 6 inches elsewhere. They shall be checked $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch down into the headstocks, and housed in 2 inches with a double shoulder, and secured over piles with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch anchor bolts as shown in detail, and elsewhere by 1-inch nut and screw bolts.

Scarfs only will be permitted where shown; they shall be closely and evenly worked with saw-fitted butts, white-leaded, keyed, and well set up.

Where two girders bear against one another they shall be side-fastened with 1-inch nut and screw bolts.

Landing-stage.

A high and low level stage shall be formed at the middle of wharf, the timber throughout being of turpentine. The braces to support ends of bearers shall be 12 x 6 inches, notched into piles, and secured with two $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch metal drift-bolts 18 inches long; the lower braces extending from pile to pile, but the upper ones shall be cut off where shown and supported by a chock 15 x 6 inches, secured in place and arranged as shown on detail drawing.

The bearers shall be 12 x 6 inches, resting at head on headstock, which shall be notched out to receive them, and at toe on braces into which they shall be let down 1 inch.

The bearers shall be fastened with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch drift bolts, 20 inches long, one at every bearing.

The side-bearers shall be side-fastened to piles with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch metal bolts, in addition to the bolts already specified, care being taken that the iron and metal bolts do not touch.

The stage shall be planked with 9 x 3 inches and 9 x 4 inches turpentine planks, alternately secured in place by $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch dumps $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, one at every crossing.

Boat-stairs.

A boat landing-stairs shall be constructed at the south side of wharf, the timber throughout being of approved turpentine.

The bottom waling piece shall be 12 x 9 notched into pile and secured in place by one $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch metal bolt to each pile.

The bearers shall be 12 x 6 inches notched at foot into waling, and supported at head on headstock, which latter shall be notched out to receive them. Bearers shall be fastened by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch drift bolts, 20 inches long, one at every bearing; the two side-bearers to be additionally fastened by two $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch metal clench bolts to piles.

The

The steps of stairs shall be worked as shown, chocks of the required dimensions being introduced where necessary. The chocks shall be spiked to bearers with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch spikes, 12 inches long, or longer, as may be required. The planking below high-water shall be of turpentine, the whole being 2 inches thick, rounded at nosing and return, and secured in place by $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch dums, 7 inches long.

Deck-planking.

The top surface of wharf shall be covered with 9 x 3 inches planking of sound hardwood, double fastened to girders with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch dump spikes, 7 inches long. The planks to be in long lengths, and the butts properly shifted, so that three planks intervene between two butts on the same girder.

The planking forming floor of waiting-room shall be closely laid, the upper surface being made uniform by planing; the spikes to be driven in and the heads covered with oil putty. For the remainder of the wharf the planks shall be laid with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch space between.

Parapet.

A 12 x 6 inches hardwood parapet shall be run round the entire edge of wharf, and as shown, except at back and side of shed.

It shall be laid flatways and secured to girders with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch drift bolts, 18 inches long, one at every 4 feet apart along the sides, and one to each girder along front and back. A similar parapet shall be run along the exposed edge of landing-stage.

Scarfs for parapet to be 18 inches long, secured with two bolts above described.

The exposed edges of parapet to be finished with a broad arriss.

Fenders.

Vertical fenders of turpentine, 14 x 12 inches, shall be fitted to face of front row of piles, and secured with two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch metal bolts, driven and clenched over rings, the lower bolt serving as a fastening for horizontal fender; also they shall likewise be fastened by a wrought-iron strap to girder, 3 x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of the length shown, secured by two 1-inch nut and screw bolts.

The fenders shall be carried above deck for a height of 3 feet 6 inches, rounded and hollowed to four mooring-posts, their heads being bound with wrought-iron rings, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, shrunk on hot, and fastened with 3 x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch drift bolts 6 inches long.

Longitudinal fenders, 12 x 6 inches, the one below water of turpentine, the other of ironbark, shall be fitted as shown; the vertical fender shall be notched out 3 inches, and the horizontal 2 inches, so that the latter project 1 inch beyond face of the former. The upper fender to be fastened by one 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron nut and screw bolt, and the lower by the 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch metal clench bolt in vertical fenders.

Handrail.

A handrail of the design shown shall be fixed along the sides of the wharf as far as the T end. The posts shall be 4 x 4 inches, tenoned into headstocks where they bear upon them, and each secured to girder by a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch nut and screw bolt, and by a strap 2 x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, turned and screwed as shown. Top rails to be 3 x 3 inches, placed diagonally over posts, which shall be cut out to receive them, and secured with galvanized-iron straps 2 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of the length shown, secured by stout galvanized-iron screws, six to each strap. The lower rail shall be 2 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, notched into posts and strongly secured.

The handrail, posts, &c., shall be of tallow-wood, neatly wrought to receive painting; all holes to be stopped with putty after priming; the whole shall be then painted two coats of white-lead and oil paint and neatly finished.

Waiting-room.

At the corner of T end, behind the boat-stairs, a waiting-room shall be erected.

The sill-pieces shall be 6 x 3 inches, spike fastened to planking and to girders; also, where possible, with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch dums, halved at corners, and mortised to receive posts and studs.

Posts and Studs.

Corner posts to be 6 x 6 inches, intermediate studs 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches, spaced apart the distances shown, firmly tenoned to sill-pieces and wall-plates. The 6 x 6 inches posts to be secured at top and bottom to sills and wall-plates with iron angle straps, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, of the length shown, strongly screwed to posts and plates.

Wall-plate.

The wall-plate along the front shall be 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the others 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inches, carefully mortised over studs. The plates to be half lapped at corners, and strongly spiked to posts.

Weather-boarding.

The building, to the extent shown, shall be covered with 6 x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rustic and jointed weather-boarding of Oregon pine, well seasoned, planed on both sides, except for a portion where lining comes, double-fastened to posts and studs with 3-inch wire nails. The joints of the boarding to fit accurately, and be payed with white leads; the nails to be driven home and covered with oil putty.

The 6 x 6 inch posts to be cut out to take ends of boarding; a detail of this is shown on drawing.

The two boards at bottom shall be 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, covering the four posts at corners; the posts to be reduced accordingly, to allow of this being done. Angles of boards to be neatly mitred.

Roof.

The main and hip rafters shall be 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches, spaced apart the distances shown, notched out at wall-plates, and secured with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch spikes. The heads to be spiked to ridge piece and hip rafters and strongly secured.

Ridge Piece.

Ridge piece to be of Baltic deal, 9 x 1 inch. Ridge roll to be of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pine, well blocked up, and strongly spiked to ridge piece.

Purlins.

Purlins.

Purlins to be 3 x 2 inches, spaced apart the distances shown, and securely spiked to rafters.

The whole of the roof as shown to be covered with galvanized corrugated iron, 24 gauge, of approved brand. The sheets to be in one length, with laps at side of two corrugations, rivetted together with galvanized-iron rivets, spaced not more than 15 inches apart, and secured to the purlins with 2-inch galvanized-iron screws; lead washers to be placed under the heads of all screws.

Galvanized-iron ridge capping 18 inches wide to be properly fitted and securely fastened to ridge and hips of roof. The ends of rafters shall finish with a 9 x 1 inch pine board, beaded at bottom edge, and strongly secured. To this shall be secured the ornamental fringe, which shall be of pine, 15 x 4 x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, neatly wrought and worked to the design shown; to this shall be planted the 4½ O.G. galvanized-iron guttering, which shall be carried all round the building, and communicate with the down pipes. The latter shall be 2½-inch galvanized iron, placed at the corners of the building at back.

A neat scotia moulding, 1½ inch deep, shall be placed underneath guttering to support the same.

Lining.

The under side of rafters outside building and the upper side inside, and to the extent shown, also the inside of studding from the floor to the height of 4 feet 6 inches, shall be lined with T. and G. beaded pine, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, neatly planed on the exposed side and properly secured. Cover pieces of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pine of the width and length required shall be fitted between studs over lining; nosing to project $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and be neatly rounded off.

Windows.

A window, 4 feet x 2 feet 3 inches, shall be inserted in each end of building. Sills and heads to be tenoned into the studs forming the frames. Sill-board to project and be neatly rounded off. Sashes to be 1½ inch, wrought and moulded, and glazed with 10-oz. glass.

A neat trimming bead, mitred at corners, to be run round lower portion of window-frame to cover ends of lining-boards.

The windows shall be protected with a sheet of strong galvanized-iron gauze placed as directed.

Seat.

A seat, 18 inches wide, of pine shall be run round the inside of the waiting-room. It shall be of the design shown, strongly secured together and to flooring. The exposed parts shall be neatly planed and the seat finished with rounded nosing; outside edges of supports to be chamfered.

Stop-chamfering.

The particular scantlings to be stop-chamfered are not specified in detail, but are shown on drawing. The chamfering shall be sharp and neatly finished. All timbers shown to be chamfered shall be neatly planed. Where pine is specified, Oregon shall be used.

Painting.

The whole of the exposed parts of the woodwork of building, both inside and out, with the exception of the iron, shall be primed and stopped, then painted two coats—white-lead and oil paint.

The guttering and down spouting shall be painted two coats on exposed faces.

The painting shall be laid on in coats of different colour, and finished and picked out as may be directed by the officer-in-charge.

Embanked Approach.

An embanked approach shall be formed to timber portion of wharf as shown. The material used for filling shall be approved stone ballast of as large size as can be handled, carefully deposited in place to a batter of $\frac{1}{4}$ horizontal to 1 vertical.

The slopes shall be carefully pitched with large flat bedded stones, averaging 10 inches thick to fairly even lines, so as to form an uniform slope.

The surface of embankment to be broken for a depth of 6 inches to a 2½-inch gauge, beaten in place and covered with 3 inches of good gravel blinding, a curb, 12 inches x 6 inches, being placed along the edge on each side.

Any subsidence that may occur during construction, or during the period of maintenance, shall be made good by the contractor, at his own expense, and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer.

The slope of road towards the wharf shall be 1 in 15; in cross-section it shall have a slight cambre, so as to allow water to flow readily from the surface.

The roadway on shore shall be cleared for a width of 30 feet and a road cut from the end of the embankment to the point marked N on plan, 25 feet wide, with drains on both sides, and to the grade and cambre shown; any filling required shall be the material obtained from the cutting, or other good stiff clayey material. The side drains shall be formed 12 inches deep, and discharge clear of the embankment.

Tarring.

The whole of the timber throughout, except handrailing and waiting-room, shall receive two good coats of coal-tar, well boiled and laid on hot.

Ironwork.

The iron bolts, straps, &c., shall be of the best quality and workmanship, the threads of the screws cleanly and neatly cut, and all nuts made to fit the bolts tight.

Washers 4 in. x 4 in. x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to be placed on the bolts under all heads and nuts.

Materials and Workmanship.

The materials and workmanship throughout to be the best of their respective kinds. The timber shall be quite sound, neatly squared ironbark or other Colonial hardwood of approved quality, free from shakes, sap, pills, or other defects.

Should it appear that any minor matters have been omitted in the drawing or specification, but which are obviously necessary for the completion and stability of a well-constructed wharf, &c., according to

to the general design exhibited in the plans; all such additions, parts, or things are to be provided by the contractor, and to be considered as included in his lump sum and covered by the schedule of prices.

Contractors to state in their tender a lump sum for the completion of the whole of the works comprised under this contract, and also a schedule of prices by which their tenders have been calculated, and by which payments may be made as the works progress.

The Government may accept either the lump sum or the schedule of prices, and will be at liberty to increase or diminish the amount of work herein specified or shown on plans, and such additions to or deductions from the contract will be valued at the schedule of prices attached to the tender.

E. O. MORIARTY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Schedule.

1. Piles 18 in. in diameter at head, and 15 in. at toe, per ft. run.
2. Holes in rock 2 ft. deep, each.
3. Holes for dowels 18 in. deep, each.
4. Squared or sawn timber in headstocks, girders, fenders, parapet, railing, &c. per cubic ft.
5. Planking 3 in. thick, including fastenings, per square 100 ft. 3 in. thick.
6. Wrought iron in bolts, straps, shoes, &c., per lb.
7. Tarring, two coats, per square of 100 ft.
8. Copper or metal bolts, per lb.
9. Muntz-metal sheathing, including laps and nails, per square ft.

Waiting-room.

10. Hardwood scantling, per square of 100 ft. 1 in. thick.
11. Rustic weather-boarding, per square of 100 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.
12. Pine boarding, per square of 100 ft. 1 in. thick.
13. Galvanized iron, per square of 100 ft.
14. Ridge capping, per lin. ft.
15. Guttering O.G., per lin. ft.
16. Down spouting, per lin. ft.
17. Windows, each.
18. Cresting, lump sum.
19. Painting, per square yard.

Approach.

20. Ballast-filling hand-packed above low-water, per cubic yard.
 21. Excavation, per cubic yard.
 22. Stone broken to a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. gauge 6 in. thick, including blinding, per square yard
- The prices in this schedule are for each kind of work filled in place and finished complete.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

B.

Interpretation clause.

1. The words "Superintending Officer" in these Conditions shall mean any person who may from time to time be appointed by the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to supervise the works or buildings, and the words "Engineer-in-Chief" or "Engineer" shall mean the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers for the time being. The words "Minister for Works" shall mean the Secretary for Works for the time being. The word "Government" (where used) to mean the Government of New South Wales promoting this undertaking. The word "Schedule" to mean the adjusted Schedule of prices settled by the Engineer and contractor previous to commencing the work. Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular number.

Dismissal of workmen, removal of improper materials, &c.

2. The Engineer-in-Chief shall have the power of immediately dismissing any agent or workman employed by the contractor, and of having removed off the works any materials, plant, or implements which in his opinion are insufficient for the purpose intended, or at variance with the meaning and intention of this specification; and the cost of the removal of any such plant, materials, or implements shall be paid by the contractor.

Instructions to be obeyed.

3. Should the contractor refuse or neglect to carry out the instructions of the Engineer or the Superintending Officer, the Engineer shall have the power of suspending the usual monthly certificate until such instructions have been complied with.

Drawings, specifications, &c.

4. The plans, sections, and drawings represent generally the form and dimensions of the several works. Where any discrepancy exists between the dimensions as indicated by the scale and those marked in figures, the figures are to be considered as correct, and are to be taken in all cases in preference to the measurements by the scale attached; and if there should be any discrepancy between the figures or dimensions, or the form of construction, or the material as indicated in the drawings, and the dimensions, form of construction, and materials given in the specifications, the directions of the specification shall be adopted; and in all cases of defective description, or any ambiguity, the explanation given by the Engineer shall be binding upon the contractor. Also, anything contained in the drawings and not in the specification, or anything contained in the specification and not shown in the drawings, shall be equally binding as if it were contained in both.

Extra

Extra works, omissions of works, &c.

5. If at any time whilst the works are in hand it shall be deemed expedient by the Engineer to order material or work of a different description to that specified, or to increase or diminish the dimensions or extent of any works to be done under this contract, or to alter their situation, or to vary the form or dimensions of any of the said works, or of any part thereof, or to substitute one class of work for another, he shall have full power to do so, and to order and direct any such increase, diminution, alteration, or substitution, which shall be executed by the contractor, and if of the class of works provided for in the Schedule of prices, at such Schedule prices; and no such increase, diminution, alteration, or substitution of works shall in any way annul or set aside this contract, or extend the time for the completion thereof, unless the Minister for Works shall see fit to grant such extension, but such additions or alterations shall be measured and allowed and paid for, or deducted from the contractor's account, as the case may require, according to the Schedule of prices: Provided that if any portion of the works so ordered to be done shall not be of the class of works provided for in the Schedule of prices, the same shall be executed by the contractor at such prices as may be agreed for with the Engineer-in-Chief; but if the contractor and the Engineer-in-Chief cannot agree as to the price to be paid, the Engineer aforesaid may order and direct the same to be done by such person or persons as he may think fit.

Net measurements.

6. All measurements of the works shall be made according to the actual dimensions, notwithstanding any general or local custom to the contrary.

Labour, materials, plant, &c.

7. The contractor shall provide at his own costs and charges all materials, labour, tools, plant, tackle, machinery, scaffolding, &c., for the proper completion of the works, at the prices stated in his Schedule or tender.

Contractors liable for injury to adjoining lands, properties, &c.

8. In executing the several works herein specified, or conveying materials thereto, the contractor must be careful to do as little damage or injury to the adjoining lands or properties as possible, and he will be held answerable for the whole amount of such damage or injury, which may be deducted out of the moneys he may have in the hands of the Government.

Contractor to take the whole risk of executing the works properly.

9. The contractor shall take upon himself the whole risk of executing the works to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Chief, and in accordance with the plans, sections, and specifications, of the correctness of which he must satisfy himself.

Setting out works.

10. The works will be set out for the contractor, but he must satisfy himself of their accuracy, as no work incorrectly set out or improperly executed will be paid for by the Government.

Contractor to be represented.

11. The contractor at all times during the progress of the works, when he is not personally superintending them, must have a responsible agent or overseer stationed on them to receive instructions from the Superintending Officer or Engineer-in-Chief, and to represent the contractor for all the purposes of this contract.

Progress of works.

12. Should the Engineer be at any time dissatisfied with the mode of proceeding, or at the rate of progress of the works or any part thereof, he shall have full power, without vacating this contract, to take the works wholly or in part out of the hands of the contractor, and to procure, employ, and make use of all labour or materials which he may deem necessary for completing the works, the cost of such labour and materials to be deducted from any money that may be then due, or may thereafter become due, to the contractor; and if the money then due or thereafter becoming due to the contractor shall not be sufficient for that purpose, the balance remaining unpaid may be recovered in an action for damages for breach of contract, or as money paid for the use of contractor.

Cancellation of contract.

13. The Government or the Engineer-in-Chief shall have the option, and full power and authority, in lieu of proceeding under the last preceding clause of these conditions, if the contractor fail to proceed in the execution of and to carry on the works in the manner and at the rate of progress required by the Engineer, of cancelling this contract so far as relates to the works remaining to be done; and in such case the moneys which shall have been previously paid to the contractor on account of the works executed shall be taken by him as full payment for all works done under the contract; and upon notice in writing under the hand of the Engineer-in-Chief that he, under the authority of this condition, cancels the contract, being served upon the contractor, or left at his last known place of abode, the contract shall be cancelled, and thereupon all sums of money that may be due or unpaid to the contractor, together with all implements in his possession, and all materials provided by him, upon the ground upon which the work is being carried on, or adjacent thereto, shall be forfeited, and all sums of money named as penalties for the non-fulfilment of the contract within the time specified, shall also be forfeited and become payable to the Government, and the said implements and materials shall become and be the absolute property of the Government, and with the moneys so forfeited and payable as aforesaid shall be considered as ascertained damages for breach of contract.

Time of completion, &c., to be stated in the tender.

14. The contractor shall complete the whole of the works comprised in this contract on or before the 10th day of August, 1885; and in the event of their non-completion at the specified time, should the Engineer-in-Chief not have proceeded under clauses Nos. 12 and 13 of these conditions, or either of them, the contractor shall forfeit and pay £6 sterling for every week or for every part of a week that shall elapse after such specified time until their completion and which sum or sums may be deducted from any money

money payable to the contractor under this or any other contract. No certificate will be given after the date specified in these conditions for the completion of the contract until the whole of the works shall have been properly completed to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Chief, unless the time for the completion of the contract shall have been extended by the Minister for Works, in which case such extended time shall become the time for the completion of the contract; and it is to be expressly understood that the fact of the time having been so extended shall not in any way be taken as a waiver of the contract, or as annulling or setting aside the contract in any respect, or be taken as releasing the contractor, or his sureties, from any of the responsibilities or obligations of the contract, which, in all other respects, shall remain the same as if the time had not been extended.

The like liability also shall hold good as to the obligations of contractor and sureties in the event of any advance to the contractor being made from the retention money, or on material on the ground and not *in situ*, and for the purposes of this contract it shall not be necessary to apprise the sureties of any extensions of time having been granted or advances and payments made, as contemplated in this or other clause or clauses of these general conditions or of the specification.

Copies of Drawings, &c.

15. All copies of drawings or specifications required by the contractor for carrying on the works must be made at his expense; but should any copies of drawings or specifications be furnished to him at the expense of the Government, they must be returned to this office before a final certificate for the work shall be given.

Liability of Contractor.

16. The care and maintenance of all works under this contract shall remain with the contractor until their completion, and until the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers shall, by notice in writing under his hand, inform the contractor that he has taken charge thereof; and until such notice shall have been given the contractor shall be responsible for all accidents from whatever cause arising, and shall make good all damage thereto.

Contractor not to sub-let Works or assign Moneys.

17. The contractor shall not assign over or under-let this contract or any part thereof, or assign all or any of the moneys payable or to become payable under the contract, or all or any part thereof, or any other benefit whatsoever arising, or which may arise, under this contract, to any other person without the consent in writing of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers first obtained. The contractor, for each and every breach of this condition, shall pay to the Government the sum of £20 (twenty pounds) as and for liquidated damages; and the sum or sums payable as such damages may be deducted from any sum or sums due to the contractor under this or any other contract with the Government. And any permission to assign over or under-let works to be done under this contract shall not discharge the contractor from liability to see that the works so assigned or under-let are executed and completed in terms of this contract.

Truck System not allowed.

18. The workmen, tradesmen, and labourers of every class employed on the works to which these conditions refer, shall be paid their wages, in full, in money, current coin of the Colony, at least once in every month, and no ticket or other system of payment by provisions, liquors, or goods, will on any pretence be allowed; nor shall the contractor, or any person or persons employed by him, or in any way connected with him, establish any shop for the supply of provisions, liquors, or goods; nor shall the contractor oblige his workmen to take provisions, liquors, or goods of any kind from any person in particular. The workmen of every class shall be paid on the works if it be possible, or in some building adjoining; and in no case shall they be paid at a public-house or other place where liquors or refreshments are sold.

Power to the Government to pay Workmen's Wages.

19. Before the payment of any money to the contractor, the Engineer-in-Chief may require from him a statutory declaration that the tradesmen and labourers of every kind employed on the works to which these conditions refer have been paid their wages and claims of every kind in full, in money, the current coin of the Colony, and to the latest date at which such wages or claims are due; and the Engineer-in-Chief may withhold the payment of any money that may be due or may become due to the contractor until such declaration has been made and delivered to him.

If the contractor shall fail or omit to pay the wages of any workmen employed upon the works, in the current coin of the Colony, it shall be lawful for the Government, or the Engineer-in-Chief, as often as the same shall happen, upon complaint of such failure or omission made by any such workman, and upon production or other satisfactory proof of any judgment or order of a Court of Petty Sessions, or of any other Court of competent jurisdiction, to pay the amount mentioned in such order to such workman, and to deduct the same amount from any money then due or owing, or thereafter to become due or owing to the contractor, under this contract.

Bankruptcy or Insolvency.

20. If the contractor shall become insolvent, have his estate placed under sequestration, or shall make an assignment of his estate for the benefit of his creditors, it shall be lawful for the Government, without previous notice to the contractor, or to the official or other assignee or assignees of his insolvent estate, or to the trustee or trustees under the assignment, to take the works out of the hands of the contractor and of the assignees or trustees of his estate, and to re-contract with any other person or persons to proceed with and complete the same, upon such terms, stipulations, and conditions as shall be deemed expedient; and all the then remaining materials, implements, and plant aforesaid may be used in and applied for the purposes of the works; but on the final completion of the works the surplus of such materials, implements, and plant shall cease to belong to the Government, and shall become the property of the said assignees or trustees, without any allowance for or payment by the Government, or on account of any loss or diminution, wear, tear, or injury they may have sustained in the meantime.

Security.

Security.

21. The contractor will be required to provide two approved persons as sureties, to enter with him into a bond to the Government jointly and severally, in the penal sum of £50 (fifty pounds), for the proper performance and completion of the contract. The names of the persons proposed by him as sureties must be stated in his tender, the Government reserving to itself the power of rejecting such proposed sureties, should it deem it advisable to do so.

Should the contractor fail to secure such persons as may be deemed by the Government to be eligible sureties, within six days from the acceptance of the tender, or should the contractor fail to execute the contract for the due performance of the works mentioned in the said tender, or to execute and procure the due execution by the persons so approved of as sureties of the bond required hereunder for securing the due completion of the works to be done under the said contract within days after the acceptance of such persons as sureties has been notified to him, the Government will have the option of and full power and authority to declare such acceptance to be annulled.

No tenderer will be allowed to proceed with the work tendered for until he has provided approved sureties, has executed the required contract, and has, with such sureties, duly executed the bond before mentioned for the due performance of the said contract; it being hereby declared that, for all or any work done or material found and provided by the contractor before the due execution of the contract and bond, he shall not have any right of action, claim, or demand against the Government.

Progress Payment without prejudice, &c.

22. No certificate given to the contractor for the purpose of any progress payment shall prevent the Engineer-in-Chief from at any future time before the termination of the contract rejecting all unsound materials and improper workmanship discovered subsequently to the giving of the last previous certificate; and notwithstanding the giving of any certificate that portions or the whole of the works have been satisfactorily performed, the Engineer-in-Chief may require the contractor to remove and amend at any future time previously to the final payment on account of the construction or maintenance of the works any work that may be found not to have been performed in accordance with the contract; and the contractor must remove and amend at his own cost all such work when so required, notwithstanding any approval made or given by the Superintending Officer; and the Government shall have power, on the report of the Engineer-in-Chief that the work approved of as aforesaid is not in accordance with the contract to deduct from any moneys that may be due or that may become due to the contractor the whole amount that has been paid on account of the work.

If, in the opinion of the Engineer-in-Chief, further inquiry is necessary or desirable before any certificate is given, he shall have power to withhold such certificate for any period which he may consider necessary for the purposes of such inquiry, from the date at which in the ordinary course the certificate would have been given.

None of the conditions of this contract shall be varied, waived, discharged, or released, either in law or in equity, unless by the express consent of the Government testified in writing.

Payments.

23. Payments may be made once in every month, unless the same shall become not payable by reason of anything contained in these conditions, up to the date specified for the completion of the contract, on the Engineer's certificate as the work proceeds, in the proportion of eighty per cent. of the value of the work satisfactorily executed, and the remaining twenty per cent. will be paid after the Engineer has certified that the whole of the works have been completed to his entire satisfaction, and that the period specified for the maintenance of the said works has expired; and it is expressly declared that the obtaining a certificate from the Engineer that the work done by the contractor has been satisfactorily executed or completed to his satisfaction shall be a condition precedent to the contractor having any right or cause of action in respect of any work done, or materials provided, and to the contractor having any right of action or claim to the payments from time to time to be made hereunder, as well as to the final payment upon the whole of the work being finished.

Maintenance.

24. The contractor will be bound to maintain the works for a period of one month after their final completion and use, and if any part should, within that period, show signs of weakness or of giving way, or should any defective workmanship or materials be detected, the contractor, when called upon to do so, shall make good the same at his own cost, to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Chief, before the reserve balance will be paid.

Department of Public Works,
Harbours and Rivers Branch, Engineer's Office,
Sydney, 6th January, 1885.

E. O. MORIARTY.

These are the general conditions marked "B," referred to in our annexed bond to Her Majesty, dated the 8th day of April, A.D. 1885.

Witness to signature of R. H. Worthing,—J. A. CREAGH, J.P.

R. H. WORTHING.
I. ISRAEL.
C. H. ANLEZARK.

Witness,—M. S. HARTE.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 16 January, 1885.

TENDERS will be received at this office, for the Public Works specified in the schedule hereunder, up to 11 o'clock a.m. of the various dates set forth in the second column.

Tenders to be addressed to "*The Under Secretary for Public Works.*"

Tenderers may be in attendance when the tenders are opened, and the name of the successful tenderer will be announced, if possible, before the duties of the Board have terminated.

The

The following conditions will have to be strictly complied with, otherwise the tenders will not be taken into considerations:—

- 1st.—Each tender must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work.
- 2nd.—At the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum, signed by the party tendering and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted; and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver a bond to Her Majesty, in a penal sum of one-tenth of the gross amount of the contract, for securing such performance.

It is to be understood that the Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. A. WRIGHT.

Description of Work or Supplies to be Tendered for.	Dates up to which Tenders will be received.	Where Plan, Specification, and Form of Tender may be seen.	Remarks.
* * * * *			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.			
Construction of a Public Wharf and Waiting-shed on the Parramatta River, at Putney.	10 Feb., 1885	Office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Sydney.	
* * * * *			

Witness to signature of R. H. Worthing,—
 J. A. CREAGH, J.P.
 M. S. HARTE.

R. H. WORTHING.
 I. ISRAEL.
 C. H. ANLEZARK.

No. 38.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Head of Service—Wharf at Putney, 1885.
 Contingent Expenses—Department of Harbours and Rivers.

Date or period of Supply or Service.	Claimant—R. H. Worthing. For the supply of the undermentioned articles. Worthing's contract—1st instalment. Wharf at Putney, Parramatta River.	Rate.	Amount.
1885.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
26 June	To 206½ feet of piles	0 3 0	30 18 9
	7 holes in rock	12 0 0	84 0 0
	11 dowel holes in rock	1 10 0	16 10 0
	622½ feet squared timber	0 3 6	108 18 9
	1,426½ lbs. wrought ironwork	0 0 5	29 14 4
	732 sq. feet metal sheathing	0 1 3	45 15 0
	200 cubic yards of ballast, &c.	0 3 6	35 0 0
	Less 20 per cent. retention.....	.....	350 16 10 70 3 4
	R. H. WORTHING. Total.....	.....	280 13 6

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher, as to computations, castings, and rates, is correct; that the service has been faithfully performed; and that the expenditure is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

E. O. MORIARTY.

I hereby authorize the amount of the above certificate in my favour to be paid on my behalf to the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney.

R. H. WORTHING.

Received on the 17th day of July, 1885, the sum of £280 13s. 6d. sterling.

(For R. H. WORTHING),
 R. N. JONES.

Contract, £702 9s. 6d. (see Schedule); time allowed to complete, 10th August, 1885; penalty, £6 per week; retention, 20 per cent.; maintenance, 1 month.—H.H.O. S.S., 8/7/85. No previous voucher.—T.F.R., 9/7/85.

No. 39.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Wharf at Putney, 1885.
Contingent Expenses—Department of Harbours and Rivers.

Date or Period of Supply or Service.	Claimant—R. H. Worthing. Sydney. For the supply of the undermentioned services.	Amount.
7 August, 1885.....	<p style="text-align: center;">WORTHING'S CONTRACT.</p> Wharf, waiting-room, and approach, Putney, Parramatta River—Second instalment. To advance on account of work complete to date, as per statement attached— Less 20% £90 3 11 Previous payments 280 13 6 <hr/> R. H. WORTHING.	£ s. d. 450 19 9 370 17 5 <hr/> 80 2 4

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher as to computations, castings, and rates is correct; that the service has been faithfully performed; and that the expenditure is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

E. O. MORIARTY.

I hereby authorize the amount of the above certificate in my favour to be paid on my behalf to A.J.S. Bank, Sydney.

R. H. WORTHING.

Received on the 18th day of August, 1885, the sum of £80 2s. 4d. sterling.

(For R. H. WORTHING),

J. J. HALL.

Contract, £702 9s. 6d.; time allowed to complete, 10 August, 1885; penalty, £6 per week; retention, 20 per cent.; maintenance, one month.—J.C., 8/8/85. Previous payment 3,068, of July, 1885, £280 13s. 6d.—T.F.R., 12/8/85. Mr. Williams to note the alteration made herein.—(For Chief Clerk) S. STEEL, 17/8/85. Noted.—A.W., 18/8/85.

Wharf, Waiting-room, and Approach, Putney, Parramatta River—Statement of work completed to date.

	£	s.	d.
7 August—To 206½ lineal feet of piles @ 0 3 0	30	18	9
7 holes drilled in rock @ 12 0 0	84	0	0
11 dowel holes... @ 1 10 0	16	10	0
657½ cubic feet timber @ 0 3 6	115	1	3
1,595½ lbs. wrought-iron @ 0 0 5	33	4	9
732 sq. ft. muntz metal @ 0 1 3	45	15	0
14 sqs. planking @ 3 5 0	45	10	0
200 cub. yards ballast @ 0 3 6	35	0	0
Waiting-room advance	45	0	0
	450	19	9
Less 20 per cent.	90	3	11
Previous payments	280	13	6
	370	17	5
	80	2	4

(Annex voucher 3,611 of Aug., 1885.—S.S.)

A.W.

No. 40.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Head of Service—Wharf at Putney, 1885.
Contingent Expenses—Department of Harbours and Rivers.

Date or Period of Supply or Service.	Claimant—R. H. Worthing. For the supply of the undermentioned articles.	Amount.
12 September, 1885 ...	<p style="text-align: center;">WORTHING'S CONTRACT.</p> Wharf at Putney, Parramatta River—3rd instalment. To amount, as per contract £140 9.11 Less 20 per cent 360 15 10 Previous payments <hr/> R. H. WORTHING.	£ s. d. 702 9 6 501 5 9 <hr/> 201 3 9

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher as to computations, castings, and rates is correct, that the service has been faithfully performed; and that the expenditure is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

E. O. MORIARTY.

I hereby authorize the amount of the above certificate in my favour to be paid on my behalf to the Commercial Bank, Wingham.

R. H. WORTHING.

Received,

Received, on the 7th day of October, 1885, the sum of two hundred and one pounds three shillings and nine pence sterling.
(Pro R. H. WORTHING),
R. W. BULL.

Contract, £702 9s. 6d.; time allowed for completion, 10th August, 1885; penalty, £6 per week retention, 20 per cent.; maintenance, one month.—J.C., 21/9/85.

Previous payments—3,068, of July, 1885...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
3,611, of August, 1885	...	...	...	280	13	6
				80	2	4

£360 15 10

T.F.R., 24/9/85.

No. 41.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Head of Service—Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1886.
Contingent Expenses—Department of Harbours and Rivers.

Date or Period of Supply or Service.	Claimant—R. H. Worthing. For the Supply of the undermentioned Articles or Services.	Rate.	Amount.
	WHARF, PUTNEY.	s. d.	£ s. d.
22 December, 1885	Erecting wharf at Putney, Parramatta River—4th and final instalment.		702 9 6
	To amount, as per contract		
	Extras—		
	To 287½ cubic ft. of square timber	4 6	64 13 9
	5½ square 3" planking	85 0	22 6 3
	1½ square hardwood scantling	20 0	1 5 0
	60½ square ft. muntz metal	1 5	4 5 8
	750½ lbs. wrought iron	0 5	15 12 8
	283½ square yards tarring	0 9	10 12 7
	17 square yards painting	1 6	1 5 6
	266 cubic yards of ballast	6 0	66 10 0
	4 men 11 days and 3 hours removing old work	10 0	5 13 9
	20 repairing iron straps		1 5 0
	Total.....		895 19 8
	Less previous payments		561 19 7
	R. H. WORTHING. Total.....		334 0 1

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher as to computations, castings, and rates is correct, that the service has been faithfully performed, and that the expenditure is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Officer incurring the expense.

E. O. MORIARTY,

Head of the Department.

I hereby authorize the amount of the above certificate in my favour to be paid on my behalf to the Commercial Bank, Wingham Branch, to my credit.

R. H. WORTHING.

Received, on the 5th day of March, 1886, the sum of three hundred and thirty-four pounds and one penny sterling, in full payment for the whole of the works mentioned in the above account, the quantities stated having been finally agreed upon, and settled to be the whole of the work done and materials provided, for which payment is to be made in respect of the contract for wharf at Putney and all extra works in connection with the said contract; and I declare that the sum hereby acknowledged to be received by me includes the percentage retained until the final completion of the work, and is in full payment and satisfaction of all other claims, for or in respect of or arising out of my contract for the said work, and for everything in connection therewith, in respect whereof I have any claim whatsoever.

(Pro R. H. WORTHING),

R. W. BULL.

Witness,—C. M'DONNELL, J.P.

No. 42.

Mr. R. H. Worthing to The Assistant Engineer.

Putney Wharf, Parramatta River.

5 August, 1885.

RESPECTING the alterations to the public wharf at Putney, I find that there will be a deal of extra labour, also a great waste of timber on account of the additions not being parallel with the present work, and as I have been put to a deal of inconvenience and loss on account of the work being partly stopped for the last five weeks, and having to keep men about me and very little for them to do, I am willing to do the additions at the following schedule of prices, providing you pay me my former schedule for all work in its place that will require removing; and I am willing to allow you current rates for all lengths of timber and ironwork that will work into the additions.

Schedule.

Hewn timber, 4/6 per cubic foot
Sawn planking, 3" thick, 4/5/- per square 100 feet
Ironwork, 5d. per lb.
Muntz metal, 1/5 per square foot
Tarring, 9d. per square yard
Ballast filling, 5/- per cubic yard.

R. H. WORTHING.

No. 43.

Mr. A. Williams to Mr. R. H. Worthing.

Putney Wharf.

Harbours and Rivers Department, Sydney, 6 August, 1885.

THE wharf is to be lengthened in accordance with the instructions given to Mr. Hill. I have arranged with Mr. Scott to drill holes for the required piles, and you are to do all the other work, and the rates you name in your letter of the 5th instant shall be paid.

Order the timber at once.

A. WILLIAMS.

I decline to pay anything over the contract price, and I consider Mr. Williams very blamable in proposing to agree to such increased prices. The Auditor-General would not pass the vouchers.—E.O.M., 8/12/85.

Worthing's contract rates were so low that he lost considerably upon his contract. He refused to do the extra extension work at the same rates, so I agreed with him to do the work at the rates named in this voucher, as they are fair average rates of previous contract. The work could not be separately tendered for, and it was urgently necessary to complete the wharf without delay.—A.W., 3/12/85.

See copy of letters herewith.

Contract, £702 9s. 6d.; time allowed for completion, 10th August, 1885; penalty, £6 per week; retention, 20%; maintenance, one month.—J.C., 5/12/85. Previous payments—3,068 of July, 1885, £280 13s. 6d.; 3,611 of August, 1885, £80 2s. 4d.; 4,250 of September, 1885, £201 3s. 9d.—£561 19s. 7d. The contract was completed within the time, the maintenance period expiring a month ago.—J.C., 18/2/86. S.S., 20/2/86. State balance on vote for Putney wharf.—S.S., 20/2/86. Mr. Rossbach. Nil.—T.F.R., 20/2/86. Submitted. Shall I charge to Incidental Vote?—S. STEEL, 20/2/86. Chief Clerk. Yes.—E.O.M., 22/2/86. Charge accordingly.—S.S., 22/2/86. Mr. Jones. Done.—S.S., 23/2/86. Mr. Williams to note the alterations made herein and return early.—For Chief Clerk, S. STEEL, 23/2/86. Noted.—A.W., 1/3/86.

No. 44.

List of Owners of Land adjoining Putney Wharf.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 2 April, 1886.

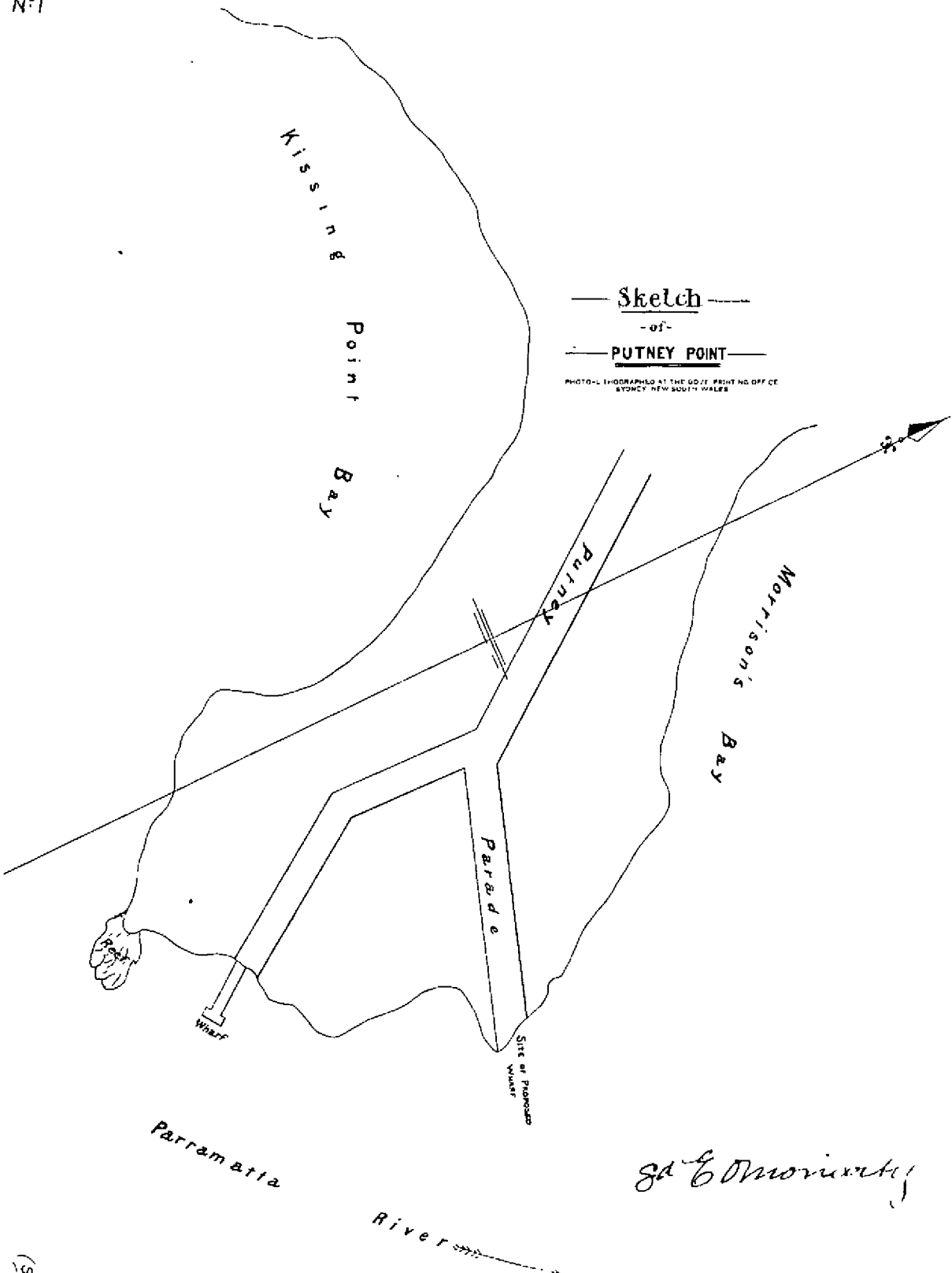
It appears the names of the owners of land adjacent to Putney wharf are as follows:—P. B. Walker, F. A. Wright, William Moses, Henry Moses, Mrs. Rothwell, Fanny J. Moxham, Thomas Baldwin. The Chief Clerk, H. and R.

C.W.D.

With reference to the question about the owners of land adjacent to Putney wharf, I have just obtained the necessary information, to be found hereon.—For E.O.M., J.B., 2/4/86. B.C., Under Secretary Public Works. Please put with papers.—W.J.L., 19/7/86. Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 20/7/86.—J.R.

[Three Plans.]

Nº 1



— Sketch —

- of -

— PUTNEY POINT —

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

Parramatta

River

ga & Moriarty

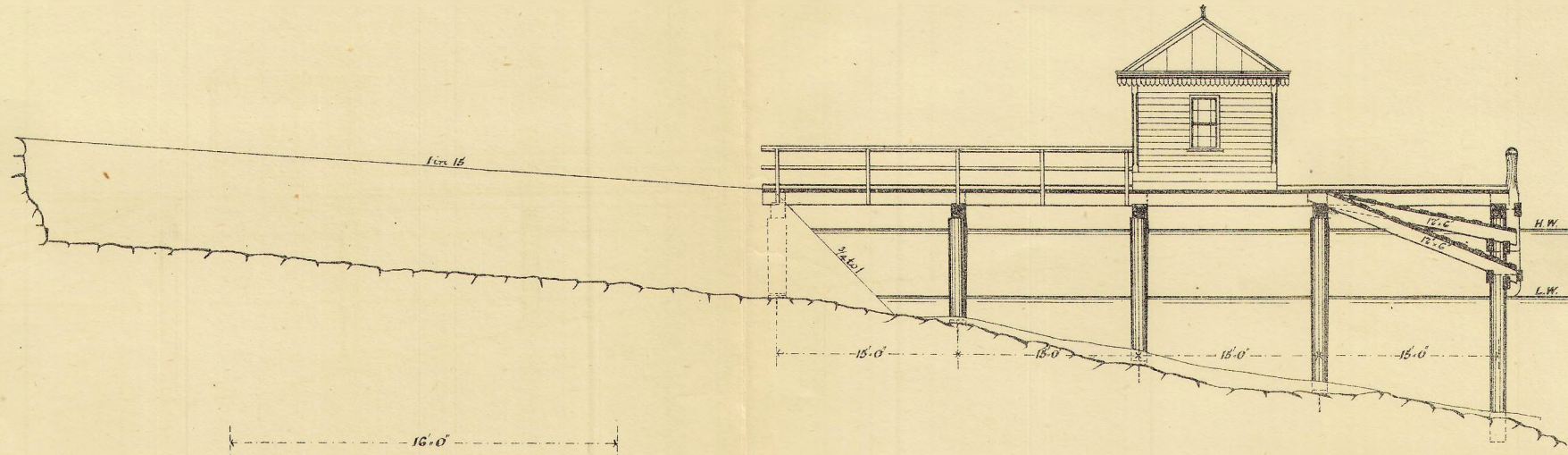
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— PLAN OF WHARF AT PUTNEY —

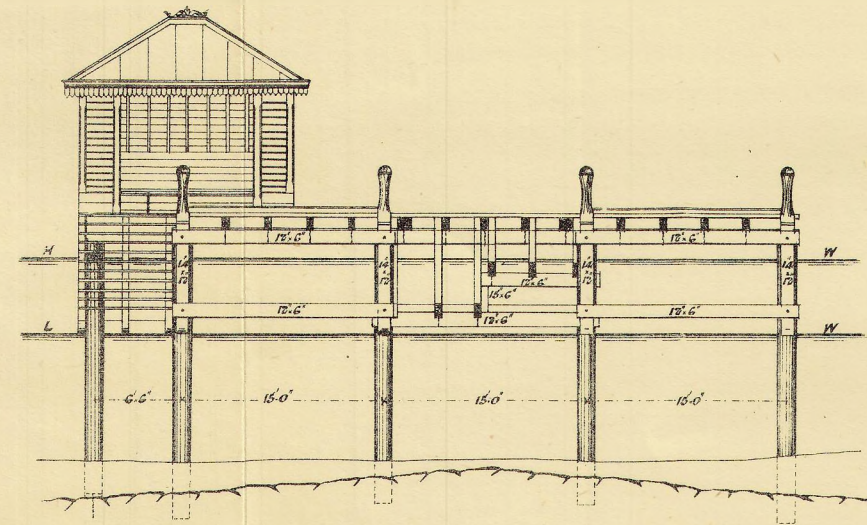
— PARRAMATTA RIVER —

sd G Moriarty

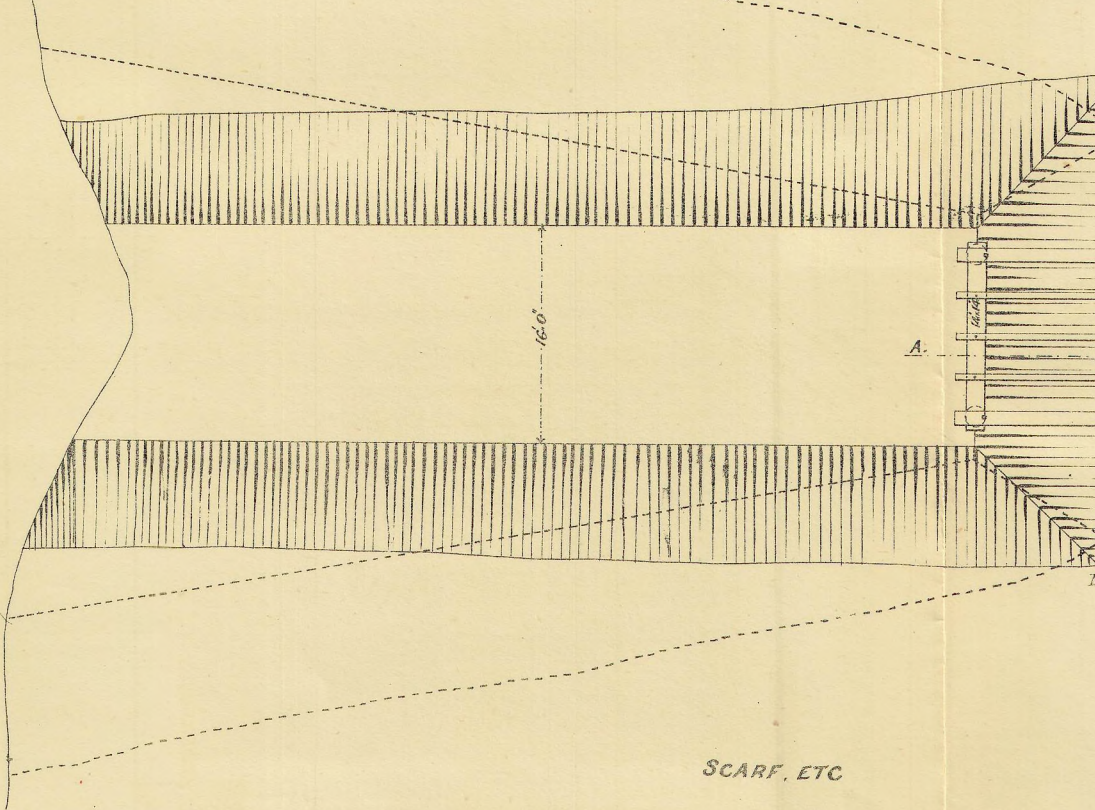
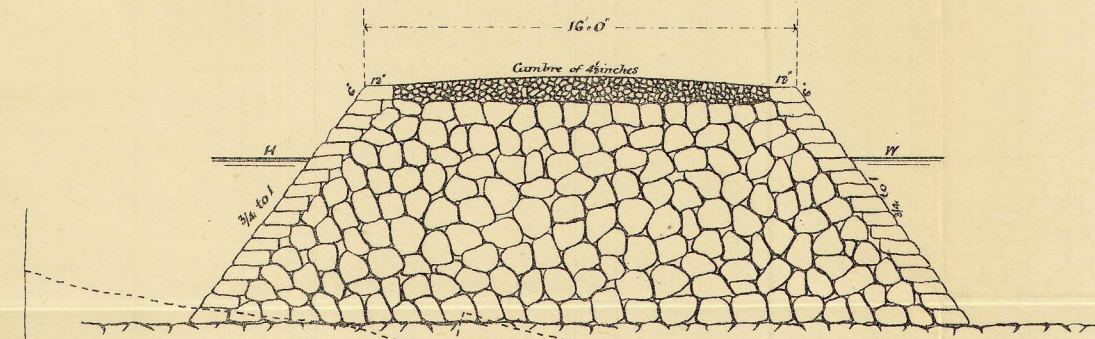
SECTION ON LINE A.B.



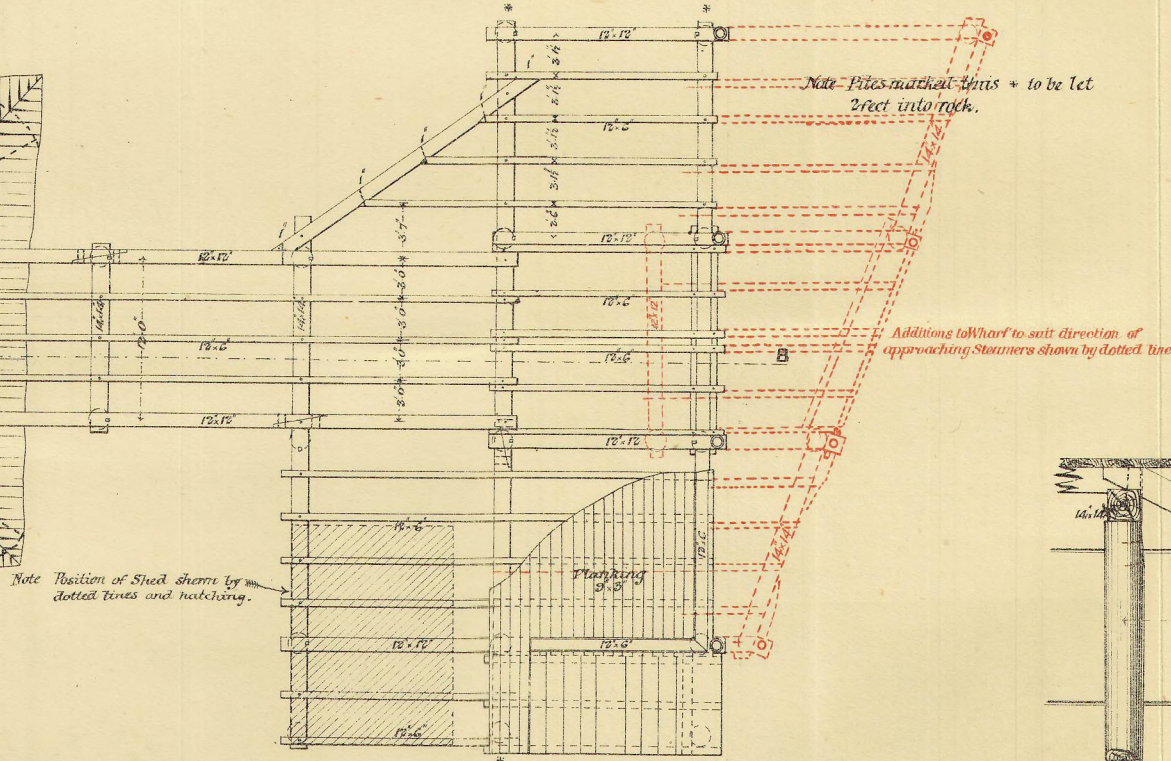
FRONT ELEVATION



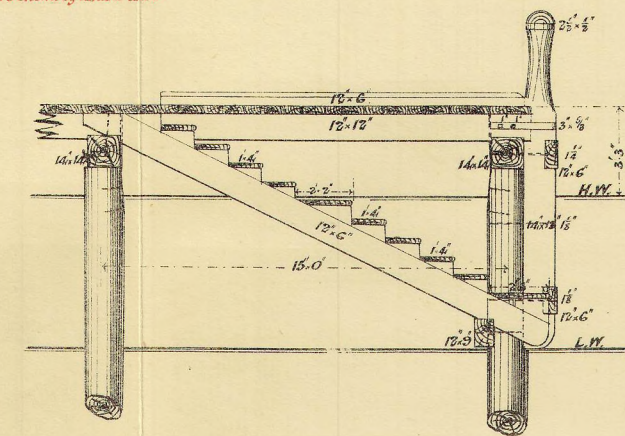
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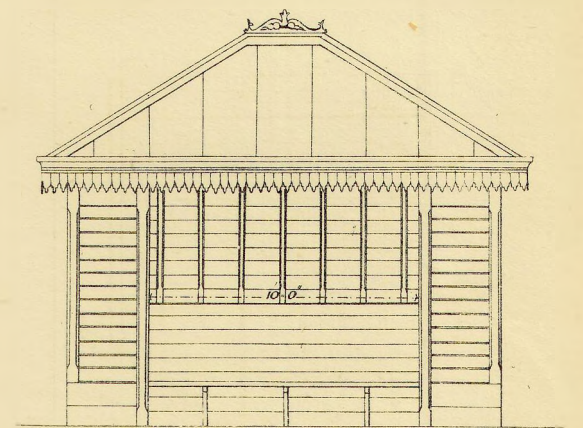
SCARF, ETC



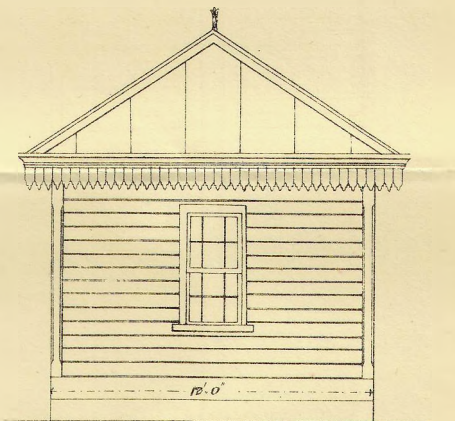
LANDING STEPS



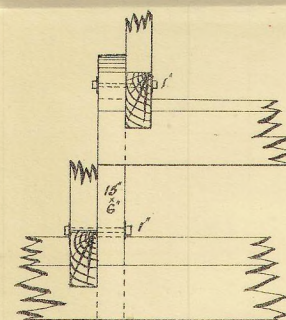
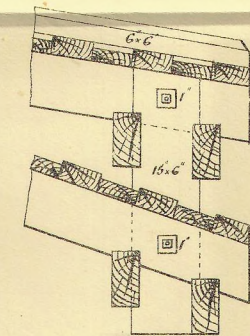
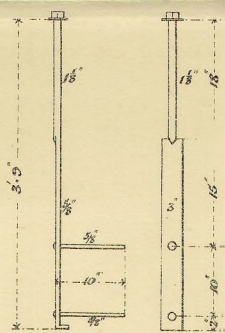
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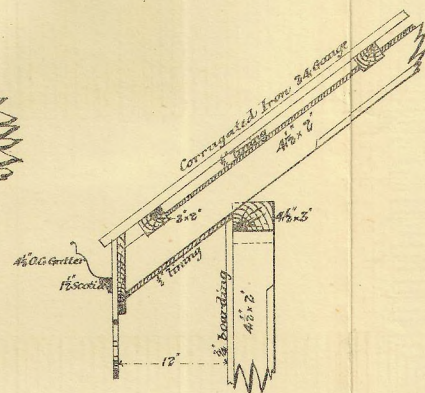
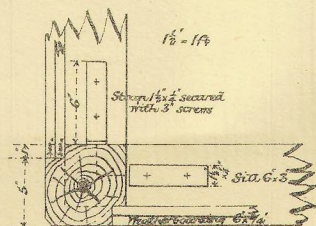
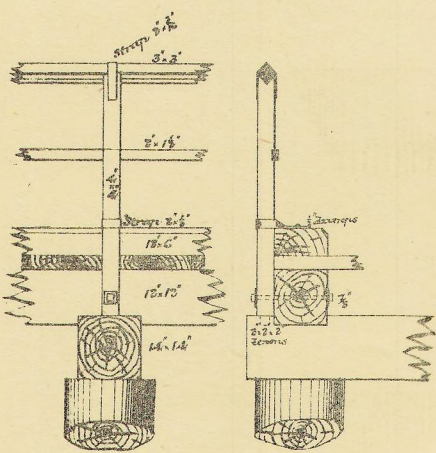
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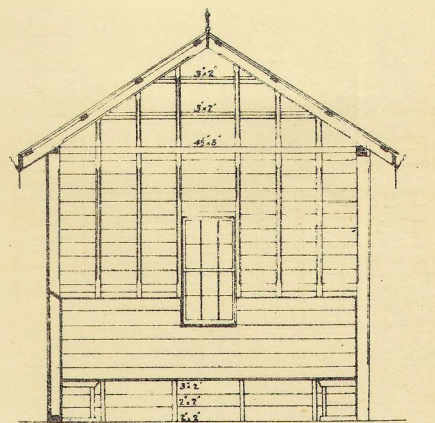
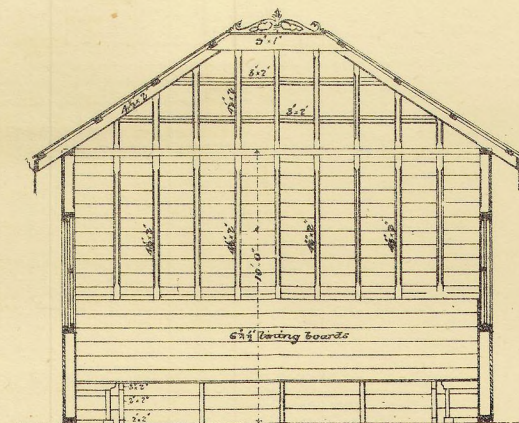
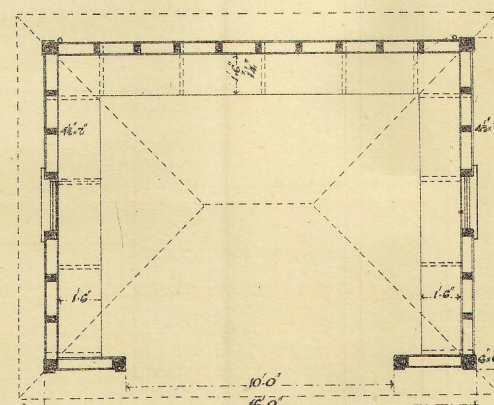
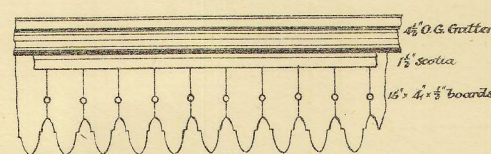
ANCHOR STRAP
1/2 inch - 1 foot.



HANDRAILING



DETAIL OF FRINGE

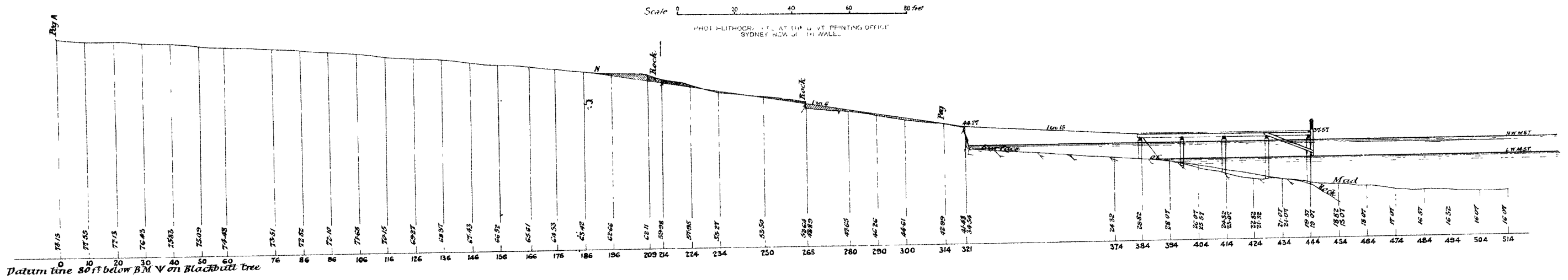


PUTNEY PARRAMATTA RIVER

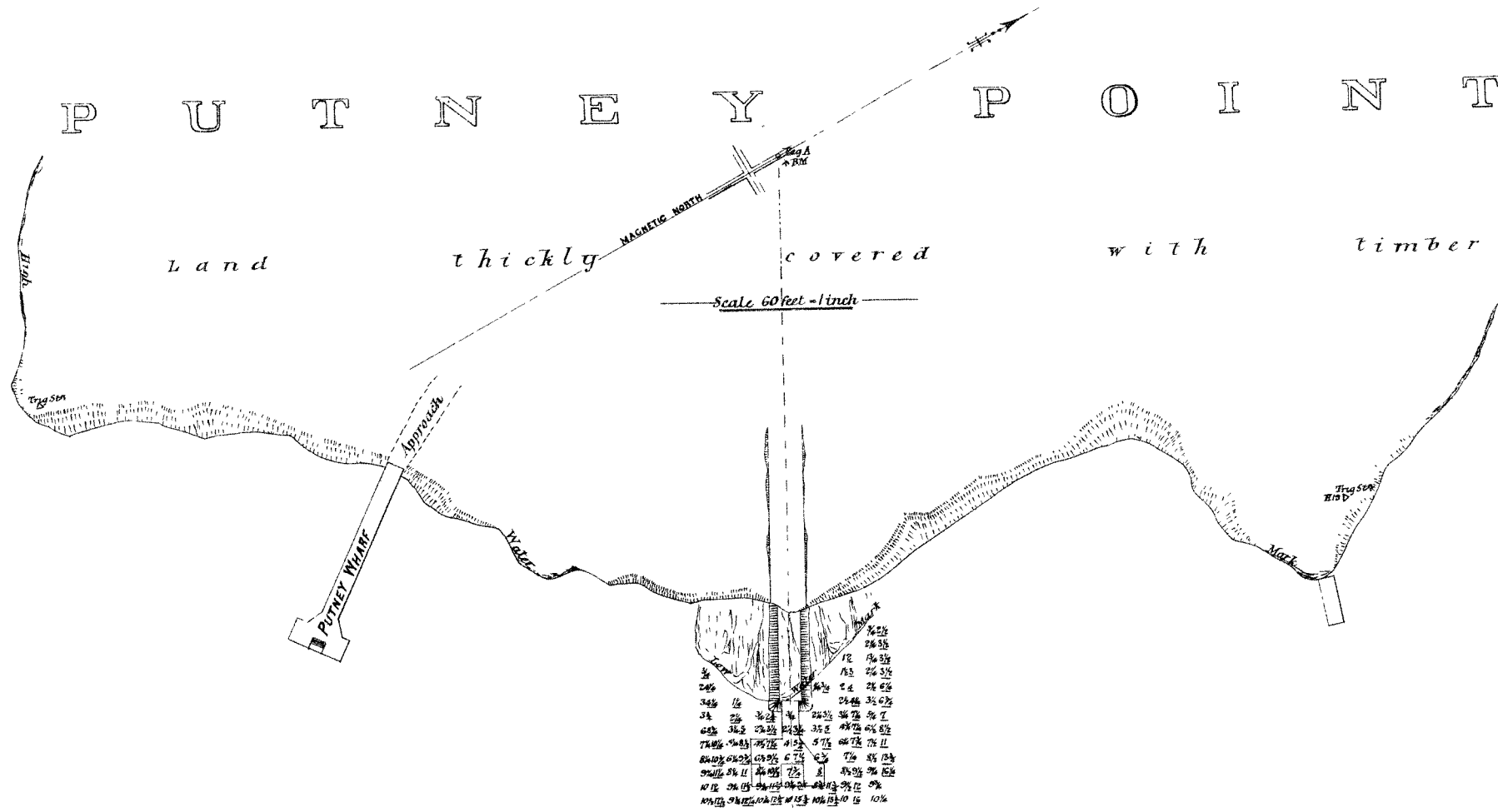
NB Soundings reduced to Low Water Spring tides.
" shown thus G.
" " " underlined.

ga E Moriarty

SECTION ON LINE AB



Kissing Point Bay



Morrison's Bay

PARRAMATTA RIVER

(sig 876-)

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT CRANES AT NEWCASTLE.
(REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 November, 1885.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 7th October, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers, including the Evidence taken by Commission, in connection with an inquiry instituted by the Minister for Works into the working of the Government Cranes at Newcastle, together with a copy of the Report and recommendations made.”

(Mr. Ellis.)

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Minutes of Evidence taken by Board of Inquiry <i>re</i> Shipping Appliances.	11
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[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £30 10s. 9d.]

GOVERNMENT CRANES AT NEWCASTLE.

No. 1.

Telegram from Messrs. Huddart, Parker, & Co. to Commissioner for Railways.

Newcastle, 5 December, 1883.

CRANE regulations again defied. Railway officials apparently powerless; scarcely single vessel taking reasonable quantity; consequently coal-pits stopping. Incalculable loss regular passenger steamers.

Repeat this by wire to Traffic Manager, and ask him for report, and to let me know by wire if there be any foundation for this representation.—CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, 5/12/83.

Telegram to Traffic Manager, Newcastle.

Sydney, 5 December, 1883.

PLEASE furnish report immediately on the following telegram received from Huddart, Parker, and Co., and reply by wire if there be any foundation for the representation made:—

“Crane regulations again defied. Railway officials apparently powerless. Scarcely single vessel taking reasonable quantity; consequently coal-pits stopping. Incalculable loss regular passenger steamers.”

Telegram from Huddart, Parker, & Co., to Minister for Public Works.

Newcastle, 5 December, 1883.

SEARCHING investigation working coal-cranes absolutely necessary. Business almost paralyzed.

Telegram from Traffic Manager to Commissioner for Railways.

Newcastle, 5 December, 1883.

IN reference to Messrs. Huddart, Parker, and Company's complaint, two vessels failed to take in the regulation quantity last night, and the only course open, namely, to fine, was followed. Will forward wharfinger's written report as soon as received.

No. 2.

Telegram from Mr. D. Williams to Minister for Public Works.

5 December, 1883.

“TEANAN,” “Taramung,” “Wendource” steamers waiting for berths. Will you ask for information relative to the working of the cranes and the reason why the stipulated quantity of coal is not tipped, and vessels not removed at night when not working, and others willing with plenty of coal.

No. 3.

Telegram from Mr. J. Reid to Minister for Public Works.

Newcastle, 5 December, 1883.

THE “Duke of Buccleuch” occupied two cranes the whole of last night and only shipped 100 tons; the “Rohilla” shipped only thirty-four waggons, and “D. Webster” thirty-nine waggons during same time. In consequence of this “Taramung” unnecessarily delayed for forty-eight hours. This detention would not have occurred had the crane Regulations been carried out. Please cause inquiry.

No. 4.

Minute of Minister for Public Works.

5 December, 1883.

THERE appears a very strong feeling at Newcastle about these cranes. Will Commissioner for Railways let me know what officer he has who can look into the whole question and report fully upon it. Mr. Kirkcaldie would be, I think, one of the best men we could send if he could be spared.

F.A.W.

I would recommend that a Board be appointed, consisting of Mr. Higgs, Mr. Kirkcaldie, and Mr. Richardson, the Superintendent of Stores, to inquire and report.—CH. A.G., 5/12/83. Approved.—F.A.W., 5/12/83.

Mr. Kirkcaldie and Mr. Richardson must leave for Newcastle to-morrow evening at latest.—Forward to Mr. Higgs.—CH. A.G., B.C., 5/12/83.

No. 5.

Messrs. Huddart, Parker, & Co. to The Minister for Public Works.

Sir,

Newcastle, 5 December, 1883.

We have to thank you for so promptly replying to our wire *re* shipment of coal, and also for the assurance that you will at once cause inquiry to be made into the working of the coal-shipping appliances here.

We beg to confirm our telegram, and if you will bear with us we will just give you a few figures, showing what work was done at the hydraulic cranes during yesterday and last night, and the manner in which the coal trade of this port is being crippled. There

There are eight hydraulic cranes, and clause 5 of the Crane Regulations is to the effect that vessels must receive at the rate of 600 tons daily and 300 per night. This is really a very moderate request. It is well known that 1,000 tons per night is often shipped, and on a recent occasion 900 tons were placed on board a vessel in six hours. The work yesterday and last night was, however:—

No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	14 waggons.
„ 2 (including night)	...	...	...	...	...	131 „
„ 3	...	...	...	...	...	35 „
„ 4 (including night)	...	...	...	...	...	91 „
„ 5	...	...	...	...	...	94 „
„ 6	...	...	...	...	...	7 „
„ 7	...	...	...	...	...	56 „
„ 9 (repairing)	...	...	...	...	...

in all 423 waggons—say 3,000 tons of coal—instead of which there should have been tipped, according to the Crane Regulations, at least 4,800 (thus, six days = 3,600, and four nights, 1,200).

The immediate result of all this is that the coal-pits are often thrown idle for the want of empty waggons, although they may have lots of tonnage waiting and clamouring to berth; and the detention to shipping generally, and especially to the steamships, which are fostering a trade between the Colonies in carrying passengers and freight, is most ruinous.

We sincerely trust that your inquiry will be a minute and complete one, and that not only will the present Crane Regulations be enforced, but serious alterations and improvements will be made in them, as they are not suitable to the class of vessels now frequenting this port.

Yours, &c.,

HUDDART, PARKER, & CO.,

Per J. MUSSELL.

I have acknowledged this letter; will Commissioner refer it to Board. I think the Board should call upon the gentlemen complaining and ask them if they wish to make any statements.—F.A.W., 6/12/83.

Telegram from Acting Traffic Manager, G. N. Linc, to Commissioner for Railways.

Newcastle, 6 December, 1883.

Mr. HIGGS absent on leave, and cannot, he informs me, leave Sydney for Newcastle until Friday night. Would it be well for Mr. Kirkcaldie and Mr. Richardson to remain until then?

Telegram from Mr. J. Higgs to Commissioner for Railways.

Penrith, 6 December, 1883.

WILL leave for Newcastle to-night.

Telegram from Mr. A. Richardson to Commissioner for Railways.

Newcastle, 7 December, 1883.

Was informed just before steamer started last night that Mr. Kirkcaldie was too ill to leave Sydney. Can probably utilize to-day by making preliminary inquiries. Please telegraph further instructions.

Telegram to Mr. A. Richardson, Newcastle.

7 December, 1883.

MR. KIRKCALDIE leaves by to-night's steamer.

No. 6.

Report of the Board of Enquiry.

Shipping Appliances at Newcastle.

Sir,

17 December, 1883.

In accordance with your directions we have conducted an inquiry into the alleged defective working of the coal-cranes at Newcastle, and have taken down at considerable length the views of the representatives of the Shipping and of the Coal Companies and others, which we have the honor to enclose.

The circumstances which led to the complaints of Messrs. Huddart, Parker, & Co., Captain Williams, and Mr. Reid, respecting the delays to their steamers on the 5th instant have been fully inquired into, and it has been clearly proved that all the vessels that were under the cranes at the time the steamers referred to by the gentlemen named being delayed were either taking in coal as fast as it was in their power to do (although not capable of receiving it in accordance with clause 5 of the Wharf Regulations), or fines were imposed in those cases where the regulation could have been complied with, but was not, except in the case of the steamship "Duke of Buccleuch," of which mention will be made hereafter.

For some time previous to the occurrence of the complaints alluded to the wharfs were comparatively slack, and the extraordinary pressure about the time in question was occasioned by the arrival of a number of steam colliers, the representatives of which were exceedingly anxious for their immediate loading and departure, in order to admit of a subsequent trip being made prior to the approaching Christmas holidays. Notwithstanding this there is reasonable ground for belief that their wishes could have been met if No 9 hydraulic crane had not unfortunately broken down on the 1st instant (Saturday), the repairs of which were not completed until the following Wednesday.

In addition to this the extreme length of the steamship "Duke of Buccleuch" caused that vessel while loading at one crane to occupy part of another berth to the exclusion of any other vessel. It seems, therefore, fair to conclude that some of the telegrams forwarded to the Minister for Works, which resulted in his instructions that this inquiry should be held, were unnecessarily strong and calculated to give a somewhat exaggerated representation of the state of affairs in connection with the coal-shipping. Notwithstanding this, it must be admitted that the evidence elicited points strongly to the existence of certain abuses outside of and entirely unconnected with the subjects complained of.

These

These abuses exist in connection with the contract for shipping coal, and are of a serious character. It will perhaps be well to draw attention to such of these abuses as can at once be corrected. They may be stated as follows:—

1. The receiving and even demanding of gratuities on the part of the contractor's employés.
2. The delay resulting from neglect on the part of the contractor to keep the cranes in a proper state of repair and in a state of cleanliness (as required by contract).
3. The neglect on the part of the contractor to ship the coal which falls off the waggons within a radius of 40 yards when being tipped (as required by contract).

1. There is little doubt that the masters of vessels and the agents and others are themselves greatly to blame for the abuse which exists in connection with the contractor's employés. This evil has been of gradual growth. It has commenced with the occasional "feeling" of these employés when they have worked extra hard to get a ship loaded, but has now assumed such proportions (if the evidence furnished to the Board is to be credited) that payment is openly demanded by these employés before they commence their night-work, and their demands have been so given way to that a ship is now unable to get anything like despatch unless the "custom" is complied with. The contractor confesses to some knowledge of the existence of this abuse, so also does his foreman, and many of the contractor's employés it is said have been dismissed for the practice. In view of this, however, it is surprising that it should still continue to gain ground, as may fairly be gathered from the evidence. The chief cause of this may be said to be that the quantity of coal to be shipped by the contractor at night is too small and opens a field for neglect of work under lack of proper supervision. This is no doubt to be remedied by compelling the contractor to employ a night foreman, which he is not doing at present, but a further and even more effective remedy is furnished by the suggestion that the quantity to be loaded be increased from 30 tons per hour to 400 tons per night.

2. The evidence of the resident engineer of the Harbours and Rivers Department (to say nothing of that of others who are not so competent to offer an opinion) clearly shows that the cranes as a rule are not kept by the contractor in such good order or so clean as they should be, and that a very serious delay has arisen in the case of No. 2 steam crane. That officer gives it as his opinion that there was no reason why the repairs to this crane should not have been executed within three months from the date of its being laid up, and that these repairs could now be completed within a fortnight.

As the foundation ring required for this crane had to be obtained from England, it is evident that the repairs could not have been completed in three months, but it seems inexcusable that so long a delay as that of eighteen months should have been allowed by the contractor to occur. We think he should be called upon to complete the repairs at once, and to explain the serious delay that has already occurred. It does not seem too much to say that had this crane (capable of loading at least 500 tons per day) been in working order, as well as No. 9 hydraulic crane (which unfortunately broke down as already reported), no cause for complaint would have arisen. The regulation under which the contractor is bound to keep these cranes in proper working order should be more rigidly enforced during the remainder of his contract, and we suggest that, to this end, a competent fitter be sent once a week from Honeysuckle Point to examine and report upon their condition.

On the expiration of the existing contract it will be a matter for serious consideration as to whether it will not be advisable to keep the matter of crane repairs in the hands of the Department, even if it should be decided to again lease the cranes, a matter which is referred to later on.

3. The neglect to ship the coal falling from the waggons when being tipped is admitted by the contractor, whose plea is, that he collects and ships it when called upon to do so, and adds that in many cases captains will not keep their ships waiting to take it on board. However this may be, the fact remains that the coal is not shipped, and that its non-shipment is a source of very serious complaint on the part of the agents.

We certainly think the contractor should be made to ship this coal, and that it should be the duty of the wharfinger or his assistant to see that it is done at the same time; unless the co-operation of the masters of vessels be secured, any action that may be taken by the officers of the Department will be unavailing.

Other abuses, it is alleged, exist in connection with the contract for shipping coal. They are of such a character as to cause grave doubts (when taken in connection with the recommendations of the Harbour Master, Resident Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, and others) as to the advisability of again letting a contract for the shipping of coal. There will, however, be ample time for the due consideration of this question before the expiration of the present contract. It may be well to add that the general opinion, as disclosed by the evidence, is entirely and strongly adverse to the continuation of the contract system.

It is conclusively shown by the evidence, that the fact of the contractor for shipping coal carrying on at the same time the business of a stevedore and a master trimmer, has, to say the least of it, objectionable features. The contractor is not only in a position to use this circumstance to his advantage, which it is alleged he does do, and which operates unfairly upon other persons carrying on similar callings, but it is also in his power to delay the shipping of the coal in the case of ships for which he does neither the discharging nor the trimming. That he does do this is not sufficiently clear in evidence, but that it leaves room for grave suspicion there can be little doubt. If the contractor trimmed all vessels, as was the case some years ago, the chief cause for objection would be removed, but the Newcastle public were very strongly opposed to this, and did not rest content until it was altered.

Some of the witnesses have also implied that the contractor has been favoured in the matter of fines, in the case of vessels trimmed by him. There is no proof of this, but the very fact of such a charge being made is an additional reason why the contractor should not also be a master trimmer.

With regard to clause 5 of the Wharf Regulations, we have to report that while it has been stated by some witnesses that all ships are capable of taking in the quantity of coal prescribed by the clause referred to, if proper energy is exercised the great bulk of the evidence, including that of those persons best qualified to give an opinion, goes to prove that many sailing vessels, particularly those of American build, are quite incapable, from the smallness of their hatches and the limited space between their 'tween-decks of doing so, notwithstanding the employment of as many trimmers as may have room to work.

This is borne out not only by the majority of the shipping agents and all the stevedores, but by the Harbour Master, the wharfinger, and the berthing master, and, it may be mentioned, the same remarks apply to steamers taking in bunker-coal's only.

We

We therefore deem it advisable to recommend a modification of the clause in question, and submit the following scale for favourable consideration. This scale is considered a reasonable one by persons competent to give an opinion :—

	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.
At steam cranes	Tons 500	Tons 400 per day.
„ hydraulic do.	„ 600	„ 450 „
„ staiths do.	„ 300	„ 300 „

It is not considered necessary to make any special proviso in respect of passenger steamers taking in bunker-coal only, as they in all cases are only too glad to comply with the regulations so as to get away again.

While specifying a reduced daily quantity in the case of sailing ships, we have to recommend that the quantity to be shipped, when it is found necessary to work at night, be increased from 30 tons per hour to 400 tons per night, as it is generally admitted this can be done without difficulty. This will in effect result in the loading of sailing ships at the steam cranes to the extent of 800 tons, and at the hydraulic cranes of 850 tons during the 24 hours as against 800 tons and 900 tons respectively under the clause as it stands at present. These, however, are not necessarily the maximum quantities to be shipped, because vessels capable of receiving more should be compelled to receive, and the contractor to ship, such extra quantity.

We think that when a vessel arrives in port to load coal the captain, before being berthed under a hydraulic crane should be required to give a written guarantee that he will receive the quantity stated above, and in the event of his refusing to do so may, if there be other vessels capable of taking in the prescribed quantity and prepared to give the necessary guarantee, be required to take the first berth vacant under a steam crane.

Great complaints having been made that fines have been imposed and enforced in an arbitrary and partial manner, we would strongly recommend that instead of placing such power in the hands of any individual officer as at present, a Board of three persons should be appointed (two at least of whom should have nautical experience), say the Harbour-master, or in his absence his deputy, the wharfinger, and the Collector of Customs or Resident Engineer for Harbours and Rivers (if these gentlemen are willing to act), to adjudicate in all cases of appeal against fines, and to determine whether or not every effort has been made both by the contractor and the ships' trimmers to comply with the regulation in question; the Board to have power to authorize the remission of fines in cases where they are satisfied that the best exertions have been made by all concerned. The proposal to constitute such a Board has been received with marked approval by all those to whom it has been mentioned.

These proposals have all been embodied in clause 5, and a new clause immediately following, and we think it would be desirable to stipulate not only that the contractor should ship coal "at night," but also at any time during the day when required by the wharfinger. This is very necessary as complaints have been made that ships have sometimes been delayed as long as twenty-four hours in consequence of the contractors' employes going to their meals, when the shipping of a few waggons of coal would have completed the loading and enabled the vessels to catch a particular tide.

It is but fair, however, to say (that according to the wharfinger's statement) the contractor has never declined to work during a meal hour when asked to do so.

It is the custom on making application for a night turn for a ship, which has not arrived in port, to deposit the sum of £10 to cover the hours of working at the rate of £1 per hour. If such vessel is berthed by 8 p.m. this deposit is refunded, but if later a fine of £1 per hour is retained, commencing from 6 p.m.

This is deemed a great hardship, as being the tea hour no work would under ordinary circumstances be done even if the ship were alongside.

We beg to enclose draft regulations showing the alterations proposed.

The opinion has been very generally expressed that the time has arrived for increasing the berthing accommodation for steamers. At the present time steamers are allotted two berths, and that this is no longer a sufficient number is amply testified by the following figures :—

During 1879, when the present regulations were approved, 378 steamers loaded at the port 201,672 tons of coal, while 1,572 sailing vessels loaded 699,541 tons.

During the present year, up to the 10th instant, 638 steamers have loaded 668,638 tons, and 1,390 sailing vessels 699,846 tons.

The general, though not universal, opinion is that at least one additional berth should be allotted for steamers, and that the steamers berths should remain undefined as at present; that is to say, that no particular three berths should be allotted, but any three as they may become vacant. We are decidedly of opinion that an additional berth should be allotted, and that the present system of allotment should be continued.

It must be admitted that the departmental arrangements are not at the present time all that could be desired, or such as are necessary for the satisfactory working of the coal traffic. This is due to the great increase in the coal trade, and has been fully recognized, and when the additional sidings at Hamilton and Bullock Island, which are only retarded awaiting the arrival of material from England (now daily expected) are laid in, and another weigh-bridge is fixed (which is expected to arrive in April next), there is no reason to fear that the slightest difficulty or hitch will in future arise in carrying on the coal traffic. Pending the completion of the extra sidings (which will render additional steam power unnecessary) instructions have been given for the supply of an additional shunting engine at Bullock Island when necessary.

The siding accommodation provided by the Wallsend Company is all that could be desired, and the doubling of this company's branch line (a work which is fast approaching completion) will greatly facilitate the working of the coal traffic.

The same cannot be said, however, of any of the other collieries, and we are of opinion that they should be called upon to provide increased facilities without delay, as the absence of proper siding room in connection with these collieries causes frequent delay to our engines, and there is not the slightest doubt that this has contributed very largely to the delays which have occurred from time to time, and on the present occasion in the shipping of coal.

It has been pointed out that if loading at the cranes could be carried on during the day entirely free from interruption there would be no necessity for night work, with its many objectionable features.

It

It was shown by these witnesses that the maximum colliery output is some 5,400 tons daily, while the cranes at full work are capable of loading quite 1,000 tons in excess of this quantity during working hours. That the cranes do not do this is no doubt partly due to the inability of many vessels to load the prescribed quantity, as already pointed out; but there are other influences which negative the satisfactory operations of the cranes.

Perhaps the most serious of these is that of the removal and shifting of vessels, for which a considerable margin of time must be allowed, and which (provided they are executed as promptly as possible) must be set down as producing delay of an unavoidable character.

These delays are sometimes of a serious character, and of this the "Warwick" may be quoted as an instance.

In this case a ship after having been fined for non-compliance with the regulations had to be left idle at the berth for twenty-four hours, owing to tidal causes. A few cases like this would, it is obvious, very considerably reduce the working average of the cranes.

Another influence which must not be lost sight of, more especially as it is admitted by some of the colliery proprietors themselves, is the delay to the cranes from keeping back coal from one ship in order to expedite the loading of another.

This is said by some to extend to the practice of keeping back coal from a ship berthed for the loading of a vessel which has not arrived, although it has been telegraphed.

There seems little cause to doubt that this is done, although we have not been able to get any absolute proof, but the representatives of the Wallsend and Co-operative Collieries, which united are credited with half the coal shipped from the port, while denying that they have kept back coal for vessels to arrive, claim the right to counter-order coal, and to give despatch to one berthed vessel loading their coal to the delay of another berthed vessel also loading their coal. They certainly express a wish that the regulations may be enforced against them in such cases by fine or removal of ship; but if the former be adopted small satisfaction is given to a ship waiting for the berth, while the adoption of the latter course would involve great loss of time, and in many cases be altogether impracticable.

These remarks, which are fully supported by evidence, will show that while the Department may not be entirely blameless, the colliery proprietors are to a greater extent responsible for many of the delays which may have arisen.

In connection with the alleged defective traffic arrangements, which, however, are chiefly due to the causes referred to, a strong desire has been expressed by the representatives of the coal companies that one officer should be appointed to take entire charge of the coal traffic, and from what we have gathered in the course of our inquiry we are of opinion that it would be decidedly advantageous that such an appointment should be made.

Should this be favourably entertained the officer to be appointed should have considerable Railway experience and ability to communicate with the public, together with sound judgment and tact, because the fact cannot be disguised that the interests of those using the cranes are at times very conflicting. We think we cannot do better than recommend the appointment of Mr. B. Herald, the present Inspector between Newcastle and Singleton, to the entire charge of the coal traffic (subject of course to the control of the Traffic Manager); and in order that he may have time to give proper attention to his duties, we suggest that his district should not extend beyond Maitland. It is true that Mr. Herald is Inspector of the Coal District at the present time, but his repeated absence as far as Singleton has prevented him from giving the coal traffic that close attention which it requires. His appointment will not increase the present expenditure.

It is quite evident that Mr. Sheppey, the wharfinger, has had an exceedingly unhappy manner, which has had the effect of giving great irritation to those with whom he has had to do business, and this, added to his want of tact and judgment has, we regret to say, made him most unpopular.

Mr. Sheppey defends himself by urging that a more stringent carrying out of the regulations than was adopted by his predecessors is the cause of his unpopularity, and states that none have held the position so long as he has done. There can be no doubt the position is at times a trying one, but it does not appear that he has been very energetic in meeting the difficulties inseparable from such a position. Now that his most important duty, that of berthing and unberthing vessels, has been removed and placed in the hands of the berthing-master, we think that the necessity for such an officer no longer exists.

In addition to this we are reluctantly compelled to state that Mr. Sheppey is never likely to give satisfaction in the position he occupies, and that so long as he is retained in it the existing feeling of discontent will in all probability continue. In fairness, however, to Mr. Sheppey we may state that there is no absolute proof of neglect on his part; therefore we would not be justified in recommending his removal from the Service, but would suggest that he be placed in some other position (out of Newcastle) where the interests involved will be of a less conflicting character than those with which he has now to deal.

The appointment of a berthing master has given very general satisfaction.

It has been clearly shown in evidence that under any circumstances, whether Mr. Sheppey remains or not, additional assistance is absolutely necessary for the proper supervision of the wharfs both by day and night.

In view of this we would recommend that a wharfinger competent to berth and remove vessels be appointed, who would, while supervising all the wharfs, take more particular charge of Bullock Island Wharf, and that two assistants be appointed—the one to take charge of the Newcastle Wharf by day—the other to take charge of the Bullock Island Wharf at night,—and when not fully occupied in this direction to assist the wharfinger during the day. We would also recommend the appointment of a competent clerk to the wharfinger.

It may be pointed out that the increased expenditure to be incurred in carrying out these propositions will be very trifling.

We are strongly of opinion that if the recommendations embodied in this report are carried into effect the result will be equally satisfactory to the public and the Department.

We have, &c.,

JOHN HIGGS.
DAVID KIRKCALDIE.
A. RICHARDSON.

No. 7.

Re Berths for Wool Ships.—Supplementary Report of Board.

ON looking into this matter we are of opinion that as no charge is made by the Railway Department for berths occupied by coal or other ships (crane dues excepted), and as the charge of £12 per day is not levied upon coal ships, except when they exceed the time prescribed by clause 5 of the Wharf Regulations, and as clause 3 provides for the occupation of crane berths free of charge by ships not requiring the use of the cranes, it is unnecessary to make a special rate or even any charge for wool berths unless they are required for the purpose of loading coal by the cranes, in which case it would not be unreasonable to remove the wool vessel from the berth, or charge her at the rate of £12 per day, as provided in clause 3.

Such a case, however, is most unlikely to arise, as the berths allotted for wool-ships are very seldom, if ever, likely to be required for coal-ships.

In order, however, to guard against the occupation of a wool-berth by any vessel for an indefinite period while another wool-ship might be waiting, we recommend the addition of the following to clause 3 :—

“Vessels occupying berths under such conditions will be required to load at the rate of not less than 80 tons per day.”

JOHN HIGGS.
DAVID KIRKCALDIE.
A. RICHARDSON.

No. 8.

Minute of Commissioner for Railways.

REPORT of Board appointed to inquire into the management of the shipping appliances at Newcastle.

THE final consideration of the recommendations made by the Board has had to be delayed while inquiry was being made respecting the effect of the regulations upon ships taking wool, which, under the amended regulations, as submitted by the Board, would have had to pay £12 per day if occupying crane berths. This matter has now been settled by the regulation that such ships are to be removed from the wharf if the crane berth is required by a vessel to take coal (an unlikely contingency), or to pay £12 a day if she does not take cargo at the rate of 80 tons per day.

With this alteration I am prepared to recommend that the regulations as amended by the Board be accepted. There is no radical departure from the regulations as now existing; indeed the few alterations that are made are towards what is considered to be a clearer definition of them, with the exception of clause 6, which proposes that instead of the wharfinger (and on appeal to the Traffic Manager) deciding whether a fine is properly incurred by a breach of the regulations in regard to the quantity of coal to be shipped under clause 5, a Board of Appeal, consisting of the Harbour Master or his deputy, the wharfinger, and the Resident Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, shall decide upon the merits of any case in dispute, and their decision shall be final.

I am not altogether satisfied that this Board of Appeal will be found to be an improvement, but I think a trial may be made of its services.

In regard to the proposal to dispense with the services of Mr. Sheppey as wharfinger, and to appoint a wharfinger who will be competent to berth and remove vessels, I am faced with the difficulty that Mr. Sheppey has been guilty of no conduct justifying his removal from the service. The only charge against him is that he has an “unhappy manner,” which has had the effect of giving great irritation to those with whom he has had to do business.

The Board however admit that the position held by Mr. Sheppey is at times a trying one; and it may be readily understood that an officer whose duty it is to inflict fines for breaches of regulations which he is appointed to administer is not likely to be popular with those who have been made to pay the penalties; indeed it would require a wharfinger with an exceptionally happy manner to reconcile the delinquents to these inflictions.

I am, however, prepared to admit that the arrangement proposed by the Board, to give additional supervision of the berthing and unberthing of vessels, is likely to be advantageous; but to give effect to it need not necessarily involve the removal of Mr. Sheppey, and I cannot recommend that he be removed, unless other suitable employment, the remuneration paid for which is equal to that which he is now in receipt of, be first found for him.

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, 14/4/84.

No. 9.

Minute of Minister for Public Works.

Re shipping appliances, Newcastle.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 13 September, 1884.

AFTER careful perusal of the report of the Board, with the evidence submitted *re* the management of the shipping appliances at Newcastle and the Commissioner's minute thereon, I have come to the conclusion that the report of the Board should be carried out in its entirety, with the exception of the proposal to abolish the leasing of the cranes.

This will necessitate the abolition of the office of wharfinger at Newcastle, and as Mr. Sheppey does not possess the necessary qualifications for a berthing master, and as I have been unable to find any position for him in the Department for which he is capable, I must recommend that his services be dispensed with, and that a sum of money be placed on the Estimates as a retiring allowance for him, equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

F. A. WRIGHT.

No. 10.

Minute of Cabinet.

CABINET approve of minute of the Minister of Works, except that it is of opinion that a post of some kind be found if possible for Mr. Sheppey, at a rate not exceeding £200 per annum.

A.S., 29/9/84.

Commissioner to carry out the views of the Government.—F.A.W., 30/9/85.

Inform Mr. Higgs by minute that Mr. Sheppey is not to be retained as wharfinger, and that a position, the emoluments of which are equal to £200 a year, is to be found for him. Mr. Sheppey has applied for leave of absence, and he is to get it. During his absence the changes proposed will be made.—CH.A.G., 30/9/85.

The crane regulations will require to be altered. Submit draft at once in accordance with the terms recommended.—CH.A.G.

To the Under Secretary for Public Works,—I have to enclose herein amended regulations for the cranes, staiths, and wharf at Newcastle, which it is proposed to bring into operation on the 11th November, and shall be glad if you will forward them, with the usual minute, to the Executive Council for approval.

The alterations are printed in *italics*, and are in accordance with the recommendations of the Board recently appointed to inquire into the working of the coal-shipping appliances at Newcastle, which have already been submitted to Cabinet and approved of on the 29th September last.—CH.A.G., B.C., 29/10/84.

No. 11.

Minute for Executive Council.

Revised Regulations for the Cranes, Staiths, and Wharf at Newcastle.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 30 October, 1884.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the enclosed revised Regulations for the use of the cranes, staiths, and wharf at Newcastle, to take effect as shall hereafter be appointed.

F. A. WRIGHT.

The Executive Council advise that the revised regulations herewith submitted for the cranes, staiths, and wharf at Newcastle be approved.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Min. S4/49.—4/11/84. Confirmed, 7/11/84. Approved.—A.L., 4/11/84.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 4 November, 1884.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CRANES, STAITHS, AND WHARF AT THE PORT OF NEWCASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the following Regulations, made by the Commissioner for Railways, for the Cranes, Staiths, and Wharf, at the Port of Newcastle, New South Wales, to take effect on and from the 11th November, 1884.

F. A. WRIGHT.

EVERY person or company using the cranes, staiths, drops, or wharfs, will do so subject to the following regulations and conditions :—

1. The berths at Newcastle, under the cranes or staiths, shall be reserved for vessels requiring the use of these appliances either to load or unload cargoes; vessels loading coal or coke to have priority, except at *steam cranes Nos. 1, 5, and 6*. The master of every vessel occupying a crane or staith berth for the purpose of loading or unloading must observe these Regulations, or in default thereof pay any and all sums of money as by reason of such default he may become liable to pay to the Commissioner for Railways, as hereinafter provided.

2. Vessels requiring berths at cranes or staiths, for the purpose of loading or unloading, shall obtain same in the order of their arrival in port (provided they are considered suitable by the wharfinger and the necessary loading orders have been lodged and their loading in such order will not in any way interfere with vessels then under and in turn before them, *except as hereinafter referred to*), such arrival to be entered by the master of the said vessel in a book kept at the wharfinger's office, specifying name of vessel, tonnage, length of vessel, draught of water when loaded, and cargo, and the captain of such vessel shall be required to give a written guarantee before being allowed to occupy a berth under a hydraulic crane, that he will receive the quantity specified in clause 5. Captains who refuse to give such guarantees may, if there be other vessels capable of taking in the prescribed quantity and prepared to give the necessary guarantee, be required to take the first berth under a steam crane. The entries so made will be held to be the order in which the vessels shall be berthed, *except as aforesaid*, unless the order of arrival is disputed, in which case an appeal may be made to the Harbour-master, whose decision shall be final. This regulation is not to apply to any of Her Majesty's ships, or to ships requiring coal for any of Her Majesty's ships at the Australian Station, which may load at any time without waiting their turn, nor to steamers (hereafter provided for).

3. Vessels requiring a crane berth but not the use of crane may be berthed conditionally—that is, provided the crane is not required for loading or unloading other vessels;—but should the crane be required for either of the purposes named during the time the berth is so conditionally occupied the vessel must be removed or pay the usual charges, namely, £12 per day. *Vessels occupying berths under such conditions will be required to load at the rate of not less than 80 tons per day.*

4. Should any vessel not be in readiness to move to the berth when her turn arrives, then the vessel next on the list shall take the turn, and the vessel so losing her turn shall take the next succeeding turn on the list if ready. Vessels of not more than 14 feet load draft will be required to move into a berth at the staiths should such berth first become vacant.

5. Vessels occupying the crane or staiths berths to load with coals will be required to receive the coal at the following average rates, namely:—

	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	
<i>At steam cranes</i>	500	400	tons per day in each case.
<i>At hydraulic cranes</i>	600	450	" "
<i>At staiths</i>	300	300	" "

that is between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and a proportionate quantity in each and every case for half or quarter days, the loading to be continued during the night if required by the wharfinger, and the coal is available at the rate of 400 tons per night; but if vessels are capable of receiving a greater quantity the contractor shall be bound to ship and the ship to receive such greater quantity. The time of loading to reckon as commencing one hour after the ship is berthed. Any delay in carrying out this regulation shall involve a charge to the master of the ship of 20s. per hour for each and every hour such crane or staith berth is delayed: Provided, however, that no charge shall be made as against the master for any delay caused by breaking, or the neglect of the contractor to ship the coal, or the delay caused by the coal not being supplied. The contractor for shipping shall work at night, or at any time during the day when required by the wharfinger; and any delay caused by such contractor, or by the master of any ship refusing to take coal at night, or to allow at all times while at the crane berth free access to his ship of the men employed by the contractor to ship the coal, shall be charged for; and the contractor, if the fault be his, or the master of the vessel in like case, shall pay to the Commissioner for Railways a charge at the rate of 20s. per hour for any such delay. The Commissioner reserves to himself the right—in lieu of making charges for delay—to direct the removal of any ship from any crane or staith berth should she not, from whatever cause arising, be receiving her coal in the stipulated quantities, to give place to the next vessel in turn, the vessel so removed to have the next succeeding turn if ready.

6. For the purpose of carrying out the regulations laid down in clause 5, as regards the quantity of coal to be shipped, a Board of Appeal, consisting of the Harbour Master, or, in his absence, his deputy, the wharfinger, and the Resident Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, shall decide upon the merits of any case in dispute, and their decision shall be final.

7. Should any vessel require a night turn at the cranes or staiths, application may be made to the wharfinger, before 4 p.m., who shall grant same after satisfying himself that there is a reasonable probability of her loading being completed in proper time, provided the berthing of such vessel will not interfere with the loading of vessels then under, or in turn before any such vessel. Vessels failing to complete loading through the night will be removed before 6 a.m. on the following day, weather permitting.

8. Any colliery proprietor, company, or person supplying coal for any vessel occupying a crane or staith berth, and which such colliery proprietor, company, or person has agreed with the captain, owner, or charterer of such vessel to load, shall pay to the Commissioner for Railways a penalty of twenty shillings per hour for each and every hour such vessel is delayed at any crane or staith berth, if such delay be caused by the neglect or inability of the colliery proprietor, company, or person agreeing to load or supply coal, to furnish the same at the rate which such vessel under clause 5 of these Regulations is required to receive her coal: Provided, however, that the colliery proprietor, company, or person supplying or agreeing to supply as aforesaid shall not be held liable should the delay be caused by the neglect or inability of the Commissioner to haul the coal when ready along the Railway line from the colliery to the crane or staith berth.

9. Every vessel occupying a berth at crane or staith shall be removed as soon as her loading is completed, or as soon thereafter as the height of water in the harbour will permit; but should any vessel remain on the berth after having completed her loading from any other cause except stress of weather, or because of no proper anchorage or moorings being available, the master of such vessel shall forfeit and pay to the Commissioner for Railways the following sums, namely:—If the vessel occupies a berth at a staith, the sum of £8 per day; and if at any crane, the sum of £12 per day, for each and every day the vessel may so remain in occupation, and proportionate amounts for any part of a day.

10. No goods or ballast discharged from any vessel shall be placed on the wharf nearer than five feet from the edge next the harbour, under a penalty of £5, to be paid by the master of such vessel to the Commissioner for Railways; and all goods placed upon the wharfs at Newcastle shall be removed therefrom within forty-eight hours by the owner, agent, or consignee; and should such goods not be removed by that time, then the wharfinger shall have power to cause the same to be removed at the cost of such owner, agent, or consignee, or to charge wharfage rates thereon of 2d. per packet, or 1s. per ton per day, at the option of the wharfinger.

11. Any vessel requiring the use of the cranes or staiths for the purpose of loading or unloading cargoes other than coal, will be charged at the rate of £12 per day for the former, and £8 per day for the latter.

12. Vessels occupying other than crane berths at the wharf for discharging cargo shall do so at the rate of not less than 60 tons, and if ballast not less than 80 tons per day; or in default may be removed from the berth.

13. In all cases where there are vacant crane berths, and no sailing vessels ready to occupy same, the wharfinger may fill the vacant berths with steam vessels.

14. Any vessel requiring wharfage accommodation other than at crane or staith, for loading or unloading cargoes of timber, shall be allowed to occupy such berth as may be allotted for such purpose, and such vessel shall be required to load or unload not less than 40 tons per day. And for each and every day the vessel shall occupy the berth beyond the time necessary for loading or unloading her cargo at the rate stated, shall forfeit and pay to the Commissioner for Railways the following sums, namely:—

<i>Vessels not exceeding 100 tons</i>	£3
" " 200 "	£4
" " 300 "	£5
" exceeding 300 "	£6.

PROVISOS—REGULATIONS FOR STEAM VESSELS.

15. The wharfinger shall set apart three cranes for the use of steam vessels, which shall be berthed thereat in the order of their arrival in Port: Provided that there is sufficient space to berth said steam vessels

vessels without detriment to the loading at the adjoining crane of a vessel entitled to go thereunder, and that their cargoes will not interfere with the loading of vessels then loading or in turn; and also that the master is prepared to find cargo sufficient to work continuously until finished, if required by the wharfinger to do so. Steamers having mails and passengers calling for coal for their own consumption only to take precedence, and in the event of their being unable to berth at the steamer's cranes to be allowed to take such coal at any crane or staith berth which at the time of their arrival may be actually vacant; and should the crane berths allotted to steamers be occupied *the vessel last berthed must, if possible, be removed to make room for the passenger steamer*—the vessel so removed taking the next turn.

16. In the event of any of the berths set apart for steam vessels not being required for immediate use, any sailing vessels may be placed in such berths, but such sailing vessels shall not occupy such berths for a longer period than twelve working hours if the same shall be required for steam vessels.

17. Any sailing vessel or vessels which may have been placed at the berth or berths set apart as aforesaid, and which, in the opinion of the wharfinger, can complete loading within 12 hours, will be allowed to do so: Provided the wharfinger is satisfied with the steps taken for loading and removal from such berth or berths within 12 working hours from the time such sailing vessel or vessels shall have been placed in such berth or berths.

No. 12.

Minute of Chief Clerk.

THE Board appointed to inquire into the working of the coal-shipping appliances at Newcastle having brought the conduct of Mr. Sheppey under attention, the Government have decided that he is not to be retained in his position as wharfinger, but that a position is to be found him the emoluments of which are equal to £200 per annum.

Mr. Sheppey is granted leave of absence during the month of October, during which time Mr. Higgs can make arrangements for Mr. Sheppey's appointment to the position required.

GEO. BERNER,

(pro Commr.), B.C., 30/9/84.

Mr. Higgs will please intimate this decision to Mr. Sheppey. Forwarded for Mr. Sheppey's information.—J. HIGGS, 1/10/84. Noted.—H.T.S., 1/10/84.

The Commissioner for Railways, Sydney, N.S.W.,—

I beg respectfully to inform you that the Traffic Manager, Mr. Higgs, handed me a paper for notation on the 1st instant which states that one month's leave of absence had been granted to me, and that on my return from such leave, a position other than that of wharfinger would be found for me at a salary at the rate of £200 per annum. As this was the first intimation I received of my disrating I was naturally very much surprised, and am yet at a loss to know what I have done to merit such a severe and unexpected penalty being inflicted on me. I am aware that a Board, consisting of the Traffic Manager, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Kirkcaldie, was appointed some ten months ago to inquire into certain matters connected with the coal traffic, &c., but what the exact nature of these matters were, I was not apprised of, nor had the slightest idea that my position as wharfinger would be endangered by the result of such inquiry. I received only a verbal notice that the Board would sit, but for what purpose I did not know. What the Board did, what recommendations it made, and for what purpose it was created, I am totally ignorant of. I have not been supplied with a copy of the Board's deliberations, nor the results arrived at. You will consequently see, sir, that I am altogether in the dark as to the reasons which have led to my deprivation of the office I have held for nearly seven years. I am therefore constrained to appeal to you, which I respectfully do, to ask, in the first place, to be supplied with a copy of the Board's deliberations and all papers connected therewith, so that I may have an opportunity, as an Executive officer, of defending myself, and showing cause why I should not be deprived of my present position. This is simply an act of justice which I trust the Commissioner will not deny me. As already stated, I have been nearly seven years in the position of wharfinger, and during that period I have never had to dip my pen in ink to answer a complaint respecting my competency, impartiality, and justice to our constituents. It is no wonder, therefore, I should feel surprised, if not startled, at the suddenness of the change in my official position, and the harshness—all the keener because I believe unmerited and undeserved—with which I have been treated.

Three months ago, after vainly endeavouring to rent a house in Newcastle, I was compelled to live at Stockton. I was then deprived of my house allowance, £50 per annum. This loss in my then circumstances bore very heavily upon me, but after remonstrating in vain I had and did submit to it, however, reluctantly. I am now, without a moment's warning, and for some cause which I am powerless to fathom, deprived of another £100 per annum, and stripped of a position I have held for so long, and I respectfully venture to say so worthily. I think, sir, I have good cause to complain, and confidently appeal to your well-known and characteristic love of justice to give me a chance to defend myself. I am well aware that in the honest and fearless discharge of my duty I may have given offence to some, but as I always acted in the best interests of the Department I naturally expect the Department to treat me with some degree of consideration.

This, however, has not been done, and as an officer appointed by the Governor in Council, I respectfully demand it.

In asking to be supplied with a copy of the Board's proceedings, its findings and recommendations, I ask for nothing but what I am fairly entitled to receive, and trust the Commissioner will not refuse the request.

I have, &c.,

H. T. SHEPPEY.

Forwarded at Mr. Sheppey's request.—J. HIGGS, 5/10/84. Submitted for Minister's directions.—CLAS. A.G., 9/10/84.

Minute of the Secretary for Public Works.

Let Mr. Sheppey be supplied with those portions of Board's reports and evidence which bear upon his case.—F.A.W., 9/10/84. Supplied.—G.B.

Mr. Sheppey subsequently received a retiring allowance of one month's pay for each year of service.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

Minutes of Evidence.

Henry Thos. Sheppey, Wharfinger :—

I was appointed Assistant Wharfinger, March, 1878. The then wharfinger was suspended for three months about December same year. I was then permanently appointed wharfinger. I came from London, where I held a similar position (Quay Captain) in the service of the East and West India Dock Company for five years ; before that I served an apprenticeship to sea, and went to sea afterwards. My apprenticeship extended over a period of two years. I was an ordinary seaman for about eighteen months, and an able seaman for about two years. I only went to sea to gain experience for the position I afterwards occupied as Quay Captain. The duties of Quay Captain consisted of the moving of vessels, discharging them, engaging men to discharge them, and attending quay and warehouse duties generally. I wish to add that I left the East and West India Dock Company's Service at my own request. I wished to remove into the Dock Master's department, but a Navigating Lieutenant from the navy was appointed. I then sent in my resignation, which was sent back to me to be reconsidered, but I still persisted in leaving. I came to this Colony as third officer of the "Hankow."

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Were you engaged in the removal of vessels while in the service of the East and West India Dock Company? Yes, from one section of the quay to another—doubling off, &c. ; in fact, the same sort of business as is done at these wharves.

Mr. Richardson.] If I understand you rightly, you had charge of one quay at which ships discharge cargo only? This was in the West India Import Dock, and the South West India Dock; I had charge of half of the import quay, which is over 1 mile in length.

Mr. Richardson.] There were, I imagine, no conflicting interests involved, but plain, straightforward duties to perform, which did not call for any special tact or judgment? The duties were straightforward, everyone knowing what he had to do, but with regard to the necessity for tact and judgment, unless I had been experienced in seafaring, I would not have been allowed to hold the position of Quay Captain. I had more conflicting interests to serve there than I have here. I was first appointed in Sydney Assistant Wharfinger at the hydraulic-cranes before they commenced work. I held that position until the Wharfinger at Newcastle misconducted himself, when I was placed in charge, and afterwards permanently appointed. After being made Wharfinger I had two assistants; my duties were to look after the shipment of coal generally, allot the vessels their berths, and to move them at the quay from hatch to hatch for the convenience of loading. At this time the practice was that a vessel should be in port before she could obtain a berth. The captain had to come ashore and book his vessel for turn in a book kept at my office; vessels were then berthed according to turn, provided the coal was available, and I had the colliery manager's authority for shipping the coal; special arrangements were made for night turns. The practice was and is still that when a vessel lying under the crane did not want, or had not coal to work at night, she was turned out of the berth to make room for a vessel that did want to work; this custom led to a great deal of dissatisfaction and clashing between the Harbour Department and our Department, because it was the duty of the Harbour Master to remove the vessels, which he refused to do on many occasions, thereby blocking our work and stopping the shipping of coal. I have not had any reasons given by the Harbour Master for not removing these ships, but I have reported from time to time to Traffic Manager, and since that time the Harbour Master has not been on very good terms with me. When Capt. Combes, Assistant Wharfinger at Bullock Island, died, I placed my other assistant at Bullock Island in his place, and reported to the Department that I did not require another man. Later, I had occasion to suspend the other assistant referred to, and he was removed. I then reported to the Department that I could do without any person in his place, and did so from the time of his removal (21st January, 1881) until March of this year, when the Berthing Master was appointed. The appointment of a Berthing Master was made by the recommendation of the Harbour Master. I had not applied for any assistance—in fact, was asked if I wanted anybody, and said "No." I considered I was equal to the whole duty myself, having had charge during the busiest time Newcastle has ever seen, namely, during the strike of the A. A. Company's miners. The appointment of the Berthing Master has lessened my power, before which I had to do with the berthing of vessels, and now the duty is placed entirely in his hands; I advise him when a ship is ready and has coal, and he berths her when and how he likes. I have never interfered with the berthing of ships since his appointment; beside this, my duties have been to superintend, under the Traffic Manager, the whole of the coal traffic staff. Some time ago an order was issued by the Commissioner to enable steamers to obtain a berth upon arrival during the night, by lodging a cheque for £10, equal to £1 per hour, three-fourths of this amount to be paid to the contractor for loss he sustained, the balance to be paid to revenue. As Wharfinger, any complaints as to the loading of vessels or the haulage of coal come to me for inquiry and adjustment. I also attend to the imposition of fines for non-compliance with the regulations. As regards the working of the coal traffic, all complaints in the matter of men's duties come to me and are dealt with. I recommend fines or other punishment, &c., and give orders for placing coal on the different lines of road. Bullock Island and Newcastle are both referred to. My duties take me almost daily to Bullock Island.

Mr. Richardson.] Will you be good enough to state what you consider your office hours should be; it has come out in evidence that the duties of Wharfinger require a man of very early habits, as he ought to be in attendance when vessels come alongside, to give directions as to berthing, &c.; in addition to this, it is only fair to state that many persons giving evidence have complained that you are very rarely to be found in your office? I consider my office hours should be from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., but they are not. I am very often down before breakfast, and nearly every night it is 7 o'clock before I get away. It is after 6 p.m. daily; prior to the appointment of the Berthing Master it was necessary for me to be of early habits, but since that time I have had no control over the berthing, and therefore have no necessity to attend before breakfast. As to not being found in the office, I refer you to the Traffic Manager as to whether my work is done properly or not. The greater portion of my work is done outside of the office; as an instance: suppose a vessel is loading, and for some reason the loading is interfered with, it is
hardly

hardly likely the offending party would come to my office. I therefore am compelled to go to them—this takes me from the office—nearly every hour of the day; my absence is necessary in the interests of the Department, and, as a matter of fact, the greater portion of the shipping business is done in the streets.

Mr. Richardson.] In connection with this absence from your office, a very serious complaint has been made, and has been represented as a case of frequent occurrence; a vessel has been refused a berth by the Berthing Master at Bullock Island for want of a coal order, which, it is alleged, has been lying in the Wharfinger's office all day? I do not know of any such case, and it would be an impossible one of occurrence, as the messages are transferred by telephone directly the orders are lodged, if the Berthing Master is at Bullock Island. If I had been absent from the office the messenger would have sent it.

The Engineer for the Harbours and Rivers Department has complained that he has been unable to get you to do anything about the wharf which he may have considered it necessary to get done, such as keeping the wharf clean, seeing that goods are not allowed to remain about the wharf, &c., and that the fact is he has given up asking, but that dealing with the Traffic Manager direct he has had a ready compliance with his reasonable requests. Have you any explanation to offer? When the resident Engineer applied to me to have the wharf swept clean daily, owing to the white ants, I instructed the foreman at Bullock Island to attend to the matter, and let one of his men sweep it. Our staff there is not any too large, and I made application for two men to be appointed as wharf-sweepers. These men were not appointed, but the wharf has been swept as often as our work will admit of it. The other request had reference to some timber which had been lying on the wharf for years. The Engineer wished it removed on account of white ant. I gave the matter my attention, but had great difficulty in finding out the owners of the timber, in some instances failing to do so. I found an owner for some of it, who removed it; the remainder was removed by the Harbours and Rivers Department. Beyond this, I have no knowledge of any cases to which the Engineer's complaint would have reference. In reference to the coal order said to have been delivered at 10 a.m., and the Berthing Master not advised; I produce the message-book, showing the written message sent to the Berthing Master the night previous to her arrival instructing him to give this vessel a berth if she was first boat in, and that the order was in my possession.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] You said you could carry on the business of the wharf and shipping without the assistance of a Berthing Master. In view of that and the large amount of work and responsibility he has relieved you of, do you find sufficient work to do to fully occupy your time in your position as Wharfinger? Yes, combined with the coal traffic management and supervision of the coal shipping contract, which duties I now give more attention than I did formerly.

Do your duties bring you much in contact with the public? Yes.

Do you get on well with them, speaking generally? Yes; but there is a good deal of cliquism.

But what has this cliquism to do with it? It is among people in the trade; I consider I have never had fair play from the public and Harbour Department since I came to Newcastle; the man whose place I took (who was disrated and was afterwards my assistant) was married into one of the oldest families in Newcastle, and they especially have used their influence against me, and have worked against me.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] I suppose you are aware that, from whatever cause, you are not popular among the business people of Newcastle; can you assign any reason? Yes; because I have enforced the regulations more strictly in regard to fines than was ever done before, which I am in a position to prove.

I suppose you have never imposed fines unjustly, and that you have treated all persons alike? Yes, and in any knotty point I have referred to the Traffic Manager for his decision.

Can you say positively that you have never favoured the contractor in the matter of fines when employed as a trimmer? Yes; on the contrary, it is not long ago since I took a great many complaints to the Commissioner, who said if the contractor did not carry out his contract properly it would be cancelled.

Have you always got on well with the contractor? No; up to the time in question he seemed to think I was too hard upon him, and he has so informed the Commissioner. I had to prove to the Commissioner that there had been no unfairness.

Mr. Richardson.] The complaint has been made that in August last the "Precurseur" loaded 1,265 tons of coal during a period in which, according to the regulations there should have been loaded 1,980 tons, or a deficiency of 715 tons, and yet no fine was imposed, while in the case of the "Earl of Granville" a fine of £17 was imposed, although the ship, being a very bad one to trim, some allowance it was thought might have been made on that account. Have you the particulars in these cases? The "Earl of Granville" was not a difficult ship to trim, and I advised the agents, Messrs. J. and A. Brown, on the 7th July, that the ship was not being loaded fast enough, and that on the date in question no trimmers had come on board up to 9 a.m. In the case of the "Precurseur," it was a little French vessel, and it would have been perfectly impossible to put the stipulated quantity on board; I did not therefore impose a fine.

Is it in your province to impose or forego fines according to your own sense of the justice of the case without some other authority? In the case of the "Precurseur" I was quite satisfied that a sufficient number of trimmers were at work, and I thought it would have been an injustice to fine the ship. As a general rule, I have assumed the power to impose or forego fines according as to whether, in my judgment, every effort was made to receive the coal by having plenty of trimmers, and if they had I did not impose the fine, but if there was a want of energy in receiving the coal I did impose them.

Surely you have made a careful record in all cases where you have not imposed the fine, so as to meet any after inquiry into the justice or otherwise of your action? Yes; I believe I have such a record.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Having such a distinct recollection of the "Precurseur" being in port, I suppose you will remember who was the trimmer of the coal? Yes; it was a man named Flynn; I did think while the vessel was being loaded that the coal was not being shipped as fast as it should have been, and I spoke to Flynn about it, and he showed me the hatches and satisfied me that he could not trim it faster than he was doing.

When a fine is once imposed, I presume you never remit it without the Traffic Manager's authority? No, never.

Mr. Richardson.] Further complaints have been made that while in the cases of the "Longaunon," loaded in July, and the "Duke of Devonshire" and the "Haidee," loaded in November, no fines were imposed; in the case of the "Warwick," loaded in the latter month, a fine was imposed although subsequently remitted.

remitted in part. What is your explanation in the above cases? As far as the "Warwick" is concerned the fine was imposed because, after arrangements had been made to work all night, the men came ashore at 11 p.m. and refused to work any more that night; the half of the fine was subsequently remitted by the Traffic Manager.

The complainant states that on the night the trimmers left there was not an engine available to bring the trucks to the crane; is that so? It is not correct; the night shunting-engine was in attendance as usual. It is also stated that the "Warwick" was not removed from the wharf for twenty-four hours after she finished loading; is that correct? I think it is, but for that the Harbour Master would be responsible.

A further complaint is made with regard to the "South Esk," that on the 8th December coal was available till dinner-time, and the ship was stopped for want of trimmers. Was a fine imposed in that case? Yes; a fine of £4 was imposed and paid.

Is it a fact that the contractor gets a portion of the fines inflicted, and does this not seem to you as likely to have a dangerous tendency? I was not aware that the contractor got a portion of the fine, but if he is subjected to delays in consequence of the cranes being stopped owing to the berths being occupied an unreasonable time, I think it is but fair that he should be recouped in some way; he pays as many fines himself as any one in Newcastle, because he does the largest business.

There is one more case in which I must ask you for an explanation: it is that of the "Verulam," in August, 1882. The agent applied for a night-turn, which was granted. It is alleged that the steam-tug "Bungaroo" moored immediately astern of the "Verulam" and the "Prince Alfred" made fast alongside; at 11 p.m. the "Verulam" required to move to the forehatch, but both steamers being in the way and no men aboard she could not do so, and had to stop work. It is stated that the next morning a complaint was made to you that through neglect the "Verulam" had not been loaded, and to this you replied that you were glad of the information and would impose a fine of £7 in consequence. The vessel was loaded within forty hours of her berthing. What is your explanation in this case? I would beg to refer to the records in the Traffic Manager's or the Commissioner's office with reference to this matter. The matter was inquired into at the time, and it was decided to enforce the fine. The vessel left the port without her clearance and the Customs authorities delayed her at Adelaide until the fine was paid.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] With reference to the block which occurred last week, can you give any reason why it should have occurred, in view of the fact that the cranes which are in daily use (not including those that are under repairs) are more than sufficient to ship all the coal that is taken out of the mines without resorting to night-work, even while making reasonable allowance for interruptions such as the moving of vessels? I have not the slightest idea, and was quite surprised when I heard of it; I was away at the time and before I left everything was working first-rate; when I returned, some telegrams from Huddart, Parker, and Co., Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Williams, were sent to me for report, and I, not knowing the circumstances, sent them to the Berthing Master for the information, and he refused to give it.

Mr. Richardson.] Is not the Berthing Master under your control? Yes.

Is he in the habit of disregarding your instructions in this way? Yes; he has done so several times and I have brought his conduct under the Traffic Manager's notice.

Are you in the habit of interfering with him in the execution of his duties as Berthing Master? No; I have been careful to avoid doing so; I may mention that when the Berthing Master was first appointed I frequently had occasion to ask him for information, and did so verbally, until I found that he made different statements to the Traffic Manager from what he made to me, and since then I have done all my communications with him in writing.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] You said you were not quite agreeable to the appointment of the Berthing Master, as you could perform the duties yourself. Has there been an antagonistic feeling between you at any time? No, but when I have had occasion to speak to the Berthing Master he has not treated me with respect or given me satisfactory answers, and I have had him before the Traffic Manager for it, and I think the Traffic Manager reprimanded him once.

Was it not your duty, as the Berthing Master's superior officer, to give him clear and precise instructions as to what his duties were to be? You have heard Mr. Richardson read a copy of the letter the Harbour Master wrote to the Commissioner intimating that you had not given the Berthing Master any instructions for his guidance, and stating that the latter occupied a very anomalous position in consequence. Have you anything to say to it? The statements contained in the Harbour Master's letter are inaccurate. The Traffic Manager introduced the Berthing Master to me, and I took him to the office and around the wharves, and gave him all the information in my power, and set him to work at once berthing vessels and looking after the wharf at Bullock Island, and gave him clear instructions as to what his duties were to be.

Mr. Richardson.] It has been very generally pointed out by the witnesses who have been examined that you have not that nautical knowledge which is requisite for the importance of Wharfinger, particularly those connected with the berthing and unberthing of vessels? I hold my seafaring certificates, and I am prepared to submit myself to any examination which may be deemed necessary to prove that I am capable.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Are you of opinion that all the ships that come to the port for coal are capable of taking in the quantity prescribed by clause 5 of the Wharf Regulations? No; they are not, and I have repeatedly brought under notice the difficulty experienced in working it. Very few sailing ships can take in the stipulated quantity, and very few steamers taking in bunker coals.

Mr. Richardson.] If a Board were appointed to regulate the quantities to be loaded daily by the various vessels, you would soon have a complete register of their capacities, which would render the working of the clause referred to comparatively easy, would it not? Yes.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] It has been said that great inconvenience has been caused by the contractor's men refusing to continue the loading of ships after 10 or 11 o'clock at night, notwithstanding that the ships were ready to receive the coal; do you know anything of it. I presume the arrangements to work at night have always been made through you? I have reported the contractor for this sort of thing times out of number. The arrangements are made through me. Since I saw the Commissioner in Mr. Russell's presence there has been an improvement, but it still occurs occasionally.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you not consider it a by no means unimportant part of your duty to see that the contractor complies with your instructions regarding the loading of coal, and that the coal companies

and

and agents for the various vessels should not be at the mercy of the contractor and his employes, a fact which I may say has been very strongly brought out in evidence? Yes; and I do so. I have spoken over and over again to the contractor about it, and have also written very frequently to him. No doubt the contractor's boys who work the cranes are not what they ought to be, but the shipping agents have themselves very much to blame for it. Ever since I came to Newcastle it has been the practice for shipping agents and ship captains to give these lads considerable gratuities to induce them to work harder than usual, particularly during the night, until it has become a confirmed practice, and the boys now look for it, and I have no doubt they do not work as they ought to do for those who do not see them.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] It has also been complained that when ships have only wanted a few waggons of coal to complete their loading so as to let them away by the following tide, the crane-boys have knocked off work for meals and so caused such ships to lose the tide; is it within your knowledge that this has been done? I do not recollect such a circumstance, but it may have happened. In all cases where I have been asked to complete the loading so that ships could catch a particular tide, I have invariably arranged with the contractor to do so.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you not considered it to be your duty to report a circumstance which can hardly have failed to come under your notice, namely, that both the public and the department have been deprived of the valuable services of No. 2 steam crane for something like eighteen months? I have reported the matter, and also written to the contractor several times.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] You are aware that it is part of the contractor's duty to collect and ship all the coal that falls from the trucks within a radius of 40 yards of the cranes, and as it has been generally stated that that has not been done, will you please say why you have not required the contractor to do so? It has always been done when complaints have been made by the captains or agents, but when no complaints are made I conclude that the work is being carried out satisfactorily.

Mr. Richardson.] The Berthing Master states it is within your knowledge that the coal is taken by the ferry steamers; is that so? Such was done, but I gave orders that the practice should be put a stop to, and to give any one in charge who might be caught taking it. I have also spoken to the police on the matter.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you know who does the largest business in Newcastle as a stevedore? Yes; Mr. Russell, without doubt.

In view of that, do you not think there are some grounds for the statement that has been made to the effect that Mr. Russell has been favoured in the matter of fines. I see that he has only been fined three times this year, and all three fines have been imposed since the recent telegrams to the Minister, while others doing a smaller business have been oftener fined? I do not think it is remarkable. In the first place, he has any amount of labour at his command, and I have had less cause to complain of him than any other trimmer in the port. The other stevedores have great difficulty in getting labour, especially Campbell, who is always falling out with his men. Two of Russell's fines were imposed during my absence. With respect to Mr. Richardson's question on page 3, as to why the ships "Longannon," "Duke of Devonshire," and "Haidee" were not fined, while a fine was imposed in the case of the "Warwick." I find, on reference to my records, that the three first-named ships were stopped waiting for coal. In one case, during the loading of the "Duke of Devonshire," the contractor's men went home at night instead of working all night as instructed, but I ascertained the following morning that there was not sufficient coal to keep them going until the first train arrived from the pit.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] How many waggons were left over when the men went home? From memory I should say about 120 tons. The reason I did not impose fines upon the "Longannon" and the "Haidee" is that there were plenty of trimmers on board to take away the coal, which was not forward, and there were no other vessels waiting for berths.

Mr. Richardson.] In connection with the case of the "Hauroto," already referred to, you stated you telephoned to Captain Paton the night before the steamer arrived to give her a berth the moment she came in. Captain Paton contradicts the statement, and says he had to telephone to you from Bullock Island before the steamer arrived, after having heard from the agent that she was expected, and that he got a reply from you to the effect that an order had been lodged. He further adds that the complaint that this is of frequent occurrence is well founded, as he has frequently to telephone to you to inquire whether or not orders have been lodged for coal for certain vessels which may want berths? In answer to this, I can produce the telephone-book, which will show that I telephoned to Captain Paton the night before the "Hauroto" arrived to give her a berth when she did come in. As regards the general statement, I am in a position to produce documentary evidence to show that Captain Paton is incorrect.

Gentlemen,—Before my evidence closes I should like to make a few remarks, viz.:—

The first day of this inquiry I was allowed to be present (which I consider perfectly just, considering that the workings of the Department I control were being investigated), but owing to the complainant's refusing to give evidence while I was present I was told to retire.

It is, therefore, very evident these people were not manly enough to make their unfounded charges and insinuations before my face, but were quite agreeable to do so behind my back.

From the questions I have been asked I can see that a certain clique has endeavoured to bias the mind of the Board in favour of their own ideas, &c.; but I would call your attention to the fact that all the statements made are without any proof whatever, whereas I now offer documentary evidence for every statement I have made.

With reference to the Harbour Master, I can prove every word stated by myself, and a great deal more if necessary.

I will also call your attention to the number of Wharfingers before me, and the length of time they held their appointments compared with my own; also that, before my time, no records of any sort were kept, and to the fact that during the period of the A. A. Company's strike I had no assistant (a period of two years and two months), the busiest time Newcastle has ever experienced in the shipping trade.

I will also call your attention to the fact that the suggestions made by some of the witnesses are not original, as I can prove by my letter-books, such as additional siding accommodation at Bullock Island and Hamilton, water column at Bullock Island for shunting engine, alterations in clause No. 5 of Regulations, general coal traffic management, &c.

Referring to Regulations, clause 5, I have the authority of the Department not to enforce fines when the crane berths are not actually wanted for other vessels.

As to the Contractor, I will most respectfully refer you to the Commissioner for Railways and the Traffic Manager of the G. N. R. as to whether I have in any way favoured him. I think they are in a position to prove the contrary.

From the evidence I have heard from you, and outside remarks, it would appear that the Harbour Master has made it his special business to say as much as he possibly could against me. I am not much surprised, inasmuch as he has never agreed with any of my predecessors other than in the spirit he has always displayed towards me. He has persistently opposed them all, to the detriment of our Department, and thereby retarding the progress of the port.

With reference to the discharge of my duties, office attendance, &c., &c., I respectfully refer you to my superior officer, who, I have no doubt, will say that my duties have always been attended to, and that he has never had cause for complaint.

You will please note the information hereunder as to number and amounts of fines imposed for three years before my appointment, and also from my appointment to date. From this you will see that the regulations have been more strictly enforced during my tenure of office than before.

Fines inflicted for three years before my appointment:—

During 1876...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£32 16 0
„ 1877...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
„ 1878...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£32 16 0
Fines inflicted during my term of office:—								
During 1879...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£22 10 0
„ 1880...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 2 0
„ 1881...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0 0
„ 1882...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291 13 4
„ 1883...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181 15 0
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£593 0 4

With reference to the Berthing Master's statements as to not being advised by me of the projected arrival of steamers, I hand you herewith one bundle of telegrams and two bundles of memoranda, all of which bear his notification, proving his statements to be totally untrue.

The Board of Inquiry on Wharf and Crane Regulations,
Newcastle.

H. T. SHEPPEY,
Wharfinger.
15 Dec., 1883.

Captain John Paton, Berthing Master:—

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] What was the cause of the stoppage to the steamers "Taramang," "Wendource," and "Te Anau," in the beginning of last week? It was for want of night berths at the cranes. No. 9 crane was broken down, and there was only one vessel at the Dyke which did not work that night, and that vessel it was not prudent to remove in consequence of the strong north-east wind and the ebb tide.

Were the ships lying under the cranes at the time and for some days previously taking in the quantity of coal prescribed by the regulations? No; none of them were. It is a rare occurrence for a sailing vessel to take in that quantity—600 tons. They may be able to do it the first day when the hold is empty, but the quantity cannot be maintained.

What can steamers, taking in bunker coals only, do? Some steamers can, but many cannot, take in the prescribed quantity. I may add that if a ship works the whole twenty-four hours it is quite possible to take in the whole prescribed quantity, 900 tons.

Mr. Richardson. A complaint has been made that when the "Hauroto" was last here an order for coal was delivered at 10 a.m.; when she was signalled you were asked to allot her a berth; you replied that you could not, as the coal order was not in; you were then told that the order had been placed in the morning, and asked not to allow the ship to go to her anchors as there were two berths clear. This you declined to do, but said you would telephone down, and if the order were in you would allow the ship to berth; this you did do. It was added that omissions to deliver the orders from the Wharfinger's office are of almost daily occurrence. Will you explain this, if you can? I remember the circumstances. The berth was applied for, but to my knowledge there was no order in. I was on my way to the Dyke office; when I got there I telephoned to the Wharfinger's office to know if there was an order, and, receiving a reply in the affirmative, I ordered the vessel in at once.

Are omissions to advise you from the Wharfinger's office frequent as complained? Yes; I am not advised until the vessel is actually in port.

In connection with this the Wharfinger has reported that such a thing would be impossible of occurrence because the messages are telephoned directly the orders are lodged. Is this the case? It is not the case; I have frequently to ask from the Dyke by telephone if such and such an order has been put in, when people apply to me for berths.

On telephoning have you invariably received a reply to the effect that the orders were in? Not invariably, but frequently, and in fact oftener that they have than that they have not.

Mr. Dalton has made the following complaint:—He says that he applied to you on Friday, the 7th inst., for a berth for a lighter. He was told he could have No. 2 staith as soon as it was disengaged; No. 4, which was vacant, was said to require repairs. It is alleged that although No. 4 was refused to this applicant on Friday it was given to Mr. Russell's foreman on the Saturday morning early, although no repairs had been effected in the interim? I did not grant the berth. On Friday forenoon both parties applied to me. On learning that Dalton had the prior claim, I told him he could have No. 2 crane, as I thought it would be the first to be disengaged. I told both applicants that No. 4 was out of repair. When I came down on Saturday morning, however, I found that Russell's lighter was in at No. 4 and loaded.

I believe, Captain Paton, that you are under the directions of the Wharfinger? Yes; he is my superior officer.

Is it a fact that you have on several occasions declined to furnish him with statements he has asked you for? No; on one occasion last week the Wharfinger sent me the telegrams which had been despatched from several gentlemen in Newcastle to the Minister for Works in connection with the block at the cranes. I saw the Wharfinger, and explained to him that I had already reported verbally to Mr. Burns, of the Traffic Manager's office, and that upon the information supplied by me the Manager had wired a reply to the Commissioner.

The Wharfinger has stated that you have several times disregarded his instructions, and that he has found it necessary to bring your conduct under the Traffic Manager's notice. Is this so? I have been reported to the Traffic Manager by the Wharfinger for not carrying out his instructions, but I deny that I have failed to carry out his reasonable and possible instructions. He has at times given me instructions regarding the movements of vessels which no nautical man would attempt.

But do you contend that the Wharfinger is not a nautical man? I do not think he is a nautical man at all, and I feel certain that he never passed any examination before a nautical Board of Trade.

It seems to me that you have an ill-feeling against the Wharfinger? Have you any cause for such? Yes; the ill-treatment that he has given me. I have complained to Mr. Higgs that he will not leave me alone to do my duty, but in fact has subjected me to persecution.

The Wharfinger further complains that you have not treated him with proper respect, and that he has had to ask the Traffic Manager to reprimand you for that. Is it correct? I am not aware that I have treated him with disrespect.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] When you came here first did the Wharfinger instruct you as to your duties? Yes; he told me to assist him, and do as he instructed me.

Did he not take you to the office and round the wharfs and give you all the information he possibly could, and tell you your particular duty would be the berthing and unberthing of vessels at Bullock Island, and to matters connected with the wharf generally? The Wharfinger accompanied me to Bullock Island and only told me I was to carry out his instructions, but I received no power to act without such instructions.

Mr. Richardson.] Has this been altered? Yes.

In what way? I have full power now both to berth and unberth all over the Government wharves.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] It has been said that the wharf has not been kept as clear as it should be. No; because the Wharfinger has given permission to parties to occupy and block the wharves.

Have you ever complained about the quantity of coal lying scattered about the cranes? No; it does not belong to my duty. I have not spoken to Mr. Russell on the matter. I have seen the ferry boatmen taking away this coal.

Mr. Richardson.] Is it not your duty to stop what really amounts to a theft? I have not recognised it a theft, but considered it was an arrangement between Mr. Russell and these men.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Has there ever been any difficulty in getting vessels away through the fault of the Harbour Master or pilot men? No; but delays frequently occur through the absence of a tug.

What are your hours of duty? It depends upon the work. If necessary, I come down at 5 a.m.; generally it is 6 a.m.; sometimes as late as 9 or 10 p.m.

Do you consider the work more than you can reasonably perform? Yes; I wish to add that in connection with the telegrams about the block at the cranes, Mr. Nield told me in the Traffic Manager's office that there would be no necessity to write a report, as a Commission was appointed to inquire into the matter.

JOHN PATON.

John Munell (Messrs. Huddart, Parker, & Co.) :—

I think the crane regulations are faulty in many respects. No. 5 is the first to which I take exception; 600 tons per day, and 30 tons per hour by night (300 tons). If any difficulty arises between owners and contractors, he merely says he will ship the regulation tonnage; nighttime more can be shipped than by day, for the reason that no trains are arriving, and many other reasons; not so many vessels load by night as in day time.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Is it not to the interest of the contractor to ship all he can, either by day or night? One would think so, but the contractor appears to think not. The contractor supplies one horse for the loading, and will supply a second on payment of 2s. 6d. per hour by day, and 5s. by night. If horses be not engaged the quick despatch is not insured. It is known to all shipping agents that the payment per ton for the shipment would more than pay for the second horse, but by the contractor demanding the charge per hour for the additional horse-power he gets double profit.

Mr. Richardson.] Could any gauge be obtained by which steamers' quantities could be regulated? I think not, as some steamers are built expressly for the trade, and can take in coal as quickly as contractor can ship; others not so built can only take the quantity provided by the regulation. Other lines of steamers as well as ours are built expressly for the coal trade. It would be very difficult to make hard and fast rules for quantities. I think a Board of three officers of the Government to determine as to whether any vessel is taking all she can when less than the prescribed tonnage is shipped would work well. I think the Government should do the shipping, as under present arrangement the interests are so scattered as to make it difficult to find means of adjusting evils.

Mr. Richardson.] How would it advantage contractor to delay repairs? Contractor may wish to concentrate work at Bullock Island—may have all men fully worked; that is, the weekly number of hours may have been worked, and to avoid overtime contractor may possibly delay till next week.

How would lightering be affected by crane being laid up? Do not know; we never lighter.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Is it usually steam-cranes that break down? Sometimes hydraulic cranes, but not frequently, as hydraulic-engine is duplicated, though have not duplicate pipes. Delays occur when pipes get out of repair. For instance, supposing it be on pay Saturday, and only about half cranes working, then on Monday all surplus coal from Saturday and what is hauled on Monday can easily be shipped on Monday. Think the business will never be worked satisfactorily while done by contract.

In what way is the existence of a contractor objectionable? One reason: contractor trims vessels, does lightering. If contractor trimming vessels finds pays better to trim slowly with a few men, it necessarily pays to work the cranes slowly. After a certain number of men has been put on, other men being put on will not be able to do corresponding quantity of work. If contractor loads a ship at night, which he trims, the day work next day is influenced by his peculiar points of business. The matter of gain

gain cannot be clearly explained; but there can be no doubt the contractor should not in the coal-shipping interest be a trimmer. When first came here thought, from information afforded, that would pay better to employ the shipping contractor to trim our vessels, but after trial discontinued, as cost about the same; but vessels were not disposed of so speedily. My business greatly changed since I came here. Trimmers are paid only a little more for nightwork. In lightering, my experience is not very great, as we never lighter to our vessels.

Mr. Richardson.] In what way does the contractor doing lightering affect the coal-shipping interests? Cannot explain; never lighter coal to our ships. No doubt others who will be here can better explain. Have you ever suffered by cranes breaking down? Not much latterly.

Do you believe cranes are delayed in repairs? One crane now laid up has so been for about twelve months; this is a coal berth. Think some officer who could superintend repairs, or even prevent breakages, &c., should be appointed.

Think telegram sent in reference to necessity of searching investigation has not been justified by any information you have now afforded? At this time clause 5 was the matter of trouble. At time telegram was sent I think you will find from the records that the quantities were not up to regulation. "Wendouree" was waiting for berth from daylight, Tuesday, till about 7 p.m. Wednesday, about thirty-six hours.

Have you any complaint to make in the matter of berthing vessels? None, except in the case of foreign-going steamers, who pay off crews, and do not attach the importance to loading and getting away which our steamers do; yet they are placed upon the same footing. If contractor not working amicably, he may hold vessels back to the tonnage provided by the crane regulations, when a much larger quantity might be shipped. It is very seldom that sailing-vessels have to wait for a berth, and never more than a day. Steamers sometimes are delayed four and five days. Do not think one more berth would be sufficient for steamers.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you know the relative tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels leaving the port with coal? Cannot say; yet there has been large increase in the number of steamers, and not a corresponding increase of steamers' berths, since the printing of crane regulations.

Mr. Richardson.] If another berth were given to steamers, would there be an outcry from the sailing vessels' owners? There would probably be an outcry if another berth were given to steamers. Have seen all the berths at Bullock Island occupied by steamers. I think a great deal of the shipping difficulty would be got over by appointing another berth for steamers, as frequently sailing vessels are not ready for berth; hence no great objection, so far as I can see.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you suffer very seriously from delays, or is the matter recently complained of an occasional thing only? Have not suffered nearly so much since the appointment of the Berthing Master, though at times our vessels are sent away short of their cargo. On this present occasion through the compliance with the request to give No. 9 berth, the difficulty was removed and no loss sustained. Our firm owns three steamers and one sailing-vessel, and take away from Newcastle from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of coal per month; at times we charter vessels in addition to our own. If No. 5 regulation had been carried out the block complained of would not have occurred. There are many abuses of a small order existing which I do not consider wise to mention now, but, without enumerating, I think the Government taking over the whole control of the cranes and shipping business would remove the difficulties. Have experienced the fact that the Government has been too exacting; manner of settling complaints not satisfactory. Formal complaint is made to the Traffic Manager, who refers to his officer, and the judgment of the Manager appealed to is based upon reports of such officers,—which is only their word as opposed to mine. Tea-hour is charged for by the Department when no work is obtained during such hour; think the charge under the circumstances unfair. Think fining is good for the port, as berths are kept open sometimes for vessels to arrive. Irregularity in commencing to work night ships is also a cause of complaint, the contractor's servants arriving late, and consequently commencing work late, whilst the Department exacts the fine for detention. The contractor's boys obtain small presents from time to time, in consideration of work to be done; do not, and have not given anything myself, yet have no knowledge of suffering in consequence, unless it be that keeping our vessels back to prescribed tonnage is the form it takes. No remedy exists unless the Government takes the matter into its hands entirely. Admit our captains may give the boys something.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Apart from what has gone, have you any complaint to make against Wharfinger, Berthing Master, or other officers of the shipping? Only brought into contact with the Berthing Master, who gives satisfaction; but think his duties would be better if done by two men. Think some provision should be made for working the cranes at meal-hours, not as a regular thing, but in cases where it is aimed at to catch a tide.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you ever applied to the Wharfinger for work at meal-hour, and been refused? I think so, but cannot give date; however, it has been applied for and has not been done; believe he refers applicants to the contractor's foreman. It is a matter which might be abused, as to do this does not entail extra cost upon the ship. Enforcement of clause 9 appears to be overlooked; if carried out, vessels with inwards cargo would receive better treatment. At present vessels are permitted to lie there any length of time, except the berth be absolutely wanted for another vessel. Clause 6 is not enforced; in fact, do not believe there is a case where colliery proprietors have been fined for non-supply of coal. In reference to clause 5, I cannot say that all are not treated alike. I was fined on one occasion, but after explanation of surroundings the fine was remitted; do not say the clause is in any way manipulated; it bears heavily on vessels to follow when those in the berths fail to take in the required quantity. Clause 7. Have known instances where this has been got over. It is asserted that a tug cannot be got and that men were not available. I am satisfied that if the threat to fine were held out the tugs and men would be forthcoming.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you consider the regulations sufficient and equal to the proper conduct of the port, with some little modification of No. 5 and others mentioned? Yes; but must re-assert that with the contractor the proper conduct is crippled. Think the Government should do the shipping.

Have the officers of the department at any time refused to carry out what you have asked? Since the appointment of the Berthing Master we have either been shown that what we asked was unreasonable or it has been carried out. Think the appointment of Berthing Master was a most desirable one. Never come in contact with the Wharfinger now.

In

In what way did the Wharfinger appear disinclined to meet your wishes? Now so long ago; could turn up correspondence in letter-books, &c., but think general feeling of antagonism on the part of the Wharfinger, his manner, and a want of administrative ability which the Berthing Master possesses to a greater degree.

JNO. MUNELL.

Mr. Hickson, Resident Engineer, Harbours and Rivers:—

With regard to shipping business, I am not in any way connected, but in the management of the wharfs a few matters might be altered. I think a man should be in attendance on each wharf daily. So far as I am concerned, the keeping of the wharf clean is one matter; different kinds of stuff are allowed to accumulate; I think this very objectionable.

Mr. Richardson.] Would not the Wharfinger attend to any matters of this kind? The Wharfinger is so hard to find; he may be with the Traffic Manager, or may be engaged elsewhere.

Are the cranes under your charge? Short time ago I wrote Commissioner about state of cranes; the hydraulic-cranes were placed under my charge; the contractor keeps them in good repair, but very dirty; the contractor states he is losing money on the contract, and cannot afford to keep them bright.

There is no reason why No. 2 steam-crane should not have been put into thorough repair in three months? It could now be done in a fortnight; Commissioner decided to pay part of the cost of repairs to this crane; I think some portion has been paid, but am not certain.

Has it ever come under your notice that a crane becoming disabled is allowed to remain so unnecessarily long? They are nearly all left too long, in my opinion; the reason is given that there are plenty of other cranes to do the work. It often causes night-work, which would otherwise not be necessary.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you think, if cranes were properly attended to when in good order they would break down so frequently? I can hardly say this would be the case, but the inference is they would not; the steam cranes are not properly attended to.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you think it would be better if repairs were taken out of the hands of the contractor? Yes; I so recommended once. The repairs should be under proper supervision. Some of the contractor's men are not in my opinion competent. I think a Government officer should be appointed to keep the cranes in proper order. Two good men would do the whole work, one for the steam-cranes and one for the hydraulic. I would strongly recommend a man (Berthing Master) to be placed in charge of each wharf, one at Newcastle and one at Bullock Island. Under present arrangements no person is in readiness to settle matters of difficulty in landing from ferry boats, &c., and to cause any goods or material to be at once removed from the wharf. In some instances such goods and material have lain for a fortnight.

Dyke cranes have been kept waiting at times for want of duplicate valves, &c.? I caused contractor to supply duplicate valves, but chains are not duplicated. The pipes are not on the wharf except where they must come to the crane; they are some 15 or 18 feet from the wharf. Since I have been here the cranes (hydraulic) have never been idle owing to break down more than five hours; cannot agree with the suggestion to duplicate pipes; great expense. I have so arranged now that if breakage of pipe occurs, the particular crane where pipe is damaged will be the only one thrown idle.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] It would appear that if spare valves and chains are supplied that will be all that is necessary? I think so, but would recommend that Government have a man to see that the cranes and wharves are kept properly clean.

Mr. Richardson.] Is it within your knowledge that the welding of a chain-link which was broken took some three or four days? I have not heard of this; it must have occurred during the time I was away; the mere welding would only take half-an-hour, but the taking down and putting up the necessary gear to have the welding done would take about a day and a half.

Mr. Higgs.] What would be about the cost of a chain for No. 9 hydraulic-crane? I should say from £45 to £50.

Mr. Richardson.] Would you credit a statement, that the contractor would unduly delay the repairs for his own gain? I do not say he would do so, but the contractor informed me on one occasion, when speaking about the lengthened delay of repairing No. 2 steam-crane, that he could at any time, by taking out a pin, disable a crane.

Do you think, from your observation, that the letting by contract of the shipping of coal works satisfactorily? No; I think it should be in the hands of the Government, as the interests are so conflicting, and I have heard of charges of favouritism; the contractor is engaged in trimming and lightering, and it has been said that he favours the ships he is working; I consider that the contractor for shipping the coal should have nothing to do with stevedoring or lightering, if there is to be a contractor at all.

Do you think the cost to the Government would be greater? It might cost more, but the work would be done in a more satisfactory manner, and the cranes would be kept in much better repair.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] From your knowledge of the port, I suppose you could form a good idea of the quantity of coal shipped, and whether the cranes, worked properly, could dispose of the coal companies' output? I think they are sufficient at present, but I consider the increased trade should be anticipated, by erection of wharves and cranes; I believe the Government will place money on the Estimates for this work.

Has it come under your observation that the steamer berths are too few? I think steamers already get too much by having four berths; I consider this number too great a proportion.

Mr. Higgs.] The steamers have only two berths? I imagine that in practice they really have four; if it is a fact that only two are set apart I think an additional berth would be desirable.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have you ever had any difficulty in dealing with the contractor or Wharfinger? No; I have always found a wish to work together.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you think the appointment of Berthing Master has had a good effect? Yes, very much so, but the duties are too great, as they appear to me, for one. I think an assistant should be appointed. The duties of this officer (Berthing Master) should, I think, extend beyond No. 9 crane, at which point his jurisdiction at present terminates.

It has been intimated that the Wharfinger is not fit for his duty, and that he is neglectful, also that he is not obliging to the public; can you say if such is the case? The fault I find with the Wharfinger is that he

he will not do anything about the wharf. He may have reasons, but I simply know that what I have asked for has not been done. I now deal with the Traffic Manager, who readily gives his assistance in carrying out my reasonable requests. So far as I know, it is not correct that there is any gross neglect of duty on the part of the Wharfinger.

ROBT. HICKSON.

James Russell, Contractor, Newcastle :—

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] It has been stated by some that the ships coming to the port are able as a rule to comply with clause 5 of the Crane Regulations as to the quantity of coal to be taken in, while by others it is stated in the case of some vessels it has been found utterly impossible to take in the prescribed quantity. What is your experience? I would say that with the exception of the American ships, which have 'tween decks, it would be possible to comply with the regulations referred to, but with such ships, it would be impossible, no matter how many trimmers were employed. There are not many American ships in the case of steamers taking in bunker coals only, it is often impossible to take in the prescribed quantity, while there is no such difficulty in the case of steamers taking in cargo and bunker coal as well at the same time, as the one would balance the other; the only suggestion I could make in connection with this clause is that the Wharfinger, or some other competent person, should see that as many trimmers are on board as can work to advantage.

Mr. Richardson.] In the terms of your contract you have charge of the cranes, and are responsible for keeping them in working order, how does it happen that steam-crane No. 2 has been idle for about eighteen months? I have had a casting from Mort's, which was about seven months in hand before receipt here, and have been working ever since at the sole-plate to make it fit.

It has been stated by an officer competent to give an opinion that at any time repairs to this crane should not have occupied more than three months, and that at the present time it could be repaired within a fortnight; why, then, has it been allowed to remain so long out of repair? The large wrought steel ring, costing £300, has only been supplied within a couple of months. I have been at work ever since, and am now making machinery to turn the plate down to fit the ring.

You say that this steel ring has been delivered two months, and that the order occupied seven months in completion; this would point to the fact that you allowed many months to go by before you placed the order in the hands of Mort & Co.? As soon as the crane broke I consulted with the resident engineer, and gave the order to Mort & Co. with as little delay as possible. The order was given through Mr. Rodgers. You are probably aware that had this crane been in working order the recent block which has led to this inquiry would not have taken place? That had nothing to do with the block referred to.

Is it not a fact that this crane, if in good order, would have readily shipped 600 tons a day, as we have been positively informed that 1,350 tons had been shipped from it in sixteen hours, and in view of this can you still say that the fact of this crane being under repair had nothing to do with the block mentioned? No; it had nothing to do with it.

Would not the extra 600 tons a day have made all the difference, or at any rate a great difference? Yes; provided that the ships in question could have got under it, but this could not be done as there was not sufficient water, and the crane would not have been high enough to go over the ships.

It has been stated that as a general thing repairs to cranes are unnecessarily delayed, and that the cranes are not maintained in as good order and as clean as they should be; is this correct? No; it is not correct. They are as clean as they should be.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] You have said that the steamers which were delayed last week were not so delayed because of the No. 2 crane being disabled, but is it not a fact that some of those vessels which were under the hydraulic cranes would, under ordinary circumstances, have been placed under No. 2 crane, in which case there would have been a hydraulic crane available for a steamer? No; there was not room. Even if a sailing-vessel had been at No. 2 crane, there would not have been accommodation for any of the steamers delayed; they were all too long.

To what did you ascribe the block which took place in the beginning of last week? Mr. Russell replies it was entirely due to an extra rush consequent upon the intercolonial steamers attempting to make an extra trip before Christmas holidays.

Do you consider that all the ships lying at the cranes at that particular time, and for several days beforehand, took in all the coal they might have done; and if not, why? Because they were short of trimmers, and the steamers were too long for the berths. I had to take forty men from other work to assist at the trimming.

Were you not employed to trim some of these vessels yourself? Yes; otherwise there would have been a longer delay, as I am in a better position to command labour than any of the other stevedores.

Is it not a fact that only one steamer, while lying at a berth, blocked another? Yes; but that involved the laying of a crane idle for the time.

Mr. Richardson.] It is a fact, I believe, that in addition to your position as Government contractor for the shipping of coal, you are also a master stevedore and lighterman? I am a master stevedore, but a lighter I never owned in my life.

Is it or is it not a fact that you or your representatives are in the habit of soliciting the discharge of vessels, with an intimation to the master of the vessel that by employing you instead of others he will derive benefit owing to your being able in your position of shipping contractor to expedite his loading and dispatch? Not to my knowledge; but often I have advised captains to take trimming away from me altogether, as it is only for the sake of despatch that I have anything to do with trimming.

It has been positively stated by one witness that the masters of certain coasters feel themselves compelled to employ you in order that their loading work may be done with expedition, and the witness referred to has offered to bring proof that his assertion is correct;—what do you say to this? It is untrue; but, to the contrary, I do very little work to coasting vessels—have, in fact, given them up.

A complaint has been made by another witness that on his applying to the Berthing Master, on the 7th instant, with an order to lighter coal, he was told that he would have to wait until a vessel was finished at No. 2 staith, as No. 4 staith was broken down and could not work; the contractor's foreman applied afterwards, and the next morning either his (the contractor's) or his son's lighter was loaded at No. 4 staith, although to the best of the witness's knowledge no repairs had been effected in the interim? It is not true. On the 5th instant the "Tasmania," while loading under No. 3, came astern and broke the spout

spout of No. 4 shoot. I got the shoot hung with chains, loaded two lighters belonging to Dalton, and one the following morning belonging to John Russell. My foreman can answer this question better than I can.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] When did No. 9 crane break down, and when was it in working order again? It is a difficult matter to effect these repairs. I cannot give date, but my foreman (Haynes) can. Under your contract you are required to collect scattered coal, &c., and put on ship within a radius of 40 yards of the cranes or staitns; do you do this? Not unless asked by the master or agent of the vessel.

Is it not your duty to do so without being asked; it has been generally stated that complaints are very frequent about short weight of the coal in ships on arrival at their destination? I cannot comply with this regulation, because the moment the ship is loaded she casts off and gets away to sea, leaving me no opportunity.

If the coal is not collected, what becomes of it? Trimmers take it.

Is it not a fact that you take the coal for your own steam-cranes and the hydraulic-crane engine-house? Yes, I do, when it is not put on board the ship.

What staff of men do you keep for the maintenance of the cranes? Three engineers, who are all competent tradesmen.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you consider that you give that personal supervision to the shipping of the coal that the Government might fairly expect? I do, both night and day.

Are you aware that very gross abuses exist in connection with the loading of ships at night? I am not, personally; but captains have complained to me, and upon investigation I find that the men have been supplied with drink by the captains.

We have been informed, and we cannot doubt the truth of it (because not one single witness has been silent upon the point), that the crane-boys are at night virtually masters of the position, and that it is almost impossible to get a fair amount of work done unless they receive gratuities for doing it. This custom has become so strong, so prevalent, that the crane-lads openly demand this, and threaten that if their demands are not complied with the parties refusing compliance will be made to suffer. Are you aware of this? Yes, and have dismissed lads over and over again for asking for money. I have often asked the captains not to give them money, and they have told me it is a common practice at home.

Does it not seem to you that you might have put an entire stop to this practice by placing a reliable man in charge of the crane-working at night? Perhaps so; and I am willing to do this if the Government will also put a man on to look after the shipping at night.

Mr. Higgs.] It has been stated that teeth have been taken out of the cog-wheels to disable the crane. Is it possible that such a thing has been done, or could be done? It is not possible. In connection with the using of the spilled coal, I may point out that during the last twelve months I have paid bills which I produce amounting to £320 for the service of the hydraulic engine.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] You are, I believe, the principal stevedore here? Yes.

Has the Wharfinger at any time had occasion to complain to you of the want of despatch in the shipment of coal? No; but the reverse; I have had to complain about his not supplying me with sufficient coals.

Mr. Richardson.] Is it a fact that the Wharfinger has addressed more than a hundred written complaints to you, which were subsequently produced to the Commissioner? No; nothing like that number.

You now understand that in the matters relating to your contract you are subject to the Wharfinger's directions? Yes.

JAMES RUSSELL.

John Reid, General Shipping Agent, Newcastle:—

The "Taramang" was delayed eight hours, as stated in my telegram of 5th December to the Minister for Works, in consequence of clause 5 of the Wharf Regulations not having been carried out in respect of the ships that were then under the cranes taking in coal. If this regulation had been carried out the stoppage would not have occurred. The "Duke of Buccleuch" was berthed at No. 6, and from her extreme length blocked No. 5 as well; No. 9 crane is the only berth where the "Duke of Buccleuch" could have been berthed without blocking another crane, but at the time in question this crane was under repair; the coal was waiting for the "Taramang," and the coal order was in the hands of the Wharfinger. As far as my knowledge goes the "Duke of Buccleuch" was loading bunker coal, hence only took such small quantity. I think bunker coal should be placed upon decks of vessels and trimmed afterwards at leisure.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you a general cause of complaint in connection with the shipping of coal? Yes. I will give you from my long experience, extending over thirteen years, instances in which the cranes could be more efficiently worked, and the regulations carried out so as to avoid elocks such as occurred recently. In the first place, the shipping of coal by contract should be discontinued, and the work undertaken by the Government. One reason is, we have the Wharfinger on the one hand and the contractor on the other to do business with, and sometimes orders for coal being given to the Wharfinger more especially for nightwork, the contractor has declined to ship the coal, specifying as a reason that it will not pay him to get steam up at the hydraulic engine-house for only one or two vessels.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Did the contractor tell you this himself? He has told me so repeatedly. Had you vessels under the cranes at the time? Yes; and in order that no detention should occur I have had to pay the contractor. At one time, about two or three years ago, I used to apply to the Wharfinger, Mr. Pendleton, when I required a crane to work at night. He has said, in answer, that it would not pay to get up steam for one vessel only. Since that time, after arranging with the Berthing Master for a berth, I have always arranged with the contractor direct and have paid the extra charges he made. These charges for nightwork vary from £2 to between £4 and £5 per trip. In addition to this the crane-boys are paid gratuities, or they will throw obstacles in the way of working. I do not object to these charges, as I am instructed to pay anything to insure despatch. The captains of the vessels, I understand, give the gratuities to the crane-boys. The shipping of the coal would be very much simplified if agents and others had only one to deal with.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you consider it an unfair thing for the contractor for shipping coal should also do trimming and lighting business? I am not prepared to say that the contractor does deal unfairly in these businesses, but it is left open for people to imagine that such is the case.

Is

Is it a fact that collieries keep back coal from one class of vessels and give it to others? Not to my knowledge, except it may be in the case of nightwork. Some captains of sailing-vessels refuse to work at night.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you think that if the stipulations contained in clause 5 were rigidly enforced it would do away with the causes of complaint? Yes; it would, in a great measure.

Do you consider the present cranes capable of doing all the coal-shipping business of the port? Hardly, because during the winter many sailing-vessels were waiting six and seven weeks for coal.

Mr. Biggs.] But was not this due to the fact that several vessels were taking Wallsend Company's coal only? Yes.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Was not that an exceptional case? Yes; it arises from the vessels arriving being bound to take Wallsend coal.

Can you say about the average tonnage of coal shipped per week? Yes; for this year the average will be about 30,000 tons per week.

According to clause 5 the following quantities can be shipped, viz.:—

7 hydraulic-cranes, at 600	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
1 " " 400	...	...	...	...	...	400
1 steam-crane, at 500	...	...	...	...	...	500
4 staiths at 300	...	...	...	...	...	1,200

6,300 tons per day.

The Collieries output is as follows:—

Wallsend Company	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Ferndale and North Lambton	...	...	...	...	...	400
Lambton	...	...	...	...	...	700
Co-operative	...	...	...	...	...	800
Brown's	...	...	...	...	...	600
Newcastle	...	...	...	...	...	700

5,200

Does it not appear to you that, assuming these figures to be correct, there is ample crane accommodation for the trade, particularly as nothing has been included for shipping at night? At the present time there is sufficient crane accommodation provided. Clause 5 of the regulations were enforced, but hitherto it has been a dead-letter.

Mr. Richardson.] Does clause 5 operate harshly in the case of some vessels. Are all sailing-vessels capable of taking in the quantities? In sailing ships longer time to load is necessary, but the prescribed quantity can be taken in if nightwork is done; that is, the quantity may not be taken in daytime, but the total day and night quantity can be taken in in a day and night.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have you ever found difficulty, when more than the prescribed quantity is required, in getting it? No. I can always get more if I want it.

Has the contractor at any time failed to tip more than the regulation provides if your ships were prepared to receive it? Never, at any time.

Do you think the regulations would be better altered in the matter of nightwork to read that instead of 30 tons per hour 300 tons per night should be the minimum quantity? Yes; I think so.

It has been suggested that clause 5 of the Wharf Regulations should be modified, so that the contractor would be bound to ship, and the ship would be bound to receive, any quantity of coal in excess of the figures laid down therein, so that it would not be competent at any time for the contractor, after having shipped 600 tons by day or 300 tons by night, to discontinue work and shelter himself behind the clause referred to, because it is understood that some vessels are capable of taking far larger quantities than those prescribed; it is also proposed, with a view of carrying out such an arrangement in a way that would not be oppressive, to appoint a Board consisting of three nautical men, being officers of the Government, to adjudicate in such matters, and to decide any other questions that may arise between the officers of the Railway Department, the contractor, and the captains of vessels. I would like your views on the suggestions? I think the suggestions are admirable, and in such case clause 5 would be carried out.

Have you ever had any difficulty in getting the contractor or any one else to work during a meal-hour so as to finish a ship's loading in order to catch a particular tide? I have steamers, for instance, of such heavy draught of water that they can only go out on the top of high water. It happens that if the ship be not worked during the meal-hour she will lose that tide, and have to remain another twelve hours. In such a case the captain pays an extra sum to the crane-men to work the meal-hour to catch the tide. If such sums were not paid to the crane-men, in all probability the work would not be carried on during meal-hour. I think clause 13, having reference to steam vessels, should be amended. When the present regulations were framed the trade of the port was very different from what it is now, a much larger number of steamers are now trading here for coal, and I think at least three crane berths should be allotted to steam vessels.

If a third berth were set apart for steamers, do you think it would cause an outcry from the sailing vessels? I do not think so, as it could readily be seen that the proportionate steamer tonnage is so much greater now than when the regulations were framed in 1879.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you think it would be better to merely increase the number of steamers' berths from two to three without particularizing what berths should be allotted to them, or to apportion three definite berths at which steamers should alone be berthed unless berthing at a sailing-berth under the regulation providing for such berthing in the event of there being no sailing vessel on turn for such berth? I think it would be far better to have three undefined berths. Steamers of great length would, in many cases, take up two berths.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have you ever suffered from detention caused through any breakdown of the cranes? Yes. I am often told that such and such crane is out of repair and cannot be worked.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you any reason to suppose that repairs have been purposely or unnecessarily delayed? None whatever.

Have you ever had any trouble in getting your wants attended to by any officers of the Department? No; I have always had satisfaction from all the officers, without exception. You

You then have no complaint to make of Mr. Sheppey, the Wharfinger? No; none.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] How long was your steamer delayed in the case telegraphed to the Minister? About forty hours. I had the coal order and everything in readiness for her arrival, hence I date the delay from the time of her arrival at 10 p.m. Monday, the 3rd, till Wednesday, 5th, 4 p.m.

Can you say whether such a block has ever occurred previously, or is this an exceptional thing? Once previously, in the year 1881. Others may occur, but the one I mention concerned me in my own business. Are there any of the regulations which you would propose any amendment upon? No; I think, if the Board spoken of were appointed, and clauses 5 and 13 were amended as proposed, likewise the extra berths set apart for the steamers, but above all that the shipping should be done by the Government, the trade of the port would be very materially improved.

Is the feeling in favour of shipping the coal by Government occasioned by any opposition to the contractor personally? No; I am opposed to the system, not the contractor personally.

JOHN REID.

John Jackson, Shipping Manager, Lambton Coal Company:—

My chief cause of complaint is the uncertainty as to the quantity of coal to be shipped per day. For instance, a ship carrying 1,200 tons, according to the regulations, we should supply (say) 600 tons per day, and as we cannot rely upon that quantity being shipped we cannot possibly comply with the regulations without risking the stoppage of the colliery; this applies to sailing ships only. The "Manbegan" was berthed at 4 p.m. on Friday, and up to 3 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) she had only taken in 1,100 tons coal. *Mr. Kirkcaldie.*] Supposing a sufficient number of trimmers had been put on board, do you assert that the ship could not take the stipulated quantity? I think not, because there would not be room for sufficient men to work in the hold.

Mr. Richardson.] In connection with this matter it has been proposed that a Board of three persons—the Harbour Master, Berthing Master, and some other Government officer—should be appointed, whose duty would be to determine the quantities of coal which the several ships loading might be capable of receiving, and, before a ship would be fined, such Board would decide whether or not the ship was capable of receiving the prescribed quantity. How do you think such an arrangement would work? I think it would work very well, but I think it would be better to have one officer for this duty, and in case of dispute the Board could be appealed to. It has also come out in evidence that many of the steamers can take in a much larger quantity than that prescribed in the regulations, but that it is in the power of the contractor to refuse to load a greater quantity. This refers specially to night turns, when the quantity is only 30 tons per hour. To obviate this, it is proposed to insert a paragraph in clause 5 which shall bind the contractor to place on board as large a quantity as the ship is capable of receiving, and shall bind the ship to receive such extra quantity. Do you not think that the carrying out of this proposition, in addition to that of appointing a Board, will remove considerable cause of complaint and operate with greater justice in all cases than the present system? Yes; I do most certainly. The colliers generally, I believe, would approve of an additional crane being allotted to steamers, because the steamer trade has increased so much of late, and is still increasing.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you think it would be advisable to define three berths, or that any three berths which the Berthing Master should allot would be set apart for steamers, as is the case at present with two? I think it better to work them as at present, with the addition of one berth.

Have you ever had any difficulty in getting the coal shipped by day or by night in the quantities you require? In the case of nightwork we have frequently had difficulty in getting work done at all, notwithstanding that the orders have been given, and they have repeatedly knocked off work in the middle of the night when the ship was prepared to go on loading. The reason given when no work has been done at night is that trimmers are not obtainable by the contractor. In the case of knocking off, it has been occasioned by the removing of the ship to bring another hatch under the crane, and the trimmers would not wait until this had been done. The contractor has always shown disposition to oblige the coal companies.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you think it unsatisfactory that the coal should be shipped by contract? No, not if properly supervised by a Government officer.

Do you consider the fact of the contractor for shipping coal doing trimming and lightering business incompatible with his business as contractor for coal-shipping? No; I think not, speaking from my experience.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have any demands been made to you for gratuities at any time for extra exertion in shipping? No demands have been made of me.

Mr. Richardson.] Has it ever come under your knowledge that the repairs to cranes have been unnecessarily delayed? Yes; in one or two instances.

Do you think it would be advisable that the repairs should be done by the Government instead of by the contractor? I do, most decidedly.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have you anything to say with respect to the coal which falls from the trucks in tipping? Yes; a great quantity falls off, and I think it should be gathered up and shipped.

Have you any idea what becomes of it? A great deal of it is burned by the contractor; that portion used for fires at night I would not object to. I would suggest that the berthing of ships be placed in the hands of one responsible person instead of being divided among so many, and that the same may apply to the supervision of the shipping of the coal and management of the coal traffic; both officers to be responsible to the Traffic Manager only.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] I thought, under the Berthing Master, the berthing of vessels had been very satisfactory? So it is, and never was more satisfactory.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you any fault to find with any of the officers of the Department? No; I wish to make no complaint.

JOHN JACKSON.

George Hewison, General Shipping Agent, Newcastle:—

I THINK Mr. Higgs is placed in a very invidious position; I do not think the Board is a properly constituted one; I think the inquiry should be held outside the Department. I wish to state, first, that I have been here over seventeen years, that I have no interest as an agent but as a buyer of coal and representative of a shipping establishment, and my purchases amount to 100,000 tons per annum (about).

The

The present system of letting the cranes to a contractor is open to innumerable abuses. The principal one is: the contractor tries to get all the labour for the vessels, such as discharging ballast, trimming, lightering, &c., and it is a matter of common talk in Newcastle that any vessel who gives the present contractor his work is never fined. It is reported to me that in the case of the steamer "Tentorden," which I represent, that when the foreman trimmer asked the crane-man to hurry up with the coaling, the lad in charge of the crane replied, "The boss has told us we needn't hurry with this b——y vessel."

Last Thursday the "Birksgate"—I took out an overtime order for her to load, to follow the "Taramang" at the Dyke. The "Taramang" did not get away before 11 p.m. Then the crane-man went to supper. While at supper the "Birksgate" came under the crane, was moored, hatches off, lights all lighted, and vessel ready to receive coal at 1 o'clock a.m. The chief officer went over to crane-man's hut, told them he was ready to receive coal; they told him to "Go to b——y, that they were going to have a sleep." He sent over again about half-an-hour afterwards, and they used even more filthy language than before. They commenced loading in the morning at a quarter-past 4.

During this time I had twelve men waiting, and had to pay them their wages.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] You have stated that the "Taramang" was away from the berth about 11 p.m. Would you be astonished if you heard that the last waggon was not shipped on board till 1:15 a.m. The men, having worked during the supper hour, went to supper at 1:15, and returned at 2:15? It depends upon where the information came from. I am willing to bring evidence as to proof of the time of the "Birksgate's" berthing. This evidence can be furnished by O'Sullivan, the trimmer. The cranes ought to be entirely under the control of some responsible Government employé, and not of any contractor or sub-contractor. The Government should do the shipping of the coal; I think the Traffic Manager should be relieved entirely of the coal business after the haulage and weighing has been performed. With regard to fines, I was the first individual that was fined; in August, 1882, I was fined £7 for the "Verulam;" I object to the present system of levying fines; the Wharfinger appears to have the whole power in his own hands. In respect to the "Verulam" I applied for a night turn, which was granted; the vessel came under the crane and commenced loading; the steam-tug "Bungaree" moored immediately astern of the "Verulam" and "Prince Alfred" made fast alongside the "Verulam," at 11 o'clock p.m.; the "Verulam" required to move to the fore hatch, but both steamers being in the way, and no men on board, the "Verulam" had to stop work. At 9 o'clock next morning, going to the wharf, I met Mr. Sheppey, the Wharfinger, and told him that through the neglect of some one the "Verulam" had not been loaded as promised, when he replied that he was glad I had told him, and that he would fine me £7 in consequence. The vessel was loaded within forty hours of her berthing, having taken 720 tons of coal. I have further to state that I have on several occasions been fined at the arbitrary will of the Wharfinger, and I challenge the Wharfinger or any person to state that any of my vessels are more than forty hours at the crane.

In your statement you say there is a favouritism shown in the matter of fines? There is a very strong feeling in Newcastle that fines are not imposed in the case of ships which are triumped by Mr. Russell, the contractor, and that in some cases fines have been remitted or reduced. With regard to the working of the cranes, I was at the "Tenterden" when she was loading, and saw the boys hooking on the chain to put the coal on board the steamer, and saw them throw the coals off the waggon and afterwards shovel it into the heap to keep the crane-engine going. I asked the officer in charge of the steamer if he allowed that sort of thing, and told him it was his duty to see that coal put on board. His reply was that they had been doing that all along, and he thought it was the correct thing. I stated that I would not allow it, as I had to pay for the coals. Came down again during the afternoon. Saw the waggon put on board and brought back with about (say) 2 cwt. of coals left in it. Asked the crane-boys where these coals went to; they replied that they were returned to the colliery. I made them take the coals out and carry them on board the ship. My vessels are frequently 10 to 15 tons of coal short at Adelaide and Wallaroo, and I consider this system of plundering takes more than the 1 per cent. that we are allowed by colliery for drought or waste.

With reference to crane berths for steamers, do you consider that an additional berth should be allotted; and, if so, do you think the berths should be defined, or that the system as at present should be carried out except by adding one more berth? As far as I am personally concerned I should like to see the steamers' berths increased, and that the present system should be carried out with the additional number.

Have you ever had any difficulty in getting more coal shipped on board vessels than the quantity prescribed by clause 5 of the regulations; I refer particularly to nightwork? Yes; I have often had difficulty because the men would not work, and I have sent a claim to the Commissioner for detention to my vessels ere now.

Mr. Richardson.] It seems generally understood that while many steamers can take more than the stipulated quantity, there are vessels—more particularly sailing vessels—which, owing to their build, are quite unable to load the stipulated quantities per day. In order to meet this, and in order to provide against the refusal on the part of the contractor to load a greater quantity, it is proposed to add a paragraph to clause 5, which shall bind the contractor to place on board as large a quantity as a ship is capable of receiving, and shall bind the ship to receive such extra quantity, and in order that the deciding of a ship's capacity to receive coal and the fining of vessels for non-compliance with the regulations may be placed in proper hands, it is further proposed to appoint a Board of three persons, consisting of the Harbour Master, the Berthing Master, and some other Government officer, whose duty it will be to determine the quantities of coal which the several ships loading might be capable of receiving; and, before a ship would be fined, such Board would, if called upon, inquire into the circumstances, and decide whether or not the ship was capable of loading the quantity; what do you think of such a proposal? I am afraid it is impracticable, although I have no objection.

Has it ever come under your observation that repairs to cranes which have broken down have been unduly delayed? I have no hesitation in saying that they are unduly delayed. I have only to point to No. 2 steam-crane, which has been out of repair for about eighteen months; and I have heard it said that teeth have been taken out of a cog-wheel in order to prevent a crane working at night.

You consider, therefore, that it would be advisable if the Government took over the repairs? I repeat that it would be in the interests of the Government to place a thoroughly responsible officer in sole charge of the cranes.

Do I understand you to give it as your opinion that there is no ship which comes into the port which is incapable of loading the prescribed quantity per day? I know of no vessel coming to the port which is incapable of taking the prescribed quantity, provided sufficient labour is put on board to trim. *Mr.*

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] It has been said the crane-boys, in consideration of extra work done, have demanded gratuities; has such a thing come under your notice? They have never demanded anything from me; but I have at times given them some gratuity after good work has been done.

Have you ever had any difficulty in getting any reasonable request complied with by the officers? No; I have invariably found them civil and obliging.

Has the appointment of the Berthing Master given general satisfaction, so far as you know? Yes; I consider the appointment a wise one. I find Captain Paton a thoroughly honest and reliable officer, who does his duty without fear or favour.

In Mr. Sheppey's position as Wharfinger have you ever had any difficulty in dealing with him, and have you had any complaint to make of want of attention or of arbitrary conduct on his part? Yes; I have had occasion to complain, and I reported him some time ago to the Commissioner for his improper conduct, for which he apologised.

GEO. HEWISON.

George Renwick, jun., Greta and Waratah Companies:—

So far as I am personally concerned, I have no particular cause of complaint. Matters have been going on in a fairly satisfactory way, although occasional hitches may occur.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] You have no complaint to make in the matter of berthing of your ships? None whatever; things now work very satisfactory in that respect.

Have they always done so? Not always; but within the last twelve months there has been every satisfaction.

Mr. Richardson.] You attribute this to the appointment of a nautical man as Berthing Master? Not necessarily so. I do not think the berthing of vessels requires a man who has been master of a ship.

To what, then, do you attribute this marked improvement? I attribute the improvement to the appointment of the Berthing Master, but not to the fact that he is a nautical man.

I presume the officer who had the direction of this matter before had so much to attend to that he could hardly attend fully to this portion of the duty? I am not in a position to answer this question.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Are you agent for steamers or sailing-ships, or both? I am agent for the Waratah Company's steamer, which generally loads at our own private staiths.

Do you think there is any difficulty in shipping either into sailing vessels or steamers the tonnages stipulated in clause 5 of the Wharf Regulations? As regards steam colliers, not the slightest difficulty in shipping 600 tons daily at the hydraulic-cranes, or even more. As regards sailing-vessels, some would have no difficulty in receiving the stipulated quantity, while with others it would be impossible to take the quantity, while other persons of greater experience think differently.

Have you ever had any difficulty in getting the contractor to ship the coal either by day or by night? It has occurred that when arrangements have been made for coal being shipped at night, and for working the pits next day with the empties obtained from this night loading, and upon arrival next morning I have found that not a waggon had been shipped, consequently the men at the pit mouth have had to be paid a quarter or half day for doing nothing, and then had to be knocked off.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you consider the shipping of coal by contract unsatisfactory, and if so, how? I think in some respects it is; we are too much at the mercy of the contractor, but I think it would be better if the Government did the shipping.

Do you think the contractor doing lightering or trimming affects the proper conduct of the shipping business? I have never had occasion to think so, in my experience.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] With whom have you made the arrangements to work at night referred to previously? With the Wharfinger, with whom the necessary orders were lodged.

Did you take any steps to obtain redress for the loss and inconvenience? I have spoken to the Wharfinger, who has generally blamed the contractor, and between them I never got any satisfaction.

Do you think another crane berth should be allowed to steam vessels, in view of the increased quantity of coal shipped by steamers since the regulations were framed in 1879? I think there should be three crane berths set apart for steamers.

Do you think the steamers, berths should be defined, or do as is now done, except that an additional berth be given? I think the present system better, leaving it to the Berthing Master to allot the berths.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you ever suffered any inconvenience owing to the breaking down of a crane, or have you ever known the repairs to a crane to be unnecessarily delayed? I have suffered from the breaking down of a crane, but I am not prepared to say that repairs are unnecessarily delayed, yet I think it would be better if the Department did the repairs.

Mr. Higgs.] Are you satisfied with the train arrangements, so far as bringing in coal and taking back empties is concerned? On the whole, very well satisfied; but the delays at Hamilton weighbridge are not at all times satisfactory. I consider it desirable to have one man in charge of the coal traffic arrangements. I think the coal which falls from the waggons in tipping should be gathered up and shipped on board the vessels. It is not now done.

GEO. RENWICK, JUN.

Charles B. Ranclaud:—

With reference to the departmental business, I am not prepared to say where the reformation is required, but it certainly is necessary. The difficulty arises from the divided responsibility; the orders appear to clash. As an instance: There was a vessel berthed at No. 3 steam-crane on Tuesday; she was ordered into the berth on Monday, to load about 700 tons of Ferndale best coal, and in consequence of the strong wind and the vessel being tender, the pilot refused to bring her in until Tuesday morning. For want of empty waggons the Ferndale pits lay idle on Tuesday. On Wednesday, 12th, the pit worked, commencing at 7 o'clock a.m., the usual hour, but no coal was brought in for the vessel until about 2 p.m. The last lot of coal brought from the pit was at the weigh-bridge at 7 p.m.

Mr. Richardson.] How many waggons has the Ferndale Company? About eighty-two or eighty-three in work.

Do you consider that a sufficient number when the mine is in full work? It is rather a short quantity, and the waggons require to be moved about quickly in consequence. The trucks hold from 9 tons to 9½ tons of best coal; and about 7½ tons of small. In consequence of the delay on this occasion of the coal being brought in, the Wharfinger threatened to turn the vessel out, as she was standing for coal; and in that case the fault was not with the Company.

Mr.

Mr. Higgs.] Did he turn the vessel out? No; but she would have been had not coal arrived and work been carried on during the night.

Mr. Richardson.] You consider that the Wharfinger who gave that vessel notice should have been in a position to know that the fault was on the traffic arrangements? Yes; or due to the want of coal. But are you not aware that if the colliery were at fault, the ship would be equally liable? Yes; but there was no want of coal in this case.

Mr. Higgs.] From information obtained, the first trip consisted of twelve waggons, which were placed at the junction at 11'45, weighed at the bridge at 12'55, reached Newcastle at 1'20; therefore the whole of the delay was not caused by the Department? All I can say is that I had telegraphic information from the mine that ten waggons of best coal had left there at 10'30 a.m. In connection with the delays which occur in placing the coal for shipment, there is certainly some improvement wanted. There seems to be nothing to in any way bind the contractor to ship the coal at night, when considerable difficulty is experienced in getting a proper quantity of coal shipped. This arises from trivial causes, but chiefly from the lack of supervision over the lads at work. I think that there should be a Government officer in charge of the shipping business both day and night.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you think it desirable that the Government should take over the shipping of the coal? I think, at the expiration of the present contract, such a step would be desirable.

Still, under proper supervision, you will not go so far as to say that a contract will not work satisfactorily? No; I would not. I do not consider that the cranes are properly looked after. I consider that duplicate parts should be kept, so that when a breakdown occurs it could be speedily remedied, instead of being delayed, as at present, over long periods.

Have you any reason to believe that these repairs are wilfully delayed or neglected for any purpose of the contractor? No, I have not; but simply from want of energy on the part of the contractor.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you think the large majority of ships coming to Newcastle for coal are capable of taking in the quantities as prescribed by clause 5 of the Wharf Regulations? I am sure they are not, in many cases. For instance, vessels built for the coal trade can do so with ease, but vessels fitted with close 'tween decks and small hatches could not possibly do so, however many coal-trimmers might be employed.

Do you think sailing-ships of the latter class are in the majority? I think the majority of sailing-ships coming here are unable to take in the stipulated quantity.

Seeing that a number of ships can take in the prescribed quantity, would it be a hardship, in view of a ship being under the crane with 'tween decks and small hatches, only capable of taking in, perhaps, 300 tons per day, while another capable of taking in 600 tons was waiting for a berth, if the Department were to impose the usual fine upon the first-named ship for every hour it occupied the berth beyond the prescribed time? I think it would be a hardship, and such a course might drive this class of ships from the port.

Have you ever been subjected to delay when you wish to work during meal-hour to catch a tide, and have been refused? One case in point: if the work had been continued beyond 6 o'clock for the shipment of one waggon only, the ship would have been saved the necessity of returning to the berth after being moved to make room for a vessel to come in for a night turn.

Mr. Richardson.] It having come out in evidence that many of the steamers can load a larger quantity than that prescribed by the regulations, especially at night, when the regulation quantity is only 30 tons per hour, but that it is in the power of the contractor to refuse to load a greater quantity, it is proposed to obviate this by the insertion of a paragraph in clause 5, which shall bind the contractor to place on board as large a quantity as the ship is capable of receiving, and shall bind the ship to receive such extra quantity; it is also proposed, with the view of carrying this out in a way that would not be oppressive, to appoint a Board, consisting of the Harbour Master, the Berthing Master, and some other Government officer, whose duty it would be to determine the quantities of coal which the several ships might be capable of receiving, and to decide, before the enforcement of a fine, whether the ship or the contractor were the party liable;—I would like your views with reference to these propositions? I think it would be a very desirable step.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have you ever had any difficulty in getting extra work done at night in consequence of your failing to fee the crane-boys? No; I never have, as most of my work is done in daytime; but I have been asked for money, but not in an offensive way.

Have you had any complaint to make of the neglect of the contractor to gather up and ship the coal which falls from the waggons in tipping? I have not complained, but certainly think the coal should be gathered up and shipped on board vessels.

Have you ever, at any time, had any cause to complain of any officer of the Department? Yes; but not recently.

Have you always found the Wharfinger obliging and courteous? At one time Mr. Sheppey and I had a good deal of difference, but we have not clashed lately.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you consider him a zealous and intelligent officer, as far as the interests of the Department are concerned? I am not in a position to say.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] What is your opinion of the appointing of the Berthing Master? I think he endeavours to give satisfaction, but I think the offices of Wharfinger and Berthing Master clash.

Have you generally found the Berthing Master civil and obliging? Yes.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you think that the fact of the contractor for trimming and lightering vessels being also the contractor for shipping the coal gives him an undue advantage over other stevedores and lightermen, or that it is otherwise prejudicial to the shipping interest? It leaves the contractor for shipping coal open to suspicion of partiality. I have heard complaints made, but am not in a position to say whether justly or not.

C. B. RANCLAUD.

Co-operative Colliery Office, Newcastle, 11 December, 18 .

THE cranes should either be worked by the Government, or worked under competent official control and inspection, to be kept in proper working order by the Government.

The detention at Hamilton and elsewhere, the delay in working the empties out and the coal in from the colliery.

As the present system of traffic does not work well, I would suggest that the coal traffic should be placed under one responsible head, who should have full charge of the coal traffic from the collieries to the vessel.

A

A better system of telegraphic communication should be established between the three points, Newcastle, Hamilton, and the Dyke.

The arrival and departure of each train should be wired from Hamilton to the shunters' office, Newcastle, and entered into a book kept for that purpose, and open for the inspection of the colliery managers. The Dyke to be kept posted up from Hamilton.

The head-quarters of the Berthing Master to be in Newcastle, otherwise arrangements to be made to keep the telegraph system in working order. Apparently, three instruments do not work well on one circuit; if so, I would suggest that Hamilton be cut out.

More supervision over the coal in charge of the Railway Department, and the contractor be instructed to ship the coal lost in tipping.

In case of fines or other penalties, provision should be made for an appeal to a Board of three.

As the wool shipping has taken three crane berths away, provision should be made to replace them or extra facilities should be given to the collieries shut out during the day by giving them night berths.

Inquiry should be made why No. 9 is not available for night work.

No. 2 crane should be put in order. The following collieries require an outlet for their coal at the Government cranes:—Wallsend, Lambton, Co-operative, New Lambton, Ferndale, Brown's, Newcastle, Greta. Sundries:—Sneddon's, Speedwell, Hanley. Occasionally:—A. A. Co., Waratah.

Should the collieries deem it necessary to alter the destination or disposal of the coal the same to be done, the colliery paying any fine or penalty inflicted according to the regulations.

CHAS. CHEATER.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have you ever had any difficulty with the contractor in the working of the cranes? Yes, now and again; the boys who work their cranes appear to be the masters. But as far as the Contractor himself is concerned? Not when I can see him.

Mr. Richardson.] Does the contractor personally supervise the shipping? No; he has too many other matters to attend to, and consequently leaves too much to his foreman and boys.

Do you know what is done with the coal which falls from the waggons in tipping? I have a strong suspicion that it is picked up and used by the contractor. If the coal is picked up within 40 yards of the crane and shipped, satisfaction would be given to all.

Mr. Higgs.] How many shifts have you lost during the last two years? The loss has not been to any great extent, what we lose in one day we may pick up the next.

Mr. Richardson.] Is it a fact that you have kept back coal from ships in berth to ship into steamers to arrive? No; never to any delay of the ship loading.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you think, in reference to clause 5, that ships can take in more than 600 tons per day? I consider nineteen out of every twenty ships can. In the case of the American-built ships, it is a question of more trimmers.

Have you ever found difficulty in getting a greater quantity than is provided by the regulation shipped? I never make arrangements. I do the business with the trimmers and agents, who are told by me as to quantities. They then make their own arrangements.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you ever had any trouble from any disobliging conduct on the part of the Wharfinger or any other officer? No; I generally do business with Mr. Higgs, the Traffic Manager.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you consider two berths sufficient for steamers, having in view the great proportion of steamers now loading here? I think two berths sufficient, and the conditions in the matter of other berths when sailing vessels are not ready for berth, allowed to remain as at present, conditionally that the steamers load night and day.

Do you think it would be better to have defined berths for steamers, or any two berths which may be available? I think it better if the two available berths, and not the defined berths.

In what respect does the present traffic system not work well? The foreman at Newcastle and the foreman at Bullock Island do not work amicably; I think one should be responsible for the whole work. I think also a good man is needed at Hamilton, where the work is apportioned for Newcastle and Bullock Island. I think if this were the case greater satisfaction would be given.

CHAS. CHEATER.

To the Chairman, Board of Enquiry, Newcastle.

Sir,

Co-operative Colliery Office, Newcastle, 14 December, 1883.

I wish to amend my evidence, so far as the trimming is concerned. In answering your questions about the capacity of vessels receiving coal, according to the crane regulations, my answers are only to be taken so far as the large (cargo) steam and sailing vessels are concerned. When the holds are empty, coals can be received as fast as the cranes can tip; when the hatches are blocked and trimming commences, they cannot keep the crane going, therefore one makes up for the other, and the time required to load vessels depends how much coal is required to block the hatches; but the cranes must tip a little faster than they did the other night into the barque "Rebroyd." She was ordered in for a night turn, and commenced at about 1 o'clock; from then till 8 she tipped thirty waggons, representing about three hours' work done in seven hours; the vessel will run about 200 tons.

Now the Board is receiving suggestions, I desire to bring under their notice the incomplete record of waggons received and unloaded, and would suggest that a proper account and complete record should be kept of all waggons received both here and at the Dyke, and their disposal shown, and the book to be open for the inspection of the coal managers.

Despatch in trimming greatly depends on the rate per ton, and the ability of the trimmers; if the captain pays a good rate, plenty of good men can be put on; if the trimming is sub-let, the sub-contractor cannot afford to pay high wages or put on plenty of hands.

I am, &c.,
CHAS. CHEATER.

Herbert

Herbert Cross, Shipping Manager, Wallsend Coal Company :—

I HAVE been in Newcastle, managing the business of the Wallsend Coal Company, for the last twenty years. According to clause 5 of the regulations, the working facilities at present are equal to 7,500 tons daily, as follows :—

8 hydraulic-cranes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
3 steam-cranes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
4 staiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
							7,500 tons.

The combined strength of the coal companies in output is 5,400 tons. Accidents at pits, &c., may be fairly placed against drawback from wind and weather in the shipping. In view of this, barring accident, there should be very little coal left for night loading, or at least for occasional night loading only, due allowance being made for delays in moving ships from hatch to hatch, or moving from the berths to make room for others. I am of opinion that the quantities to be shipped might be reduced somewhat, to balance time lost in mooring and berthing ships. Some vessels trim much more easily than others. The trimming is one of the greatest troubles we have to deal with. The trimmers are engaged by the masters of the ships or their agents, and there being several gangs or separate bodies of trimmers here, it becomes a matter of the lowest tender; and very often it occurs that the number of men employed by the tenderer is inadequate to the work, and the ship is thereby prohibited from taking the required quantity. Last week three vessels I had under the cranes did not average more than 250 tons each daily—all three were under hydraulic-cranes—in consequence of the slow trimming. I should say, on the whole, the trimming has a great deal to do with the delay in loading of any ship, and the stoppage of the cranes. All the coal for the day's work is produced and put in trucks, ready for haulage from the pit's mouth, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. with the utmost regularity, so far as the Wallsend colliery is concerned, at per hour. There has been a good deal of irregularity occurring with the haulage of that coal within the hours named, inasmuch as it has often occurred that the pits have been waiting for empty waggons and the vessels waiting for coal at the same time. We put out at the rate of 1,800 tons per day (round and small), produced between those hours, which would necessitate a constant supply of empty waggons. We have very often had cause to complain of the want of empty waggons in the middle of a working day, even when we have had plenty of vessels under the cranes. With regard to the regulations, I have been often taxed with asking for and getting for the Wallsend Company more cranes than I was entitled to; but I have been constrained to ask for more (having the ships in port), in order to keep the pit going with empty waggons.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] How many waggons has your company? About 500, including some fifty others in course of building.

What percentage of these waggons have you generally under repair? I should say about ten waggons at one time. In connection with the keeping of the pit going with empty waggons, I may say, as an instance, I had under occupation six berths the other day, four cranes (hydraulic), and two staiths, and the pit barely escaped waiting for empty waggons. In regard to the irregularity alluded to above of the haulage, there seems to be some difficulty in working the engines in the morning, as, for instance, the second engine left the pit at five minutes past 9 a.m. and arrived at the Dyke at five minutes to 11—one hour fifty minutes. The vessels then loading had been waiting for coal. At noon the same day there had left the pit seventy-nine waggons of best coal, and there were twenty-five standing full at the pit. Six waggons had been shipped, and there were two vessels under ready to receive coal. It was reported from the Wharfinger's office at Bullock Island to the Wharfinger's office at Newcastle that the vessels had been waiting for Wallsend coal. I consider the power the contractor has of controlling the shipping of the coal is detrimental to the interests of those concerned. I think the department should not permit the contractor to depart from any instruction given by them for the loading of the ship, that the applicants for coal to be shipped, whether they be owners or agents of ships or shipping managers, should not have to go beyond the Department to be satisfied that work shall be done. I have myself over and over again been uncertain that the required work would be done until having satisfied myself that the contractor was willing to carry out the orders of the Wharfinger. I am of opinion that the Government would do much better in doing the work themselves and having no contractor, as I believe greater satisfaction would be given to the public. I claim for the Wallsend Company the right of placing their coal in the direction they choose, that is to say, in putting it into any particular vessel that may be under the cranes that I require, and not to be controlled in doing so by the Wharfinger or any other officer, at the same time being willing, by so insisting, to be subject to any penalty for violation of the rules.

Mr. Richardson.] Is it or is it not a fact that in the case of a vessel loading under the crane and another one being telegraphed to arrive, the despatch of which is far more urgent than that of the vessel berthed, that the supply of coal to the berthed vessel has either been delayed or altogether kept back? In the case of the Wallsend Company's dealing, certainly not. I desire nothing better than the strict carrying out of the rules, especially No. 5, as to the amount of coal to be shipped per day, and undertake to supply the necessary amount of coal, provided that the pit is not kept waiting for empty waggons and the output thereby decreased. I think it desirable that steps should be taken to deal more effectually with the special terms to steamers, seeing that they have greatly increased in number, size, and carrying capacity. Two berths, as provided by the regulations, are not sufficient. I had the honor of addressing a letter on this subject to the Commissioner for Railways a short time ago, the principles of which I still adhere to. I produce a copy of this letter. Every other Saturday it is a custom for the miners to lay the pit idle; it is called pay Saturday, and no coal is produced on that day. I do not think it right that the coal companies should be expected to produce the usual daily quantity for shipment.

As it has been pointed out that the Department can hardly keep pace with the collieries, will not the observance of this pay Saturday add to this difficulty, and provided the Department be willing to agree to the proposition, will there not be the danger of an outcry on the part of the vessels' representatives? 1. No; if the Department bring in and ship any coal which may be left from the previous day's production. 2. Not if the vessel is not charged wharfage for that day.

Mr.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you think sailing ships, or any other vessels coming into the harbour for coal, can receive the quantities laid down in clause 5 of the regulations? Yes; provided plenty of men are put on board to trim, and winds, weather, and moving of the vessels, does not delay; but, in the case of some vessels, it would be a matter of some difficulty and expense.

Would the introduction of a regulation to the effect that the contractor should be compelled to ship and the ship should be compelled to receive the coal if it be available in excess of the quantities laid down in clause 5 of the regulations, provided there is no absolute difficulty in doing so? Under certain circumstances and with certain ships, it would be desirable to do so.

Mr. Richardson.] In connection with the last proposition it has been suggested that a Board of three persons consisting of (say) the Harbour Master, Berthing Master, and some other officer of the Government, should be appointed, whose duty would be to decide in all cases whether or not a ship were liable to fine for non-compliance with the regulation regarding the quantity of coal to be shipped; what do you think of such a proposition? I think it would work very well.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] In view of increased number of steamers now trading here, do you think an additional berth should be allowed for steamers? I think it would be advisable to increase the berth accommodation for steamers, and beg to refer you to my letter to the Commissioner on this subject.

Do you think steamers' berths should be defined, or that the present system of allotting any two berths or more should be continued? Steamers' berths—as many as may be determined upon—should be defined; the present system has given rise to a great deal of trouble and irritation.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you not think it would be a hardship to a long sailing vessel or a loss to the Department if berth No. 9, for instance, the longest one, were definitely allotted to steamers? No; unless in a very exceptional or remote case, as there are few sailing vessels of such length as to occupy one berth and block another under proper management.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Would you mind stating in what way the power of the contractor is detrimental to the interests of the trading public? On many occasions we have had great difficulty in getting him to ship coal when he has been desired to do so, and particularly at night.

Mr. Richardson.] You have complained of the contractor having the sole control. Do you think that you have taken proper steps to cause the Department to assume its proper functions over the contractor before accepting the position complained of? It is probable that a sufficient protest has not been made against this; it has been endured.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you ever come in contact with the Wharfinger, and has he been attentive to your wants, or have you any cause for dissatisfaction? I am constantly coming in contact with him, and have had cause on several occasions to be dissatisfied with his manner of treating the Wallsend Company's business when coming under his control on application from me.

Mr. Richardson.] Has the conduct complained of been characterized by neglect, or has it rather been that of a zealous officer adhering perhaps too closely to the letter of his instructions? I cannot accuse him of any neglect, but rather of a straining of his instructions and an arbitrary manner of dealing with the affairs of an important concern.

HERBERT CROSS.

I wish to add that a very great improvement has taken place since the appointment of the Berthing Master.

Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company, Newcastle, 12 December, 1883.

In reply to the question whether the recent appointment of a Berthing-master has improved matters at the wharves, I reply that I consider the appointment to have been a most judicious one, and that it has resulted in much satisfaction to all concerned.

HERBERT CROSS,

Local Manager.

(Copy of Letter referred to page 18.)

Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company, Newcastle, 12 August, 1883.

Charles Goodchap, Esq., Commissioner for Railways, Sydney.

Dear Sir,

At the risk of being thought impertinent, I beg to offer you a suggestion with regard to a much-required regulation of the preferential turns to steamers.

As you know, this privilege to steamers has been the cause of much outcry on the part of all those connected with sailing ships, and has given much trouble generally. And, in my opinion, it has hitherto been managed in such a manner that its obnoxiousness has been made more than necessarily apparent, thus: the practice that obtains now is to move out at night some large or other ship, partially loaded, for the accommodation of more than the prescribed number of steamers, putting such ships to much trouble after working hours, to say nothing of expense, as in some cases pilots and tugs have been necessary, and resulting of loss of loading time to the removed ship.

Now if (say) Nos. 2 and 3 hydraulic and No. 7 steam crane were set apart, the former for large and the latter for coasting or smaller steamers, and such steamers were made to follow each other thereat, they would not clash with the claims of the sailing-ships, and very much trouble and annoyance would be spared the Department and coal companies, and the result would be a larger quantity of coal shipped, and fewer complaints. The steamers would be moved for *each other's* accommodation, without calling in the aid of the Harbour Department, and without expense or delay; the sailing vessels would be left undisturbed at their berths, to load at night also if necessary.

HERBERT CROSS,

Local Manager.

NOTE.—Since writing the above, the number and size of the steamers coming and likely to come regularly has much increased, and require more than two cranes at times. Still, however, I have faith in the plan I have suggested. The removal of ships for steamers causes great delay to the cranes next morning when they are being replaced in their berths.—H. Cross.

John Young Neilson, Colliery Manager, Wallsend Coal Company :—

My chief cause of complaint is the loss which the company I represent suffers from the irregular supply of empty waggons. I hand in a list showing the loss of time during the last six months, amounting to thirty-six and a half hours. This represents a loss of 200 tons per hour, and 700 men idle for the same length of time.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] To what do you ascribe this loss? The loss, as a rule, occurs between 12 noon and 3 p.m. I am not certain as to the cause of delay, but believe it to be principally at the Weigh-bridge, and men stopping work at the meal-hour.

Mr. Richardson.] Is there no corresponding loss to the Department due to delays at the colliery, of which you in your statement take no account? It may possibly occasionally arise that there may be loss to the Department, but I think not oftener than once a month.

Does not the Department give the colliery a considerable concession by its frequent action of storing coal in its sidings which has not been ordered for shipment? No; as we have sufficient siding room at the pit, and the company derives no benefit from the removal of their coal from the mine if not ordered.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] On the days named in the statement, are you satisfied there were ships under the cranes waiting for coal, and that the coal previously forwarded from the mines had been regularly shipped. I mean, that either on the day of the stoppage or the previous day, for some reason or other—it may have been the want of ships under the cranes, or bad weather,—it was found impossible to release the waggons, and that that was the real cause of the stoppage? Captain Cross regularly advises me morning and evening as to whether to work the pit or not, but beyond that I am not in a position to say whether there were a sufficient number of ships under the cranes, or whether the waggons were being discharged as promptly as usual.

Can you give any suggestion as to whether your train arrangements can be improved; and, if so, in what way? My opinion is, the present train service is good enough, but the want of siding accommodation on the wharf at Bullock Island and the delays at the Weigh-bridge are the principal causes of complaint. When trains have been late, I have repeatedly inquired of the guard the reason, and the reply has been delays at the Weigh-bridge, and the mixing of the waggons at Bullock Island.

Mr. Richardson.] I presume, then, that the proposed alteration of the position of the Weigh-bridge at Hamilton, additional siding accommodation at that place and at Bullock Island, together with the supply of increased engine-power when necessary, will tend very largely to remove all grounds for complaint in the direction referred to? Undoubtedly so; with the duplicate line now in course of construction at a cost to the company of £6,000; and I do hope, with this additional accommodation referred to, we shall have done with the night-work, which I consider will then be quite unnecessary.

Mr. Higgs.] I believe the facilities for conducting the traffic at your colliery are equal or superior to any other colliery; is it not so? Yes; as an instance, I may state that twenty-five waggons can be filled with small coal in about 5 minutes. I may point out that we never work on pay-Saturday, and even if we were to do so, the Coal Fields Regulation Act restricts us to five hours on that day.

J. Y. NEILSON.

New Lambton Colliery Office, Newcastle, N.S.W., 10 December, 1883.

J. R. Nield, Esq.

Sir,

I have for acknowledgment your invitation to attend an inquiry into the working of the wharf and shipping business in Newcastle, which I cannot personally comply with; but I have pleasure in stating that taking the general working of the wharves, cranes, and the disposition of the shipping, I see no reason to be dissatisfied with them. Where the management of the coal and other business is so complex and divided, difficulties must necessarily arise, which perhaps might be averted if there were less officers, and the coal and other traffic business were separated. But, as a colliery proprietor, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that a great deal of the so-called mismanagement and mal-administration of the working of the cranes is due to the colliery proprietors themselves.

Yours faithfully,
ALEXANDER THORNY.

Robert Buhl, Master Trimmer, Newcastle :—

Mr. Higgs.] Do you consider that all ships coming to this harbour are capable of taking in the quantity of coal prescribed by clause 5 of the Wharf Regulations? With many ships it is possible, but in some others it is impossible.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Is it not a fact that if sufficient men be employed to trim the coal it would be possible in nineteen cases out of twenty for the ships to take it in? In some cases, as of sailing ships and steamers taking in bunker coal, it is impossible, no matter how many men are employed.

In which class is the majority? The majority will take the quantity prescribed.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you ever met with any unfairness owing to the fact that the contractor for shipping coal is also a master trimmer? I have, in many instances.

Will you state one or two, please? One instance is, of a night, after 12 o'clock, we have no one to call the boys out to work; we have to do this ourselves. Sometimes we get started at 2 o'clock, and sometimes not.

This would occur, however, whether the contractor for shipping coal were a master trimmer or not? Yes; this is a thing I have to complain of, and I think there should be a man who should supervise the loading during the night, otherwise we are at the mercy of the boys.

But can you show that the contractor uses his influence as contractor for the forwarding of his own trimming work? He uses it as a means of getting the trimming, by giving captains of vessels to understand that he can push the work better forward owing to his having the crane contract. I should like to take this opportunity of complaining about what I consider to have been an injustice. In October, 1882, while the steamer "Ocean" was under the crane receiving coal, a very heavy rain commenced to fall one night, and the contractor led me to believe that no further work would be done that night, and that it would be needless for me to bring out my men. At half-past 8 the rain cleared off, but by that time, all the men were home and I could not get them back and there was therefore no more work done that night. A fine of £5, which was imposed upon the vessel, was deducted from my trimming account, although the ship's cargo, consisting of 1,800 tons, was taken on board in twenty-seven hours from the

the time she was berthed, including the five hours for which she was fined. I think the fine should have been paid by the contractor, who misled me. I did appeal to him on the following morning, but the only satisfaction I got was that he sent his men to work the crane the following night without the necessity of my obtaining the usual order from the Wharfinger. He did not, however, refund me the £5. As the ship took in more than the prescribed quantity, while she occupied the berth, it seems that, apart from the injustice of which I complain, no fine should have been imposed at all. I think there is not sufficient engine-power for the proper performance of the work in connection with night shipping.

ROBERT BUHL.

John O'Sullivan, Stevedore, Newcastle:—

I wish to complain against a fine of £6, which was imposed about a fortnight ago. The "Aikshan"—which vessel is a bad one to trim—taking in at least forty waggons of coal per day, and only taking two hours' longer to load than she had taken on a previous occasion, when Mr. Russell was the trimmer. Those two hours the trimmers had to come out of the hold more than once to ask for coal. I could mention several vessels which Russell has been trimming which have not taken more than thirty waggons per day, and have not been fined for detention—the "Duke of Buccleuch" and the "Glanmorgaunshire," for instance.

Mr. Richardson.] On the occasion of the steamer "Tenterden" loading coal, and a delay arising, your foreman went to the crane-man to ask them to hurry up? Yes; the boys were lying round the fire near the wharf, and replied that the boss (meaning Mr. Russell's son) had told them not to hurry with her. Next morning they applied to me for some money for putting in the coal. I told them the foreman told me they had done no good work, and that they did not deserve it. They said, "All right; we'll make you suffer for it during the day." I afterwards gave them 15s.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Why did you give them the 15s.? Because they would have carried out their threat, as they have done before.

Mr. Richardson.] Has it not occurred to you that you should have resisted such unfair demands and appealed to the officers of the Department for protection from such abuse? I have never complained to the Department, but after complaining to the contractor's foreman have found things worse afterwards. Do you consider it an injustice that the contractor for shipping coal should also be allowed to carry on business as a stevedore and lighterman? I certainly do. Any other stevedore applying for the work, the captain of the ship is told by the contractor's foreman that he had better give the work to him, as he is contractor for shipping, and will be able to give him extra facilities. I know it to be a fact, which I can prove, that certain coasting captains give the contractor the work sooner than put up with the inconvenience and delay which it is in his power to put them to, even at a higher rate than they could get it done by others. I have frequently threatened that I would complain to the Department, but have only been laughed at by the contractor's foreman, to whom I have made the threat.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Who does the largest business as stevedore and lighterman? As a stevedore, I think Russell; and as a lighterman, Dalton. There are many other stevedores in Newcastle.

Mr. Richardson.] Recently an overtime order was taken out for loading the "Birksgate" at night. Can you state at what hour she was on the berth ready to take in coal? Between 12.45 and 1 a.m.

Did she commence taking in coal? No.

Why? Crane-boys refused to get up and work.

At what time did she commence? At 4.25. I took the time.

It has been stated that in this case a delay did occur until half-past 3 o'clock a.m., but that the cause of such delay was that the packing blew out of one of the valves, which necessitated the sending for the engineer to repair it. It is further stated, in proof, that the delay was not longer—that up to 6 o'clock 200 tons of coal were shipped, which could not possibly have been done in an hour and a half? I deny that 200 tons were shipped; at most, 120 tons had been shipped at 6 o'clock. I am also prepared to prove that no valve was packed, and that the delay was caused, as I have stated, by the crane-boys refusing to work. Filthy and abusive language was used by them to the mate on his asking them to go to work.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Did I hear you say you had to pay the crane and horsemen a gratuity when loading the "Birksgate," in order to get the work pushed on? I paid them 29s., all the money I had upon me at the time; and if I had not done so it would have taken five or six hours longer to load the ship, and it paid me to give it to them rather than pay all my men's wages during that time.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you proved by experience that the omission to conciliate these parties in the manner described has had the effect of delaying your men in the way you state? Yes; in this way. While the hatch is open they will put the coal in as slowly as possible, and then, when it is blocked, they will fill the decks up. On the day following that upon which I made the complaint about the "Birksgate," I complained to Russell's foreman (Haynes). I asked him who was going to pay me for the twelve men who were waiting three and a half hours to begin work. His reply was, in a jeering way, that I would get it, and that it would be stopped from their wages on Saturday, he supposed.

Did you follow his advice? No. I could see that he was merely chaffing. I billed Mr. Hewison, the ship's agent.

I presume that the presence of a Government inspector on the Bullock Island wharf at night with proper instructions would protect you from these abuses? That is what is wanted, so that the contractor's men would be properly controlled.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you think all vessels coming to the port can take the quantity prescribed by the Wharf Regulations? With some ships it is perfectly impossible, no matter how many men are put in to trim. With others, 1,000 tons may be shipped. The greater number of sailing ships, however, can take the prescribed quantity. Most vessels (steamers) taking bunker coal alone cannot take the quantity, though some may.

J. O'SULLIVAN.

Charles Joseph Campbell, Master Stevedore, Newcastle:—

On 6th December, asked Berthing Master for permission to load some Melbourne stone on the wharf; he refused to give permission to land any upon any account. Told him some had already been landed there, and failed to see why should not have same privilege as contractor. He replied he had not given any permission to any one, and if any had been so landed it was quite opposed to his wish and regulations of the port. I paid 1s. 3d. per ton for the stone. Not having been allowed to land, have
 • compelled

compelled to pay lighterage, 2s. 6d. per ton additional. Am not aware who gave the contractor permission to land stone. I saw the stone landed upon the wharf from the "Frederica." Cannot say what date. Objected to the presence of the Wharfinger, because it appeared at a former inquiry the Wharfinger and crane contractor ruled the proceedings. S.S. "Precurseur" berthed at 3 p.m., 9th August, and finished on 13th August, 9.30 a.m. On 9th received 11 waggons Lambton coal, and 29½ Ferndale, equal to 77 waggons Lambton, 266 tons; 10th, 3½ Ferndale, 26 Wallsend, total 31,282 tons; 11th, 87 Lambton, 609 tons; 13th, 14 Lambton; 108 tons. Total, 1,265 tons. Worked all night on 9th, and all day 10th, and up to midnight on 11th, and finished at 9.30 a.m. 13th. According to regulations this steamer should have taken in 1,980 tons in the time, or a deficiency of 715 tons. The fine was not imposed in this instance. I am aware that the penalty was not enforced. The "Earl of Granville," berthed. I was fined £17, which I consider very unjust, owing to the ship being a very hard one to trim. Was given to understand by the coal proprietors that coal would not be available to keep large gang employed, hence did not put one on. From the manner of working both before and after this time the fine should be remitted. I should like to know why the steamer was not fined, and by whose authority she was not fined. The "Longannon" berthed July 12th, 6 a.m.; finished on 13th at 3.30 p.m. This was an open ship; her cargo, 380 tons; nothing done in the matter of fine.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you know that the fines were not inflicted in these cases? Yes; I know, from the captains themselves. The "Duke of Devonshire" berthed 13th November; commenced work 7 p.m.; knocked off at midnight by contractor's foreman; no reason assigned; coal was available in the yard all night. The "Haidee," November 19th, stopped at midnight for want of trimmers; coal available all night.

Mr. Richardson.] Who was trimming this vessel? The contractor, Mr. Russell. "Haidee" started 6 a.m. next day. The "Warwick" stopped work one night on account of crane-man alleging waggons could not be taken over the ship's side, owing to the ship having a list. After inquiry in reference to tide, it was found the tide had fallen some 12 or 15 inches; the vessel was said to be leaning to the wharf, and the tank on the wharf side was stated to be an obstruction. The tank, being on wharf side, would lower as the ship leaned to the wharf. Next night trimmers worked to about 2 a.m. following morning; waggons some distance away. Crane-man said they could not be brought to the ship as no engine was there, and they could not get them before 3 or 4 o'clock. Trimmers then went home. Fine of £6 imposed, and upon appeal this was reduced to £3. Only Wharfinger, the contractor, and the contractor's son were allowed to speak on the subject.

Mr. Higgs.] Who remitted the £3? Don't know; paid through agents.

Mr. Richardson.] What portion of the fine do you think unjust? Think no fine should have been paid, as not a waggon was tried. I wished the foreman trimmer to be examined, but no notice was taken of request, and when I wished to make a statement the contractor objected, and asked who I was, and what I had to do in the matter. The "Oceola" loaded at No. 2 or No. 3 shoot. The contractor failed to have men there to tip the waggons. I had to take trimmers out of the ship's hold to do it, so as to get the vessel away. This is about three months ago. In the case of the "Warwick," I wish to add that she lay at the wharf twenty-four hours after completing the loading before she was removed.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] You make a charge of favouritism against the officers of the Railway Department in making some pay and allowing others to get clear? Exactly. I should like to know if colliery proprietors are fined when vessels are delayed through coal not being supplied.

Have you any reason for supposing the officers of the Railway Department inflict fines upon you where others similarly placed are exempted? I can hardly answer this question, but will quote the case of the "South Esk," in addition to the cases already quoted, which seem to me to bear that construction. On 8th December, coal available till dinner-time, and ship stopped for want of trimmers; have heard no reason given for trimmers not being there.

Mr. Richardson.] Who was the trimmer? The contractor. I am given to understand the contractor receives a portion of fines inflicted for detention. If this be so, an inducement is held out to him to cause vessels to be fined. I also desire to say that a considerable quantity of coal is knocked off the waggons, and when gathered up is not shipped again. I would like it explained how this coal is disposed of.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] As a rule, do you find any difficulty in berthing ships? No; none. If decided to give an additional berth to steamers, do you think it would be unfair to sailing ships? No. Think another berth to steamers would not be any hardship to sailing vessels.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you any suggestion to make as to what is necessary to amend the regulations, or in any way to facilitate shipment? It is impossible for a vessel with 'tween decks to take in the regulation quantity. Think that when vessels are taking in all that is possible some allowance should be made. Power should be given some one to remit penalty in such cases.

Have you ever known cranes unduly delayed in repairing break-downs? Not known of any such case in my experience.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Edmund Herald, Traffic Inspector, Newcastle :—

Mr. Richardson.] Will you be kind enough to state as briefly as possible the circumstances to which you attribute the recent shipping block which has led to this inquiry? I can only speak in a general way. There was no unusual delay in this case; but it is an undoubted fact that the siding accommodation at Hamilton Junction, Weigh-bridge, Bullock Island, and the whole of the collieries with the exception of the Wallsend Coal Company, is quite inadequate. To show the increase which has taken place in the coal transactions at Bullock Island I will quote the following figures:—Total tonnage of coal shipped at Bullock Island from 1st January to 30th November, 1882, 788,941 tons; for corresponding period of 1883, 883,660 tons; total increase, 94,719 tons. If the additional weigh-bridge and siding accommodation applied for be supplied without delay, and the various colliery companies, excepting the Wallsend Company, be called upon to increase their siding accommodation, I feel sure that the whole business of the port can be carried on without any difficulty or hitch.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Can you give any idea of the length of time trains are delayed at the collieries from the time of their arrival to the time of their departure? I have no complaint to make with regard to the Wallsend Coal Company, but as to the others the time the engines are delayed varies from half an hour to two hours per trip, whereas with proper facilities half an hour should be the outside. In stating it to be my opinion that under such altered circumstances no serious hitch would occur, I wish to point out that I limit my statement to the bringing of the waggons to the cranes. I have no control upon any after operations.

Do

Do you think there is sufficient engine-power supplied for nightwork at Bullock Island? One engine is not sufficient when four or five vessels are at work, as we have to take the empty waggons made during the night six miles to keep the yard clear. I propose to arrange for the services of an extra engine when required in future.

Is it your opinion that the haulage of the coal from the mines and the placing of the same at Bullock Island and at Newcastle should be under the charge of one man, whose time should be devoted to that work alone? Yes; the whole of the coal trade should be; but he should be possessed of large railway experience and very considerable tact and energy; in addition to which he should have considerable clerical attainments, because he would require to be in constant communication with the several colliery or shipping managers, and the Traffic Manager.

Mr. Richardson.] You come, I believe, in contact, in the course of business, with the Wharfinger; will you be good enough to give your opinion as to his qualifications for the office and the way in which he carries out his duties? I hardly know what his duties now are, the berthing of ships and the control of the wharfs having apparently been taken out of his hands. He is attentive, but his manner is not conciliatory, and owing to this he does not probably do himself justice. I would say that the withdrawal of first one duty and then another has not been calculated to improve his disposition, but, on the contrary, has had the effect of discouraging him.

E. HERALD.

Andrew Dalton, Stevedore, Newcastle :—

On Friday, the 7th instant I applied to the Berthing Master with an order for a lighter to load coal; I was told that I would have to wait until a vessel was finished at No. 2 staith, as No. 4 staith was broken down and could not work; the contractor's foreman for shipping coal applied afterwards, and on Saturday morning either his or his son's lighter was loaded at No. 4 staith; the consequence was that his lighter was loaded before we got a turn.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you made a complaint to the proper officer, and, if so, with what result? I saw the Berthing Master and told him about our detention; he told me he would see about it; he went down to the contractors. The next I saw of him he told me he had seen the contractor, or his representative, who had given him notice that the shoot was broken down.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] How long were you delayed? From Friday afternoon, 4 o'clock, till Saturday morning, 11 o'clock, at which time we got under No. 3.

When was Russell's lighter loaded under No. 4? I saw her loading at 7 a.m. Saturday.

Have you any reason for supposing any repairs were effected between the hours of your delay? To the best of my knowledge no repairs were effected.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you found that, in a general way, the fact of the contractor for shipping coal being also a lighterman and a trimmer, has been prejudicial to the fair interests of others concerned? Yes; I have. Strange vessels coming into the port are boarded by the contractor's foreman to solicit their stevedore work. He represents to them that Mr. Russell is a Government contractor for shipping coal, and he has a Government wharf for discharging ballast at the Dyke, and that if the captains allow them to do the work they will get more promptly loaded on that account.

Do you know of your own knowledge that that is done? Yes, I do.

But, although this may appear to act unjustly to those carrying on similar occupations, no real injustice may be done or prejudicial effect result to the shipping interest is this not a fair conclusion? I do not think it would. This is a fair conclusion.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Has he ever delayed a ship trimmed by yourself in this way, by pushing forward the coal for the ship he is trimming? Not by pushing the coal forward, but there is no doubt the boys work better for the ship the contractor is trimming.

In your experience, are there any ships trading to this port which are unable, from their construction, to take in the quantity prescribed by clause 5 of the regulations, if a sufficient number of hands be put on to do the trimming? Yes; there are some vessels which could not possibly take the prescribed quantity, no matter how many men are put on to trim. I may add that I am prepared to bring forward the captain of a ship now in port to prove my assertion with regard to Mr. Russell's foreman seeking stevedoring business under the representation referred to.

ANDREW DALTON.

Newcastle, 10 December, 1883.

To the Chairman and Board of Inquiry into the alleged Defective Shipment of Coal.
Gentlemen,

Having been called to the colliery earlier than I expected to-day, I find it impossible to appear before your Board to state verbally what I believe to be some, if not the whole, of the causes of the grievous delays that have taken place of late in the shipment of coal.

1. I may state that the preferential turns given to steamers at the cranes other than those set apart by the Commissioner is one of the primary causes.
2. The keeping back of coal from sailing vessels that are being loaded during the day to load steamers at night.
3. The distributing into too many hands the management of the coal traffic.
4. The delays that occur at what is known as Hamilton Weigh-bridge.

Referring to No. 1, I do not say that there should be no preferential turns given to steamers; but I maintain that there should be cranes set apart for that special purpose, and when these particular cranes are occupied by steamers, whatever other steamers may be in port should take their regular turn at the ordinary cranes with sailing vessels. The present number of cranes set apart for steamers (2) may not be sufficient; but whatever number there are so set apart should, as I have already stated, be the only cranes at which steamers should get a preference.

No. 2 is also a source of annoyance and delay at the present time. There are sufficient cranes to ship more coals during twelve working hours in a day than the collieries are capable of vending—*i.e.*, providing the ships laying under the cranes are compelled to take two-thirds of the quantity, as provided by the crane regulations. There may be, at times, cases in which, from unforeseen causes, a vessel could not take this quantity; but these cases would be rare indeed, and where they did occur some slight exception

exception could be made. When it was first arranged to work cranes at night it was never anticipated, I am sure, that they should be kept comparatively idle during the day, so that any particular vessel or steamer might get the coal at night. It was, so far as I can recollect, arranged for vessels to work at night, so that in cases where the whole of the cranes were occupied a company whose pits were idle for want of shipping might give a vessel a night turn.

To illustrate the extent to which night turns have been carried on of late, I may mention that on Wednesday last nine of the cranes were ordered to work during the night, and notwithstanding this apparent anxiety to facilitate traffic one or two of the collieries were left idle next morning with plenty of tonnage in harbour. To remedy this defect, it ought to be the duty of those in charge of the traffic to insist upon the companies who have vessels under the cranes keeping them going during the day. Few, if any, of the collieries have sufficient stauding-room at the pit to detain much coal, and, therefore, in the great majority of cases, whatever coal is kept back must be stored on the Government siding, and under the noses of those who are in charge.

Thirdly. It must be apparent to all who have an interest in the coal trade that of late the delays and annoyances have been greater than during any time in the past ten years. I attribute this solely to the fact that there are far too many heads to consult. In my opinion, the coal and the ordinary traffic should be separate and distinct. There is now a Berthing Master, whose duty it is to put in vessels according to turn, and if one man were put in charge of the working and controlling of the trains who should be responsible alone to the Traffic Manager, the local colliery managers would then know exactly to whom they would have to apply, and neglect on the part of the official could be brought home to him without the circumvention so common and frequent at the present time.

Fourthly. Another source of delay is in weighing and shunting the coal. I myself have travelled in the coal-train from the colliery, and when we arrived at the Weigh-bridge there were two trains ahead of us. The first of these had to shunt a portion of the waggons into the siding, and the balance had to go to Newcastle. Before this could be done, and water taken in, we were upwards of an hour at the Weigh-bridge. I notice that Mr. Bewick has lately put in a long siding in what is known as Howe's Signal-box; but, unfortunately, no weigh-bridge has been put there, consequently no amendment has been made in the delay that I now speak of. If a weigh-bridge were put about midway between the junction of the siding I refer to and the junction with the main line, the water-column shifted from its present position to somewhere near where the present weigh-bridge is, I venture to think that at least two and a half to three hours per day would be saved by each engine. Only to-day, in travelling with the coal-train, the engine had to take water in the empty road, and she also had to pick up empties from the siding. There was one empty train coming from Bullock Island, but in consequence of the engine taking water the train from Bullock Island had to stand in idleness, and had there been four or five trains instead of two a similar delay would have taken place; whereas, if the alterations I have here suggested were made, not only this, but delays in weighing-up coal, would be altogether a thing of the past.

Now, with regard to penalties for non-compliance, it is no part of my duty to suggest how this is to be brought about. All I do know is that if a crane is capable of shipping a given quantity of coal in a given number of hours, the owner or agents of a ship should be made aware of that fact before his vessel is put under, and he or they should be prepared to enter into a bond that they would ship the quantity stated. The coal proprietors should also be responsible for giving the ship the quantity of coal that they undertake to load, the Government at the same time holding themselves responsible for bringing it from the pits (if it is there), and seeing that the crane-contractor duly ships it according to these regulations, also that the trimmers, whoever they may be, be held responsible for trimming it when it is shipped. Every part is a factor in the traffic, and each party in control of any one department should be made responsible for the due fulfilment of the conditions.

I would also have telegraphic communication between the parties in charge of the traffic at Newcastle, Bullock Island, and Hamilton, so that the local colliery manager should ascertain from the party in charge the exact position of the trains, whether they will be loaded or empty. There should also be a record kept of each train, its delays, &c. By this means the Traffic Manager would at once ascertain from the party in charge the cause of delay; and as each individual employed in the coal traffic would be immediately responsible to the party in charge, there would be no difficulty on the part of the Traffic Manager in fixing on the guilty party. Of course, whoever the party appointed may be, he should be one that is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the collieries. We would then be in a position to know exactly how to regulate the hauling power, so as not only to keep the ships going, but to keep the collieries free from loaded waggons and supplied with empty ones. But so long as there is a division of authority—so long, in fact, as each man in position seems to act on his own responsibility—instead of the delays which have occurred during these last six or seven months being reduced, they will, in my opinion, as the traffic extends, be greatly intensified.

Apologizing for venturing to give you my opinions so fully,

I am, &c.,
JAMES FLETCHER.

David Williams, Agent, Union s.s. Company:—

The "Duke of Buccleuch" and "Glanmorganshire," and other vessels lying at the cranes on 5th instant, were not taking in anything like the quantity required by clause 5 of the regulations. If they had been, the block referred to by telegram to the Minister for Works could not have occurred, in which the "Te Anau," "Taramang," and "Wendourc" were kept waiting for berths. The "Te Anau" was about thirty-two hours waiting for a berth, and got one at 10 p.m. The "Taramang" was waiting two days and two nights. My impression is that this clause 5 will never be carried out by the present officers. There is never anybody on the wharf to see that the ship takes coal or that the contractor ships it.

Mr. Richardson.] Where are the Wharfinger and Berthing Master? The Berthing Master has far too much to do, inasmuch as whenever ships are to shift he should be there. His occupation of laying out the berths takes him entirely away from the wharf. The wharfinger is seldom to be found. My opinion is that a competent assistant should be appointed to the Berthing Master, as it is impossible to attend to both wharfs at one time, as he is often required to do. I consider it highly necessary that an officer of the Department should be in charge of the shipping at the Bullock Island Wharf during the night, to

see that the contractor's boys do their duty. The nightwork at the Dyke cannot be carried on with the present engine-power, they having to go to Hamilton for water, where they are frequently absent two hours. There is no person on the wharf to see to the cranes; in the event of shortness of men the contractor can simply say the crane is broken down.

Mr. Richardson.] Can there be any object in the contractor delaying repairs? Yes; if all cranes in Newcastle are in full work the contractor can save a few gangs by delaying repairs.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have you ever been subjected to any inconvenience or delay through cranes being out of repair; if so, when and to what extent? The "Wakatipu" berthed at No. 8 crane at 5 p.m. on At 8 p.m. crane broke down; engineers of "Wakatipu" repaired crane by 10 p.m.; started work at 1 a.m., the boys having been absent in the interim; 1 p.m. next day crane broke down again; contractor repaired it, and at 7 p.m. break-band broke; contractor took the break-band off No. 1. This is my experience on one occasion. Speaking generally, I feel sure the cranes are not kept in good working order, otherwise the break-downs would not be so frequent.

Number of vessels loaded at No. 6 crane for 1881	...	...	...	17
"	"	"	1882	Nil.
"	"	"	1883	47

Mr. Richardson.] Can you give a case in which the contractor has delayed crane repairs unnecessarily? Yes; No. 2 crane has been lying on the wharf nearly two years in a disabled state—one of the best cranes we have. I believe this crane can be put right in two days, and can ship easily 600 tons per day. I have taken 1,350 tons in sixteen hours from this crane.

I would like it to be ascertained how many ships have been loaded at No. 6 steam crane (old No. 7) during the last three years, when she last broke down, and when ready for work? I have frequently known the Dyke cranes to lie idle on account of not keeping duplicate valves (value about 5s.) I would recommend that two or three spare chains be kept.

Have these valves, when required, to be procured in Sydney? He cannot get them from Sydney—he has to make them.

Has Mr. Hickson, of the Harbours and Rivers Department, no supervision of these cranes? I think not. In addition to the valves and chains, I consider the pipes should be duplicated, or the present ones in tunnel, as it is in my certain knowledge that the whole work has been frequently stopped for repairs to pipe. No. 9 crane smashed a chain-link at one time, and even the welding of that link took some three or four days. This was the cause of the block recently complained of. I am of opinion that the Harbour Department does not work amicably with the Railway Department.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] In what respect? The pilots get at loggerheads, and will not shift the ships; they say it is not prudent to move ships. The "Glanmorganshire" was ordered out by the Berthing Master. The pilot was on board and refused to take her. In consequence of her not being removed, the "Sophia R. Luhrs" was stopped working when a strong southerly wind came on. The pilot stated it was not practicable to shift her. Following night the "Sophia R. Luhrs," a vessel of about same tonnage, was compelled to do by the Berthing Master what the pilot would not do in the case of the "Glanmorganshire."

Mr. Richardson.] Were the conditions similar each evening? The ebb tide was one hour later and much stronger, and consequently quite as difficult to move in the latter case. In the case of the "Glanmorganshire" it was a pilot ship; the "Sophia R. Luhrs" was an exempt vessel. I consider pilot vessels should be moved at night; for instance, high water at 4 p.m., it would then be low water about 10 p.m., and the vessels should then be shifted, particularly as it is always moonlight; it being high water again at 4.40 following morning, hence the ebb tide comes away, and the ship cannot be shifted till mid-day. The pilots objecting to shift vessels at night, although steamers of heaviest tonnage continually do it. The pilots' reasons for not shifting vessels at night are that they cannot get up steam. I herewith beg to hand you Messrs. J. & A. Brown's reply:—"The delay caused by this non-removal is obvious and very serious; four or five of the cranes often being blocked in this way." The cranes are supposed to tip the following quantities per day:—

No. 3	...	...	...	...	500 tons.
Hydraulic, 8 at 600	...	...	...	...	4,800 "
Shoots, 3 at 300	...	...	...	...	900 "
					6,200 "
					exclusive of nightwork.
Coal Companies can supply:—					
Wallsend Company	...	...	...	...	2,000 tons.
Ferndale and New Lambton	...	...	...	...	400 "
Lambton	...	...	...	...	700 "
Co-operative	...	...	...	...	800 "
Brown's, Duckenfield, and Minmi	...	...	...	...	600 "
Newcastle	...	...	...	...	700 "
					5,200 "

Which shows that without nightwork cranes can more than ship the coal the companies can produce.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Is it not a fact that there are times when no vessels are waiting for berths, and cranes are in consequence idle, and that the lull is followed by a rush of vessels? In the case of any rush, and the cranes properly worked, they can still ship more coal than the coal companies can produce.

Are you under the impression that all ships loading here can take in the regulation quantity? No; but even those ships that cannot take in the daily quantity for two days can take in the quantity for day and night.

Mr. Higgs.] Do you think such vessels can take in 1,800 tons in two days and two nights? Yes; certainly.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you think it would be a fair thing generally to increase these quantities? No; there are many ships that cannot take more. By alterations, which would not in any way injure the ships, they could be made to take in the quantity. The inconvenience I am put to in being compelled by the Wharfinger to get a guarantee that the coal will be supplied is a matter that I wish to complain of. The Wharfinger refused on one occasion to berth our ship without the guarantee, though the coal was then standing in the yard. I consider it the duty of the Department to find if the coal is on the wharf, if doubts exist; the last trip the "Hauroto" was here I delivered at 10 a.m. an order for her coal; when she was signalled I asked the Berthing Master for a berth, and he told me he could not give me a berth, the

the coal order was not in ; I told him I had placed the order in in the morning, and as there were two berths clear not to let me go to my anchors, but to allow me to berth ; this he refused to do, but told me he would look out at the dyke, telephone down, and if the coal order was in allow me to berth, which was done. The Wharfinger had the coal order in his office all day. As it was of importance that this vessel should be berthed immediately after arrival, I think the Wharfinger should have let the Berthing Master know. Omissions of this nature are of frequent occurrence—in fact, it is the case almost daily. If the coal company gives a coal order, I consider it should be carried out. It sometimes happens that an order has been handed in and subsequently the coal proprietor will cause the coal to be held back for some other ship. In the event of the coal company being disinclined to carry out an order given, I think the ship should be hauled out to make room for some vessel which will get and take the coal in.

Newcastle, New South Wales, 10 December, 1883.

In reply to your letter of to-day's, asking whether it is true we refuse to supply steam-tugs to remove vessels at night, we beg to state that steam-power can always be obtained on application at the office from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Yours, &c.,

David Williams, Esq., Newcastle.

JAMES & ALEX. BROWN.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have you ever been put to any inconvenience through the craneman not working in meal-hours? I have had work done in meal-hours, but it is very difficult to get it done at these hours.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you ever had coal put on board between 6 and 7 o'clock when you have had a night turn? No; never.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have you ever had difficulty in getting work done during the night—say after 6 p.m.? Not until after the supper-hour, 11 p.m., but after that hour the boys sleep and get drunk, and there is great difficulty generally in getting work done.

Mr. Richardson.] Is it a fact that these boys are in the habit of demanding gratuities when they are required to ship greater quantities than the regulation demands? Yes, it is a fact, and my impression is we would suffer largely if we did not do it. It is not my experience that without this gratuity the work would be retarded at other times.

Have you any animosity against the Wharfinger, as some parts of your evidence reflect strongly against the capacity and business conduct of that officer? I have no animosity against the Wharfinger.

But you apparently consider that he either neglects or is unfit for his duties? I consider him unfit for his duties, and I also consider he neglects his duties.

Clause 9. Vessels have been lying at the cargo-wharf day after day waiting a chance to get a berth to take in stiffening. When vessels arrive and want the same berth they then get their stiffening by lighter, and so keep the vessel arrived lying in the harbour, which would not have happened if they had been compelled to discharge the quantity provided in clause 9, and I consider the vessel after lying there doing nothing should be removed.

Do you consider it objectionable that the contractor for shipping the coal should also do trimming and lightering? No; I see no objection.

Do you allude to the operations under the present system, or under amended conditions? I consider that if the cranes are kept in thorough working order and the regulations adhered to (under an Inspector) I can see no objection.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you consider vessels would find any difficulty in discharging more than 60 tons per day? I think 60 tons a very fair quantity.

Do you think it would be a wise thing to have a Board, consisting of (say) Harbour Master, Berthing Master, and some other officer of the Government, to determine as to the quantities of coal different vessels can take and should take—that is, when vessels can take more than the regulation requires the contractor should be compelled to ship, and the ship should be compelled to take such greater quantity; also that any difficulties in the working should be at once referred to such Board for their decision? Yes, I think it would be a grand thing—in fact I consider it would facilitate work better than any other thing that has been suggested.

Mr. Richardson.] It has been stated that it would be far more satisfactory if the Government were to undertake directly the shipping of the coal by their own employes instead of by contract. Will you favour us with your opinion on the subject? I think it would be carried out more satisfactorily; still I believe if regulations are enforced, as amended in the way proposed, there would be nothing to complain of. Some protection from the weather should be erected on the cranes, so that work may be carried on at all times, as was done previously. Formerly work was carried on in all weathers, but latterly excuses have been put forth to knock off work in bad weather.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you think it desirable that another crane-berth should be set apart for steamers, and do you consider if this were done sailing ships would be seriously inconvenienced or would have any grounds for complaint? I think another crane-berth should be set apart for steamers, inasmuch as fully half the coal is taken from the port by steamers. I do not see that sailing ships should complain.

Are your interests entirely amongst steamers, or are you concerned with sailing ships also? About one-half with each class. We send about as much by sailing ships as by steamer.

Have you had to pay when an extra horse is required to load more speedily at night? Don't know that I have to pay, but I do pay, and consider it only fair.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you any reason to suppose that fines are not fairly levied, that is, that one vessel has been fined where, under similar circumstances, others would not be fined? I do not know of any such case.

D. WILLIAMS,

Agent, Union S.S. Co.

David T. Allan, Harbour Master, Newcastle :—

I HAVE been over twenty-five years in the position of Harbour Master at Newcastle. For some time past, so far as I am concerned, in the shipping business everything has been working rather smoothly.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] A good many people have said there is no difficulty in shipping the quantities provided in the regulations (clause 5)—Do you think 600 tons can be shipped in one day, or 1,800 tons in three days? No. Not one ship in a hundred can do it—sailing ships are referred to.

You

You think all steamers can take this quantity? Not all steamers—but colliers can take much more. Do you think there is any difficulty in steamers taking in bunker coal at the same rate? Yes; they cannot do it.

What rate do you consider fair for bunker coal? I cannot say with any degree of certainty, the appliances being so varied.

Mr. Richardson.] In connection with clause 5, would it be possible to amend it by making a scale which would embrace all classes of vessels? I could only divide them into three classes, viz.: Steam colliers, steamers taking bunker coal, and sailing vessels, but it would be difficult to give a fixed quantity for steamers taking bunker coal.

It has been suggested that instead of laying down such a scale as is hinted at above, and which seems impracticable, that a Board should be appointed, whose duty it would be to decide in all cases whether or not a ship is liable for non-compliance with the regulations as regards quantity of coal shipped—what do you think of such a proposition? I think it would meet the justice of the case. I consider that when the coal company is in fault in not supplying the coal the fine should not be borne by the ship but by such coal company.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Would it be unreasonable to stipulate that vessels loading at the hydraulic cranes should be required to take in quantities greater than provided by clause 5—say 800 or even 900 tons per day, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.? I think it would not be unreasonable for colliers of modern construction, but in the case of other steamers it would.

Would the introduction of a regulation to the effect that the contractor should be required to ship coal in excess of the quantity laid down in the regulation, provided it is available and the ship is in a position to receive it, be advisable—of course under such circumstances the ship being bound to receive such quantity in excess? I think it would be advisable.

From your position as Harbour Master do you know of any reason why the shipping should not be done by contract? No; I know of no reason. If the Government did the work I fear the public would never be satisfied.

Mr. Richardson.] Are you aware of any abuses which exist in connection with shipping by contract, and that the crane boys are virtually masters of the situation, often declining in fact to carry on the work with anything like despatch until it has been made worth their while to do so? I have often heard that such is the case, but I have no positive proof to bear it out.

Do you consider the contractor exercises proper supervision over the shipping? I am not in a position to say. I think some person in the employ of the Government should be appointed to see that the crane contractor performs the duty.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you think the contractor keeps the cranes generally in good order? I am not competent to judge, but I think not, as they lie a long time out of repair.

Do you think the fact of the contractor doing stevedoring and lightering business in any way interferes with his business of shipping the coal? I think it would be well if the contractor did not have any trimming or lightering business.

The contractor should gather up and ship all coal which falls from the waggons within 40 yards of the crane. Is it within your knowledge that he does so? I never knew this was required. Nor is it within my knowledge what becomes of such coal. I have seen, however, coal being put on board steam launches at Bullock Island which may have been gathered from the wharf.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you know what the Wharfinger's duties consist of? He ought to be present when any vessel comes alongside the wharf to give directions to the master or pilot as to what berth such vessel should be put into, and see her placed to suit the crane, and have a general supervision over all the wharves, see that goods are not left about, and keep mooring-posts clear.

Does he, as far as you are aware, attend to those duties satisfactorily? Not at all. I have never seen him attend to it once.

But may he not be attending to duties elsewhere? He may be so engaged.

Complaints have been made that Mr. Sheppey has not only been inattentive to his duties on the wharf but has been discourteous and disobliging to the public. Do you believe that there is any just foundation for this complaint? Judging from his discourteous and disobliging manner to my department I should say it is the case.

Of your own knowledge, however, you are not able to say that the complaint referred to is a just one? No.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Since the appointment of the Berthing Master, have there been complaints in the matter of berthing? No; none whatever.

Do you think Captain Paton fully understands and carries out his duties satisfactorily? I would not have recommended him for the position had I thought otherwise, and he has fully come up to my expectations. He requires some assistance.

Do you think there should be a Berthing Master at Newcastle and another at Bullock Island continually? I think so; and from my experience in England there would be not fewer than five or six for a similar amount of duty. A Berthing Master should never be required to leave the wharf for other duty, as is often the case at present.

Do you think a Berthing Master should be in attendance at night time? If an assistant to the Berthing Master be appointed, he could be made use of for the night duty.

Do you think another berth should be allowed to steam vessels? I think so; because the great proportion of the coal is now carried by steamers.

Do you think there would be an outcry from the agents generally if this were done? I think not, because the agents are all more or less engaged by steamers.

Do you think it would be better to have three berths defined or to allow steamers any three available? I think it would be better to have berths defined, as then it would be known where steamers are to go. On reconsideration, I think it would be better that steamers should have a right to the occupation of any three berths which might be vacant, at the discretion of the Berthing Master. In recommending additional wharf supervision I would strongly recommend that persons of nautical experience may be employed, and that not less than two such men be employed at Bullock Island wharf—the one for night, the other for day duty, as may be required by the Berthing Master; also the employment of a Deputy Berthing Master to take charge of the Newcastle wharf. All these officers should wear uniform.

It has been stated that delays occur in removing vessels from the wharf after the loading has been completed in consequence of the pilots not being in attendance or willing to remove such vessels? I am aware of one case where a pilot demurred as he considered it unsafe; the Assistant Harbour Master went there and directed the ship's removal, which was done. This is the only case I am aware of. It was, I believe, more on account of caution on the part of the pilot than an unwillingness to move the ship. I may quote an instance (an extreme case of enforcing regulations) wherein two steamers arrived on Sunday with pilots on board. The wharf was almost free from vessels, and apparently no vessels on turn to load. The pilots made the steamer fast, with the approval of the Berthing Master, subject to the approval of the Wharfinger. The following morning these vessels were ordered out by the Wharfinger, and one of them in particular was put to considerable expense and damage unnecessarily, as she was afterwards brought back to the same berth to load. The captain wrote me a very strong letter on this matter, condemning the port and all belonging to it for their injudicious arrangements. The captains of the vessels, or perhaps more properly the pilots, were no doubt in error in entering into possession of the berths without the Wharfinger's permission, but seeing that there were no vessels with a prior claim to the berths, and in view of the provisional permission of the Berthing Master, I consider it was an exceedingly arbitrary act to order the removal of these vessels.

Mr. Kirkcaldie: Do your duties and those of the Wharfinger and Berthing Master come into conflict at any time? They do sometimes, unavoidably, and therefore it is necessary that the greatest harmony and accommodation should prevail.

D. T. ALLAN,
Harbour Master.

Sir,

Harbour Office, Newcastle, 17/2/83.

I have the honor to forward you the enclosed letter from the Berthing Master, which shows a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and from my own observation, as well as the frequent complaints from the Assistant Harbour Master and shipmasters generally, about the unnecessary trouble and expense the latter are put to through the injudicious arrangements of the Wharfinger, I think there is just cause for complaint.

Since the Berthing Master was appointed that officer has had no rule or line of duty laid down for his guidance; he has only been subjected to the arrogant and capricious orders of the Wharfinger, who seemingly does not understand what the duties of a Berthing Master consists of. If the Wharfinger would devote more time in his office, in office-hours (in place of being elsewhere), and keep the Berthing Master supplied with a list of ships and steamers on turn that have cargoes ready, and mutually assist and work in harmony with all concerned for one interest, much unpleasantness and loss of time would be avoided. He would command more respect, and be in a position to act independently and impartially to all concerned.

The duties in connection with their harbour and wharfs require constant and early attendance; much time has been lost by the interests of the wharfs not being properly represented in the morning, which is always the best time to get through with work, and our wharfs are now so extensive that they require more supervision.

I must apologize for taking this unusual course, as it may appear interfering with the duties of another Department, but as the errors of others have been credited to my Department, and I have been instructed to select a Berthing Master, I feel to a certain extent responsible that his duties are carried out for the interests of the public, and that the representation of the port does not suffer, I trust will be sufficient excuse for my troubling you on this matter, and in doing so I disclaim all personal feeling or motive towards any person whatever. I very much desire (should you deem it desirable) that an inquiry be held into these statements by gentlemen outside the Department.

The Commissioner for Railways, Sydney.

I have, &c.,
D. T. ALLAN, H.M.

Harbour Department, Wharfinger, and Berthing Master:—

It is imperative, for the benefit of the public and the interests of the Government, that the several duties should be carried on with the greatest harmony, and, at the same time, a line should be drawn to guide them where the several duties end. I can devise nothing better than the same line that was recommended by the late Commissioner for Railways (John Rae, Esq.) and Captain Hixson, viz., that all pilot vessels be taken to the wharf, and removed when fully loaded to their anchorage, and that all other vessels loading or discharging be removed for the benefit of the crane, by direction of the Wharfinger or his assistant. This method answered very well until the present Wharfinger came into office, when much dissatisfaction occurred; but since the appointment of the Berthing Master things have gone on very much better. But that officer has too much to do, and no one person can supervise the loading and shifting of so many vessels, for, as frequently happens, a number will be removing at the same time. The two men before referred to could, in addition to the keeping of the wharf in order, be under the direction of the Berthing Master.

With every manner of respect to the Traffic Manager, and knowing the feelings of that gentleman with regard to the wharf, and when considering the enormous amount of traffic on the Northern line, I am of opinion that that officer should be relieved as much as possible (as he desires) from the duties of the wharf, and that an officer be appointed who understands the working of cranes, to supervise and see that no undue stoppage of said cranes takes place.

I believe that such a gentleman as Mr. Hickson, our Resident Engineer, would be the proper person. Also an appeal in cases of dispute.

12/12/83.

D. T. ALLAN,
Harbour Master.

Remarks.

In addition to the Wharfinger, who should be an officer of early habits, there should be at least two men to look after the interests of the wharfs.

D. T. ALLAN.

ORDINARY sailing ships being so constructed they cannot receive and trim coals like steam colliers that are specially built for the trade, and almost require no trimming.

Ships

Ships have frequently loaded beyond the depth allowed by the Harbour Master, causing much delay to other vessels. In such cases they should be made to pay all detention to the crane and otherwise caused through such neglect.

D. T. ALLAN,
Harbour Master.

Notice.—Wharf Regulations to be revised.

We have the best-constructed wharfs in the Southern Hemisphere, and they are the most neglected. Cargo such as bricks, ballast, and other loose material is frequently landed so close to the edge next the harbour, leaving no passage, and doubtless must run into the harbour. I have seen large portions of the wharf near No. 6 crane covered with dirt, and a crop of grass growing, which, when cleared away, showed the wood planking completely rotten. Mooring-posts are frequently covered in such a way, rendering them unserviceable.

The Crane Regulations require revising.

Sailing ships to be restricted to 450 tons per diem, being as much as ordinary vessels can receive and trim. Steam colliers to load at the rate of 60 tons per hour.

No vessel to be taken under the cranes unless her cargo is ready, and she is prepared to go on loading until completed.

Ships not to load deeper than the depth allowed by the Harbour Master—No. 5 in Crane Regulations (abuse of) in case of "Edwin Bassett."

Sirs,

Harbour Office, Newcastle, 15 December, 1883.

I wish to call your attention to that part of the 5th article in the Crane Regulations wherein the Commissioner for Railways reserves the right to direct the removal of vessels in lieu of making charges, as this right has been hitherto placed in the hands of the Wharfinger, by whom, in many instances, it has been misapplied, to the discredit of all concerned, and would not be supported in a Court of Law. I therefore respectfully recommend that the words referred to be left out, and that the 7th article be acted on instead. The Harbour Master has sufficient power by the Harbour Regulations to remove vessels when in fault, thus avoiding the capricious orders sent by the Wharfinger.

I have, &c.,

D. T. ALLAN.

P.S.—I called at the office of the Traffic Manager at 10.15 a.m., and after waiting about fifteen minutes I was obliged to leave.

SCHEDULE H.

Harbour Removal Dues.

A Table of the Dues payable for removing ships from one place to another :—

	£	s.	d.
For any ship not exceeding 300 tons.....	1	0	0
Exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 400 tons.....	1	5	0
" 400 " 500 ".....	1	10	0
" 500 " 600 ".....	1	15	0
" 600 " 800 ".....	2	0	0
" 800 " 1,000 ".....	2	10	0
" 1,000 ".....	3	0	0

Harbour Master
may remove ship
under certain
circumstances.
Penalty.

4. It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master of any port or place within the jurisdiction to require the master of any ship or vessel which shall be anchored or moored in such place or manner as to impede the navigation in such port or place, or for other reasons, to remove such ship or vessel to such place therein as he may direct; and any such master who shall refuse or neglect to remove his ship or vessel when so required shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; and in case there shall be no crew, or an insufficient crew, or insufficient tackling or appliances on board such ship or vessel to remove her, as and when so required, the said Harbour Master may cause such ship or vessel to be removed and supplied, and may recover in a summary way from the master or owner the expenses incurred in such removal. (35 Victoria, No. 7, s. 116.)

Frederick R. Neild, Paymaster and Chief Clerk, Traffic Manager's Office:—

Mr. Richardson.] During the course of the large amount of evidence that has been taken there has been a very general complaint regarding the Wharfinger, Mr. Sheppey. Now you, I presume, will have come more directly in contact with him than any other officer of the Department. I shall be obliged if you will give your opinion as to his qualifications for the post which he occupies, and as it has been hinted that he is neglectful of his duties and rarely to be found in his office, will you state if you consider that he devotes his best energies and attention to the interests of the Department? As regards his qualifications for the post of Wharfinger, I consider that, with one exception (that of a man named Scott), Mr. Sheppey is equal to any of his predecessors. From the numerous interviews he has had with me, with the object of adding my opinion to his own before acting in important matters, I have been forced to the conclusion that he takes a deep interest in his work, and is actuated by a desire to meet the wishes of the Department. With respect to the alleged absences from his office, I feel bound to say that he does not attend at his office so regularly as I would feel it my duty to do if I occupied the position. There are, however, many calls upon his time which require his absence from the office to inquire into matters connected with the conduct of the coal traffic.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Can you assign any reason why Mr. Sheppey should be so unpopular with the public? I think his offensive manner has more to do with it than anything else, and his assuming a superiority and authority over the people with whom he has to do business, although I believe he does not intend to be offensive.

It has been very generally stated that the Wharfinger favours the contractor in the matter of fines, and on looking into the matter we find that while Mr. Russell is allowed to do the largest business as a stevedore in the port, he has only been fined three times this year, and these three fines have all been imposed during the last ten days. Are you in a position to express an opinion with respect to the matter? I am not in a position to give any definite opinion, but think it is not at all unlikely that the largeness of Russell's operations enables him to command the necessary labour to meet the regulations. I hardly think

think the Wharfinger would favour the contractor in the matter of fines, because, whatever they may be now, I know they used to be on very indifferent terms.

Mr. Richardson.] The evidence discloses the fact that the relations between the Wharfinger and Berthing Master are extremely unsatisfactory—very bad feeling evidently exists between them, and in evidence they contradict one another in several instances. Have you any idea how such a state of things has arisen, and can you say who is responsible for it? From information that has come to me from time to time I would say that, while Mr. Sheppey is not quite free from blame in the matter, I have been led to believe that Captain Paton's demeanour towards the Wharfinger has almost amounted to open opposition.

F. R. NEILD.

Captain Newton, Assistant Harbour Master :—

I HAVE been in Newcastle ten and a half years, and have occupied the position of Deputy Harbour Master for the last two years and a half. My duties bring me probably into closer contact with the Wharfinger than do those of any other officer, and I can say that since the appointment of a Berthing Master things in connection with the shipping have gone on very satisfactorily. Respecting the Wharfinger himself, I must say that I have had to put up with a good deal of discourtesy on his part, and the manner in which orders were given and countermanded caused a great deal of confusion between the Harbour and Railway Departments. I consider that the Berthing Master requires assistance in the carrying on of his duties. A great deal of time is now lost in the shifting of vessels. The Berthing Master cannot be in two places at once, and his presence is often required at Bullock Island when he is at Newcastle, and *vice versa*. I think it a matter of considerable importance (as affecting materially the quantity of coal to be loaded) that arrangements should be made for the working of the hydraulic engines during a meal-hour when such service is required to enable a vessel to catch the tide, as for want of this a vessel having very little to load is sometimes detained at the wharf as long as twenty-four hours. I would point out, although I am not prepared with a remedy, that much time is lost by the delay which frequently arises in the supplying of tugs.

HENRY NEWTON,
Assistant Harbour Master.

James Bull, coal-trimmer, Newcastle :—

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] As a general rule, do you consider the ships, so far as trimming is concerned, can take the regulation quantity of coal? No.

Mr. Richardson.] Is this a matter to be got over by the employment of extra hands at trimming? In many cases, no; there would not be room for many to work. I think a competent man is necessary to go down into the ship's hold and determine whether or not a sufficient number of trimmers are employed.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you ever met any unfairness from the fact that the contractor is a master trimmer? No; I think when a large number of cranes are at work at night the locomotive power is not sufficient. One engine cannot do the whole work. As an instance of the difficulty of trimming some ships I may cite the case of the "Manhegan," which I am trimming at the present time. With as many men as can be employed (sixteen), four and a half days is this vessel's average time. She carries 1,600 tons.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Can steamers take in bunker coal up to the stipulated quantity? Most certainly not. Some cannot take 100 tons per night.

JAMES BULL.

James Rae, Foreman of Shoots, to Mr. Russell :—

Mr. Richardson.] A complaint has been made that on Friday, 7th instant, application was made to the Berthing Master for a berth for a lighter. The applicant was told that he could berth at No. 2 staith as soon as it was disengaged. No. 4, which was vacant, was represented as requiring repairs. It is alleged that although this berth, No. 4, was refused to this applicant on the Friday it was given to Mr. Russell, junior, for a lighter early on the Saturday morning, although no repairs had been effected in the interim. Will you be good enough to say what you know of this? In reply to this, I affirm that nothing was loaded on the Saturday morning at this shoot, nor since Thursday, the 6th.

JAMES RAE.

Francis Haynes, Contractor's Foreman, Hydraulic Cranes :—

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] With reference to the practice which has prevailed for some time in connection with the shipping of coal at night for the crane-boys to demand gratuities, what knowledge have you of such a practice, and what steps have you taken to stop it? On several occasions it has been reported to me that such has been the case; the boss trimmers have told me so. I have immediately dismissed the offending parties without any warning whatever. There has been some difficulty in finding out the real offenders, on account of the parties complaining refusing to give their names.

Mr. Richardson.] But do you mean to say that this practice is not still in full operation? Not to my knowledge; but my duty is that of day foreman, and such misconduct may occur when I am not on duty. There is no night foreman employed, I believe? No; but the men are given to understand that if any serious complaint reaches my ears the offending parties will be dismissed without any warning whatever. It seems strange that with such precautions, and under such apparently stiff regulations, the crane-boys should be so fearless, as by all accounts they now are making demands openly, and refusing to work properly when such demands are not complied with, and doing this very often in the coarsest possible manner? I have no knowledge of any such state of things.

Do you not think that a night foreman should be employed? No; I do not think so, because at the present time I have steady reliable men driving the several cranes, and I consider that they are quite competent to carry on the work properly.

F. J. HAYNES.

John

John Waddell, Shipping Manager, Newcastle Coal Company.

I RECOMMEND that the present office of Wharfinger be abolished, it being only a cumbersome and useless piece of machinery. In no case is it of any benefit, and frequently creates unpleasantness to others and a hindrance to business.

The Berthing Master, who is a most efficient officer, should have the sole control of berthing and loading of vessels, the foreman of the Newcastle coal-yard, who is also an efficient officer, to have charge of the coal traffic, both to be directly under the Traffic Manager.

I would not enforce the regulations in an arbitrary manner. While some vessels could not comply with the quantities specified, others can far exceed them. The Berthing Master, with the assistance of (say) two other practical officers, might decide on the quantities to be taken. In the case of coasters this would only require to be done once. When a shipmaster, or his recognized agent, applies for a loading berth, let him sign his name in a book kept for the purpose, agreeing to take or trim away the quantity so fixed before the vessel goes under the crane to load. In this event No. 5 clause of the regulations would have to be amended.

More siding accommodation is required on Bullock Island. One engine is not sufficient to attend to all the requirements when a number of vessels are loading at night—to shunt all coal and remove empties, and frequently to go to Hamilton for coal. A water supply should be provided on Bullock Island for the night engines, as they have now to run to Hamilton for it, while ships may be standing for coal or blocked with empties.

No. 2 steam-crane has been dismantled for something like a couple of years. This matter requires explanation.

When an agent applies for a berth for a steamer to arrive at (say) 10 p.m., I consider it unjust to charge £1 per hour from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., as at present, but the charge should commence at 10 p.m., providing the vessel is not up to time. The regulations do not sanction the present practice.

The Government should exercise a constant supervision over the cranes, to see that they are kept in efficient repair, and that repairs are executed expeditiously.

The long-standing practice of large fires being used at coal-buyer's expense while vessels are loading at night, the coal for which is taken from the nearest waggons while in charge of the Government, is, to use the mildest expression, irregular in the extreme. Our constituents complain of short weight in their cargoes, and point to this practice as in some measure contributing to it, as well as coal that falls off or is knocked off the waggons about to be shipped, and does not go to the rightful owner.

The coal companies should not be expected to supply the usual quantities to ships they may have loading on pay Saturday, seeing that none of the pits produce anything on that day.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] In what way do you consider the office of Wharfinger cumbersome? That the coal companies have no further use for that officer since the appointment of the Berthing Master. All we do now with the Wharfinger is to lodge the necessary coal order; the rest of the business is done directly with the Berthing Master.

Mr. Richardson.] But may not the Wharfinger have many other duties in connection with the coal shipping and the wharfs, which render his services necessary to the Department, and which may not be within your own personal knowledge? I feel satisfied that there are not sufficient other duties of importance to require the office being retained.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have you ever had any difficulty in doing business with the Wharfinger. Has he been disobliging or discourteous at any time? His manner has not been quite so agreeable as it might have been. I wish it understood that I have no personal feeling in the matter. I do not wish to injure the Wharfinger.

In respect to the berthing of ships, have you now any difficulty? None whatever, the Berthing Master I consider quite competent to do this duty satisfactorily.

Of your own knowledge, can you say positively that there are ships which cannot possibly take in the quantities prescribed by clause 5 of the regulations? In the case of ships of shallow construction—of the American build—I think there might be difficulty, but if sufficient trimmers were put on no doubt the difficulty might be overcome. I believe the same answer will apply to steamers taking in bunker coal. The regular coal colliers can take in bunker coal nearly as quickly as cargo.

Have you ever at any time had difficulty in getting more than the quantity specified in clause 5 shipped, that is, has work been discontinued when such specified quantity has been shipped? I have not taken note of any such cases, but I believe the contractor has failed to ship more than the specified quantity, particularly at night, and has shielded himself behind the regulation.

It has been suggested that clause 5 should be modified so as to compel the contractor to continue shipping coal in excess of the figures laid down in the clause referred to, and at the same time, compel the ship to receive such extra quantity. Would this accord with your views, and would it be advisable to have a Board of three officers of the Government, say the Harbour Master, Berthing Master, and some other person, to decide in matters of dispute? Yes, this does accord with my views as expressed in my written statement. Have you ever had reason to complain of unnecessary delay in effecting repairs to cranes broken down? See statement where No. 2 is mentioned; also No. 6 (formerly No. 7).

Mr. Richardson.] Do you think it advisable that the Government should take into its own hands the shipping of coal? I think it would be better, being advantageous to concentrate the work into as few hands as possible.

But under proper supervision this would be unnecessary? Yes.

Do you think, in view of the increased carrying of coal by steamers, that an additional berth should be allotted to steamers, and if so, would it be preferable to have three berths defined for the special use of steamers or to continue the present system with the addition of one berth to the two already allotted? I do not think an additional berth for steamers is demanded by the requirements of the trade, but berths should not be specially set aside but allotted by the Berthing Master according to circumstances. In connection with the reference made in my evidence in chief to coal used for night fires, I consider that if the coal spilled be made use of for this purpose it should at any rate not be used for any other purpose, but should be collected and loaded on to the ship.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have the crane-boys at any time demanded any gratuity for night loading? No, never demanded any gratuity.

Do you think it inadvisable that the contractor should do trimming and lightering business? I cannot say that such a thing has come under my notice.

Mr.

Mr. Richardson.] In connection with knocking off work on pay Saturday, would not the ships have an objection even if the Department agreed to it? There could be no objection, as this is a recognized system, and the ships' people know beforehand what to expect.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have you any cause to complain of the way coal is brought forward and the empties taken back to your pits? As a rule we get very good attention.

JNO. WADDELL,
Shipping Manager, N. C. M. Co.,
13/12/83.

Solomon Brown, Shipping Manager for J. & A. Brown.

COMPLAINS that in the case of night turns for vessels not in port at 6 p.m. the penalty is demanded from 6 p.m., although no work can be had for the hour from 6 till 7 p.m., nor indeed any meal-hour, day or night; also, that as only £10 deposit is handed in it follows that only the hours from 7 till midnight and from 1 a.m. till 6 a.m., or £1 per working hour, is expected by the Department; has been fined for the hour 6 till 7 p.m., and has appealed against it, but without refundment.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have you any complaint to make as to the berthing of vessels or the difficulty of getting coals? The Berthing Master gives every satisfaction in the matter of berthing, and in this respect greater satisfaction is now obtained than during any period of my experience, extending over a period of thirteen years.

Mr. Richardson.] Have you in any other direction any complaint to make or any suggestion to offer for facilitating the loading of vessels? In the event of cranes becoming disabled think the Government should be prepared to effect repairs at once; under present circumstances the contractor simply says the crane is broken down.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Have you any reason for supposing any delay occurs in the repairing of these cranes? Yes; the contractor for coal shipment, being also engaged in lightering coals for ships' stiffening, think it obvious that crane repairs would be delayed so as to bring lightering business, which no doubt gives better returns to the contractor; does not wish to complain of contractor, but believes it would be better if Government did repairing, as no doubt in busy times the repairs (in the interest of the coal-shipping business) would be pushed forward; believes the cranes are quite capable of doing all the work of the port if fair play be given them in expediting repairs in the event of break down.

Complaints are made that ships, &c., do not take the regulation quantity? Yes; some sailing vessels cannot possibly take 600 tons per day.

Mr. Richardson.] Do you think vessels could be gauged and any amendment made in the regulation quantity? I think it should be seen to that vessels are properly supplied with trimmers, but could not offer any suggestion unless discretion should be exercised in the matter of imposing the penalty. I think Board, consisting of the Harbour Master and Berthing Master and one other, should decide at once as to allowing or enforcing the penalty.

Mr. Kirkcaldie.] Do you think the contractor should be compelled to load at night up to the full extent of the ship's capability to take it on? Yes, I think he should, as times have occurred when the regulation quantity has been shipped in a few hours the shippers are at the mercy of the contractor, who shields himself behind the regulation quantity. The contractor apparently keeps his cranes going with the coal which falls from the waggons. I think some person in the Government employ should be in attendance day and night to keep a watch upon this. I would like to know what becomes of all the coal which falls upon the ground. I am of opinion that in such case it is the property of the coal companies, and is intended for shipment.

By Mr. Sheppey.] Did any of your vessels or any other vessels work at meal-hour at any time? I cannot recollect any case of a vessel working during meal-hours.

By Mr. Higgs.] Have you at any time made application to the Wharfinger for work to be continued during the meal-hour, or any portion of meal-hour, and been refused? I cannot recollect being refused, but think I must have been, or I would have applied from time to time. I wish it to be understood that no charge is made against any one; but that what I have said I intend as suggestions merely. Have for the last few years had entire satisfaction.

SOLOMON BROWN,
Shipping Manager for Messrs. J. & A. Brown.

To Messrs Higgs, Richardson, and Kirkcaldie,—
Gentlemen,

Bullock Island, 15 December, 1883.

At my inquiry yesterday I was informed that the Wharfinger had said that it was impossible for a coal order to come into his office without me receiving immediate notice. I beg to inform you that Mr. S. Brown, Shipping Manager for J. & A. Brown, came to the Wharfinger's office at 10.30 a.m. this day, and inquired of me what chance there would be for the ss. "Phœbe," now expected. I told him there was a berth vacant, and he had better put the coal order in at once; was told by S.B. that he had put the coal order in shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday. I then inquired of the clerk about it and was told that it came in last night; but I had received no notice of it till 10.30 a.m. When S.B. called I was also asked was I aware, or did I believe, that the Wharfinger had passed an examination before a Nautical Board, and was granted a third mate's certificate.

Now, gentlemen, the lowest class of certificate granted by Boards of Trade or Marine Boards is for second mates, then only mates and so on.

Praying you will take notice of the above,—

I remain, &c.,
JOHN PATON, B.M.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW LIFE-BOAT.

(OFFER OF, TO THE GOVERNMENT, BY MR. W. J. SMITH.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1885.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 24th September, 1885, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, papers, minutes, or other documents having reference
“to the new Life-boat offered to the Government by Mr. W. J. Smith.”

(*Mr. Abigail.*)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

Mr. W. J. Smith to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

13, Queen-street, Woollahra, 8 January, 1883.

The very great interest taken by you in the working-men is highly appreciated. May I take the liberty of bringing under your notice the interests of seamen. The honorable position you are called to fill as Chief of the Department of Finance and Trade, coupled with your knowledge of colonial shipping, its risks and liabilities, as well as the means of escape should mishap occur, will at once receive your consideration. In my opinion, many valuable lives and much property may be saved by bringing into practical use, in ships, ships' boats, life-buoys, and cork jackets, oil in tempestuous weather.

The “New England” disaster shows the necessity of an improvement in boats, which is both easy and simple. Very great improvements can be effected in all ships' boats now carried; having designed a new style of boat, suitable either for ship or shore use, especially bar harbours, and superior to the iron boats carried by the P.M.S.S. Co., or the latest improved boats of the A.S.N. Co., and having one nearly completed, 24 feet long, 6 feet beam, and 3 feet depth, fitted with oil-tanks and pump, for use in surf or heavy sea.

With a view of thoroughly testing boat and the use of oil, being confident that seamen's interest, and consequently all others who travel by sea, will be greatly benefited thereby, I beg to offer this boat to the Government at its actual cost, as per accounts, or will deliver the same at the Circular Quay (without

17—A

oars,

[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £10 19s. 0d.]

oars, mast, and sail) for the sum of £150, and also supply life-buoy and cork jacket fitted with oil. As a proof of my interest for fellow-seamen, will present the Government with all my right, title, or interest as the inventor, in all the Australian Colonies, so that every person will be free to construct and sell this kind of boat without restriction. The utility of all only requires a moment's reflection; their value cannot be over-estimated.

Trusting the Government, having the care of those afloat as well as ashore, will favourably consider this proposition, as I am confident it would be a credit to them and the Colony, confer a lasting benefit on mankind, as well as an example for older countries.

I shall be most happy to show both model and boat, and fully explain its advantages. I may add, the model has been approved of by the Trades and Labour Council, Shipmasters and Officers Association, and the New South Wales Seamen's Union. Enclosed are a few memos. as to the benefit of oil.

I have, &c.,
WM. J. SMITH.

I think it desirable that a trial should be made of Smith's boat and oil process. If his plan can be successfully adapted to passenger-ships' boats, the Marine Board might (first satisfying themselves of its utility) frame regulations to make the oil process a necessary portion of a vessel's fit-out. I should like the Marine Board to test the appliance and the use of oil in rough water at the Heads of Port Jackson, and fully to report to me.—G.R.D., 13/1/83. The President, Marine Board.—G.E., B.C., 13/1/83.

If the boat referred to is built after a model that was shown to the Marine Board, and afterwards exhibited by Mr. Smith at the Exchange, they would rather not be associated further with it, especially as it is to cost £150. The efficacy of "pouring oil on the troubled waters" has been known for ages, but there appears to be a great difficulty in making practical use of this property of the oil, which is an expensive article. Experiments are being made in England, at Peterhead bar and elsewhere, and the life-boat at Newcastle is supplied with an oil-tank to smooth the water around her, but up to the present time no decided opinion has been formed in regard to the practical use of oil in these respects. The Board will, however, in accordance with the Honorable the Treasurer's directions, test the appliances and use of oil in rough water at the Heads of Port Jackson, from the pilot steamer, and with the life-boat there.—By Order, G.S.L., 31/1/83. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

[Enclosures.]

DANGERS AT SEA, &c., AND HOW TO FACE THEM.

By WM. J. SMITH.

To the Public of New South Wales.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This subject is of vital interest to all, more especially to those who travel by sea, and is inexhaustible. In directing attention to it, it is necessary to refer to the past.

According to statistics, last year shows an increase in the loss of life, vessels, and property, all over the world. 2,039 ships were totally wrecked, 4,134 persons perished; the value of property lost, £280,000,000. As compared with the previous year, there is an increase of 359 wrecks, and about £100,000,000 worth of property; 100 vessels were lost through collisions. The gale on this coast last November contributed about sixty lives, and property of at least £50,000. The loss of life on the coast of Great Britain was greatly reduced by the valuable assistance of coast-guard men, life-boats, and tug-boats, which cannot be rendered on our own, for various reasons.

On the northern coast of New South Wales there are only two harbours of refuge available in easterly weather where vessels can take shelter. The entrances to the various rivers being open to the sea, a long roll is generally experienced; this, with the shifting sand-banks or bars through heavy freshets in the rivers, makes it impossible either to leave or enter them should assistance be required by any disabled vessel in the offing. On the coast there are no life-boats stationed except at Newcastle, where the difficulty of taking the life-boat out is very great. Some time ago, the life-boat crew were lost in attempting to go out to render assistance to a vessel in distress. Newcastle, from its position, so far in the bight, is a dangerous place in heavy weather, but might be greatly improved by the use of oil, at a trifling expense compared to the loss of life and property. (See report of experiment at Peterhead, by Mr. Shields, further on.) Off Newcastle many vessels have come to grief, amongst them the "Cawarra" and "Yarra Yarra" steamers with all hands, the ship "Susannah Goddefrey" with all hands, and many coasters, down in the bight, before the life-boat could reach them. The want of good boats was painfully experienced at the wreck of the "Dandenong" and "Tararua" steamers. Later still, in the November gale, 1881, in which the following vessels were lost, viz., the steamer "Balelutha," with all hands; the ship "Omba," ditto; the barques "Schoolboy" and "Glimps," with twelve lives; and the ketch "Agnes," with all hands; making over sixty valuable lives in one gale on this coast. This list is surely sufficient to direct special attention as to the means, if possible, of preventing such a melancholy repetition at a future time, which can easily be done.

There are other dangers besides the weather which must be taken into consideration—the risks of fire, collision, and running ashore in foggy weather. Colonial steamers have hitherto escaped the much dreaded fire; the risk still exists. In the telegraphic news of the *Sydney Morning Herald* about the 20th and 22nd of October last are the following:—"A fire broke out on one of the Cunard line of steamers whilst on her voyage from New York to Liverpool, not far from the English coast. The captain made for Flint, in North Wales, the nearest port. As it was found the fire could not be subdued by ordinary means, the vessel was scuttled. A Danish steamer has been burnt at sea. She had a large number of emigrants on board, 500 of whom are supposed to have perished. The 'Konig Nederlands,' from Batavia to Amsterdam, broke her main shaft, encountered severe weather, and foundered at sea; thirty-eight persons saved, 175 passengers and crew missing, and the gravest fears entertained for their safety." Colonial steamers lack the rules and regulations adopted in large ones, whilst their crews are often worn-out through working hard all day and going to sea at night, and are not so well up in appliances for extinguishing fires as the Cunard liner quoted above. The result of a similar mishap to a crowded Hunter River steamer, with their present boats, I will leave the reader to imagine. Should it ever occur, it will never be forgotten.

Not long since the steamer "Wotonga" an ashore; the two starboard boats being exposed, were immediately smashed by the sea breaking on board. Another, the ordinary ship's boat, made one trip; the dingy was not used. The life-boat made four trips, landed all passengers and crew; every trip was partially filled either alongside or going through the surf. As there are only two life-boats carried by steamers in the coasting trade, should a similar mishap happen the next time, both life-boats may be smashed, clearly showing the necessity of all boats carried being fitted as life-boats; by so doing, self-help would always be at hand in time of need without delay (so plainly illustrated in the wreck of the "Susannah Goddefrey") more especially as assistance cannot be relied on from the shore by life-boat, as provided by benevolent persons, manned by brave crews on the coast of Great Britain, which would prevent that often repeated report in connection with the wrecks—the boat swamped alongside, and all in her met with a watery grave.

Several parts of the Colony are liable to floods; when they occur, assistance in the shape of boats has been urgently requested and promptly rendered. By far the better plan would be to have boats always on the spot. The drawback hitherto has been that the present wooden boats require so much attention to keep them from leaking and being destroyed by what is commonly called cobra or boror. The boat proposed by me would remedy both these evils, with the advantage of being unsinkable in case of being stove in by coming in contact with fences or stumps of trees, where the wooden boats would be useless.

Under

Under present circumstances there is no likelihood of a change, although this boat was proposed by me in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Sept. 10th, 1881, whilst the Unseaworthy Ships Act was under consideration, with the hope that ships' boats would also receive attention, and suggesting oil in a new style of boat. I am happy to be able to state that an oil agitation has commenced both in England and France, which in due time will bring forth fruit. My object in again drawing attention to this important subject is to endeavour to take a further step and adapt both oil and cork to all ships' boats now in use, and, if possible, introduce the composite boat, which would be many steps ahead of the efforts at home, and do a great deal more good for this Colony than all the cricket and sculling matches have or ever will do. The cork would be advantageously applied to the boats usually let out on hire in the harbour, often to inexperienced hands.

With this view, and having a rough model (not exactly what should be) sufficient to illustrate the idea as to the utility of the composite boat, is now in the Exchange, for the inspection of all who feel an interest in effecting the long-needed improvement in ships' boats. The past shows the necessity of prompt action being taken for the benefit of all concerned.

I am indebted to *Chambers's Journal*, April, 1882, and the *Nineteenth Century*, April, 1882, for the valuable proofs of the use of oil in tempestuous weather, and trust they will be read by shipowners, merchants, and masters of vessels, more especially those masters belonging to Sydney who can test and report the effect of oil to the Press, which I am confident will not only save life and property, but add considerably to the comfort of all on board ships in bad weather.

With a hope that a beginning will be made here simultaneously with those elsewhere, in order to keep pace with the times by gentlemen of influence to further so desirable an object, whereby the immense anxiety, hardship, and misery experienced by the friends and relatives of those who now perish will be greatly reduced both cheaply and effectively.

I have, &c.,

WM. J. SMITH.

13, Queen-street, Woollahra, June 15, 1882.

UNSEAWORTHY BOATS.

To the Editor of the *Herald*.

Sir,—A Bill to prevent the sending to sea of unseaworthy ships is promised, which might with great advantage include a clause to prevent the sending to sea of unseaworthy boats in seaworthy ships, for such is done by nearly all the steamers belonging to Sydney, although regularly inspected by a Government officer, and certified as efficient. The fact of these boats being for months out of the water, exposed to heat and wind, makes it impossible to prevent them from leaking, notwithstanding they are regularly wet, covered with canvas, and frequently painted; the consequence is, in case of emergency, they are more like baskets than boats.

As ships' boats return no profit for the outlay they receive little or no attention, although everything else has improved with the times; utility is sacrificed for ornament; at the most a couple of boats to each passenger steamer are called life-boats. If these are really better able to cope with difficulties, it undoubtedly follows that all boats carried should be life-boats. Shipowners ought to be compelled to provide as far as possible for the safety and lives of passengers and crew, regardless of cost. For the want of good boats many lives were lost in the "Dandenong" and "Tararua," and as collisions and running ashore are becoming so frequent, it is high time something is done to lessen the risk at present run by all who travel by water.

Cork jackets should be provided for each of the crew of every seagoing vessel, to be given out when joining, and returned when leaving their ship, or its cost deducted out of wages, and all boats, as far as possible, life-boats.

An unbreakable life-boat (whaleboat pattern) can easily be built by using colonial beach for stem, sternpost, keel, and gunwale, very light steel ribs and seats; the ribs 4 or 6 inches deep, and either galvanized iron or steel diagonal plating; an inside plating of similar material, making, as it were, a double boat, the spaces between the ribs and plating filled in with cork. In each end of the boat a cork locker; in the upper part of the lockers a receptacle for oil, to be let out when required through a hollow screw rod; fore and aft the boat's sides cork lockers; on and under seats cork cushions; around the outside of the boat a good sized cork fender, which would add greatly to the boat's buoyancy and stability. Should the boat by accident have the outer plating stone, the inside would keep the water out. Or, instead of cork, indiarubber air-bags might be used, as the plating would protect them from harm, and thus make the boat lighter and unsinkable.

The expenso for cork for the above purposes would be a mere trifle, as there are as many corks wasted in Sydney every day as would fill a boat; these might easily be collected and available by using light galvanized wire netting to keep them together, made to pattern cheaply by prison labour. The cushions and fenders could be applied with immense advantage to the present style of boats.

Had the cork jackets been in use, those four brave volunteers belonging to the "Gleneig" would have had a chance for their lives, as well as the "Susannah Goddefrey's" crew, and many others who have perished on our coast.

I am, &c.,

W. J. SMITH.

Woollahra, Sept. 6.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

S. M. Herald, 7 June, 1882.

MR. W. J. SMITH, of Woollahra, who has of late years devoted much attention to the question of life-boats, has recently completed the model of one which meets with the approbation of those capable of forming an opinion, who pronounce it to be one worthy of an immediate trial. The advantages of Mr. Smith's composite ship's life-boat are as follows:—That it cannot leak through exposure to wind and weather; it cannot sink if accidentally filled with water, or the outside plating stove in; that it would be calculated to command the confidence of crew and passengers in heavy weather when from any cause it might become necessary to abandon a vessel; and then the boat is so constructed that, in the event of being broken to pieces, the internal sections of corkwork would be available to assist persons ashore; finally, through not leaking, a boat built on Mr. Smith's pattern would apparently carry a larger number of persons with safety as compared with boats of the present day, in case of foundering, fire, or collision. It is built on the whaleboat pattern, and colonial beach can be employed in constructing sternpost, keel, and gunwale. The ribs and seats are of galvanized iron plating, the ribs being about 4 or 6 inches deep. There is an inside plating of similar material, making, as it were, a double boat; the space between the ribs and plating is filled in with cork. Round the upper side of the boat cork is freely employed, and also underneath the seats. At each end of the boat there is a tank containing oil, which can be poured on the sea for the purpose of calming it when troubled through tempest. Mr. Smith is a warm advocate for the use of oil on such occasions, and advances conclusive testimony in proof of the efficacy of oil on stormy waters. The designer of this model has resolved to have one made of full size as soon as he is in a position to do so, in order to prove its advantages.

The Echo, 7 June, 1882.

MR. W. J. SMITH, of Woollahra, has invented a life-boat which seems an improvement upon anything hitherto seen. An oil tank is provided at either end.

Extract S. M. Herald Correspondence—Letter from Paris.

ANOTHER project now being seriously discussed in connection with storms, shipping, and the enormous loss of life and property at sea, is the plan of "oiling the sea," as a life-saving application. Many authentic and most striking cases in proof of the calming effect of oil on waves are stated by the advocates of this idea, and a careful investigation of the subject is being made. It is claimed that enough is already known in regard to the calming effect of pouring oil on troubled waters to justify some decided action towards its general adoption, in the case of ships' boats and shore life-boats, the cheapness and simplicity of the expedient rendering its application easy.—April 26, 1882.

S. M. Herald, 12 November, 1861.

THE *Hobart Mercury* of November 7 relates that the "Harriet M'Gregor," which arrived at Hobart from Mauritius on Saturday, encountered, on November 5, some terrific weather on her voyage hence to port Louis, and was in imminent danger of being overwhelmed by the fearful sea which raged. She left Hobart on August 3, and next day, when off the South Cape of Tasmania, a heavy gale sprang up, and continued with unabating fury for five days. The vessel was hoisted under storm staysails for some time, but during the last two days of the gale she laid-to with only a bolt of canvas wrapped round the mizzen rigging. The huge waves broke on board in great volume, and the barque received several severe strokes. As an instance of the fierceness of the gale and the heavy seas, no food could be cooked for two whole days, every place where

water

water could find ingress having to be closed up. The vessel was only saved, so Captain Leslie firmly believes, by his using oil to smooth the water and to prevent it breaking on board. The course adopted was saturating swabs in oil every two hours, and casting them over the sides of the ship with weights attached to keep them in position. The effect was truly marvellous, for mountainous waves would be seen approaching the little barque, and were expected to completely envelop and crush her, but as they met the oil floating round the vessel they broke, only leaving a heavy swell, from which she suffered no harm. Every drop of oil on board was used for the purpose, and it proved of inestimable worth. It is to be hoped that these facts will become widely known, and that the use of oil in boisterous weather will be considered of a greater value, and be believed in more than it is at present.

OILING THE WAVES: A SAFEGUARD IN TEMPEST.

By C. F. GORDON CUMMING.

In the course of many wanderings in many lands, I have repeatedly had occasion to notice the action of oil in smoothing the surface of troubled water, and have marvelled that we should hear so much of its use, and yet continue to act as if it were wholly a fiction.

It is now many years since I first endeavoured to call public attention to the simple precaution which, lying within the reach of all, might prove so invaluable a safeguard to all seafaring men, especially suggesting that a few extra kegs of oil should be considered part of the necessary equipment of every boat which plies its trade along our rocky and billowy shores.*

Yet year after year has passed by, each season swelling the multitude of unnumbered dead who have perished within sight of land; and hitherto no steps have been taken to bring this knowledge into practical, systematic use.

Brought up in the heart of the Highlands (where the excitement of leistering salmon by torchlight on a dark night is a sport not altogether unknown, even in these days of Salmon Commissioners and watchers and water-bailiffs), we were well aware of the use often made of a good flask of oil in smoothing the surface of the deep brown pools in which the silvery fish lie, all unconscious of the impending spear.

And kinsmen returning from Bermuda have told us how the fishers there pour oil on the sea whenever the ripple prevents their seeing clearly enough to strike their fish; and also, how those at Gibraltar do likewise, to enable them the better to discern where the largest oysters are to be found.

In our schoolroom days we learnt how Pliny had remarked that "all seas are made calm and still with oyle, and therefore the dyvers do spurt it abroad with their mouths in the water, because it dulceth the unpleasant nature thereof, and carryeth a light with it"; and in later years it seemed a remarkable confirmation of his words to find that the divers of the Mediterranean actually do spurt oil in the manner he described, in order to clear the light under the surface of the water, by the stillness so caused.

On our own northern coast, the herring fishers say they can tell at a distance where the shoals of oily fish are lying, by the smoothness of the water over them, and the Cornish fishers can likewise detect the position of the pilchards. In the same way, those engaged in the seal fisheries know where their victims are eating their oily prey below the water by the unruffled surface above them. So, also, the track of a wounded whale or porpoise is clearly defined by the escape of oil, and it has often been observed that the body of a dead whale always floats in calm water—however rough the sea all round may be, no breakers can form near that natural oil-vat.

As regards a practical application of the lesson, the men of St. Kilda seem to have been the first of our own countrymen to discover one. There, as usual, necessity proved the mother of invention. This lonely little isle is girt by precipitous cliffs, and has but one landing-place, and no harbour. Every fishing expedition, therefore, involves the hazard of extreme danger in returning to shore, for should a sudden tempest arise and lash the stormy waves to fury, no boat would dare to approach the isle under ordinary circumstances. But the islanders have one abundant harvest in the multitude of all manner of sea-fowl, which constitutes the sole wealth of St. Kilda. Some of these are so full of oil that the people do not always take the trouble to extract it, but some slovenly householders simply pass a wick through the body of a dead bird, and, drawing it out by the beak, actually light the wick thus oiled, which goes on burning for a considerable time.

It seems to have occurred to some reflecting islander that this abundant oil-supply might be somehow specially adapted to the requirements of the beautiful white-winged creatures to whom wind and wave are alike ministers of delight. So the thought of carrying sea-gull oil to sea took form, and the fishers made puddings of the fat of sea-fowls, and fastened them astern of their "cobles," to hinder the waves from breaking.

Away to the north-east, their neighbours in the Shetland Isles likewise found means to apply the lesson they had learnt from noting the smooth surface of the water which invariably betrays the spot where a seal chances to be feasting; and they had remarked that the sea was most glassy when the victim was an oil-yielding fish, such as cod or ling. So familiar is this effect that the Shetlanders have a special and singularly descriptive word to express it, namely, "loom." If you have ever noticed the appearance of the sea in a dead calm, you will at once perceive how the very sound of this word suggests the oil-like smoothness of the surface.

The hardy Shetland men are a race of bold fishers, and seek their harvest far away in the deep sea, sometimes rowing 40 or 50 miles ere they reach the best fishing-grounds, in boats so small and light that a good haul soon overweighs them; yet in these they face the fiercest storms and most treacherous currents. The worst dangers await them as they near home, for there are certain points where the currents meet, and headlands off which the sea is always tempestuous, while, in the straits between the islands the tide rushes in an impetuous flood, more like a rapid raging river than like a well-regulated ebb and flow. However calm may be the outer sea, these headlong sea-rivers are always tumultuous, breaking in crested billows, and marking their course by a pathway of foam, extending for miles out to sea.

Even in calm weather it is rarely considered safe to cross these currents at high tide, and the experienced fishers lie off till it slackens. But when, homeward-bound and heavily laden, they encounter foul weather, and are compelled to face these furious tideways, then, in truth, they have to encounter such peril as tests the coolest heads and most iron nerves. And then it is (but only when driven to the last extremity) that they put in practice the seal's method of producing the "loom," and purchase their safety by sacrificing part of their hardly-earned cargo. Cutting open their fish (chiefly cod and ling), they tear out the livers and, after crushing them to free the oil, throw them overboard on every side, and immediately, as if by a miracle, the mad raging of the waters is allayed. In one moment a film of oil overspreads the surface, and, though the great waves still heave and roll, they are spell-bound and cannot break, and the little boat, which but a few seconds before was in imminent danger of being swamped, now rides securely on the smooth green billows, which from that moment have become powerless to work mischief.

The idea which the Shetland islanders and St. Kildians thus worked out for themselves had already presented itself to other men sailing on the great waters. About the middle of the last century the attention of the great Dr. Franklin was called to the subject by a letter from a gentleman who told how, during a stormy voyage on a Dutch ship, the captain, in order to prevent the waves from breaking over the vessel, poured a small quantity of olive oil into the sea—a little at a time, not more than four quarts altogether—and so effectual did this prove that the writer suggested that surely the same simple means might be made greater use of, were it only generally known.

Dr. Franklin also observed that, whenever whaling vessels were lying in New-Port Harbour (Massachusetts), the water was always smooth on account of the leakage of blubber. He accordingly tried sundry experiments to test the working of this phenomenon. On a stormy day he went to a large pond which was so much exposed to the wind as to form waves, and on these he sprinkled a small quantity of oil. At first he took up a position to leeward, but observed that, though the oil instantly spread in all directions, it could not work effectually against the wind, as it was quickly driven back to the shore. So he wend round the pond to windward, where he found that one teaspoonful produced an instant calm over a considerable space, and, spreading rapidly, soon made an oily film over an extent of at least half an acre, which became as smooth as a look-glass. One drop of oil forms a film of about 4 feet in circumference.

It seems strange that, after this subject had been taken up by so learned a man as Dr. Franklin, so many years should have been suffered to elapse ere any definite effort was made to turn it to practical account.

He afterwards tried the experiment on a larger scale on the surf at Portsmouth (New Hampshire). Selecting a tempestuous day, he sailed out half a mile from the shore, and poured a moderate quantity of oil on the tossing waters.

The

* From the *Hebrides to the Himalayas*. By C. F. Gordon Cumming. Vol. i, pp. 347-49.

The effect was instantaneous, for, although the swell continued, the surface was not wrinkled or broken, and, though the sea around was white with crested waves there were none in the smooth track left by his boat; and he noticed that a barge rounding the headland under sail at once turned into that oily path as on to a turnpike.

I have sometimes noticed the same smooth track left by a steamer, as the result of the oily water which she is continually throwing out. I first observed this one evening in the Gulf of Pecheli. There was a little sea on, but nothing to speak of, and the sun was sinking in liquid gold. Its reflection was crossed by a horizontal line of perfectly smooth water, extending as far as we could see on either hand. There was no vessel in sight, but our captain maintained that it was the course of a steamer, and that the smooth waterway was caused by the oil from the machinery. He said this result was always produced in a greater or less degree, and that we only saw it thus plainly because of the sun being at so low an angle.

In the present instance we actually followed the smooth line of oily water, till on the following day we caught up the steamer just as she anchored off the Taku Forts at the mouth of the Peiho.

This brought the subject of "smoothing the waters" back to my mind. Soon afterwards, while crossing the Yellow Sea, en route to Nagasaki, in a small brig, we came in for some rough weather, and, though we had no occasion actually to test the matter, I was greatly interested at hearing from our Danish captain of many cases in which he had known of oil being cast on the waters to prevent waves from breaking. He said he had himself carried a long wicker basket astern, containing oil-bags, so contrived that by their gentle dripping a constant supply should be kept up. The result was admirable. Not one wave broke over the poop; the only objection was the expenditure of oil, and that was a trifle not worth a moment's consideration compared with the damage which would certainly have been done had even one breaker been permitted to form, as any one must realize who has once experienced the awful crush when a huge curling wave strikes a shivering ship; the weight of falling water crushing boats and bulwarks, and sweeping the deck.

Another nautical friend, Captain Champion (under whose care I have visited many a beautiful spot in the Fijian Archipelago), has also tested this magic power of oil in allaying the tumult of the waters. On one occasion, when off the coast of New South Wales, he encountered a hurricane so severe that he believes his schooner would undoubtedly have been swamped had he not had recourse to oil-bags, which acted almost miraculously in soothing the waves. He made five small canvas bags, each to contain about three pints of oil (fish-oil is found to be the most efficacious). To each of these he attached a cord of about a dozen fathoms in length, and threw them overboard from different points of the ship—fore and aft. The leakage from the bags was sufficient to spread an oily film over the surface of the ocean, close round the ship, lasting for two days and nights, during which time the schooner was able to ride peacefully in comparatively smooth water, and not a sea broke over her.

Other men have tried the use of oil-bladders, just pricked with a needle and hung over the sides of a vessel, so as to keep up a continual dripping. Several small bladders, containing perhaps a gallon apiece, are found to answer better than one large one, being more diffusive in their action.

Is it not almost incredible that, in the face of so much evidence of the power of oil in literally smoothing the troubled waters, so little practical use should have been made of this knowledge? How very rarely do we hear of its playing any part in those lamentable wrecks when men are left to perish on foundering vessels because no boat dares to face the breaking billows. Or those still sadder cases, when brave hearts and strong arms have gone to the rescue, only to be themselves dashed to destruction by the violence with which they have been hurled against the wreck. And yet, a few gallons of oil poured out to windward of the vessel would have so smoothed the broken waves that the boat would not only have been safe herself, but would have been able to rescue the shipwrecked crew.

Unless an oil-cask breaks loose by accident and gets stove in, so that the oil floats out unbidden on its soothing errand of mercy, we hardly ever hear of the use of this most simple safeguard of Nature's own devising, and in these exceptional cases the result is invariably recorded, as if some strange phenomenon had occurred, instead of its being the inevitable result of a certain cause.

Yet vessels engaged in collecting palm-oil on the African coast, or Ceylon, or the Pacific Isles, and still more frequently, whaling ships laden with whale oil and blubber, have often reported the strange calm of the water on which they floated while their neighbours were pitching in a chopping sea, and which they attributed to the mere leakage of oil pumped up with the bilge-water.

From Newfoundland and Labrador we have heard how such vessels, when riding out fierce gales, have saved themselves by throwing overboard small quantities of blubber, and many cases are on record of vessels having been well-nigh wrecked, the breakers pouring over them till they seemed on the point of foundering, when happily the oil-casks have broken adrift and been smashed, and so instantly have their contents overcome the mad waters that the raging waves could no longer break over the ship, though they heaved and tossed as tumultuously as before. They seemed spell-bound, and could not succeed in forming crests. And so the men have been enabled to work the pumps, and of course the oil from the broken casks in the hold kept up the supply, effectually preventing the waves from breaking, and the vessels have actually been enabled to ride out the storm and eventually reach their desired haven.

All on board have known that the preservation of the ships and of their own lives was due to the action of that precious oil; yet, year after year thousands of vessels start to face the dangers of the deep and never think of shipping a few extra casks of oil in case of need; nor, when the moment of danger has arrived, do they ever think of pouring out even what they have on board for common use; and yet from time to time some one escapes from a wrecked vessel and tells how he attributes what seems his almost miraculous preservation to the effect of some one having had the rare good sense to station a man in the stern of the boat, to pour out oil at intervals, and to prevent the waves from breaking over her stern. The result seems always satisfactory, and the boat which, but for this precaution would inevitably have been swamped, reaches the land without so much as shipping a bucketful of water.

A notable instance of this has been recorded by Mr. Ritchie as having been observed by him during a hurricane on the island of Porto Santo. He had just seen a vessel torn from her anchor and engulfed by the terrific breakers, when he espied a boat in the middle of the bay, coming towards the shore. Her fate seemed inevitable, but to his amazement the huge waves on which she floated never broke, but rolled right up on the strand, and there deposited the boat, so high that the men had only to jump out and scramble up the beach. The mystery which so amazed him, and which appeared to him little short of a miracle, was simply due to the fact that, as the boat neared the breakers, the captain had stove in the head of a keg of oil, and offered the soothing contents to the raging spirits of the deep.

Repeated efforts have been made by Messrs. W. and R. Chambers to bring such facts as these to the notice of all who "go down to the sea in ships," but their statements have unfortunately been generally received with indifference or disbelief; yet they have from time to time published the evidence given by the masters of vessels in such minute detail as to place their accuracy beyond all possibility of doubt.

Thus, in *Chambers's Journal*, August 10, 1878, they quote a statement from the New York Shipping List for 1867, where an experienced shipmaster deposes that he has quite saved the vessel under his command by oiling the sea. In one awful gale he lost all his sails and the rudder, and knew that his ship could not have ridden the storm for another hour but for this blessed safeguard. He had 5 gallons of oil, equal to about thirty quart-bottles, which he started over the side of the vessel to windward, allowing it to drip slowly. This lasted fifty-six hours, and, though the waves still heaved tumultuously, the water was smooth, and the vessel was saved, with her cargo and crew. This captain recommended that all vessels of heavy tonnage should be fitted with a couple of iron tanks of 40 gallons each, one on each side, with faucets so arranged that the oil could readily be transferred to small casks in case of need; he also recommended that all ship's boats should be provided with tanks of 5 gallons each, always kept full and ready for emergencies.

Very noteworthy is the evidence of Captain Betts, of the "King Cenric," running from Liverpool to Bombay with coals. He ran into a heavy gale, which raged furiously for five days. Happily the chief officer had seen oil-bags profitably used during storms in the Atlantic, and bethought him of applying the lesson, so he got two canvas clothes-bags, and poured 2 gallons of common pine-oil into each. Having slightly punctured the bags, he hung one over each side of the vessel, towing them along. The effect produced was magical. The waves, which had previously been breaking over the vessel, causing her tremendous shocks, now broke at a distance of many yards, while all around the ship and in her wake lay a wide belt of perfectly smooth water. The crew were thus enabled to repair damages, and were relieved from this most imminent danger.

The oil in the bags lasted for two days, by which time the worst fury of the storm was over, and there was no occasion to renew the supply. So the expenditure of about 30s. worth of oil was the means of probably saving a valuable ship with its cargo, and many precious lives.

In the summer following the publication of these statistics Mr. Chambers had the great satisfaction of receiving a letter from H.B.M. Consul at Wilmington, North Carolina, containing the deposition of Captain Richardson, master of a brigantine just

just arrived from Bristol. She had been overtaken off Bermuda by a heavy gale, which increased to a hurricane, and blew for thirty-six hours, during which the ship was seriously damaged. Happily, Captain Richardson had seen the article quoted above, and it occurred to him to try the experiment. So he prepared one canvas bag, holding about three quarts of kerosene oil; this he pierced with small holes with his penknife, and having attached it to a 6-fathom rope, he kept it trailing to windward, and found that the topping seas no longer broke, and the vessel was enabled to ride out the gale, which was the most fearful ever witnessed by those on board. He considered that the safety of the vessel was due to the use of the oil, and recommended others in like danger to prepare 6-gallon canvas bags, and to enlarge the holes after a while, the texture of the canvas becoming closer as it swells with wetting.

Quite recently, Mr. Chambers has received further details of cases in which the crews of wrecked vessels have undoubtedly owed their lives to thus casting oil on the storm-vexed waves. One case was that of the screw-steamer "Diamond," of Dundee, recently wrecked off the island of Anholt. Her chief mate said he had often heard of the effect of oil in preventing the sea from breaking, and especially recalled its use in the case of a whaler in the South Seas, whose crew had given up all hope of saving her, when some oil-casks were accidentally crushed, with the extraordinary result that not another wave broke over her.

Bearing this in mind, and seeing no sign of a life-boat coming to the rescue of the "Diamond," he determined to try the experiment himself, though the ship's boat had apparently little chance of braving such a sea. He provided each boat with a 5-gallon can of oil, and told off one of the company to pour it gradually over the stern. Immediately the sea in the wake of the boats became perfectly smooth, and they passed right through the boiling surf, and reached the land in safety without shipping a sea. None of the men in the boats believed, when they left the ship, that all would reach the shore alive; and the people on land watched their approach in wonder, deeming it impossible for even the life-boat to live in such awful breakers.

The writer who quotes these cases draws from them the very practical suggestion that every life-boat should be fitted with a proper oil-tank, to be kept always full, and so planned that the crew should have no trouble beyond that of turning on the tap at the moment of need, when the oil should drip of its own accord. He commends the suggestion to the builders of life-boats, and especially to the consideration of the National Life-boat Institution; and he further urges that the Board of Trade should insist on a sufficient supply of oil for this special purpose be put on board every ship, as a necessary part of her outfit; also, that some philanthropic Society should issue a pamphlet containing a collection of all the most remarkable instances on record of the action of oil on breakers, for gratuitous distribution among all seafaring men.

There can be no doubt whatever that the adoption of these simple precautions would save many precious lives and valuable cargoes, and therefore, the indifference with which the subject has hitherto been ignored can only be characterized as culpable neglect.

With regard to the objection which naturally presents itself, that the well-filled oil-tank would add a considerable item of dead weight to a boat, the answer is obvious, namely, that the labour—to say nothing of the danger—of battling with the waves would be so enormously lessened that the mere weight would appear a comparatively trifling drawback. It might even be found that any accidental leakage of oil might tend to keep the boats water-tight at all times.

Another simple and most practical method of applying this invaluable safeguard has been suggested, namely, that every life-buoy should have a small bag of oil attached to it, which could be punctured with a knife at the moment of throwing it to a drowning man. Any one who has seen a poor fellow fall overboard, even when quickly followed by a well-directed life-buoy, knows how uncertain are the chances of ever recovering either. How every eye is strained to descry such puny objects on the great waste of heaving, foam-decked waters! If a vessel is running before a sharp breeze, the life-buoy and the swimmer will be left far behind ere she can be stayed and a boat lowered; and it is hard indeed to mark the exact spot on that wearily monotonous expanse of ever-moving ridges where the search must begin.

Far different would be the case were the life-buoy accompanied by a dripping oil-bag. Every one on the vessel would see the smooth surface formed all around it, and not only would the boat go direct to the spot without the unnecessary loss of a moment, but the poor swimmer would have a far better chance of reaching the life-preserver, and would moreover be protected from the breaking waves.

Yet another means has been suggested by which this precious quality of oil might be made available, namely, its use in shells, so constructed as to burst on striking the water, and which might be fired from mortars placed on the beach, so as either to fall outside the breakers, or by subduing them to facilitate the launch of the life-boats or to fall to windward of a wrecked vessel, and so enable the life-boat to approach her in comparative safety. Surely the ingenuity which devises such intricate mechanism for destructive shells and infernal machines might contrive some method by which the oil-shell might be safely despatched on its errand of mercy.

Though the casting of oil on troubled waters has been so persistently regarded merely as a poetical figure of speech, notes of its actual use have occasionally appeared in books of travel. For instance, it has long been known that when the fishermen of Lisbon find the surf on the bar of the Tagus unusually rough they empty a bottle or two of oil into the sea, and thereby smooth the waves so effectually that they can pass the breakers in safety; but no one ever took that hint as the embryo of some grand scheme for overcoming the horrors of landing in the surf at Madras, or at many other ports where traffic is endangered by the fierceness of the breakers.

No one even tried to apply it to the dangerous bars at the mouths of several of our own large rivers, of Aberdeen for instance, where we have had to mourn such pitiful wrecks of fine vessels, literally dashed to pieces by the mad surf breaking on the bar. Amongst the good ships that have perished at the mouth of the Dee are numbered two in which I had sailed so often that they seemed to me like old friends; and as I bewailed their fate, and that of the kind, brave men drowned within sight of their homes, I thought of the fishers on the Tagus, and marvelled if British ingenuity would never find means to turn their simple precaution to account.

It has been reserved for the nineteenth century to find the practical application of the observations made by Pliny 1800 years ago.

The subject has at last been taken up in good earnest, and it is to a citizen of Perth, Mr. John Shields, that is due the honor of taking the initiative in a movement which, if fully carried out, must prove of incalculable benefit to our seafaring population. Five years ago, as he stood beside a mill-pond on a windy day, he observed that the waters, which had been considerably ruffled, suddenly became smooth. On examination, he found that this arose from oil having been accidentally spilled from some machinery, and instantly forming such a film on the surface of the pond as to offer no resistance to the wind.

Happily it at once occurred to him that it might be possible to apply oil in such a systematic manner as to calm the entrance to a harbour in stormy weather. The idea having once suggested itself, he never rested till he had thought it out and devised means of executing it.

The plan he hit upon was that of laying iron and lead pipes from the beach, right out across the harbour, to the open sea, terminating in the deep water, 200 feet beyond the bar, and then, by means of a force-pump on the shore to pump oil into the tubes and eject it at the bottom of the sea, outside the harbour, so that, as it rose to the surface, it might be driven inward and prevent the formation of breakers on the bar. The pipes are fitted with three conical valves fixed 75 feet apart at the sea-end of the pipe. These are forced open by the stream of oil as it flows out, and instantly closes when the pressure is removed.

Mr. Shields fixed upon Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire (the easternmost headland of Scotland, and consequently a spot exposed to the full force of every gale that sweeps the east coast), as the most suitable spot for his test experiments. Here, then, he proceeded to submerge 1,200 feet of lead and iron piping. A large barrel containing about 100 gallons of oil was placed in a shed on the beach, in connection with the force-pump.

Towards the end of February last some preliminary experiments were tried on a small scale, but the amount of oil expended was very trifling, and the effect was disappointing. One of the fishers standing by remarked that he could not understand it, as his own life had once been saved by hanging pieces of whale's blubber overboard, and he was certain that the same means systematically applied must produce a desired effect.

On the 1st of March we may say that the apparatus was fully and practically tested for the first time, and with such success as to leave no doubt that it must shortly be a recognized necessity in all harbours dangerous of access. On the day in question a gale was blowing from the south-east, accompanied by a heavy sea. Huge green billows, from 10 to 20 feet in height, curled in white crests as they neared the harbour mouth and broke in mad surf above the bar. No boat could have dared to face those breakers, and any luckless vessel wrecked on that rockbound, inhospitable coast must have been abandoned to her fate.

No better day could have been selected to test the soothing power of oil. If any perceptible difference could be produced on those raging, tumultuous waters, it was evident that the gaining of a complete mastery over them became merely a question of how much oil was to be expended. In the present instance the big 100-gallon cask was filled. The forcing-pump

pump was set in action, and a large quantity of oil was driven through the pipes, whence it was ejected at the bottom of the sea, at some distance beyond the impassable barrier of mighty breakers. The oil immediately rose to the surface, and formed a thin film on the water, extending right across the harbour mouth. Straightway the dangerous white crests disappeared, and, though the strong tide still swept inward in huge swelling billows, they were shorn of their terror, and became perfectly smooth rollers, on which any vessel or boat might safely have ridden into dock.

Owing to the strength of the tide and the severity of the gale, the oil was swept shoreward so rapidly as to render continuous pumping necessary; but as long as the oil supply was kept up the surf was kept down, and there remained no reasonable doubt in the minds of the spectators that henceforth the raging of the waters could be subdued at will, and that ships might be enabled to make the port in safety, no matter how wild the tempest.

It is needless to say that this experiment created a very deep interest in the neighbourhood, and a large number of persons faced the storm in order to witness for themselves a phenomenon which, thanks to Mr. Shields' invention, may hereafter prove one of the best safeguards of our dangerous coasts; and all were fully convinced of its efficacy.

As a matter of course, many details were yet imperfect, and much waste was believed to have arisen from leakage of the pipes at points within the harbour. It was proposed when the gale moderated to take up the pipes for further examination; and it seemed probable that it might be found desirable to line the iron pipes with lead for greater solidity. (Possibly a lining of gutta-percha might prove still better.)

These, however, are mere matters of detail. If once projectiles were invented by which the breakers could be exorcised at the very spot and the very moment when a ship was about to seek refuge in the harbour, they might perhaps be found as efficacious and more economical than the system of pipe-laying.

Since the first report of Mr. Shields' invention appeared, letters have been received from all quarters adding individual testimony to the value of oil in saving boats from capsizing or from being swamped, either at the moment of launching or when attempting to rescue fishing-nets on the approach of foul weather.

One correspondent tells us how two (I can hardly resist writing two foolhardy) Italians crossed the Atlantic last year from Buenos Ayres to some port in the Mediterranean in the "Leone di Caperna," a small sailing-boat. On several occasions they encountered rough weather, and would inevitably have been lost had they not repeatedly calmed the water round them by the free use of oil, of which they had laid in an abundant supply. The tiny vessel in which this perilous voyage was performed was exhibited last year in Milan.

The captain of a steamer writes that, some months ago, he encountered a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay. Several steamers were lost, and his own vessel was in danger, waves breaking over her with great violence. He had two canvas bags made, each to contain a quart of common lamp-oil. The bags were punctured, and hung over each bow, with sufficient line to let them tow freely. The result was most satisfactory. Scarcely a sea came on board; each wave as it reached the oil ceasing to curl, and undulating past the ship without a break. The oil in each bag lasted eight hours. On the following voyage he was compelled to put the matter to a still more practical test, and the result surpassed his most sanguine expectations. He says:—

"I was compelled to abandon my vessel at midnight. There was a heavy sea; and though the boats were provisioned and in readiness for lowering, the sea which was running alongside and breaking over the ship made me doubt the possibility of the boats ever living in it, even if the difficulty of launching them was overcome.

"I caused two tins of common lamp-oil, each containing about 2 gallons, to be emptied, one over each side; and, after giving it time to diffuse itself over the water, the boats were lowered, and sheered clear of the sinking ship, without shipping so much as a bucketful of water. The waves were still towering 30 or 40 feet above us, but without a breaker or a white-topped one among them; while ahead and astern they were breaking heavily. I believe that, under Providence, we owe our lives to the use of oil, and trust that it may ere long be recognized as an efficient aid in saving life at sea."

Major-General Hendry, writing to the *Globe* with reference to the experiments at Peterhead, gives a remarkable instance which occurred in 1846, in which the use of oil was the means of saving the lives of the crew of a schooner which was caught in a heavy gale off Sable Island. Persons standing on the low sandy shore—where furious billows, swept by the whole force of the storm, were dashing with appalling violence—were amazed to see a schooner tearing her way through a sea of white foam, while two men in the after-part of the vessel were apparently throwing something at intervals high up into the air.

The schooner was the "Arno," Captain Higgins, with twelve men from the Quero Bank, where they had been fishing. They left the bank at the commencement of the gale. The captain let go his anchor in 20 fathoms of water, paid out 300 fathoms of hemp cable, and brought the vessel's head to wind. In a tremendous sea he held on until noon, when, seeing no prospect of the gale abating, he cut his cable and put the vessel before the wind, preferring to run her on shore before night to riding there and foundering at her anchor. He lashed himself to the helm, sent all his men below but two, and nailed up the cabin doors. He had two large casks placed near the foreheads and lashed there. He then directed his two best men to station themselves there and lash themselves firmly to the casks, which were partly filled with blubber and oil from the fish. They had each a wooden ladle about 2 feet long, and with these ladles they dipped up the blubber and oil and threw it up in the air as high as they could. The great violence of the wind carried it far to leeward, and spreading over the water, made its surface smooth before and left a shining path behind; and although the sea would rise very high, yet the top of it was smooth, and never broke where the oil was. It was raging, pitching, and breaking close to her on each side, but not a barrel of water fell upon her deck the whole distance. The vessel was so old and tender that she went to pieces in a very short time after; the crew, with their clothing and provisions, were saved.

The *Scotsman*, March 15th, 1882, tells of yet another ship which was undoubtedly saved by oiling the waves:—

The ship "Airlie," of the Dundee Clipper Line, arrived in the Tay yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of jute. Captain Foreman reports that, on the 23rd of February the ship encountered a terrific gale, which lasted four days. For an hour and a half the vessel lay on her beam-ends, and in order to save the ship the master decided on trying to ally with oil the violence of the sea, which was running mountains high. A number of bags were filled with oil, and the bags having been perforated so as to let the oil escape gradually, were towed for forty-eight hours to windward. Captain Foreman reports the experiment to have been eminently successful, the water in the immediate vicinity of the vessel becoming "quite smooth." A big mountainous wave would have been seen bearing down on the ship, and when within two ships' lengths or so from the vessel, when it came amongst the oil, it would suddenly fall. Had it not been for the oil experiment, the captain is of opinion that if the vessel had not altogether foundered, she would have her decks cleared and sustained considerable damage.

Further evidence will doubtless be multiplied; but the great point has now been fairly proved, namely, that this most gentle of mighty agencies may be enlisted in the service of all whose business lies in the great waters, whether on the shores of our own storm-swept isles, or in those distant seas where England's sons face dangers and hardships for the increase of her wealth.

C. F. GORDON CUMMING.

OIL AT SEA.

FROM correspondence with captains and others connected with maritime pursuits, and judging from the notices that are now beginning to appear in the newspaper press, we have reason to believe that our repeated and urgent suggestions regarding the use of oil in allaying broken waves are at length receiving some measure of attention. The following additional instances, which we have compiled from various sources, speak for themselves, and show that those who go to sea, especially in open boats, unprovided with oil, run risks which might otherwise be avoided.

"About thirty years ago," says a correspondent, "I happened to be detained for some time on the Island of St. Helena. Oil-wells were unknown in those days, and whale-fishing was pursued with considerable energy in the South Seas by the Americans. St. Helena was a point of call for ships employed in this industry, and so it happened that I had many opportunities of observing what kind of vessels were employed as whalers. Instead of finding them new and strong, as I expected, I found that many of them were old vessels, which had for years been employed in the ordinary mercantile service, and that when doubtful for that trade, they were considered good enough for whaling. How could this be? A single instance will explain. One whaler came into Jamestown, transhipped 400 barrels of oil, took in stores, and left for the fishing-ground. She was very old; but the sailors said she was safe enough—she never had to contend with angry seas. Wherever she went, she carried with her a charm that smoothed the crest of the angriest waves. What with exudation, pumping and throwing overboard refuse from the coppers in which the blubber is boiled, the old ship effectually insured herself against being either struck by a heavy sea, pooped, or having her deck swept."

About

About twenty-eight years ago, in the month of May, there arrived in Hobson's Bay a small fore-and-aft schooner, which may be called the "Jeanette." She came from New London, United States, was deeply loaded, and carried besides a heavy deck-load of timber. She caused a good deal of speculation, for the following reasons. She was only 60 tons register, was loaded like a barge, had had a very stormy passage of four months, and reached Melbourne without loss of any kind. The captain was a shrewd Yankee, who knew that vessels of this kind were in great demand in Australia for the coasting trade, there being then but few steamers there. He had brought her out for the purpose of selling her, had made as much freightage out of her as could be made, and knowing that she was over-loaded, he had, before leaving New London, taken on board a barrel of oil, which oil, when necessary, had been sprinkled over the taffrail. The huge waves ran after the "Jeanette," but not to hurt her. They overtook her, glided gently under her, and left her, to be followed by others in the same gentle manner. After being an "eight days' wonder" in Melbourne the "Jeanette" was sold to remain in the country, and one of her crew shipped with the writer to return to England. This man, himself a skilful seaman, used to say that the safe arrival of the "Jeanette" in Hobson's Bay was entirely due to the practice of sprinkling oil upon the waters.

The following letter from Captain Allison, steamship "Loch Awe," has been addressed to Captain Mitchell, Dundee:—
"At the time the steamship 'Loch Awe' was lost (in the first week of January), there being so little prospect of saving our lives in the remaining boat, it occurred to me to try if a small quantity of oil would smooth the breaking sea and keep our frail craft as long afloat as possible. Accordingly, before the boat was swung out, a 3-gallon can of oil was placed in her. After abandoning the vessel and drifting before wind and sea, on observing a breaking sea approaching a small portion of the oil was poured out, and always succeeded in smoothing the broken tip of the sea before it reached the boat. Of course the boat was proceeding at a considerable rate through the water, which allowed the oil to get to the approaching sea before it reached the boat.

"It is my opinion that if vessels running before a breaking sea were to pour a small quantity of oil over the stern, or have a strong canvas bag filled with oakum and saturated with oil, suspended over the stern or side of the vessel in such a position that it would occasionally dip in the water, it would in a great measure keep the sea from breaking on board and doing serious damage. I have seen bags of the above description used in small vessels engaged in the fish-trade between Newfoundland and Europe, and the fishermen all spoke greatly in favour of oil being used to keep the sea from breaking. It is also well known that a dead whale or other oily fish floating on the surface of the water will keep it quite smooth for a considerable distance, even while the sea may be breaking heavily where there is no oil on the surface."

A correspondent writes to us in Marseilles: "I have just been reading the last article on 'The Use of Oil at Sea' in your Journal. You mention the use made by Mediterranean divers of oil to procure a still surface, adding that this, with other instances, were merely hearsay." As I take an interest in this matter, it has struck me to communicate to you the following fact, which might possibly be considered worthy of being embodied in a future article:—

"The sea-urchin, or *oursin*, is considered a delicacy by the Provençaux. Many fishermen are engaged in fishing for this mollusc during the season when it is in best condition; their small flat-bottomed boats may be seen close to the coast and in the numerous inlets, the humble occupant leaning over the bows, holding a pole, which is provided with bent prongs, by which he steadily draws the spiny creatures from the rocks below.

"It can be readily imagined that to be able to see the urchins the surface of the water must be placid. When the sea is ruffled, he accomplishes his purpose by dropping oil now and again from a little bottle suspended from the bows of the boat. A single drop has an almost instantaneous effect in smoothing the surface for a short distance round him."

Still another interesting experiment has been made in the harbour of Montrose. On the forenoon of 30th January last, about an hour before high-water, a number of the crew of the life-boat went out in the "Mincing Lane" to try the experiment of stilling the waters by pouring oil upon them. After crossing the bar, on which there was a pretty heavy sea running, about a gallon of oil was thrown out, and the effect was instantaneous, and considered very satisfactory. The boat was afterwards pulled round by the Annat bank, on which a heavy sea was dashing, and another quantity of oil being discharged, a like effect was produced. Other experiments were made further out, in every case the waves being smoothed down around the boat. The fishermen expressed themselves highly pleased with the success of the experiments, and agreed that oil should be carried in their boats when going to sea.—*Chambers's Journal*, April, 1882.

Mr. A. L. McCredie to Mr. W. J. Smith.

Dear Sir,

I have examined the model of a life-boat which has been constructed in accordance with designs submitted by you, and believe it superior both in its principle of construction and general suitability to any I have seen.

Sydney, 30 August, 1882.

I am, &c.,

A. L. McCREDIE.

THE "BALGAIN" DISASTER.

Aberdeen, 16 October, 1882.

THE advices received to-day by the owners of the "Balgairn" are to the effect that the tugs have arrived from Glasgow, having been greatly delayed owing to the foggy weather; but that all attempts to get the ship off have proved unavailing. Indeed, it is deemed almost impossible that the "Balgairn" can be saved, as her condition is such that it seems, if she could be pulled off the rock, she would probably sink. One of the owners sends by telegraph an interesting account of the catastrophe, and the miserable night that was spent before the "Balgairn" struck. His narrative has a special interest, apart from its thrilling character, from the fact that it gives fresh proof of the efficacy of oil in calming the sea in such an emergency. After describing the scene of excitement and confusion on board, when, without a minute's warning, in the dark and foggy night, the huge vessel crashed on the reef, the vain signals for help on a spot completely unknown to them, and the anxiety felt every moment lest the ship would back off and sink, he describes the pleasure with which they discovered that they were on an island. A ladder was got out, and run out from the ship to the edge of the rocks, but the ladder would not rest on the rock, owing to the continual wash of the sea. One of the engineers poured a large quantity of oil on the water, which had the effect of at once making the sea smooth. About three-fourths of those on board then got run down on the rock. The island was not a quarter of an acre in extent, and was evidently covered at high tide. They remained on the rocks for about two hours, during which time the tide began to rise fast, and, as it was evident that their position was dangerous, the captain ordered a boat to take them off. This was done with great difficulty. On getting on board the "Balgairn" they found that matters had not improved; she had settled down by the head, and was half-full of water. Daylight came in a little after 5 o'clock, when they discovered that they were about a mile from what was apparently main-land, and, in addition to the small island they had been on, there was another beside it, about an acre in extent, and partly covered with grass. A little after 6 the boats were ordered to be got ready to land there. This was done with safety by 7 o'clock, and a large quantity of provisions and a few casks of water were also landed. He then described their rescue by some boatmen from a neighbouring island, who conveyed them to Benbecula, whence they were taken on a cart to Lochmaddy. The sea has been calm, and the "Balgairn" went ashore; but should the weather break up, the vessel, it is expected, will speedily go to pieces. Scarcely anything has been saved. The island of South Uist, and the adjoining islands of Benbecula and Barra, belong to Lady Gordon Cathcart.

With regard to the cause of the accident, the only explanation that can be given is that the compass had gone "out," a circumstance that is not unfrequent in the case of the first voyage of an iron ship. The difficulty of setting the compasses correctly is greater in Aberdeen than elsewhere, practical men explain, through the strong magnetic attraction presented by the granite with which the city is built. Some difficulty on this score was felt before the "Balgairn" started.

TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Trades and Labour Council was held at the Royal Hyde Park Hotel last evening. The following trades were represented:—Ironmoulders, Seamen's Union, carriers, quarrymen, shipwrights, plasterers, bricklayers, coopers, boilermakers, New South Wales Typographical Association, Hunter River miners, and Newcastle Labour League.

Mr. J. R. Talbot, the President, occupied the Chair, and explained that the meeting had been called to enable Mr. W. J. Smith to bring under their notice a new life-boat and life-saving raft that he had invented.

Mr.

Mr. W. J. Smith, having been introduced to the meeting, said it was the duty of every man, when he saw a grievance, to suggest a remedy, if it occurred to him. He then proceeded to explain the provisions of the Navigation Act and the Unseaworthy Ships Bill, and declared that they were virtually a dead letter. He strongly condemned the constitution of the Marine Board, and said that the seamen, who were most deeply interested in the matter, were the only class unrepresented on that body. He alluded also to the perfunctory manner in which the Inspector performed his duty, and said that the life-boats carried in vessels were usually in a most unseaworthy condition, and were painted and done up so as to deceive the eye. He had written to the Colonial Treasurer, suggesting that the boats should be actually tested with the proper complement of passengers before a certificate was issued. His remarks fully bore out the statements published in this journal, in the article entitled "Our Colonial Jack," and travelled very much over the same ground. Mr. Smith, with the aid of models, then proceeded to explain his inventions, which have already been fully described in these columns. He also advocated the appointment of a seamen's representative to look after their interests, and strongly contended for the utility of oil in rough and stormy seas.

Several other speakers expressed their approval of Mr. Smith's invention, and thought it deserving of a trial, though one or two were of opinion that there were difficulties in the way, and would like to see it thoroughly tested first.

Eventually, on the motion of Mr. Sullivan, seconded by Mr. Edmunds, a resolution was carried to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the editors of the metropolitan daily papers, asking them to publish the paper read by Mr. Smith simultaneously; and also to take whatever steps in the matter they might deem advisable. The following were appointed members of the Committee:—Messrs. Shaw, Poole, Sullivan, Chrystal, and Talbot (President).

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Smith for his efforts on behalf of humanity, the meeting terminated.

Previous to the meeting, the subject of technical education was alluded to, and it was determined to call a meeting at an early date, in order to urge the matter upon the attention of the Government.

October 21, 1882.

POURING OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS.—The experiments with oil in Aberdeen harbour were resumed on Monday, under the superintendence of the harbour officials and commissioners. The oil was pumped from three valves 28 feet apart, extending across the channel, inside the breakwater; 70 gallons of oil were expended, and the effects at the time were very marked. Although a stiff south-easterly gale was blowing, the waves disappeared wherever the heavy belts of oil were traced.

OIL AT SEA.

Through the kindness of two ladies, the crews of the large deep-sea fishing-boats belonging to Broughty Ferry were lately presented with a can containing about 2 gallons of oil, and a canvas bag for distributing the oil when overtaken by stormy weather. Mr. James Yeaman, ex-M.P. for Dundee, presided, and in a few observations explained how the oil was to be used, and narrated some of his recent experiences with oil at Peterhead, showing its utility. The Rev. James Lensk, M.A., in name of the ladies, presented the gifts to the skippers of the boats. One of the skippers returned thanks on behalf of the crews, and promised that they should make use of the oil when occasion required.

OILING THE WAVES.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Will you kindly publish, for the benefit of all concerned, especially those who go to sea, whose lives are frequently endangered through their perilous occupation, the very great advantages of a small quantity of oil, either in running in a gale or hove-to, received from Captain D. T. Allan, Harbour-master, Newcastle, which, if more generally known, might often be put into practice.

Captain Petersen, steamer "Decima," writes:—When chief officer of "Palmetto" barque, in 1862, on a voyage from Bankok to Hongkong, loaded with pepper, the ship was caught in a typhoon, and suffered loss of rigging, masts, and rudder, the latter causing a leak in the stern, the ship making much water from the high sea running. We stationed a man aft to drop small quantities of oil in the sea; this had the effect of smoothing the heavy waves, and to this, in a great measure, we attributed the saving of a greater portion of the cargo from damage. I may also add that, during a long experience as commander of steamers, I have observed that, on the port or starboard side, as the case may be, where the discharging pipes from the bilge are fixed, the water more or less being of a greasy nature, there is always less sea than on the other side, where there are no discharging pipes. I attribute the difference only to the fact of the oily water having effect on the sea.—L. PETERSEN, s.s. "Decima," July 19, 1882.

Captain Allan says:—A captain of a German ship related the following circumstance:—When running before a strong gale and heavy, dangerous sea, a man was placed at the stern of the vessel with a bottle of oil; when he saw a heavy topping sea coming near the ship he dropped a small quantity of oil in the water, and he (the captain) describes the effect as marvellous.

Captain Allan also says:—A captain related to me a very interesting account of his own experience when mate of a ship that was in great distress and laying-to in a heavy gale, the seas making a clean breach over her. The captain ordered a small canvas bag to be filled with oil and suspended from the weather foreyard arm so as to occasionally touch the water. He describes the change as wonderful.

The Peterhead experiment of smoothing the sea with oil was a decided success; and as the entrance of the port of Newcastle is so exposed to the sea as to be frequently dangerous either to enter or leave, a similar apparatus could be easily applied from the breakwater. The trade of that port is considerable, which I am sure would greatly increase if this effort was made to reduce the risk with large vessels. It is a well known fact that steamers could often make a passage to Sydney if they could get out comfortably over the bar, and the advantage to colliers returning to port from stress of weather would prevent that loss of life and property that now so frequently occurs in heavy weather.

I would also recommend the use of oil in life-buoys and boats, and think the Marine Insurance Companies might profitably advise the use of oil. A few days ago the ship "Western Monarch," which arrived in Adelaide, reported having successfully run in a gale of wind, towing two oil-bags astern.

13, Queen's-street, Woollahra, 28 July, 1882.

I am, &c.,

WM. J. SMITH.

No. 2.

Mr. W. J. Smith to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

3, William's-terrace, Windsor-street, Paddington.

Having just received a letter from Miss E. F. Gordon Cumming, re oiling the waves, I beg to forward the same for your perusal. Trusting that the importance of my offer will receive your favourable consideration,—

I have, &c.,

WM. J. SMITH.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Sir,

Birdsall House, York, 17 November, 1882.

Lady Hamilton Gordon has just forwarded to me your letter and pamphlet. I assure you I am truly gratified to learn that both in New South Wales and in the Sandwich Isles my notes on the use of oil should have been put into a form which gives them a chance of reaching many sailors. It is what I have been most anxious to do in this country.

Fortunately, from that article having appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*, it attracted attention of several leading men, and so the matter came to be discussed in the House of Lords, and received some impetus. But though facts are now to be officially collected, it will be two years before they are published; meanwhile, I have been vainly endeavouring to induce some of our most widely-circulated popular magazines to give an article on the subject. At last, in August, *Cassell's Magazine*

Magazine agreed to publish one. I have looked in vain for its appearance, and am now told they cannot make room for it till the new year, and then only in separate short fragments. I do think the question is more interesting than some of their novels. The delay has enabled me to substitute your idea of the copper tube round a life-buoy for the original idea of the oil-bag; it is capital; I only hope it will soon be generally adopted. But why are people so slow to adopt such useful practical hints?

Trusting that your good efforts in this cause may have wide success,—

I remain, &c.,

C. F. GORDON CUMMING.

These papers should be sent to the Marine Board, in connection with Mr. Smith's other letters.—G.R.D., 19/1/83. The President of the Marine Board, B.C., 19 January, 1883.—J.T. (for U.-S.)

Inform the Marine Board that, as they seem indisposed to associate themselves in a trial of Smith's boat and process in the manner I desire, I will ask the aid of other nautical authorities to test and report; meanwhile, the practical test proposed by the Board need not be made.—G.R.D., 10/2/83.

Mr. P.—G.E., 12/2/83. Inf'd., 12.—W.P. (for M.R.) Records, until wanted.—G.E., 12/2/83.

No. 3.

Mr. W. J. Smith to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

3, William's-terrace, Windsor-street, Paddington, 11 June, 1883.

Having launched the improved ship's life-boat, fitted with oil, &c., may I respectfully ask the assistance of the Government in testing her, as I believe the oil will be the means, if practically proved in boats, of saving many lives, as well as cause its adoption on board ships in heavy weather, lessening the risk and adding to the comfort of the crew, as well as save damage to ship and cargo.

I have, &c.,

WM. J. SMITH.

Seen. May be put away.—G.R.D., 4/7/83.

No. 4.

The President of the Marine Board to The Colonial Treasurer.

My dear Sir,

Sydney, 28 June, 1883.

In reply to your note, I will take care to make the necessary arrangements to give you the opportunity of testing Smith's boat.

I have not yet had an opportunity of consulting the Board as to whether she will do for the Clarence River.

Enclosed is the report of the master of the pilot steamer, just received.

Yours, &c.,

FRANCIS HIXSON.

Report not sent into Records.—J.S.W. Copy of report enclosed herewith.—G.S.L., 6/10/85.
The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

[Enclosure.]

The Master of the Pilot-steamer "Captain Cook" to The President of the Marine Board.

Sir,

Pilot-steamer "Captain Cook," 27 June, 1883.

In reply to your letter, dated 26th instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Treasurer, that on Saturday last we towed Mr. Smith's life-boat outside the Heads. The weather being very fine at the time did not afford a good opportunity of proving her sea-going qualities.

I have a high opinion of the boat, and would recommend a further trial.

I am, &c.,

J. CREED,

Master.

No. 5.

The President of the Marine Board to The Colonial Treasurer.

My dear Sir,

Sydney, 30 June, 1883.

I was relieved from the Supreme Court after all, and so had an opportunity with the other gentlemen of witnessing the trial of Smith's boat yesterday afternoon.

The water was very smooth, consequently it was not possible to judge the merits of the boat as to her sea-going qualities.

She was, however, upset, and remained perfectly stationary, bottom up, until she was righted again by the tackle from the pilot steamer. Then she was baled out by buckets, as she has no means of freeing herself of water.

Believe me, &c.,

FRANCIS HIXSON.

No. 6.

Mr. G. F. Poole to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

20, Wynyard-street, Sydney, 3 July, 1883.

I have the honor to bring under your notice an improved life-boat that has just been built by a Mr. W. J. Smith, of Windsor-street, Paddington, and, as agent for the said Mr. Smith, to offer the Government, of which you are a member, an opportunity of purchasing the boat for service on our coast or bar harbours, for which services she is eminently adapted. I enclose for your perusal an account of the details of the construction of the boat, and wherein she differs from other life-boats, which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of June 6th, 1883.

The boat has been taken out to sea twice to test her, but unfortunately the sea has been so smooth each time that the trial so far has not been so satisfactory as we could have desired; as we contend that, if handled with care, the boat is really unsinkable and indestructible; and as she will not leak through exposure to weather, we have no hesitation in saying that for bar harbours, coast services, or for inland districts that are liable to floods, she would prove of inestimable value to those needing the services of a boat under the most dangerous and trying circumstances.

On

On behalf of Mr. Smith, I may say that Captains Hixson, Knight, and Lindeman have seen the boat and inspected her minutely, and would, I have no doubt, report to the Colonial Treasurer their opinion if requested to do so.

The price of the boat is £200 (two hundred pounds), and I shall be glad to afford any other information in regard to the boat if desired.

Trusting the matter will receive early and favourable attention,—

I remain, &c.,

G. F. POOLE,

Agent for W. J. SMITH.

3 William-terrace, Windsor-street, Paddington.

[Enclosure.]

For a considerable time past Mr. W. J. Smith, of Woollahra, has devoted his energies to the praiseworthy object of perfecting life-saving appliances for use at sea; but, like many other philanthropic and clever inventors, he has had great difficulties to overcome in order to bring into practical shape the theories he has long held. Nothing daunted, however, he has steadfastly persevered in his good work, and, with the assistance of a generous patron, has been enabled to carry out to what promises to be a successful completion one of his schemes, viz., the construction of an improved ship's life-boat. That there is need for such craft there can be little doubt; had there been one on board the ill-fated steamer "New England" when she struck on the Clarence bar, the probability is that all on board would have been saved. Mr. Smith's boat, which has been built by Mr. W. Foy, of Dean's-place, is 24 feet long, 6 feet beam, and has a depth of 3 feet. The material used in her construction is galvanized iron, and there are two bottoms—practically there are two boats, one inside the other, with a space of 4 inches between them. The space is filled in with thirty pads of cork-cuttings enclosed in wire netting, and covered with canvas, so that if any one of the outside plates were to give way or have a hole knocked in it, the only damage that would follow would be to the one pad. The boat is divided into three compartments, there being a bulkhead 4 feet long at each end. A pine stringer 4 inches by 3 inches runs round the inside of the boat, and outside there is a fender made of cork-cuttings, enclosed in wire netting and covered with canvas. This also extends right round the boat, and is made in 3 feet lengths, so that if any of it gets damaged only the one length will be affected; and it is so fastened to the stringer by bolts that if it did get struck by a heavy sea or came in contact with wreckage, &c., the skin of the boat would not be affected. A novelty about this boat is the fact that careful provision has been made for the use of oil in a heavy sea. To many ship-masters it will be only repeating what they regard as a truism to say that the effect of oil on a heavy sea is to at once take the head off the rollers; but the virtue of oil is unfortunately not widely known, and its practical application is still more circumscribed. Mr. Smith is a firm believer in the use of oil, and so in this boat he has fixed up an oil-tank at each end of it, with pipes attached so as to let the oil trickle slowly out either from stem or stern on to the waves. These tanks will hold about 3 gallons of oil each. In the forward part of the boat there is a special oil-tank, capable of holding about 7 gallons, attached to which is a force-pump and hose, for the purpose of forcing the oil ahead of the boat when an attempt is being made to land on a beach through the surf. This is an experiment which has never been tried, but it is one in which Mr. Smith has full faith. Round the gunwale are also fixed sixteen holsters of cork-cuttings, which will be available as life-preservers should the boat happen to be knocked to pieces on rocks. The keel, stem, and stern are of hardwood, and the gunwale of American elm; with the exception of these, the seats, and the stringer, the boat is built entirely of galvanized iron. Mr. Smith claims for his boat that, unlike wooden boats, she will not leak through exposure, and that in many ways she is superior to boats at present in use. Whether this is the case or not will however be shortly demonstrated, as she is to be tested thoroughly.

To Captain Hixson, for his report upon the late trial and recommendation.—G.R.D., 5/7/83.
President, Marine Board, B.C., 5/7/83.

At the time referred to the water was too smooth to test the sea-going qualities of this boat. She was, however, towed outside the Heads by the pilot steamer. She was upset and did not right herself, nor did she clear herself of water after she was righted by the steamer. She appears to be very heavy, and I was informed she weighs 27 cwt. This will seriously interfere with her usefulness. Having given an unfavourable opinion some time ago to Mr. Smith, the designer, on the model which he left in my office before he commenced to build the boat, I have some difficulty in making a recommendation or otherwise, but being called on by the Hon. the Treasurer to do so, I beg to say that the result of the recent trial, so far as it went, confirms the opinion I previously expressed.—FRANCIS HIXSON, 9/7/83.
The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The opinion expressed by Captain Hixson, agreeing with those expressed by others, prevents me from sanctioning the purchase of Mr. Smith's boat, which otherwise I would have liked to do, in recognition of his ingenuity and labour.—G.R.D., 10/7/83. Inform Mr. Poole. Mr. Ross.—G.E., 11/7/83. Infd., 13.—M.R.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. W. J. Smith.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 13 July, 1883.

The Colonial Treasurer has received a letter from your agent, Mr. G. F. Poole, in which that gentleman places under offer to the Government a life-boat constructed by you.

I have now the honor, by direction of Mr. Dibbs, to inform you that the expression of an adverse opinion by Capt. Hixson (in which, I may say, others coincide) prevents his sanctioning the purchase of your boat, as (had the reports been favourable), he should have liked to do, in recognition of your ingenuity and labour.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

1885-6.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
LIGHT-HOUSE ON SMOKY CAPE.

(PETITION FROM SHIPOWNERS, SHIPMASTERS, SEAMEN, AND OTHERS.)

—
Received by the Legislative Assembly, 11 June, 1886.
 —

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled
 The Petition of the undersigned Shipowners, Shipmasters, Seamen, and others interested in the
 shipping trade of the Colony,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That Smoky Cape is a promontory on the coast of New South Wales, about half-way between Port Jackson and Moreton Bay.

2. That Trial Bay is formed by Smoky Cape, and is the safest shelter on the northern coast for vessels in stormy weather when the wind is from the southward—that is, from south-west to south-east.

3. That the Government have decided to construct a Breakwater at Trial Bay, making it a safe harbour of refuge for all vessels in all weathers, and towards this work have erected extensive prison-buildings there.

4. That vessels trading from Sydney to any of the rivers between Smoky Cape and the Clarence have to change their course there as the land trends westerly, just north of Smoky Cape.

5. That vessels making the land from American or Eastern or Pacific Island ports generally make their land fall there.

6. That the nearest light southward of Smoky Cape is that on Tacking Point, 35 miles distant—a second or third-class light, visible only about 10 miles; and the nearest light to the north is that on the South Solitary Island, 45 miles distant,—these lights being about 80 miles distant from each other.

7. That vessels seeking shelter at Trial Bay, or passing Smoky Cape on dark nights, having no lights to guide them, are exposed to great danger.

8. That your Petitioners understand that there is a motion before your Honorable House respecting the construction of a light-house on Smoky Cape, and the maintenance of a first-class light there for the safer navigation of our northern coast and the protection of life and property; and therefore humbly pray that you will take these premises into your consideration with a view to affording us and the public the benefits sought for.

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

[Here follow 460 signatures.]

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIGHT-HOUSE ON SMOKY CAPE.

(PETITION FROM SHIPOWNERS, SHIPMASTERS, SEAMEN, AND OTHERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 1 July, 1886.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the undersigned shipowners, shipmasters, seamen, and others interested in the shipping trade of the Colony,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That Smoky Cape is a promontory on the coast of New South Wales, about half-way between Port Jackson and Moreton Bay.
2. That Trial Bay is formed by Smoky Cape, and is the safest shelter on the northern coast for vessels in stormy weather when the wind is from the southward—that is, from south-west to south-east.
3. That the Government have decided to construct a Breakwater at Trial Bay, making it a safe harbour of refuge for all vessels in all weathers, and towards this work have erected extensive prison buildings there.
4. That vessels making the land from American or Pacific Island ports generally make their land fall there.
5. That vessels trading from Sydney to any of the rivers between Smoky Cape and the Clarence have to change their course there as the land trends westerly, just north of Smoky Cape.
6. That the nearest light southward of Smoky Cape is that on Tacking Point, 35 miles distant—a second or third-class light, visible only about 10 miles; and the nearest light to the north is that on the South Solitary Island, 45 miles distant,—these lights being about 80 miles distant from each other.
7. That vessels seeking shelter at Trial Bay, or passing Smoky Cape on dark nights, having no lights to guide them, are exposed to great danger.
8. That your Petitioners understand that there is a motion before your Honorable House respecting the construction of a light-house on Smoky Cape, and the maintenance of a first-class light there for the safer navigation of our northern coast and the protection of life and property; and therefore humbly pray that you will take these premises into your consideration with a view to affording us and the public the benefits sought for.

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

[Here follow 271 signatures.]

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALLEGED ABUSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHIPPING OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(PETITION FROM F. J. THOMAS, CHAIRMAN OF STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 1 July, 1886.

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

The humble Petition of Francis John Thomas, of Sydney, Chairman of the Steamship Owners' Association of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1st. That a Select Committee has been appointed by your Honorable House, with power to send for persons and papers to inquire into and report upon alleged abuses in connection with the shipping of New South Wales.

2nd. That your Petitioner is the Chairman of the Steamship Owners' Association of New South Wales.

3rd. That as the interest of your Petitioner and the other members of the said Association as shipowners, are involved in the matters referred to the said Committee, your Petitioner is advised that it would be highly desirable that the said Association should be represented before such Committee.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to grant him permission to appear before the said Committee on behalf of the said Association, in person, or by Solicitor, or Counsel, and, if necessary, to produce papers and witnesses, and examine and cross-examine witnesses produced before the said Committee.

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

Dated this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

F. J. THOMAS,
Chairman of Steamship Owners' Association of New South Wales.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALLEGED ABUSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHIPPING OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(PETITION FROM T. D. HAY, SECRETARY OF THE AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTION OF MARINE ENGINEERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 August, 1886.

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

The humble Petition of Thomas Davidson Hay, of Sydney, Secretary of the Australasian Institution of Marine Engineers,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1st. That a Select Committee has been appointed by your Honorable House, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon alleged abuses in connection with the shipping of New South Wales.

2nd. That your Petitioner is the General Secretary of the Australasian Institution of Marine Engineers.

3rd. That as the interests of your Petitioner and the other members of the said Institution as marine engineers are involved in the matters referred to the said Committee, your Petitioner is advised that it would be highly desirable that the said Institution should be represented before such Committee.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to grant him permission to appear before the said Committee on behalf of the said Institution, in person, or by Solicitor, or Counsel, and, if necessary, to produce papers and witnesses, and examine and cross-examine witnesses produced before the said Committee.

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

Dated this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

T. D. HAY,
Secretary, Australasian Institution of Marine Engineers, Sydney.

CB

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